Homer H. Dubs

The History of the Former Han Dynasty

GLOSSARY

CHAPTER 99B
Wang Mang
(r. A.D. 9-23)
260. *Wang, Empress née* 王皇后, wife of *Wang Mang*. This lady was the daughter of *Wang Hsien* 王咸, Marquis of *Yi-ch’un* 宜春侯, and a great-granddaughter of *Wang Hsin* 王訥. The two families were not related, although they had the same common surname, hence the marriage was considered possible. She bore four sons: *Yü 宇*, Huo 禾, An 安, and Lin 臨, and at least one daughter, who became the Empress of Emperor *Hsiao-p’ing*. *Wang Mang* was in his early life faithful to her and took no concubines; she accepted his ideas and lived a simple life just as he did, even when he was the chief official in the empire, so much so that visitors once took her for a maid. Cf. *Hs 99A.2a,b, 99B.1a.*


261. *Wang Ch’ien* 王千 was a son of *Wang Yu* 王宇 and a grandson of *Wang Mang*. On Jan. 15, 9 A.D., he was made Duke of *Prospering Merits*. He was entitled an Imperial Grandson. He was appointed to make of offerings as the descendants of Lord *K’u*. Cf. *Hs 99B.1a, 5a.*


261. *Eminent Merits, Duke of* 功崇公 was a title given on Jan. 15, 9 A.D. to *Wang Tsung* 王宗. After his condemnation and suicide, he was given the posthumous name of Earl Miu (erring) 纈伯 of *Eminent Merits*. For location of his dukedom, cf. sub Ku-ch’eng Commandery 河城郡. Cf. *Hs 99B.1a, 99C.3b.*

261. *Wang Shih* 王世 was a son of *Wang Yu* and a grandson of *Wang Mang*. On Jan. 15, 9 A.D.
he was made Duke of Shining Merits. Cf. *Hs* 99B.1a.


261. *Marked Merits, Duke of* 功著公 was a title given on Jan. 15, 9 A.D. to Wang Li. Cf. *Hs* 99B.1a. Wang Mang changed the name of Yü-chih in Pei-ti Commandery to be Kung-chu, so that Wang Li’s estate was probably located at this place. The *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih* locates it at the present Anhua, Kansuh. Cf. *Hs* 28B.25a.

261. *Duke of Established Tranquillity* 定安公 was a title given by Wang Mang, after he had ascended the throne, on Jan. 15, 9 A.D., to Liu Ying, the former Young Prince. Cf. *Hs* 99B.1a.

261. *An-te* 安德 {36-37:1/5} was a city and prefecture of the P’ing-yüan Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, at the present Ling, Shantung. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.69b.

261. *T’a-yin* 滬險 {36-37:2/5-6} was a city and prefecture of the P’ing-yüan Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, west of the present Lin-yi. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.69a. Wang Mang called it Yi-ch’eng 翼成. Yen Shih-ku says that 滬 was pronounced 它合反.

261. *Ko* 畝 {36-37:1/5} was a city and prefecture of the P’ing-yüan Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, east of the present Te (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Te Chou), Shantung. Wang Mang renamed it the Ho-p’ing t‘ing. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.76b, 99B.1b. Yen Shih-ku says the name of this place was pronounced the same as 隔.

261. *Chung-ch’iu* 重邱 {36-37:1/5} was a city and prefecture of the P’ing-yüan Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, east of the present Te (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Te Chou), Shantung. In Spring and Autumn times it belonged to the state of Ch’i. The Later Han dynasty disestablished it as a prefecture. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.68a.

262. *Established Tranquillity, Duchess Dowager of* 安定太后 was the title given to the Empress of Emperor Hsiao-p’ing née Wang (*q.v.*) when, on Jan. 15, 9 A.D. her adopted son, the Young Prince, Liu Ying, was made the Duke of Established Tranquillity. Cf. *Hs* 99B.1b.

262. *General of Agile Cavalry* 驥騎將軍 was a title first given by Emperor Wu to Li Kuang; and later borne by Ho Ch’ü-ping, Shang-kuan An, Wang Ken, Wang Shun (*q.v.*) and Wang Lin.
262. *Giving Tranquillity to the Hsin Dynasty, the Duke of* 安新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Wang Shun 王舜, in imitation of the title previously held by Wang Mang, the Duke Giving Tranquillity to the Han Dynasty. After Wang Shun’s death, this title was given to his son, Wang Yin. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2a, 17b.

262. 就德侯. *Conforming to Virtue, Marquis* was a title held in 9 A.D. by P’ing Yen 平晏. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2a.

263. *Conforming to the Hsin Dynasty, the Duke* 就新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to P’ing Yen, on the analogy of his previous title, the Marquis Conforming to Virtue. Wang Mang renamed the prefecture of Chi-ch’in to be Chin-hsing so that this ducal estate was probably located at this place. The *Tā-ch’ing Yī-t’ung chih* locates it southeast of the present Lin-yi (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Lou-shan, Yi-chou Fu), Shantung.

263. *Hung and Hsiu* 紅休侯 were two places with which Liu Hsin was enfeoffed in 5 A.D. They were probably two districts. *Skk* 19.36 mentions a Liu Fu who in 156 B.C. was made Marquis of Hsiu and the third year after moved to be Marquis of Hung. Takigawa Kametarō *Skk* 19.36 mentions that Mencius left Ch’i and lived at Hsiu, and says that the ancient city was north of the present T’eng, in southern Shantung. (The *Shina rekidai chimei yoran*, p. 115 locates it 25 li west of T’ung). These places must/been close together to form one marquisate. In a note to *Hs* 15A.7a, Szu-ma Cheng suggests a different location; he says that it is said that Hung is the same as Hun 虛, which *Hs* 28Aii.43a lists as a prefecture in the P’ei Commandery, and the *Tā-ch’ing Yī-t’ung chih* locates west of the present Wu-ho, in northern Anhui.

263. *State Master* 國師 was a title given to Liu Hsin, in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2a, 29a. This official was one of the Four Coadjutors to Wang Mang. [p. The full title is Chief of the Western Sacred Peak and State Master. *Hs* 19A.3b states that the Chiefs of the Four Sacred Peaks were anciently the nobles of the four quarters. The term is taken from the *Shang-shu ta-chuan*, which speaks of the eight chiefs of the four Sacred peaks. This title was later used by Buddhists; cf. Paul Pelliot, “Les kuo-che ou Maitres du royaume dans le Bouddhisme chinois,” *T’oung Pao* 12:671ff; also *T’oung Pao* 19:397; *BEFEO* 13.7:75 (Maspero).]

263. *Honoring the Hsin Dynasty, the Duke* 嘉新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Liu Hsin. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2a.

263. *State General* 國將 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Ai Chang 哀章. This official, was one of the Four Coadjutors to Wang Mang. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2a, 29a. His full title was Chief of the Northern Peak and State General. Cf. sub State Master.

263. *Beautifying the Hsin Dynasty* 美新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Ai Chang. Cf. *Hs*
263. Serving the Hsin Dynasty, Duke 承新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Chen Han. Cf. Hs 99B.2a.


263. Wang Hsün 王尋 was a high official of Wang Mang. He served as an envoy to the Huns; in 9 A.D. he was already the Marquis Making Vast Efforts and was made Grand Minister over the Masses and the Duke Ornamenting the Hsin Dynasty. In 23 he was still Grand Minister Over the Masses and was sent against the rebels in the present Honan. In June/July, 23, he was killed before K’un-yang. Cf. Hs 99B.2a, 99C.9a, 19a, 21b, 22a,b, ch. 94B. HHs, An. 1, Mem. 4 sub King Wu of Ch’i, Liu Ying & Teng Ch’en, Mem. 10 sub Wang Pa, Mem. 5 sub Wang Ch’ang, Tr. 10.


263. Prospering the Hsin Dynasty, Duke 隆新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Wang Yi. Cf. Hs 99B.2a.

263. General of a New Beginning 更始將軍 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Chen Feng. This office was one of Wang Mang’s Four Generals. In 19 A.D. Liu Tan was given this office; in 23, after the death of Liu Tan, Shih Shen held this title. Cf. Hs 99B.2a. Liu Hsüan 劉玄, who succeeded Wang Mang as Emperor, had previously called himself the General of a New Beginning and took the first two words of this title, Keng-shih, as the name of his year-period; hence he was called Keng-shih (New Beginning). HHs, Mem. 1.2a.

263. Extending the Hsin Dynasty 廣新公 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Chen Feng. Cf. Hs 99B.2a.


263. General Establishing the State 立國將軍 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Sun Chien 孫建. This official was one of the Four Generals to Wang Mang. Cf. Hs 99B.2a.


264. *The Lodge of Established Tranquility* 定安館 was the name given in 9 A.D. to the Ming-kuang Palace (*q.v.*) when a residence was required for Wang Mang’s daughter, the Duchess of Established Tranquility. Cf. *Hs* 99B.2b.

269. *Tou 斗 or Po-tou 北斗*, the Northern Bushel (or Great Dipper) is a Chinese constellation composed of the stars Ursae Majoris, according to J. Ueta, p. 29, #58.

269. The *Director of Confidence in the Commander-in-chief* 大司馬司允 was an office established in 9 A.D., ranked as a junior minister. Yen Shih-ku says that the last word in this title 允 means 信. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b.

269. The *Director of Obedience to the Grand Minister of Works* 大司空司若 was an office established in 9 A.D., ranking as a junior minister. Yen Shih-ku says that the last word in this title 若 means 順. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b.

269. The *Communicator* 納言 was a title to which the title of the Grand Minister of Agriculture was changed (*q.v.*) after Wang Mang had ascended the throne in 9 A.D. This title is found in *Book of History*, II, I, v. 25, where Shun is said to have made Lung his Communicator. Ch’ien Ta-chao says that the first word of this title should be anciently was also written 內, of which writing he gives several instances. Cf. *Hs* 19A.2b, 15a, 99B.3b. [p. Emperor Ming in an edict gives a different interpretation of this title Han kuan yi, A.20b, “The Masters of Writing are the ancient Na-yen. They send out and present (na) Our will.”]

269. *Grand Judge* 大理 was the title to which the title of the Commandant of Justice (*q.v.*) was changed by Emperor Ching in 144 B.C. In 137 B.C., Emperor Wu changed the title back to Commandant of Justice. In 1 B.C. the title was changed back to Great Judge. In 9 A.D. it became the Deciding Judge. Cf. *Hs* 19A.13a, b, 99B.3b.

269. *Deciding Judge* 作士 was the title to which the title of the Great Judge (formerly the Commandant of Justice, *q.v.*) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b, 19A.13b. This title is taken from *Book of History*, II, II, ii, 11 (Legge, p. 58).

269. *Arranger of the Ancestral Temples* 秋宗 was a title to which the title of the Grand Master of Ceremonies (*q.v.*) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b. The term is taken from the *Book of History*, II, I, v, 23 (Legge, p. 47).
269. Director of Music 典樂 was the title to which the title of the Grand Herald (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. The term is taken from *Book of History* II, I, v, 24 (Legge, p. 47). Huan T’an became Wang Mang’s Grandee in Charge of Music 掌樂大夫; Chou Shou-ch’ang thinks that is the same title as Director of Music. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b, 19A.13b.

270. Provider of Works 共工 was the title to which the title of the Privy Treasurer was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. This term is taken from *Book of History* I, iii, 10; II, I, iii, 12; II, I, v, 21 (Legge, pp. 23, 39, 45). According to Karlgren, “Legends and Cults in Ancient China,” *BMFEA* 18.219, Kung-kung was originally a miscreant punished by Shun, but the phrase was later taken, probably in the *Book of History* to be the title of an office. Yen Shih-ku says that the first word of this title should be read as 龍. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b, 19A.17a. Sung Hung held this position; cf. *HHs*, Mem. 16, sub Sung Hung 朱弘.

270. *My Forester* 子虞 was the title to which the title of the Chief Commandant of Waters and Parks was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. The term was taken from *Book of History* II, I, v, 22 (Legge, p. 46), where his duties are on my mountains and in my marshes. said to be “superintending the herbs and trees, with the birds and beasts.” My Forester was accepted as an official title in Han times; in *Hs* 28Bii.50a, Pan Ku states that Po-yi, was Shun’s My Forester. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b, 19A.20b. The *Chou-li* 16.6b (Biot I, 320, 324) lists a Forester of Mountains and a Forester of Marshes; the *Li-chi* IV, ii, 30, vi 21 (Couvreur I, 350, 396) refers to a Forester of the Wastes and a Forester of the Waters. In view of the broad medieval meaning of forest, denoting crown lands, perhaps “forester” may be stretched to cover the meanings, which denoted the official authority over forests and waters.

270. The *Grand Charioteer* 太御 was the title to which the title of the Chief of the Stud (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b. Li Tz’u-ming, *Hs cha-chi* 7.15b, says that the first word in this title was originally 大. Cf. *HFHD*, III.270, n 3.16.

270. *Inciter to Military Deeds* 奮武 was the title to which the title of the Chief of Palace Police in the Capital (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.3b. Perhaps this title is drawn from *Book of Odes* III, III, ix, 4, line 1, no. 263, Legge, p. 558, “The king roused military [energy].” (Reference from P. van der Loon).

270. The *Colonel of the Capital Encampments* 中壘校尉 was in charge of the gates to the encampment of the Northern Army, both inner and outer gates, and also had charge of its four walls. He was ranked at 2000 piculs, and was first established at the beginning of Emperor Wu’s reign. This officer had charge of the prison for those who presented memorials. He sent memorials to the Major in Charge of Official Carriages; if anything in the memorial was not according to the law, the Colonel of the Northern Army applied the law and punished the person. Cf. *Hs* 19A.22b; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 4.10a. There was also a Chief of the Palace Encampment
who was a subordinate of the Chief of Palace Police in the Capital. Cf. Hs 19A.17b.

270. The Adjutant to the Army 軍正 was a legal official seconded to the army. In a note to Hsbc 67.3b, Yen Shih-ku remarks, “According to ‘the Military Law’, a 正 is not subordinate to the general. If a general commits a crime, [this official] reports it [to the throne].”

Hu San-hsing glosses, “Whenever an army marches, there is established a chün-cheng who is in charge of upholding the military law, in order that he may correct cheng [matters] in the army.” He was thus a spy for the throne upon the general, who could report any incorrect deeds of the general. The general might ask the Adjutant what is the military law upon some matter and be guided by his decision (Hspc 55.6b-72). In the time of Emperor Wu, Yang P’u memorialized a book, the Ping-lu 兵錄, which was placed in the Imperial Library (Hsbc 30.65a). The Adjutant to the Army however sometimes led troops, as when he led the troops at the Jade Gate (Hspc 96A.12a), where his purpose was to cover the rear of a general sent out of the Chinese-controlled area in order to enable that general to return into the Chinese lines (Hspc 96A.12a). Since there was a Han “Military Law,” it is only natural that, in 82 B.C., a successful Adjutant should have been promoted to be the Commandant of Justice (Hspc 19B.28a).

270. The Grand Keeper of the Robes 大贇官 was an office instituted in 9 A.D. by Wang Mang, to have charge of the imperial carriages, robes, and articles. Later this officer was also put in charge of troops. He ranked as one of the highest class of high ministers. The term seems to come from Book of History V, xix, 1 (Legge, p. 508), which uses the term 絹. Shen Ch’in-han shows that anciently 贇 and were 絹 interchanged. Kung An-kuo’s (ca. 156-74 B.C.) comment on that passage says, “The Keeper of the Robes had charge of the clothes and robes.” Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

270. The Six Superintendents 六監 were six high officials ranked by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. among the highest rank of the high ministers. They were the Director of Palace, the Grand Driver, the Minister of War, the Inciter to Military Deeds, the Chief of the Army, and the Grand Keeper of the Robes. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

270. Grand Governor 大尹 was the title to which the title of Grand Administrators of commanderies (q.v.) were changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

271. Grand Commandant 太尉 was the title to which the titles of Chief Commandants (q.v.) in commanderies were changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a. This title is the same as that used in the early part of the Former Han period for the head of the military establishment.

271. Grand Guard 太衛 was the title to which the title of the Commandant of the Palace Guards (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. This title should not be confused with the Minister of War (q.v.), Grand Commandant (q.v.) or Grand Guardian (q.v.). Cf. Hs 99B.3b. Li Tz’u-ming,
Han-shu cha-chi 7.15b, suggests that the first word of this title is 大. Cf. HFHD 3.270, n 3.16.

271. Rulers 宰 was the title to which the titles of the Prefects and Chiefs in prefectures were changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.1a. They seem also to have been entitled Hsien-tsai. Cf. Hs 99C.7a.

271. Upholder of the Laws 執法 was the title to which the titles of the Attendant Secretaries (q.v.) were changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.1a, 17a, 99C.9a. Fu Chan 伏湛 was an Administrator of the Law in Embroidered Garments 繡衣執法; cf. HHS, Mem. 16.1a.

271. The [Directors of] Four Gates to the Royal Apartments 王路四門 was the title to which the titles of the Majors in Charge of Official Carriages (q.v.) were changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

271. Ch’ang-lo House 長樂室 was the name to which the name of the Ch’ang-lo Palace was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

271. Shou-ch’eng House 壽成室, lit. (House where a long life is perfected) was the name to which the name of the Wei-yang Palace (lit. Never Completed Palace) (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a, 19b.

271. The Hall with the Royal Apartments 王路堂 was the name given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to the Front Hall of the Wei-yang Palace, where the most solemn court audiences were held. Fu Ch’ien explains that this name is as if it said that this hall contained the main part (the northern part) of the imperial private apartments. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

271. Ch’ang-an 常安 was the name to which the name of the capital, Ch’ang-an 長安 (q.v.) was changed by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a.

271. Senior High Ministers 孤卿 was a rank among the highest imperial officials used by Wang Mang. This title was taken from the Chou-li, where these 軒 ranked a step higher than the Ch’ing. Chou li 18.13b (Biot. ch. xxi, 5 = 21.2b, xviii, 38 = 18.13b, xxx, 30, xxxi, 4, xxxv, 35.)

271. Common Officers 夙士 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to take the place of the former rank of a hundred piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries.

271. Lower-ranking Officers 下士 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to take the place of the former rank of 300 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries. Previous to that date this term is translated Inferior Gentlemen. This term is taken from Mencius V, II, ii, 6 (Legge p. 375).
271. Middle-ranking Officers 中士 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to take the place of the former rank of 400 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries. This term is taken from Mencius V, II, ii, 6 (Legge, p. 375).

271. Mandated Officers 命士 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to take the place of the former rank of 500 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries. This term is from the Li-chi; cf. Legge, I, 452, sect. 7; 476, sect. 31; Courveur Li Ki I, 625, 672.

271. Lower-ranking Grandees 下大夫 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to take the place of the former rank of 1000 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries.

271. Middle-ranking Grandees 中大夫 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. for the former rank equivalent to 2000 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary sub Salaries. Previous to this time, this term should better be translated Palace Grandees.

271. Upper-ranking Grandees 上大夫 was a civil rank introduced by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. for the former rank of 2000 piculs. This rank is however also mentioned in Emperor Wu’s reign, Skk 130.21 and Emperor Ching’s Hs 46.1b, 10a, in which case this phrase was short for Grand Palace Grandee 太中大夫. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Glossary, sub Salaries.

271. High Minister 卿 was a term used for the high subordinates of the emperor. Above the high ministers there were the three highest ministers. [p. In the early part of Former Han times, the Nine High Ministers are enumerated as follows: the Grand Minister of Ceremonies, the Superintendent of the Imperial Household, the Commandant of the Guard, the Master of the Stud, the Commandant of Justice, the Grand Herald, the Superintendent of the Imperial House, the Grand Minister of Agriculture, and the Privy Treasurer], among whom were the highest of the high ministers, then the Junior Ministers, then the grandees. In 9 A.D., Wang Mang introduced High Minister as a civil rank to take the place of the former fully 2000 piculs. Cf. Hs 99B.4a; Mh II, 459, n 2., Glossary sub Salaries.

271. Grandee in Charge of Respectfulness 司恭大夫 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a. This term is taken from Book of History, V, IV, 6 (Legge, p. 326f).

272. Grandee in Charge of Clearsightedness 司明大夫 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a. The term is taken from Book of History V, IV, 6 (Legge, p. 326f).

272. Grandee in Charge of Accordance [with the Way] 司從大夫 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.4a. The term is taken from Book of History, V, IV, 6 (Legge,
272. Grandee in Charge of Attentiveness 司聰大夫 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.4a. The term is taken from *Book of History* V, iv, 6 (Legge, p. 326f).

272. Grandee in Charge of Perspicaciousness 司睿大夫 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.4a. The term is taken from *Book of History*, V, iv, 6 (Legge p. 326f).

272. Musician Chanting the Odes 誦詩工 was a position established by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.4a. This term is found in *Ta-Tai-li* 48.5a (Wilhelm, *Li Chi* p. 219) where this person is said to chant in order to admonish the prince. Cf. also *Hs* 48.23b.

273. Baroness 任 was a title given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to the daughters of his clan who were closely enough related so they would wear at least three month’s mourning. Their parents were enfeoffed as Earls, Viscounts or Barons. Yen Shih-ku says, “Barons 男 are also 任,” and Chu Chün-sheng says, “*Jen* is also the noble rank of Baron; he changed the character in order to distinguish it from the titles of the males.” Cf. *Hs* 99B.4b. This title was probably taken from *Book of Odes*, II, VII, vi, 2 (Legge, 397) where this word is translated as “grandly.” *Tz’u hai*, sub *jen*, 4; cf. sub *Princess*.

274. Lord Shao-hao 帝少昊 (or 少皞), surnamed Chin-t’ien 金田, clan name Chi, given names Chih 撰 or 質, also Ch’ing 青 or Ch’ing-yang 青陽, an ancient mythological ruler who was invented by the Liu Hsiang,‘s School of the Five Elements to occupy the place ruled by the virtue of metal between the Yellow Lord (earth) and Chuan-hsü (water). He does not appear among the Five Lords in the *Shih-chi*, which book presents a different theory of the Five Elements succession. He is called the White Lord because of his element. He presides over the West. He was identified with Ch’ing-yang, son of the Yellow Lord in the *Shih-chi* on the basis of a passage in *Chi-chung Chou-shu* 汤液周書 6.17a, sect. 56, which mentions a Shao-hao as an official. *Tso-chuan* 666 calls him Shao-hao Chih 少皞撰 Cf. *Mh* I, 78, n 1; *Hs* 20.10a, 21B.45a, 46b grades him in the highest class, that of the sages. Cf. *Tso-chuan* 280, 666, 729, 7507, Ku Chieh-kang, *Ku-shih-pien*, V, 571-580.

274. Yi Yin 伊尹 was the chief minister of Tang the Victorious of the Shang; his title was the Supporting Governor (*q.v.*). Some chapters of the *Book of History* are attributed to him. After the death of T’ang, his son, T’ai-chia, showed himself unintelligent and cruel; whereupon Yi Yin
imprisoned him to the third year. After that period T’ai-chia reformed and the rule was restored to him. Yi Yin died during the reign of Wu-ting. Cf. Mh. I, 177-180, 185, 187-9. Hs 20. 24b grades him in the second class, the benevolent men. Liu Shao calls him a leader of a state; cf. Shryock, Jen-wu-chih, p. 107. Two books are enumerated under his name; cf. Hs 30.33b, 49b.

275. The Marquis of Original Concord 初睦侯 was a title given in 9 A.D. by Wang Mang to Yao Hsün, to enable him to make offerings as the descendant of the Yellow Emperor. Cf. Hs 99B.5a. This title shows that not all those having the word mu in their titles were numbers of the Wang imperial clan. Cf. Hs 99B.4b.

275. Liang Hu 梁護 was a person who in 9 A.D. was enfeoffed as the Earl Renewing Distant [Sacrifices] to make offerings as the descendant of Emperor Shao-hao. Cf. Hs 99B.5a.

275. Earl Renewing Distant [Sacrifices] 䕾遠伯 was a title given in 9 A.D. by Wang Mang to Liang Hu to enable him to make offerings as the descendant of Emperor Shao-hao. Cf. Hs 99B.5a.

275. Liu Hsin 刘歆 was a person who in 9 A.D. was made the Earl of Vast Glories to enable him to make offerings as the descendant of Emperor Chuan-hsü. He is not the same person as Liu Hsín, 刘歆, son of Liu Xiang; in 9 A.D. the latter had already been made Duke Honoring the Hsin Dynasty and had changed his personal name to Hsiu 秀. Cf. Hs 99B.5b.

275. Earl of Vast Glories 祐烈伯 was a title given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to Liu Hsin to enable him to make offerings as the descendant of Emperor Chuan-Hsü. Cf. Hs 99B.5a.

275. Liu T’ieh 劉疊 was the oldest son of Liu Hsin. In 9 A.D., Wang Mang enfeoffed Liu T’ieh as Marquis of Yi and Hsiu. In 24 A.D., he was not implicated in his father’s plot to abduct Wang Mang and surrender to the Han forces, and so was merely degraded from Palace Attendant and General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace and all the offices and made a Palace Grandee Without Specified Appointment. Cf. Hs 99B.5a, 99C.23a,b.

275. Yi-and-Hsiu, Marquis of 尹休侯 of is a title given by Wang Mang to Liu T’ieh, the son of Liu Hsin, in 9 A.D., to enable him to make offerings as a descendant of Yao. Liu Hsin had been Marquis of Hung and Hsiu (q.v.), which were probably two districts in the present Shantung. There was an Yi District in the Lang-ya Commandery (cf. Hs 28Aiii.8b), which had been the marquisate of Liu Ch’ien and Liu K’ai, the latter of whom was dismissed in 8 A.D. (Cf. Hs 15B.4ab). Liu Hsin had been made the Duke Honoring the Hsin Dynasty, so that Yi and Hsiu were both available in 9 A.D. for a marquisate of the same nature as that of Hung and Hsiu. Cf. Hs 99B.5a.
275. *Kuei Ch’ang* was a person who in 9 A.D. was made Marquis of the Beginning of Concord and appointed to carry on the ancestral sacrifices of Emperor Yü Shun. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.

275. *Marquis of the Beginning of Concord* was a title given by Wang Mang to Kuei Chiang in 9 A.D. to enable him to make offerings to Emperor Shun. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.

275. *Shan Tsun* was a person who in 9 A.D. was made the Viscount As a Recompense for Counsel, to make offerings as the descendant of Kao-yao. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.


275. *Yi Hsüan* was a person who in 9 A.D. was made the Viscount Recompense to the [Supporting] Governor, to make offerings as the descendant of Yi Yin. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.

275. *Viscount in Recompense to the [Supporting] Governor* was a title given in 9 A.D. by Wang Mang to Yi Hsüan, to enable him to make offerings as a descendant of Yi Yin. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.

275. *Wei, Duke of* was a title given by Emperor Kuang-wu to Chi Wu in 31 A.D., according to *Hs* 18.10a. Chi Wu’s grandfather, Chi Tang, is called the Duke of Wei in *Hs* 99B.5a, under the date, 9 A.D. He was at that time actually Duke of Cheng (or K’ang, cf. sub Cheng) so that this title is probably an anachronism. The estate of the Duke of Wei was located at Kuan, in the Tung Commandery. Cf. *Hs* 18.10a, 28Aii.76a, 99B.5a, XIV Bb viii {Sic!}.

275. *Chi Tang* was the son of Chi Shih. In 15 B.C. he succeeded his father as Marquis. In 8 B.C., he was promoted to be Duke, and his territory was increased to be a full 100 *li* square. In 4 A.D., he was made the Duke of Cheng. In 9 A.D., when Wang Mang ascended the throne, he was made Duke of Manifest Peace (*Hs* 18.10a writes his given name as 章). He died in 13 A.D. Cf. also *HFHD* II.415; *Hs* 99B.5a, 18.10a.


275. *K’ung Hung* was probably the son of K’ung Ho-ch’i, who was made Duke of Sung in 2 A.D. In 9 A.D., K’ung Hung had been Duke of Sung and was changed to be Marquis of Manifest Brilliance, as the descendant of the Yin dynasty. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.
275. *Marquis of Manifest Brilliance* 章昭侯 was a title given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to K’ungen Hung, who, as a descendant of Confucius, was upholding the ancestral sacrifices as a descendant of the Yin dynasty. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.

275. *Szu Feng* 姚豐 was a person who came from the Liao-hsi Commandery and in 9 A.D. was enfeoffed as Marquis of Manifest Merits because he was a descendant of the Hsia dynasty. Szu was the surname of the Hsia rulers. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5a.


276. *Chi Chiu* 姬就 was a person who in 9 A.D. was Viscount in Recompense to the Duke of Lu. He was probably a son of Kung-tzu Hsiang-ju, who in 1 A.D. became Marquis in Recompense to the Duke of Lu and changed his surname to Chi. Cf. *Hs* 99B.5b, 18.28b.

276. 宣尼公 *Hsüan-ni, Duke.* Duke Hsüan-ni as Recompense for Perfection was a title bestowed upon Confucius in July/Aug. 1 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 12.4a.

279. *Yüan-ch’eng* 元城 {17:4/3} was a city and prefecture of the Wei Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, east of the present Ta-ming (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Yüan-ch’eng) in southern Hopei. Ying Shao says, “Yüan, the son of Marquis of Wu of Wei, [ruled 386-371 B.C.] had the income of this town, and so it followed his surname.” Wang Mang’s own family came from this place and he established here a funerary park and altar to his great-grandfather. Wang Ho. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.48a, 99B.6a.

279. *Ch’en Wan* 陈完, style Ching-chung, also called the Ducal Son Wan, was a son of Duke Li of Ch’en (reigned 706-700 B.C.), born in 705 B.C. In 672 B.C. because of the Ch’en Heir-apparent, whom he supported, was killed, he fled to the state of Ch’i, where Duke Huan honored him. He founded the T’ien clan, which later occupied the throne of Ch’i down to Ch’in times, from which Wang Mang traced his ancestry. He is also called Ching chung Wan. In 9 A.D. Wang Mang posthumously entitled him King Ching of Ch’i and placed him in the fourth of his nine ancestral temples. Cf. *Mh* IV, 172, 174; *Hs* 99B.6a, 99C.9b, 100.n.16.5.


279. *Kuei Man* 姬滿, title, Duke Hu of Ch’en, was said to have been a descendant of Shun. When King Wu of the Chou dynasty conquered Chou-hsin of the Yin dynasty, he is said to have sought for a descendant of Shun to perform the ancestral sacrifices to Shun, and so enfeoffed
Kuei Man. He became the founder of the princes of Ch’en, King Wu gave him his oldest daughter, Ta Chi or Chi, to wife. Wang Mang claimed him as an ancestor, and in 9 A.D. gave him the posthumous title of King. In 20 A.D. he was given the third of Wang Mang’s nine ancestral temples. Cf. Mh I, 239, IV, 169, V, 342; Hs 99B.6a, 99C.9b.

279. T’ien Feng 田豐 was an official of Wang Mang who in 9 A.D. was made Marquis of Hereditary Concord to enable him to make ancestral sacrifices to Chen Ching-chung, the founder of the T’ien clan in the state of Ch’i, whom Wang Mang claimed as an ancestor. Cf. Hs 99B.6a.

279. Marquis of Hereditary Concord 世睦侯 was a title given in 9 A.D. by Wang Mang to T’ien Feng to enable him to make ancestral sacrifices to Ch’en Ching-chung, whom Wang Mang claimed as an ancestor. Cf. Hs 99B.6a.

279. The Ch’iao Sacred Place 橋畤 was the name given by Wang Mang to the tomb of the Yellow Emperor, which was located on top of Mt. Ch’iao in the south of the prefecture of Yang-chou in the Shang Commandery. Emperor Wu sacrificed at this place, and Wang Mang established a funerary park and altar here. According to the Tu-shih fang-yu chi-yao, Mt. Ch’iao is located in the north of Chung-pu Mt. Shansi, and it is also called Tzu-wu and Mt. Hsi-tao. The Ta-Ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih locates Yang-chou north of the present An-ting, eastern Kansuh, which is that established by the Southern Wei dynasty. Cf. Hs 99B.6a, 28Bi.26a, 6.24a; Mh I, 36 & n 3.

280. Chü 荊 was a feudal state of Spring and Autumn times, and in the Han period a city and prefecture, in the kingdom of Ch’eng-yang. The feudal state was ruled by descendants of Emperor Shao-hao, who had the clan-name Ying 質. It became a city of the state of Ch’u. In 431 B.C. it was conquered by the state of Ch’u. In Han times it became the administrative headquarters of the Ch’eng-yang Commandery, and the capital of the kingdom of Ch’eng-yang. An office of the government iron monopoly was established there. Wang Mang established a funerary park and altar at Chü to his ancestor T’ien An, whom he renamed King Min of Chi-po at Chü. He renamed the place Chü-ling. The Ta-Ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih locates it at the present Chü, in the Ch’ing dynasty’s Yi-chou Fu, southeastern Shantung. Cf. Hs 28Bii.28b, 99B.6b; Mh IV, 383.

280. Wang Sui 王遂, style Po-chi 伯紀, was a grandson of T’ien An, King of Chi-pei, who took the surname Wang. Wang Sui lived in the time of Emperors Wen and Ching of the Former Han dynasty. He dwelt at Tung-p’ing-ling in the kingdom of Ch’i. He was the great-great-grandfather of Wang Mang. He was posthumously enfeoffed as Marquis of Tung-p’ing. Wang Mang called him King Po of Chi-an, from his style, entitled him the Deceased Eminent Founder, and established a funerary park and altar to him at Tung-p’ing-ling. Cf. Hs 98 sub Wang, Grand Empress Dowager nee, 99B.5b, 6b, 9a, 99C.9b.
280. *Tung-p’ing-ling* \{36-37:2/6\} was a prefecture and city of Chi-nan Commandery, the administrative headquarters of the commandery. It had a government office for work and an office for iron. In Spring and Autumn times it was the state of T’ian, which was destroyed by the state of Ch’i. At this place was the P’ing Tomb of Duke Huan of Ch’i, whence its name. In the Han dynasty’s Yu-fu-feng Commandery there was a P’ing-ling, hence the word Tung (Eastern) was added to the name of this place. Wang Mang established here a funerary park and shrine to his ancestor Wang Sui, who lived here. The *Tâ-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih* locates it east of the present Li-ch’eng (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Tsinan Fu), Shantung, at the Chang Hill. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.72b, 99B.6a.

280. *Wang Ho* 王贺, style *Weng-ju* 翁儒 was the son of Wang Sui, and the great-grandfather of Wang Mang. He lived in Tung-p’ing-ling in the Chi-nan Commandery. Under Emperor Wu he was a Specially Commissioned Envoy Wearing Embroidered Garments, and pursued and arrested Chien Lu and others of his gang of robbers in the Wei Commandery. He did not however punish the local officials, and was dismissed because he had not performed his duties suitably. He afterwards had a feud with the Chung clan of Tung-p’ing-ling, so he moved to the Wei-su Hamlet of the Yüan-ch’eng prefecture in the Wei Commandery, where he became a San-lao 三老, and became favorably known. He was the father of Wang Ching. Wang Mang posthumously entitled him King Ju of Yüan-ch’eng from his style, and established a funerary park and altar to him at Yüan-ch’eng. In 20 A.D. Wang Mang gave him the seventh of his nine ancestral temples. Cf. *Hs* 98, sub Wang, Grand Empress Dowager née, 99B.6b, 99C.9b.

280. The *Epochal Exemplar* 世宗 was the temple name given to Emperor Hsiao-wu by Emperor Hsiao-hsüan on Aug. 10, 72 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 8.5b.

283. *Hsü-hsiang* 徐鄉 \{36-37:1/9\} was a town, prefecture, and marquisate in the Tung-lai Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, 50 li southwest of the present Huang (in the Ch’ing dynasty’s Teng-chou Fu), Shantung. Yü Ch’un (1284-1363), in his *Ch’i-sheng*, suggests that the name of this place came from the fact that Hsü Fu was sent by the First Emperor to seek for immortals near here. The marquisate was occupied by Liu K’uai from 12 B.C. to 9 A.D. The Later Han dynasty disestablished this prefecture. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.3a, 15B.46b.

283. *Liu K’uai* 劉快, title, Marquis of Hsü-hsiang, was a son of King Hung of Chiao-tung, Liu Shou. On Mar. 31, 12 B.C. he was enfeoffed as Marquis. In Apr./May 9 A.D. he headed a rebellion against Wang Mang and attacked Chi-mo. But, his older brother, Liu Yin, the Duke in that city, resisted him, and Liu K’uai was defeated and died. Cf. *Hs* 99B.7b, 8a, 15B.46b. *Hs* 99 writes his name K’uai, but ch. 15B writes 犀, which Yen Shih-ku says he suspects is a mistake.

283. *Liu Yin* 劉殷, title, King of Chiao-tung, was the son of Liu Shou, King Kung of Chiao-
tung, and a descendant of Emperor Ching. In 14 B.C., he succeeded his father as King. In 9 A.D., Wang Mang made him the Duke Supporting and Rendering Homage. In Apr./May of that year he resisted his brother, Liu K’uai (q.v.) and was rewarded with increased estates. The next year he was dismissed from his title. Cf. Hs 14.18a, 53.18a, 99B.7b, 8a.

283. The Duke Supporting and Rendering Homage 扶陽公 was the title given Liu Yin, who had been King of Chiao-tung, when, in 9 A.D., the titles of kings were changed to dukes. Cf. Hs 99B.7b.

283. Ch’ang-kuang 長廣 {36-37:2/9} was a city and prefecture of the Lang-ya Commandery, located, according to the Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih, east of the present Lai-yang, eastern Shantung. Cf. 28Aiii.7a.

331. T’ien Tan, 田單 was a distant offshoot of the T’ien clan in the feudal state of Ch’i. In the time of King Min of Ch’i (313-281 B.C.), Tien Tan was an upper-class official of the market at Lin-tzu and was not known. The state of Yen sent Yo Yi as general to attack Ch’i; the forces of Ch’i were routed and King Min fled and took refuge at the city of Chü. Yen conquered Ch’i, and T’ien Tan fled to An-p’ing. He had the members of his clan cut off the ends of the axles to their carriages for fear that they would be broken by striking the axles of other carriages and to cover them with iron. When it had been done, the army of Yen attacked An-p’ing, and broke into the city, and when the people of Ch’i struggled for the road in fleeing, their carriages were broken because the spindles on the ends of their axle-trees broke, and so they were captured by the forces of Yen. Only T’ien Tan and his clansmen saved themselves because of the iron on their axles. They went east and took refuge at Chi-mo.

The army of Yen captured all the cities of Ch’i except Chü and Chi-mo. When the army of Yen heard that the King of Ch’i was at Chü, it joined its troops and attacked Chü. When Tao Ch’ih had killed King Min at Chü in 281 B.C., the city was firmly defended and resisted the army of Yen for several years. It would not submit.

The forces of Yen were led east and besieged Chi-mo, and the grandee of Chi-mo went out and fought a battle in which he was defeated and killed. Then the people of the city put T’ien Tan forward, saying that at the battle of An-p’ing, T’ien Tan and his fellow clansmen were saved because of the iron on their axles and that he was skilled at war. He was made General and used Chi-mo to resist Yen.

After some time, King Chao of Yen died in 279 B.C. and King Hui took the throne.

There was coldness between him and Yo Yi. When T’ien Tan heard of it, he sent spies to Yen to spread abroad the word 1) that the King of Ch’i was dead and all but two of its cities captured; 2) that Yo Yi was afraid he would himself be executed and did not dare to return to Yen, so he was using the expedition against Ch’i as a pretext, and in reality intended to unite his troops with the people of Ch’i and make himself King of Ch’i; but the people of Ch’i would not agree, and so he was temporarily delaying while attacking Chi-mo; and 3) that the people of Ch’i feared that
another general would come, whereupon the defenders of Chi-mo would be massacred. The King of Yen thought these rumors were true, and sent a horseman to take away Yo Yi’s command and take his place. So, Yo Yi went to the state of Chao, and the soldiers of Yen became angry.

T’ien Tan then had the people of Chi-mo offer sacrifices to their ancestors in the great hall, and, when the birds flew about the city and flew down to eat, the people of Yen marvelled at it. Then T’ien Tan spread abroad a report among his people that a god would come down to teach him, and accepted a soldier who offered himself to be his teacher. The soldier said that he was fooling, but T’ien Tan told him to keep quiet and act like a teacher, in order that he might claim for his orders supernatural sanction.

When he went out to treat with the army of Yen, he let it be known that he was afraid that the army of Yen would cut off the noses of their prisoners and set them out in front of the army, because that would make the people of Chi-mo surrender. The army of Yen accordingly did so, and the people of Chi-mo became aroused and defended themselves more firmly. Then T’ien Tan secretly circulated a rumor in the army of Yen that he was afraid that the army of Yen would dig up the graves of the ancestors of the people of Ch’i, because that would make the people of Chi-mo cold-hearted. When the army of Yen did so, the people of Chi-mo wept and wanted ten times more ardently to fight. T’ien Tan himself worked with the soldiers, put his wife and concubines in the ranks, and distributed all his food and drink to the troops, so that all the armed men yielded to him. He had the old and weak mount the city walls, and sent a message to make a treaty to surrender to Yen; he gathered a thousand yi of gold and sent it out to the Yen troops as coming from the wealthy of Chi-mo, as a ransom so that they would not be made captives. Then the Yen army became lax. T’ien Tan then gathered a thousand oxen from within the city, put on them red silk robes with mysterious colored writing, and tied swords on their horns. He tied bundles of reeds with fat on them to their tails and lighted the ends. He dug several tens of holes through the city wall, and at night set the oxen free, with five thousand strong men following after them. When the tails of the oxen burnt, they became maddened and ran into the army of Yen, which was greatly frightened. Those who were struck by the horns were killed or wounded. The five thousand men, with sticks in their mouths to keep from talking, attacked; and the noise of drums and the beating of copper instruments from the city wall followed after them, so that the noise shook heaven and earth. The army of Yen was greatly startled, was defeated, and fled. The people of Ch’i thereupon killed the general of Yen and pursued the fleeing army. The cities and towns through which the Ch’i army passed rebelled against Yen and came over to T’ien Tan. Thus his army increased daily and became victorious. The troops of Yen retreated across the Yellow River, and the 70 odd cities of Ch’i all became again subject to Ch’i.

T’ien Tan led King Hsiang of Ch’i from Chü to Chi-mo, and King Hsiang enfeoffed T’ien Tan with the title Prince of An-p’ing. In 265 B.C., T’ien Tan is said to have led the troops of Chao to attack Chung-yang in the state of Yen and to have taken it by storm. In 264 B.C. T’ien Tan became the Chancellor of Ch’i. Cf. Ssk ch. 82. Hs 20.101b ranks him in the upper group of moderately good persons; there is a statement that anciently he was ranked one group lower.
288. *Generals of the Five Majestic [Principles]* was a title given by Wang Mang to twelve emissaries sent out in the autumn of 9 A.D. to publish a defence of his enthronement. The five Majestic Principles are the five elements, the five quarters, the five Lords on High, etc. They are alluded to in 99A.36b. Cf. *Hs* 99B.9a, 11a,b.

289. *Hsin-tu* 新都 {26-27:3/4} was a city and prefecture of the Han dynasty’s Kuang-han Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, 2 li east of the present Hsin-tu, in the Ch’ing dynasty’s Ch’eng-tu Fu, Szechuan. The *Shui-ching chu* mentions that in Shu there are three places with the name *tu* (capital). Ch’eng-tu, Kuang-tu, and Hsin-tu. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.65b.

290. *Tzu-t’ung* 子同 {26-27:3/4} was the name given by Wang Mang to Tzu-t’ung 榊潼縣, q.v. and *Hs* 99B.9b, 28Aiii.64b.

290. *Tang-ch’ü* 宿渠 {26-27:3/5} was a prefecture and city of the Pa Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, northeast of the present Ch’u, Szechuan. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.97a.

291. *San-t’ai* 三能 (= 三台, lit., Three Excellencies) was a Chinese constellation composed of the stars, Ursae Majoris. Cf. Ueta, *Shih Shen’s Catalog*, p. 29, #53.

291. *The Gentlemen-in-Attendance* 侍郎 were palace officials ranking at equivalent to 400 piculs. Like other Gentlemen they were expected to take their turn guarding the imperial palaces. Cf. *Hs* 19A.9a,b, ch. 21, ch. 30, ch. 66 sub Liu Ch’u-li, ch. 70 sub Fu Chieh-tzu, ch. 72 sub Kung Sheng, ch. 73 sub Wei Hsüan-ch’eng, ch. 81 sub K’ung Kuang, ch. 70 sub Cheng Chi, ch. 69 sub Hsin Ch’ing-chi, ch. 65 sub Tung Fang-so, ch. 88, ch. 96; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 2.5a.

292. *Wang Hsü* 王盱 was a Gentleman-in-attendance who in 9 A.D. said he saw a spiritual visitor who told him that Wang Mang should ascend the throne. Cf. *Hs* 99B.10a. It is curious that the local government official of Later Han times, whose tomb was excavated at Lo-lang, Korea, should have been named Wang Hsü. This is the only person by that name mentioned in the *Hs* or *HHs*. Cf. Yoshita Harada, Yoshito, Kingo Tazawa, Jiro Harada, and Kenji Kiyono. *Lo-Lang – Rakuro: A Report on the Excavation of Wang Hsü’s Tomb in the "Lo-Lang" Province, an Ancient Chinese Colony in Korea*. Tōkyō: Tōkyō teikoku daigaku bungakubu: Tōkyō shoin kan, 1930.

292. *Liu Hung* 劉宏, title, Marquis of Loyalty and Filial Piety, was in 3 A.D. Superintendent of the Imperial House and was one of the officials sent to inspect Wang Mang’s daughter before she was engaged to Emperor P’ing. He seemed to have been promoted or dismissed, because *Hs* 19B.52b lists another person as Superintendent of Imperial House in A.D. 4. In 7 A.D. Liu Hung, however, still had his marquis title and held the same position as before, now being
entitled the Elder of the Imperial House. Wang Mang made him General Inviting to Attack and sent him against Chai Yi. In A.D. 9, he reported the arrival of Ai Chang’s portent. Cf. Hs 97B.23a, 99A.9a, 84.11b, 99B.10b.

292. Marquis of Loyalty and Filial Piety 忠孝侯 was a title held in 9 A.D. by Liu Hung, the Elder of the Imperial House. Cf. Hs 99B.10b.

295. Lieutenants 帥 were officers who were sent with and made subordinate to the Generals of the Five Majestic Principles who were sent out to distribute Wang Mang’s seals to vassals outside China. They were also subordinate to the Chief envoy sent to return the body of Lüan-ti Cheng. For an account of them, cf. Hs 99B.11a, 26b. Such Lieutenants are also mentioned in connection with generals; cf. Hs 99C.15b.

295. Kao-chü-li 高句麗 {18-19:3/7} was a city, prefecture, and tribe in the Hsüan-t’u Commandery 玄菟郡, located, according to the Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih, north of the present Hsin-pin (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Hsing-ching), in southwestern Manchuria. The HHS “Memoir on the Eastern Barbarians” says that Kao-chü-li is a thousand li east of Liao-tung and connects on the south with Ch’ao-hsien and Sui-mo, and on the north with the Fu-yu. When Emperor Wu destroyed the kingdom of Ch’ao-hsien, he made Kao-chü-li a prefecture, and it became the administrative headquarters of the Hsüan-t’u Commandery. This name was later used for a kingdom and is the original for the word Korean which comes from the 1st and 3rd words in this name. Karlgren, Grammatata Serica, #108a, gives for the archaic pronunciation. pres. *ku/kou, as well as the archaic pro. g’u = pres. chū. Since in Chinese orthography 句 is frequently written for 鉤, the modern distinction between chū and kou is merely a device to distinguish two different ancient pronunciations of the same character. Cf. Hs 28B1.57a; Shina rekidai chimei yoran, p. 72; China Social and Political Review 16 (July 1932):210; E.H. Parker “On Race Struggles in Corea,” Chap. III, Transactions of the Asia Society of Japan, 18 (1890): 185-199.

295. The Fu-yü 夫餘 were a barbarian tribe located north of the Hsüan-t’u Commandery (Shina rekidai chimei yoran, p. 558), neighboring the Hsien-pei in the west (HHs M. 75.4a). They did not become prominent until Later Han times. A monograph on this people by H. Ikeuchi, is to be found in the Memoirs of the Tōyō Bunko, 6.23-60. Cf. also China Social and Political Review 16 (July 1932):234, K. Shiratori, “The Legend of King Tung-ming the Founder of Fu-yu-kuo” Memoirs of the Tōyō Bunko 10.2-39.

296. Ch’en Jao 陳饒, title, Viscount of the Majestic Virtues, was a Lieutenant General sent out in A.D. 9 under Wang Chün 王駿, when the latter was sent to transmit to the Han Shan-yü his new seal. When the Shan-yü objected to the new seal and wanted his old seal back, Chien Jao had beaten the old seal into pieces. On his return to the capital, Wang Mang made Chen Jao a General-in-chief and Viscount. Cf. Hs 99B.11b, 94B.16b-17b; de Groot, Die Hunnen, 266 ff.
296. Viscount of the Majestic Virtues 威德子 was a title given in 9 A.D. to Ch’en Jao (q.v.) after he had been a Lieutenant General of the Five Majestic Principles and had battled the Hun Shan-yü. Cf. Hs 99B.11b.

296. Director of Mandates from the Five Majestic Principles 五威司命 was an office established by Wang Mang in the autumn of 9 A.D. and first given to Ch’en Ch’ung 陳崇. Its incumbent was a subordinate of the highest officials and those of lower rank. There was also a Grand Deputator of Directors of Mandates from the Five Majestic Principles (q.v.). Cf. Hs 99B.11b. For a description of the official robes and implements used by these persons, cf. Hs 99C.3b, 4a. The last two words of this title, Szu-ming 司命, was the name of the Ruler of Destiny, an ancient god ruling over life and death; cf. E. Erkes in T’oung Pao 35:195.


297. The Marquis Delighting in Portents 說符侯 was a title given to Ts’ui Fa 崔發 before 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.12a. The charter-mandate given him shows that the first word in this title should be read yüeh.

298. The Marquis Making the Majestic [Principles] Brilliant 明威侯 was a title given to Wang Chi 王級 before 9 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

298. The General of the Southern Passes for the Five Majestic [Principles] 五威前關將軍 was a title given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to Wang Chi 王級, when he was put in charge of the Yao and Wu Passes leading from the capital to the south. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

298. The Marquis the Commandant of Concord 尉睦侯 was a title held in 9 A.D. by Wang Chia. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

298. Wang Chia 王嘉 was a person who in 9 A.D. was the Marquis Commandant of Concord (q.v.) and was appointed as the General of the Northern Passes for the Five Majestic Principles. His title shows that he was a man of Wang Mang’s own clan. In 10 A.D. he was made General Invigorating His Military Power 振威將軍 and sent out against the Huns. Hs 99B.17b notes a Wang Chia who had been governor of the Capital and was made Aiding Guardian, who was probably the same person. Wang Chia 王嘉 may have been the same person as Wang Chia 王嘉, but the latter was a grand-nephew of Wang Mang and probably too young for such honors. Fu Shan Hs 15.1b identifies these two persons, but Fu Shan is careless, frequently making one person into two. Chia 翼 was popular as a given name. Cf. Hs 99B.12a, 14a.
298. The Yang-t’ou Mt. 羊頭 {20-21:7/10} is located 56 li south of the present Ch’ang-tzu, Shansi, according to the Shina rekidai chimei yoran, p. 624. Yen Shih-ku says it is in the Hu-kuan Prefecture, in Shang-tang; the Yüan-ho chih says it is 56 li east of the Ch’ang-tzu Prefecture in Lu-chou. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

299. General of the Northern Passes for the Five Majestic [Principles] 五威後關將軍 was a title given by Wang Mang 9 A.D. to Wang Chia王嘉, when he was put in charge of the passes at Mt. Yang-t’ou. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.


299. The Marquis Grasping the Majestic [Principles] 掌威侯 was a title held in 9 A.D. by Wang Ch’i. The first word of this title is written in the same passage once as t’ang 堂 and once as chang above. Sung Ch’i thinks it should be t’ang in both places, but Wang Nien-sun explains that in the official style chang is sometimes written, from which the corruption tang is natural. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

299. General of the Western Passes for the Five Majestic [Principles] 五威右關將軍 was a title given by Wang Mang in 9 A.D. to Wang Fu 王福, when he was put in charge of the passes on the Chien River and Mt. Lung. Cf. Hs 99B.12b.

299. The Hsiao Mountains 貢山 or 峤山 were two mountains (called the Eastern and Western Hsiao Mt.) located 60 li north of the present Lo-ning, Honan, according to the Shina rekidai chimei yoran, p. 77. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

299. Mien-ch’ih 獭池 {15-16:4/7} was a city and commandery of the Hung-nung Commandery, located west of the present city by the same name in Honan, according to the Ta-Ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih. In 199 B.C. Kao-tsu exempted it; in 148 B.C. it was first walled and ten thousand families were moved there and it was made a prefecture. Cf. Hs 28Ai.42a. It contained an office of the government iron monopoly. Yen Shih-ku says that the first word in this name is pronounced 莫善反. Cf. Hs 99B.12a.

299. The Viscount Cherishing the Ch’iang 懷羌子 was a title held in 9 A.D. by Wang Fu. Cf. Hs 99B.12b.

299. Wang Fu王福 was a person who in 9 A.D. was Viscount Cherishing the Ch’iang and was made General of the Western Passes for the Five Majestic Principles. Cf. Hs 99B.12b.
299. *Ch’ien*, 沮 {15-16:4/2} was the name of a river, a city, and a prefecture in the Yu-fu-feng Commandery. The city was located south of the present Lung, Shensi. The river takes its rise northwest of the city and flows into the Wei River. Cf. *Hs* 28Ai.36a-37a.

299. *Pi*, 碧 was the name of a mad woman of Ch’ang-an who in 9 A.D. prophesied that Emperor Kao-tsu was angry and would kill Wang Mang in nine months. Cf. *Hs* 99B.12b.

299. *Grandee in Charge of Brigands*, 寇大夫 was the title of one of Wang Mang’s officials who executed criminals. Cf. *Hs* 99B.12b.

299. *Ch’en Ch’eng*, 陳成 was the Grandee in Charge of Brigands who in 9 A.D. had to execute the mad woman, Pi. In consequence he resigned and left the public service. Cf. *Hs* 99B.12b. Chuang Ting-yi thinks he is the same as Ch’en Hsien 陳咸, *q.v*.

299. *Liu Tu*, 劉都 was a man from the kingdom of Chen-ting 真定 who planned with others to rebel in 9 A.D. and was executed. Cf. *Hs* 99B.12b. There was a Liu Tu₃, a son of King Ch’ing of Kao-mi, who was Marquis of Pi-liang from 31 B.C. to 8 A.D.; but Chen-ting was in western Hopei, Kao-min in eastern Shantung and Pei-liang was in Anhui, so that Liu Tu₃ was probably a different person.

300. *The Officers for Liquor*, 酒士 were the officials put in charge of the government monopoly on liquors in each commandery in 10 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13a.

301. *Tan Ch’in*, 但欽 was in 10 A.D. Protector-General of the Western Frontier Regions and reported the rebellion of Ch’en Lang and his group. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13a-b, 22a, 94B.17b, 18a, 96B.33b, 34a. He was killed by the rebels at Karashehor in 13 A.D.

301. *Ch’en Liang*, 陳良 {HFHD has “Lang”} was an official of the Mou and Chi Colonel at Turfan, who in 10 A.D. became fearful that the Huns would invade and kill him, headed a conspiracy, assassinated his Colonel, and fled to the Huns, where the Shan-yü gave him a title. In 4 A.D., when peace was made with the Huns, Wang Mang put a price on Ch’en Liang’s head, and the Shan-yü Lüan-ti sent him in a prisoner’s cart to Ch’ang-an, where Wang Mang had him burned to death.

301. *Chung Tai*, 罕帶 was an official of the Mou and Chi at Turfan who in 10 A.D. conspired with Ch’en Liang and assassinated his Colonel, fleeing to the Huns. In 14 A.D. he was arrested by the Shan-yü Lüan-ti and sent to Ch’ang-an with Ch’en Liang (*q.v.*) and burned to death. *Hs* 94B.18a, 96B.34a,b, 35a.
301. **Tiao Hu** was the Mou and Chi Colonel at Turfan who was assassinated on Sept. 15, 10 A.D. by his subordinates, Chen Liang, and others, who wanted to surrender to the Huns. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13a, 94B.18a, 96B.34a, 35a.

301. **Liu Tzu-yü** was a name assumed by Wu Chung (*q.v.*), when he tried to pass himself off as heir to Emperor Ch’eng in 10 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13a; *HFHD* III.301 n 13.2; *HHs* Mem. 2.1a, Mem. 9, sub Keng Yen.

302. **Wu Chung** was a man who on Dec. 15, 10 A.D. claimed to be named Liu Tzu-yü, a son of Emperor Ch’eng by a low-class wife. He was arrested and executed. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13a,b.

375. **Ling-hsiang** was a marquisate in the Ch’ing-ho Commandery, occupied by Liu Hsin from 38-31 B.C. and by Liu Ts’eng from 3 B.C. to 6 A.D. In the *Shui-ching chu*, 9.28b, Ying Shao is quoted as saying, “Seventy li southwest of Tung-wu-ch’eng there is the former prefecture of Ling-hsiang. The Later Han [dynasty] enfeoffed the Master of the Stud, Liang Sung [with this place] as his marquise’s state. Generations previous [to the present one] called it the city of the Marquis [surnamed] Liang (Liang-hou-ch’eng), hence there was established the prefectoral city of Hou-ch’eng.” Shen Ch’in-han says that the Ling-hsiang of Former Han times must be this place. The *Ta-Ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih* locates Tung-wu-ch’eng west of the present Wu-ch’eng in northwestern Shantung. Cf. *Hs* 15B.31a, 50b, 28Aii.57b.

302. **Liu Ts’eng**, title, Marquis of Ling-Hsiang, was a son of King Szu of Ch’u, Liu Yen. He was enfeoffed as marquis on May 8, 3 B.C. In 6 A.D. he raised troops, intending to execute Wang Mang, and died. Cf. *Hs* 15B.50b, 99B.13b.

302. **Fu-en** was the name of a marquisate said to have been held by Liu Kuei before 10 A.D. Ch’ien Ta-chao thinks he was the same as the Liu P’u who is listed as a Marquis of Fu-Hsiang. Cf. *Hs* 99B.13b, 15B.55b.

302. **Liu Kuei**, title, Marquis of Brilliant Virtue was the name of a scion of the Han dynasty’s imperial clan who rebelled against Wang Mang, according to *Hs* 99B.13b. He is said to have been Marquis of Fu-en. Ch’ien Ta-chao thinks he is probably the same as the Liu P’u who is listed as Marquis of Fu-Hsiang in *Hs* 15B.55b. Kuei and P’u are similar and could be mistaken for one another, and the marquisates are not too different in name. The fact that Liu P’u was a son of King Szu of Ch’u, Liu Yen, and a brother of Liu Ts’eng (*q.v.*) who is said to have rebelled against Wang Mang in 6 A.D., makes this supposition quite probable. Chuang Ting-yi (莊鼎彝, 1854 or 5-1909), in his *Liang-Han pu-lieh-chuan jen-ming yün-p’ien* 兩漢不列傳人名韻編 1.22 suggests Liu Kuei, Marquis of Chiang but *Hs* 15B.4a records he died honorably in 6 B.C.

304. **Liu Kung**, style Meng-kung, title, Marquis of Brilliant Virtue 明德侯, was a great-
grandson of Liu Hsiang. In 10 A.D., Wang Mang granted him the imperial surname, Wang. Cf. Hs 99B.14a, ch. 56 sub Tung Chung-shu in the eulogy; HHs, Mem. 20A.1b, 4a,b, sub Su Ching. The latter states he was a son of Liu Hsin’s elder brother, was good at discussions and conferences and was esteemed by Ma Yüan and Pan Piao


304. Princess of the Yellow Imperial House 黃皇室主 was a title given in 10 A.D. by Wang Mang to his daughter, the former Empress née Wang of Emperor Hsiao-p’ing (q.v.). Cf. Hs 99B.14a. She lived in the Ch’ang-ming Hall of the Lateral Courts in the Wei-yang Palace.

304. Surrendered Slaves 降奴 (Hsiang-nu) was a name given by Wang to the Huns 匈奴 (Hsiung-nu) in 10 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.14a.

304. Submitted Capture 服于 was a title to which the title of the Hun Shan-yü was changed by Wang Mang in 10 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.14a. In Odes #154, I, xv, 7 (Legge 229), yü is used with the meaning “to capture.”

304. Lin Pao, 蘭包 title, Duke Promulgating the Majestic [Principles], was a General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace, whom Wang Mang sent in 10 A.D. to the borders, to summon Huns who were to be made Shan-yü. On his return he was made the Tiger-tooth General and Marquis. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 94B.18a,b.

304. Tai Chi 戴 gdk was a Lieutenant Colonel to the General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace, who in 10 A.D. was sent by Wang Mang to the border to summon sons of the Shan-yü Hu-han-hsieh to be made Shan-yü. Upon his return he was made Duke Spreading the Majestic [Principles] and General of the As Rapid As Tigers. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 94B.18a,b.

305. Miao Hsin 苗詡 was a person who in 10 A.D. was made General of the Five Majestic Principles and sent out of the Wu-yüan Commandery against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 23a, 26a, 99C.24a, 27b. In April 14 A.D., he became Wang Mang’s Commander-in-chief, and in Feb./Mar. 15 A.D. he was transferred to be Director of Mandates. In 23 A.D. he had been Director of the Palaces and was made Grand Master. He died defending Wang Mang, on Oct. 6, 23 A.D.

305. General Repressing Difficulties 厭南將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Ch’en Ch’in when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

305. Ch’en Ch’ in 陳欽, style Tzu-yi, was a son of Ch’en Hsien. He came from Ts’ang-wu Commandery and studied the Tso-chuan with Chia Hu. He taught Wang Mang the Tso-chuan. In
10 A.D., Wang Mang made him the General Repressing Difficulties and sent him out of the Yün-chun Commandery against the Huns. In A.D. 14, he and the other generals were recalled and dismissed. He committed suicide in 15 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 18b, 26b, 88.25b, 94B.20a; HHs Mem. 26 sub Ch’en Yüan, Mem. 36 sub Ch’en Chung.

305. General Making the Barbarians Quake 震狄將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. by Wang Mang to Wang Hsün, when the latter was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

305. Wang Hsün 王巡 was in 10 A.D. made General Making the Barbarians Quake and sent against the Huns out of the Yün-chung Commandery. In 24 A.D., he was General of Chariots and Cavalry. He died October 6, 23 A.D. defending Wang Mang. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 94B, 99C.21a, 17b.

305. General En vigorating His Military [Power] 振武將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Wang Chia, when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

305. General Tranquillizing the Barbarians 平狄將軍 was a title given by Wang Mang in 10 A.D. to Wang Meng, when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

305. Wang Meng 王萌 was a General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace who in 2 A.D. was sent to welcome the Shan-yü’ envoy. In 10 A.D. he was made General Tranquillizing the Barbarians and sent out of the Tai Commandery against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 94B.15b, 96B.33b.

305. General Assisting the Majestic Principles 相威將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Li Shen, when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

305. Li Shen 李箚 later given name Shang (d. A.D. 23) was a General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace who in 10 A.D. was made General Assisting the Majestic Principles and sent against the Huns out of the Hsi-ho Commandery. In 21 A.D. he was Grandee In Charge of Provincial Shepherds and was made General-in-chief and Shepherd of the Yang Province and sent to attack the robbers. Wang Mang granted him the given name Shang. He was killed in Oct. 23 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 99C.13a, 21a, 28a, ch. 84 sub Chai Fang-chin. Wei Chao states his given name should be pronounced 斯紈反 and Yen Shih-ku delares 所林反 it should be pronounced, both of which result in the ancient Chinese pronunciation ’siam which becomes Pekingese shen, as does (Karlgren, Gr. Ser. #664) with which this word may be etymologically identical (P. van der Loon).

305. General Maintaining Order in Distant [Places] 鎭遠將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Li Weng, when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.
305. *Li Wêng* 李翁 was made the General Maintaining Order in Distant Places in 10 A.D. and sent out of the Hsi-ho Commandery against the Huns. Cf. *Hs* 99B.14b.

305. *General Executing the Mo* 論頑將軍 was a title given Yang Chûn, when in 10 A.D. he was sent against the Huns northeast of China. Cf. *Hs* 99B.14b.

305. *Yang Chûn* 楊俊 or 湠 was made General Executing the Mo in 10 A.D. and sent out of the Yu-yang Commandery against the Huns. In 23 A.D. he was a General-in-chief and was sent to guard the Ao Granary. Ch’ien Ta-chao remarks that the two words above pronounced *chûn* were not interchanged, so that it is impossible to tell which one is correct. Cf. *Hs* 99B.14b, 99C.19a.

305. *General Expelling Filth* 討穢將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Chuang Yu when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. *Hs* 99B.14b.

305. Chuang Yu 莊(嚴)尤, style Po-shih was a man of letters, who in 10 A.D. was made the General Expelling Fifth and sent against the Huns out of the Yu-yang Commandery. In Aug. 16 A.D. he was made the Commander-in-chief. In 18 A.D. he was the Communicator. He became the Earl Establishing Military Power. In 19 A.D., when his advice regarding the campaign against the Huns was distasteful to Wang Mang, the latter dismissed him from his office and nobility and sent him to his home. In 22 A.D. he was Communicator and General-in-chief and was sent against the rebels in the Ching Province, but without credentials for levying troops. In 23 he was defeated at K’un-yang by Liu Hsin and fled to Ch’iao in the P’ei Commandery, where he led his men to rebel against Wang Mang. He went over to Liu Sheng, who proclaimed himself emperor and became his Commander-in-chief. In Nov./Dec., 23 A.D. Keng-shih’s Generalissimo, Liu Hsin executed Chuang Yen and defeated and killed Liu Sheng. His surname, Chuang was changed in the *Han shu* to Yen because of the taboo on the personal name of Emperor Ming of the Later Han dynasty. Li Hsien, in his comment to *Hhs*, Ann. 1.A.3b quotes Huan Tan’s *Hsin-lun* as writing his name. Cf. *Hs* 87B.33a, 94A, 99B.14b, 30a, 99C.5a, b, 18a, *Hhs* An. 1A.3b, etc., Mem. 1.2b, 3a sub Liu Hsüan, Mem. 3 sub Wei Hsiao, Mem. 4 sub King Wu of Ch’i, Liu Yin, Mem. 5 sub Wang Chang, Mem. 17 sub Kuo Tan, Mem. 75.8b sub Chu-li; Mem. 80 sub Wu-huan. His style is found in Huan Tan’s *Hsin-lun*.

306. *General Inciting to Military Deeds* 奮武將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Wang Chûn when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. *Hs* 99B.14b. It had previously been given to Sun Chien in 7 A.D. in the campaign against Chai Yi. Cf. *Hs*84.11b.

306. *Wang Chûn* 王駿 style, Chûn-kung, was a man of Ch’ang-an, who in 3 A.D. became Chief of Palace Police in the Capital and in 5 A.D. was promoted to be General of Foot-soldiers. In 7 A.D. he was Marquis of Brilliant Moral Principles, and was made General of Strong Crossbows and sent against Chai Yi. He did not distinguish himself and in Jan./Feb. 8 A.D. was dismissed.
from his titles. In 9 A.D. he was made one of the Generals of the Five Majestic Principles sent out to change the Shan-yü’s seal for that of the Hsin dynasty. In 10 A.D. he was made General Inciting to Military Deeds and sent against the Huns out of Chang-yeh Commandery. In 16 A.D. he was sent out as Chief Envoy and General of the Five Majestic Principles and sent out to the Western Frontier Regions. He wanted to punish Karashahar for having murdered Tan Ch’in (q.v.), but it pretended to surrender and ambushed and killed Wang Chün and his troops. Cf. Hs 99B.14b, 30b, 19B.52a,b, 84.11a, 96B.35b; de Groot, *Die Hunnen* 264, 266, 278.

306. General Settling the Hu 定胡將軍 was a title given in 10 A.D. to Wang Yen when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.14b.

306. Wang Yen 王晏 was in 7 A.D. a Chief Commandant of Cavalry and was made the General Establishing the Majestic Principles and sent to encamp at the northern gate of Ch’ang-an as a move against the rebellions of that time. In 10 A.D. he was made General Settling the Hu and sent against the Huns out of the Chang-yi Commandery. Cf. Hs 84.12a, 99B.14b.

307. Grandee Master of Writing 尚書大夫 was probably the title to which Wang Mang changed the title of the Master of Writing (q.v.). Hu San-hsing points out, “[Wang ] Mang divided [the government offices among] the nine high ministers, and for each high minister he established three grandees. The Grandee Master of Writing was probably a subordinate of the Provider of Works.” Cf. *Tzu-chih T’ung-chien* 37.18b.

307. Chao Ping 趙並 was a Master of Writing and Grandee whom Wang Mang had in 10 A.D. examine and punish those who presented portents not on the official list published by Wang Mang’s emissaries. Cf. Hs 99B.15b, 17a. In 11 A.D. he was made the General of Cultivated Fields and Grain 田禾將軍 and sent to establish a garrison farm in Pei-chia to raise food for the army.

307. T’ien Chung-shu 田終術 was a prefect of Ch’ang-an who was one of those suggesting that Wang Mang be made regent. He studied astronomy with Chai Fang-chin. Hs ch. 84 sub Chai Fang-chin.

309. Grand Governor of the Capital 京兆大尹 was the title to which Wang Mang changed the title of the Governor of the Capital. Cf. Hs 99B.15b.


309. Shan 陝 {15-16:4/7} was a prefecture and commandery of the Hung-nung Commandery, located at the present Shan in northwestern Honan, according to the *Ta-Ch’ing Yi-t’ung chih*, and
40 li south of the present Ling-pao according to the *Shina rekidai chimei yoran*. In the time of King Ch’eng of the Chou dynasty, the supervision of the country was divided at Shan; the Duke of Chou taking the eastern part, and the Duke of Shao taking the western part. In Spring and Autumn times Shan belonged to Chin; in the period of the Contending States it belonged to Wei. Duke Hsiao of Ch’in besieged it; King Huei-wen took it, and sent its inhabitants to Wei. Cf. *Hs* 99B.15b, ch. 75, eulogy; Cf. *Hs* 28Ai.40b If. The modern province of Shensi takes its name from this place; Shensi is literally, “west of Shan.”

309. *Western Chief* 右伯 was a title proposed in a forged portent by Chen Hsün and given to his father, Chen Feng, who committed suicide shortly after. Cf. *Hs* 99B.15b. The title of Chief is taken from the *Chou-li* 18.24b (Biot. t, 430).

309. *Eastern Chief* 左伯 was a title proposed in a forged portent by Chen Hsün and given to P’ing Yen. Cf. *Hs* 99B.15b.

310. *Supernaturally [Influencing] General [Whose Influence] Penetrates Eastwards* 東通靈將 was a title borne in 10 A.D. by Liu Fen. Shen Ch’in-han says that this general was probably the eastern general among the Generals of the Five Majestic [Principles], and that this title is like the talismans of the later Taoist Five Bushels of Rice School (founded by Chang Ling) like the others used by Wang Mang to give supernatural sanction to his usurpation. Cf. *Hs* 99B.16a.

310. The *Grandee in Charge of the Five [Behaviors]* 五[威]司大夫 was a title borne in 10 A.D. by Liu Fen. Shen Ch’in-han says it was of the same sort as the titles of the Grandees in Charge of Clear-sightedness, Respectfulness, Accordance with the Way, Distinctness, and Perspicaciousness (*q.v.*). Cf. *Hs* 99B.16a.


310. The *Colonel of the Ch’ang River Encampments* 長水校尉 was an officer in charge of two camps of Hun horsemen, near Ch’ang-an on the Ch’ang River and at Hsüan-ch’ü. He was ranked at 2000 piculs, and had an Assistant and a Major. Emperor Wu first established this office.

Yen Shih-ku says that Ch’ang River is a Hun name and Hsüan-ch’ü is the name of a Lodge. But the Treatise on “the Suburban and other Sacrifices” enumerates the Ch’ang River with other rivers near Ch’ang-an. The *Shui-ching chu* 19.18a sub Wei River, says “the Pa River also runs north and the Ch’ang River runs into it. This river arises in the Po-lu Plain of the Tu Prefecture. This river runs NW and is called the present Ching-ch’i River.” The *Shina rekidai chimei yoran* lists the Ch’ang River (p. 428b) as a branch of the Pa River, northwest of Lan-t’ien, (and p. 536) the Po-lu Plain as 5 li west of Lan-t’ien. It does not locate Hsüan-ch’ü.
The cavalry at the Ch‘ang River encampment were called the Hun Cavalry of the Ch‘ang River and those at Hsüan-ch‘ü were called the Hun Cavalry of Hsüan-ch‘ü. Hsüan-ch‘ü was somewhere in the capital department (Hspc 91.10b). Cf. Hs 19A.23a; Han-kuan ta-wen 4.10b; Hs ch. 30, ch. 69 sub Chao Ch‘ung-kuo, 71.8a sub Yu Ting-kuo, ch. 66 sub Liu Ch‘u-1i, 70.14a sub Ch‘en T‘ang, ch. 78 sub Hsiao Yü, ch. 66 sub Liu Ch‘u-li 54.17b, 99B.16a.

310. The Marquis Attacking the Caitiffs 伐虜侯 was a title held by Liu Yung in 10 A.D. It had been given after the successful expedition against Chai Yi in 8 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.16a, 99A.32a.

310. Liu Yung, 刘炯, title, Marquis Attacking the Caitiffs was a younger brother of Liu Fen and a son of Liu Hsin. He was given his noble title in 8 A.D. after he had participated in putting down the rebellion of Chai Yi. In 10 A.D. he was a Senior Division Head and Colonel of the Ch‘ang River Encampments. He was implicated in the attempt of Chen Hsün to marry Wang Mang’s daughter and executed about 11 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.16a.

311. Ting Lung 丁隆 was a man of Liu Hsin’s household who was a Palace Attendant and Chief Commandant of Cavalry. He was implicated in the attempt of Chen Hsün to marry Wang Mang’s daughter and executed about 11 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.16a.

311. San-wei 三危 was the name of a mountain located 20 li southeast of the present Tun-huang, Kansuh, according to the Shina rekaidai chimei yoran, p. 241. Shun sent one of his criminals here; Wang Mang imitated him. Cf. Book of History II, I, 12 (Legge, p. 39 f.); Mh I, 69 & n 3; Hs 99B.16a.

311. Yu, Mt. 羽山 was the name of a mountain located 80 li northwest of the present Tung-hai, (the Ch‘ing dynasty’s Kan-yu), northeastern Kiangsu, and 70 li east of the present T‘an-ch‘eng southeastern Shantung, according to the Shina rekaidai chimei yoran, p. 20. Shun sent one of his criminals here; Wang Mang imitated him. Cf. Book of History II, I, 12 (Legge, p. 39 f.); Mh I, 68 & n 4; Hs 99B.16a.

313. General of a Peaceful Beginning 宁始將軍 was a title given to Yao Hsün in 10 A.D. In 11 A.D. he was dismissed and K‘ung Yang was given this title; then it was given to Hou Fu. In 19 A.D. this title was changed to the General of a New Beginning. In 23 Shih Shen was given this title. Cf. Hs 99B.16b, 99C.14b, 20b.

313. General of Cultivated Fields & Grain 田禾將軍 was a title given to Chao Ping in 11 A.D. when he was sent to Pei-chia to grow grain for the army. Cf. Hs 99B.17a.

314. General Outstanding in Military Affairs 著武將軍 was a title held in 11 A.D. by Lu Ping. Cf. Hs 99B.17a.
314. Lu Ping 鬋並 surnamed Ti or Tai, 楯 or 栋, given name Ping 並 or P’u 普 was a Chief Commandant of Cavalry who was enfeoffed as Marquis of Meng-Hsiang on June 29, 5 A.D. because he had joined in flattering Wang Mang along with Wang Yun. In 7 A.D. he was Court Architect and at the rebellion of Chai Yi he was made a General and was sent to encamp at the Wu Pass. In 11 A.D. he was General Outstanding in Military Affairs and when the disturbances arose among the soldiers gathered to send against the Huns, he was sent to control the famous cities along the border. He was enfeoffed by Wang Mang as the Marquis of the Like Customs, and in 13 A.D. became Commander-in-chief. In April 14 A.D., after a solar eclipse, he was dismissed from his office. The Kuang-yün (1008) sub the character 鬋 mentions him as having this surname, and the Yüan-ho hsing-tsuau mentions him with the surname 栋. Cf. Hs 18.31b, 84.1lb sub Chai Fang-chin, 99B.17a, 21b; HHs, Mem. 19.9b, sub Chih Yün.

315. The Upholders of the Laws Wearing Embroidered Garments 繡衣執法 was the title used by Wang Mang for the previous Specially Commissioners Wearing Embroidered Garments (q.v.), who were inquisitors, sent to put down particular disturbances. Cf. Hs 99B.17a.

315. The Superintendents of the Army 軍監 were officials appointed by Wang Mang in 11 A.D. to watch for wrong-doing outside the capital among the twelve armies sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.17a.

316. Lüan-ti Hsien 樂鞮咸 was a son of the Hun Shan-yü Hu-han-hsieh by a younger daughter of the King of Hu-yen. He became the King of Southern Li-wu. In 11 A.D. he was lured to Chinese territory, made the Shan-yü Hsiao by force, and given large presents. He escaped to Hun territory, where the Shan-yü made him the Yü-su-chih-chih-hou, a low Hun position. In 13 A.D. he was made the Shan-yü Wu-lei-jo-ti 烏累若鞮 (Jo-ti was the Hun word for the Chinese hsiao). He desired peace with the Chinese, but when he found that his son Teng 登, who had been at Wang Mang’s court, had been executed, he continued plundering and invading Chinese territory. He finally made the Chinese send back his son’s corpse. He died in 18 A.D. Cf. Hs ch. 94B. ch. 96B, 99B.17b, de Groot, Die Hunnen, pp. 245, 269, 272, 275, 279, sub Ham.

316. Lüan-ti Teng 樂鞮登 was a son of Lüan-ti Hsien. In 11 B.C. he was lured into Chinese territory with his father, and sent to Ch’ang-an where Wang Mang made him the Shan-Yü Shun. When in 12 A.D. Wang Mang heard that another son of Lüan-ti Hsien was making inroads on Chinese territory, in his anger he had Lüan-ti Teng executed. When his father became Shan-yü, and heard of his son’s execution, he made so much trouble that the Chinese finally sent Lüan-ti Teng’s corpse back to the Huns. Cf. Hs 94B, 99B.17b, 18b; de Groot, Die Hunnen, pp. 272, 276, 279, 281 ff. sub Ting

316. Hsiao 孝 was a reign-title given to Lüan-ti Hsien by force, when the Chinese generals Lin
Pao and Tai Chi lured him to enter Chinese territory. When Lüan-ti Hsien later became the rightful Hun Shan-yü, he was given the reign-title Wu-lei-jo-ti, the last two words of which were the Hun word for hsiao. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b, 94B.21b.

316. *Shun, Shan-yü* 順禅于. Shun was a reign-title given in 11 A.D. by Wang Mang to Lüan-ti Tsu, the son of Lüan-ti Hsien (*q.v*). When he sickened and died, Wang Mang gave this reign-title to his younger brother, Lüan-ti Teng. Neither of these titular Shan Yü actually reigned; both were detained in Ch’ang-an. Cf. *Hs* 94B.21b, 99B.17b.


317. *Ma Kung*, 馬宮 title, Marquis Supporting Virtues was in 1 B.C. made General of the Right. In the third month he was promoted. On Oct. 17, 1 B.C. he was made Grand Minister Over the Masses. On Apr. 28, 5 A.D. he was made Grand Master and Grand Minister Over the Masses and was dismissed on Oct. 12, 5 A.D. In 11 A.D. he was appointed Master of Doubts to the Imperial Heir-apparent. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b, 19B.50a, 51b, 52b, 18.27b.

317. *Master of Doubts* 師疑 was the title of one of the four Masters to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b.

317. *Assistant Tutor* 傅丞 was the title of one of the four Masters to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b.

317. *Yüan Sheng* 袁聖 was an Erudit who in 11 A.D. was made the Supporting Coadjutor to the Heir-apparent. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b.

317. *Supporting Coadjutor* 阿輔 was the title of one of the four Masters to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b.

317. *Aiding Guardian* 保拂 was the title of one of the four Masters to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b. Yen Shih-ku says that the last word in this title should be read as *bi* 焉.

317. The *Masters* 師 were four officials appointed in 11 A.D. for the suite of the Imperial Heir-apparent. They were the Master of Doubts, the Assistant Tutor, the Supporting Coadjutor, and the Aiding Guardian, *q.v*. They ranked as Grandees. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b, 18a.
317. Li Ch'ung 李充 was an Erudit who in 11 A.D. was made the Hastener to Submission to the Heir-apparent. Cf. Hs 99B.18a.

317. Chao Hsiang 趙襄 was a Grandee remonstrant who in 11 A.D. was made the Guide to the Heir-apparent. Cf. Hs 99B.18a.

317. Lien Tan 廉丹, title, Duke Ko of Equilization and Standards, was an official of Wang Mang. In 11 A.D. he had been General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace and was made the Defender in the suite of the Heir-apparent. In 15 A.D. he had been the General of the Southern City wall of Ch’ang-an and was made the General of a Peaceful Beginning. In 16 A.D. he was sent against the revolting barbarians in the Yi Province. In 19 A.D., his title was changed to General of a New Beginning, and when he was unable to vanquish the rebels, he was ordered to return. In the summer of 22 A.D., after he had put down the rebellion at Wu-yen he was promoted to be a Duke. In 22 he was again sent eastwards. Feng Yen, whom he compelled to be his official, in two speeches, attempted to dissuade Lien Tan, urging him to seize a commandery and set himself up as independent. But Lien Tan would not listen. In the winter of 22, he followed Wang K‘uang, to fight against the Red Eyebrows with tired troops, against his judgment and was defeated. Wang K‘uang fled, but Lien Tan remained and died fighting. He was given the posthumous name Ko. Cf. Hs 99B.18a, 28a, 30a, 99C.4b, 17a, 18b, 19a, ch. 95; HHs, Mem. 1 sub Liu P’eng-tzu, Mem. 18.6a-7b sub Feng Yen, Mem. 21 sub Lien Fan, Mem. 76.14a sub the King of Tien.

317. Attacher of the Indifferent 脃附 was the title of one of the four Companions to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. The title comes from Ode No. 237, Book of Odes III, I, iii, 9 (Legge, p. 441). In translating this title I have used the explanation of Cheng Hsüan, “He causes those who are indifferent to become affectionate.” Cf. Hs 99B.18a. The Book of Odes reads su. Chou Shou-ch’ang remarks that the first word of this title has the same pronunciation as su 裳, L. S. Yang in Hs Ao 19.441, n 13 {citation unclear} gives references to those titles in comments on Odes.

317. Guide 先後 was the title of one of the four Companions to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. The title comes from Ode no. 237, Book of Odes, III, I, iii, 9 (Legge, p. 441). The Mao explanation of this phrase is “He guides him before and behind.” Cf. Hs 99B.18a. Kargren, BMFEA 17:67 translates, “attended on all sides.”

317. The Defender 頍侮 was the title of one of the four Companions to the Heir-apparent appointed in 11 A.D. This title comes from Ode No. 237, Book of Odes III, I, iii, 9 (Legge, p. 441). This phrase is also found in ibid. II, I, iv, 4 (Legge, p. 251). The Mao explanation is “A military official who wards off enemies is called a je-chung.” Karlgren (BMFEA 17:67) translates, “defending against insult.” Cf. Hs 99B.18a.
317. The *Companions to the Heir-apparent* were four officials appointed in 11 A.D., whose titles were all taken from the *Book of Odes* III, i, iii, 9 (Legge, p. 441). They were the Attacker of the Distant, the Prompt Publicist, the Guide, and the Defender Against Insult. Cf. *Hs* 99B.17b, 18a. They ranked as Grandees.

317. The *Libationer for the Masters and Companions to the Heir-apparent* was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a. His full title was probably Libation Officer for the Masters and Companions to the Heir-apparent Guarantor of his Perfection, *q.v.*

317. *Libationer for the Palace Attendants* was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a.

317. *Libationer for the Remonstrants and Consultants* 諫議祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a. Before 17 A.D. this office had been held by Chi Ch’un.

317. *Libationer Expounding the Spring and Autumn* 春秋祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a.

317. *Man Chang* 滿昌, style Chun-tu was an official of Wang Mang. He came from the Ying-ch’uan Commandery and became Supervisor of the Household of the Empress. In 11 A.D. he was appointed the Libation Officer Expounding the *Book of Odes*. In 13 A.D. he was Libation Officer for the Masters and Companions of the Heir-apparent and ventured to criticize an act of Wang Mang and his office was abolished. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a, 22a, ch. 73 sub Wei Hsüan-ch’eng, ch. 86 sub Wang Chia, ch. 88 sub Hou Ts’ang, ch. 29.

317. *Libationer Expounding the Book of Odes* 詩祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a.

317. *Kuo Yu* 國由 was a man of Ch’ang-an who became a Gentleman-consultant and in 11 A.D. was appointed Libation Officer Expounding the *Book of Changes*. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a, ch. 25.

317. *Libationer Expounding the Book of Changes* 易祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a.

317. T‘ang Chang 唐昌 was a man from the city of P’ing-yang who in 11 A.D. was made the Libation Officer Expounding the *Book of History*. Cf. *Hs* 99B.18a.
317. Libation Officer Expounding the Book of History 書祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.18a.

317. Chen Hsien 陳咸, style Tzu-k’ang was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. as Grandee Secretary. When Ch’en Hsien was in his 18th year, he was given a post as a Gentleman, because of his father. He had special talent and often produced discussions which criticized the officials near the Emperor seriously. He wrote several tens of memorials. He was promoted to Junior Division Head.

When his father was ill, he summoned Chen Hsien and advised him from his bed, speaking until midnight, when Chen Hsien fell asleep and hit his head on the screen. His father became angry and ceased talking.

After his father’s death, Emperor Yuän selected Ch’en Hsien to be Palace Assistant Secretary. As such he had charge of matters reported from the provinces and commanderies, and of grading the Inspectors and Administrators of the Laws at the capital, the ministers while in the Palace Hall, and others ranking lower. They all feared him.

At this time the Chief Master of Writing, Shih Hsien, was the Emperor’s favorite and was usurping the imperial power. Ch’en Hsien spoke somewhat about Shih Hsien’s faults, the latter hated him. At this time the Prefect of Huai-li, Chu Yün, was oppressively killing innocent people and a high official memorialized the matter. Before it had been referred for examination, Ch’en Hsien, who was a good friend of Chu Yün, had the latter send up a memorial excusing himself. Thereupon Shih Hsien accused Ch’en Hsien of having divulged matters talked about in the Forbidden Apartments; the latter was sent to prison and beaten. He escaped death, had his head shaven, and was sentenced to work on the fortifications and patrol from the dawn. So he was dismissed from his position.

When Emperor Ch’eng first ascended the throne, the General-in-chief, Wang Feng, memorialized in behalf of Ch’en Hsien asserting that he was loyal and faithful. Ch’en Hsien was given a vacancy as a Chief Official and was promoted to be the Inspector of the Chi Province. His actions suited the Emperor, he was summoned to the court to be a Grandee-remonstrant and was again sent out to be the Prefect of the Capital in the kingdom of Ch’u, and later as the Grand Administrator of the Pei-hai Commandery and later of the Tung Commandery. He was sentenced because he had been recommended by the Governor of the Capital, Wang Chang, and consequently, when Wang Chang was executed, Ch’en Hsien was dismissed from his position. He was again taken from his family and made the Grand Administrator of the Nan-yang Commandery. Because he stopped the preying upon the people by important clans, he was made Minister of Works, in which capacity he had criminals tortured until several hundred or a thousand persons strangled themselves.

In 16 B.C. he was summoned to the court and made the Privy Treasurer. He distinguished himself by accusing the palace officials who had accumulated illicit fortunes. In 15 B.C. he had a quarrel with Chai Fang-chin. When in that year Chai Fang-chin became Lieutenant Chancellor, he memorialized about Ch’en Hsien’s cruelty while he had been
Administrator of Nanyang, and had Chen Hsien dismissed. Several years later, Chai Fang-chin had Chen Hsien returned to his former commandery. Chen Hsien’s memoir says he died at home from sadness, but in 11 A.D. Wang Mang made him the Libation Officer Expounding the Book of Rites. The Chen Chi’eng who in 9 A.D. was Grandee in Charge of Brigands and had to execute a man woman who prophesied the downfall of Wang Mang and who consequently resigned from office, was also Ch’en Hsien, according to Chuang Ting-yi, for Hsien 咸 may easily be mistaken to be Ch’eng 成. Cf. Hs 66.14a-16a, 19B.45a, ch. 67 sub Chu Yün, ch. 78 sub Hsiao Yu, ch. 72 sub Wang Chi, ch. 60 sub Tu Ch’in, ch. 76 sub Wang Chang, ch. 81 sub Chai Fang-chin, ch. 93 sub Shih Hsien, 99B.18a; HHs Mem. 36 sub Ch’en Ch’ung.

317. Libationer Expounding the Book of Rites 禮祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.18a.

317. Libationer Expounding the Book of Music 樂祭酒 was one of the nine Libation Officers appointed in 11 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.18a.

317. The libationers 祭酒 were nine officials appointed in 11 A.D. and ranking as the highest of the high ministers. They were the Libation Officers for the Masters and Companions of the Heir-apparent, for the Palace-attendants, for the Remonstrants and Consultants, and for each of the Six Classics. Cf. Hs 99B.18a. [p. The post of libation officer however antedated 11 A.D. When Hsün Ch’ing was in Ch’i (ca. 270 B.C.), Hu Kuang (91-172) is quoted in Tung-tien 27.10a, as saying, “Anciently, when a guest arrived and the host dined him, one of the venerable persons held up the wine in offering a libation to Earth. Hence he was given the title of Libation Officers 祭酒. The Palace Attendants of the Han [dynasty] and the Cavalrymen Without Specified Appointment of Wei who were especially distinguished, all acted as libation officers.” When Liu P’i, King of Wu was aged (ca. 170 B.C.) and could not come to the imperial court, he was made Libation Officer for the Liu clan. Title mentioned in Hs 54.22b and said to be explained in the memoir of Wu Pei 伍被傳.

318. Kung Sheng 龔勝, style, Chun-pin was a man of Ch’u. Together with his friend, Kung She, they were known as the “two Kung of Ch’u.” Both became famous together for their resolution. Both loved study and were authorities on the Classics. Kung Sheng became an official of the commandery administration. He was thrice recommended as a Filial and Incorrupt person, but, because he was a subject of a kingdom, he was not permitted to act as an imperial bodyguard. He was given a vacancy as an official and was twice made a Chief of Police, and once an Assistant Prefect. He was recommended as an Abundant Talent and became the Prefect of Chung-ch’üan, in the Tso-p’ing-yi Columandery.

When he became ill, and left his position, the Grand Minister of Works, Ho Wu, and the Chief of Palace Police in the Capital Yen Tsung recommended him. From the time that Emperor Ai had been King of Ting-t’ao, he had heard of Kung Sheng’s fame, so he summoned him to be a
Grandee remonstrant. When he had an audience, he recommended Kung She and others. All were summoned. Kung Sheng memorialized several times saying that the people were poor, robbers were many, the officials were not good, peoples’ customs were bad, calamities and visitations appeared frequently, the architects’ designs were too extravagant, punishments were too severe, taxes were too heavy, and it was proper to economize.

After being a Grandee for more than two years, Kung Sheng was promoted to be a Director of Service to the Lieutenant Chancellor, and was moved to be an Imperial Household Grandee and Acting Western Sustainer. After several months the Emperor learned that Kung Sheng was not a person fitted to perform detailed work, and again made him an Imperial Household Grandee, Inspector of Officials, Serving in the Palace.

Kung Sheng said that Tung Hsien, Emperor Ai’s favorite and catamite, was causing trouble, and thus went contrary to the Emperor’s will. After more than a year when the Lieutenant Chancellor Wang Chia (q.v.) was impeached and the matter was submitted to fifteen generals and courtiers for discussion, only Kung Sheng alone dared to differ from the others. He had a quarrel with Hsia-hou Chang who hated him. Both were degraded one step in official rank, and Kung Sheng asked to resign. Kung Sheng was sent from the court as the Grand Administrator of the P’o-hai Commandery, and asked to resign on account of illness and not take office. In the sixth month after, he was dismissed and returned home. When the Emperor again summoned him to be an Imperial Household Grandee, Kung Sheng continually pronounced himself ill, and several times sent his son with memorials begging to be relieved.

When Wang Mang seized the imperial power, Kung Sheng and Ping Han asked to be excused from taking office. Wang Mang however sent both of them a charter and asking them each for a son, grandson, brother, or nephew. Ping Han sent his nephew, Ping Man-yung.

When Kung Sheng and Kung She had returned to their homes, the Commandery Administrators and Chief Officials, when they first came to their offices, would all come to these homes, according to the rites of a student to his master. Kung She died during 6-7 A.D., in his 68th year.

When Wang Mang sent out the Generals and Lieutenant Generals of the Five Majestic Principles in 9 A.D., he had a Lieutenant General especially go to Kung Sheng. The next year Wang Mang sent a messenger to Kung Sheng’s house to install Kung Sheng as Libation Officer Expounding Scholarship, but Kung Sheng pronounced himself ill and did not respond to the summons. The second year after, in 11 A.D., Wang Mang again sent an Internuncio, bearing an imperial letter and the seal and cord of the Libation Officer for the Masters and Companions of the Heir-apparent, with a comfortable carriage and a team of four horses, to get Kung Sheng and install him in his house, giving him a rank among the highest of the high ministers, and six months’ salary in advance. The Internuncio entered Kung Sheng’s village with the Grand Administrator of the Commandery, the Chief Officials and San-lao of the prefecture, their official subordinates, and various masters, more than a thousand persons. The Internuncio wanted to get Kung Sheng to arise and receive the imperial command, and stood for a long time outside his gate, but Kung Sheng pronounced himself ill and kept to his bed. The Internuncio
entered his bedchamber and presented his seal, carriage, etc. Kung Sheng said that if he went to
the court, he would die on the way and refused to don the seal and cord. The messenger reported
that the summer was too hot, and Kung Sheng was ill and it would be better to wait until the cool
of the autumn, when he would start, and Wang Mang permitted the delay.

Every five days the messenger with the Grand Administrator would come to ask about
Kung Sheng’s health. The messenger got a disciple to try to persuade Kung Sheng that even tho
he was ill, he should go to court for the sake of his children. Kung Sheng told his disciple that he
had received great kindness from the Han dynasty and had no way of repaying it; now he was old
and might die any morning or night. How would it be proper for him, after he had served two
dynasties, to go down into the earth and appear before his former lords? Kung Shen accordingly
ordered his coffin and grave-clothes prepared. After his commands had been given, he did not
again open his mouth, eat or drink; on the the fourteenth day he died, in his 79th year.
The messenger and the Grand Administrator attended his obsequies. There were several hundred
mourners. He lived in the Lien Hamlet of P’eng-ch’eng. Later generations set up a stone to
make the gate of his hamlet. Cf. Hs 72.16a-20a, 99B.18a.

318. Marquis of Eminent Blessings 崇祿侯 was a title held in 11 A.D. by K’ung Yung 孔永. Cf.
Hs 99B.18a.

319. Lüan-ti Chio 樂覇角 was a son of Lüan-ti Hsien in 11 A.D. When the Chinese made his
father the Shan-yü Hsiao by force and his father had escaped to the Huns, Lüan-ti Chio raided
Chinese territory. When the fact became known, Lüan-ti Teng, his brother, was executed by

319. Hou Fu 侯輔 was a Chief Commandant of Cavalry who on June 29, 5 A.D. was made the
Marquis Understanding the Principles of Succession by Wang Mang. In 12 A.D. he had been a
Palace Attendant and the Grand Keeper of the Robes, and was made the General of a Peaceful
Beginning. In 14 A.D. he was dismissed. Cf. Hs 18.32a, 99B.18b, 26a.

322. The Baronetess Serving the Rules of Proper Conduct 承禮君 was probably one of the
female relatives of Emperor Ai, living in Chung-shan. In 12 A.D. Wang Mang entitled her a

322. The Baronetess Obedient to Virtue 遵德君 was probably one of the female relatives of
Emperor Ai, living in Chung-shan In 12 A.D. Wang Mang entitled her a Baroness. Cf. Hs
99B.19b.

322. The Baronetess Cultivating Moral Principles 修義君 was probably one of the female
relatives of Emperor Ai, living in Chung-shan. In 12 A.D. Wang Mang entitled her a Baroness.
Cf. Hs 99B.19b.
323. *Grandee Expounding the* Book of Rites 講禮大夫 was a title borne, in 12 A.D., by K’ung Ping. Cf. *Hs* 99B.1.9b.

323. *K’ung Ping* 孔秉 was a Palace Attendant and Grandee Expounding the *Book of Rites* who in 12 A.D. had helped determine the enfeoffments of nobles. Cf. *Hs* 99B.19b.

323. The *Vermillion Bird Hall* 朱鳥堂 was one of the rooms in the Shou-ch’eng House, the former Wei-yang Palace. Cf. *Hs* 99B.19b.

323. *Ou Po* 區博 was a Gentlemen-of-the-Household who in 12 A.D. remonstrated with Wang Mang for attempting to reestablish the ching t’ien (well-field) system. His memorial is quoted in 99B.29a.

325. *Wu Han* 毋邯 had been in 12 A.D. the King of Kou-t’ing 句町王 and had been demoted to Marquis, to which he would not consent. Wang Mang had the Grand Governor of the Tsang-k’o Commandery kill him by treachery. His brother, Wu Ch’eng avenged him. Cf. *Hs* 99B.20a, 95.7a.

325. *Wu Ch’eng* 毋承 was a younger brother of Wu Han (q.v.), and in 12 A.D. avenged his brother’s murder by attacking and killing Chou Hsin, the Grand Governor of the Tsang-k’o, and also the Grand Governor of the Yi Province, Ch’eng Lung Commandery. Armies were sent against the southwestern barbarians for several years without success and with the loss of many men, but the barbarians maintained their independence. Cf. *Hs* 99B.20a, 95.7a.

325. *Chou Hsin* 周歆 was in 12 A.D. the Grand Governor of the Tsang-k’o Commandery. At Wang Mang’s direction, he killed Wu Han, the former barbarian King of Kou-t’ing, by treachery, and was attacked and killed by Wu Han’s brother, Wu Ch’eng. Cf. *Hs* 99B.20a, 95.7a.

325. *Tsou* 驟 was a chief of the Kao-chü-li who in 12 A.D. led his people in refusing to attack the Huns, fled out of the border, and was blamed by the Chinese authorities for having killed the Grand Governor of the Liao-hsi Commandery, T’ien T’an, when the latter pursued and attacked the Kao-chü-li. Chuang (Yen) Yu lured him to come and beheaded him. Cf. *Hs* 99B.20a,b.

325. *T’ien T’an* 田謨 was a Grand Governor of the Liao-hsi Commandery who pursued some Kao-chü-li who had absconded, and was killed by them. Cf. *Hs* 99B.20a; HHs Mem. 75.8b.

329. *Shou-hsing* 壽星 (lit. “the constellation of longevity) is the name of one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic extending for 300 occupied by the planet Jupiter. It corresponds to the Chinese constellation *ti* and to the cyclical character *ch’en*. Cf. *Mh* III, 654. Chin Shao
identifies Shou-hsing with the constellation Chio and K’ang, which immediately preceed Ti in the ecliptic. Cf. Hs 99B.21a and HFHD III.329 n 21.3.

329. The Ming-t’ang 明堂 in heaven is the Chinese constellation hsin 心 (q.v.). Cf. Hs 26.7a.

329. The Azure Dragon 倉龍 was the name for the eastern part of the ecliptic, called the Eastern Palace, composed of the seven Chinese constellations, Chio 角, K’ang 亢, Ti 氐, Fang 房, Hsin 心, Wei 尾 and Chi 箕 (q.v.). Cf. Hs 26.7a. Azure Dragon was also a name given to the T’ai-sui 太歲 or retrograde correlate of the planet Jupiter, whose supposed revolution through the twelve cyclical characters of the ecliptic once in exactly 12 years produces the cyclical characters for the years. Cf. Hs 99B.21a & HFHD III.329 n 21.3; Mh III, App. III. As such the phrase “Azure Dragon” is equivalent to the phrase “the cyclical characters for the year are.”

329. The Central Palace 中宮 consisted of the northern circumpolar stars, the pole star and those around it. Cf. Hs 26.2b. The last word of this term seems originally to have been written 宮, so that it corresponded to 中宮 the name for the Inner Palace (q.v.), the part of the imperial palace, where the Empress dwelt.

331. Marquis of Unifying the [Like] Customs 同風侯 was a title borne by Lu Ping. Cf. Hs 99B.21b. The term for “like” may have been taken from Lu Ping’s given name which means “unite,” and the term for “customs” from his report in A.D. 5 which stated that “the customs of the empire had been unified.” (cf. Hs 18.31b, 99A.23b).

332. Hsing-chi 星紀 was one of the twelve equal divisions in the ecliptic, 30°-31° in extent, occupied by the planet Jupiter. Meng K’ang in a note to Hs 99B.21b says it is in the constellations Tou and Ch’ien-niu. Cf. Mh III, 654; T’oung Pao 26.285.

333. Karashahr: Yen-ch’i 畼耆 {24-25:3/9-10} was a state in the Western Frontier Regions, located at the present Karashahr. Pelliot says that Yen-ch’i was the kingdom which corresponded in general with the region of Qarasahr in Han times, and derives it from *ŋā-g-yi, perhaps *Āngri. Hsüan-tsang in the vii cent., wrote A-ch’i-ni (*A-g-jinji). Watters proposed to recognize in Yen-ch’i a Turkish word “yanghi” (read yan-yiin), “fire,” of which Agni is the Sanskrit translation. But Pelliot says that we now know those people spoke an Indo-European language, and yan-yin is a modern Osmali word. [p. W.B. Henning however declares that Yen-ch’i transcribes Argi (or *Ārgi) (BSOS, ix, 571) and there is no warrents? for *Angi (Bailey, Trans. Philological Society, 1947, 127). This name was Sanskritized as Agni. Cf. Asia Major, no. II, 161 and n.l.]. This place-name is written Yi-ni (*ŋek-nji) in the list of kingdoms of the Sangragarbha, trans. in 566. This kingdom contained 4000 households, 32,100 persons, and had 600 troops in Han times. The Sui Dynastic History says it only had over a thousand troops.
335. **Ta-liang 大梁** was a division of the ecliptic extending for 30°, beginning with the constellation Wei, *(q.v.)*. It was one of the twelve stations of Jupiter. Cf. *Mh* III, 654; *T’oung Pao* 26.285.

335. **Shih-ch’en 賽沈** was a division of the ecliptic extending for 30°, beginning with the constellation Pi. It was one of the twelve stations of Jupiter. Cf. *Mh* III, 654; *T’oung Pao* 26.285.

336. **K’ung Jen 孔仁** was an official of Wang Mang who obtained position by attacking Wang Mang’s higher officials. He rose to be Director of Mandates. In 15 A.D. he was made the General Seizing Robbers and sent to put down the robbers along the northern border. In 18 A.D., his wife was implicated in magical practices, but he was pardoned because he was a Director of Mandates from the Five Majestic Principles. In 22, he was also made a General-in-chief and sent against the rebels in the Yü Province. When Wang Mang had been killed, K’ung Jen surrendered and committed suicide in Oct. 23 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 99B.23a, 27b, 99C.3b, 4a, 18a, 28a. *HHs*, Mem. 3 sub Wei Hsiao

336. **Chao Po 趙博** was a trusted official of Wang Mang, who obtained position by attacking Wang Mang’s higher officials. He died on Oct. 6, 23 A.D., defending Wang Mang.

336. **Fei Hsing 費興** was an official of Wang Mang who obtained position by attacking Wang Mang’s higher officials. He became a Palace Attendant. In 18 he was Director of Sincerity to the Commander-in-chief and was made Shepherd of the Ching Province. Because he disapproved of Wang Mang’s policies he was dismissed. Cf. *Hs* 98 sub Empress Dowager née Wang, 99B.23a, 99C.3a.

337. **Mou Department Head 戊曹士** was the title of a higher subordinate official in the bureau of Wang Mang’s Grand Tutor. Ying Shao says, “[Wang] Mang had the Grand Tutor establish a *Mou Department Head* because he himself depended on the element earth. *Shih* [the last word in this title] is an officer.” Su Lin adds, “A *shih* is a higher subordinate official department head belonging to the yamen of a minister.” Hsiao Kao adds, “According to the Explanation of the *Spring and Autumn*, *mou* is earth. The *Book on the Five Elements* [unknown] says, ‘[The branches] *mou* and *chi* belong to earth.’” [Wang] Mang himself considered [that his power came from] the element earth.” Cf. *Hs* 99B.23b.

337. **Master of Ceremonies 奉常** was a title used for the Grand Master of Ceremonies *(q.v.)* during Ch’in times, during the reigns of Emperor Hui and down to 144 B.C. It seems also to have been used in. the reign of Wang Mang. Cf. *Hs* 19A.6b, 99B.23b.

338. The **Third Brother Ho 和叔** was an office subordinate to the State General, instituted by
Wang Mang in 14 A.D. The third brother Ho is a person mentioned in the Book of History, I, ii, 7 (Legge, p. 21) as having been commanded by Yao to reside in the northern region, where he was to adjust and examine the changes of the winter. In Hs 20.16a, he is graded in the second class, with the benevolent men. Wang Mang had appointed the State General to have charge of the Northern Sacred Peace, so that since the Third Brother Ho had lived in the north, that name was considered as an appropriate title for a subordinate of the State General. Cf. Hs 99B.23b.

338. The “Royal Regulations” 王制 is the title to chapter III of the Book of Rites.

338. Director of a Confederation 卒正 was the name of an office instituted by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. in imitation of the statement in Book of Rites, III, ii, 2 (Legge, XXVII, 213; Couvreur I, 270), where it is said that thirty states formed a confederation and had a ruler. The incumbent of this office had probably the same post as the previous Grand Administrator of a large commandery. People from the clans of marquises were given this position, and it was made hereditary in the clans. Cf. Hs 99B.24a. For Wang Mang’s classical administrative system, cf. T’an Ch’i-hsiang, “Hsin-Mang chih-fang k’ao,” in Erh-shih-wu shi pu-pien, I:1747.

338. Leader of a Combination 連率 was the name of an office instituted by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. in imitation of the statement in the Book of Rites, III, ii, 2 (Legge, XXVII, 213; Couvreur I, 270), where it is said that ten states formed a combination. The incumbent of this office had probably the same post as the previous Grand Administrator of a small commandery. People from the clans of earls were given this position, and it was made hereditary in their clans. Cf. Hs 99B.24a.

338. Prefect of an Association 屬令 was the name of an office instituted by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. in imitation of the statement in the Book of Rites, III, ii, 2 (Legge, XXVII, 213; Couvreur I, 270), where it is said that five states anciently formed an association. The incumbent of this office had probably the same post as the previous Chief of a small prefecture. People from the clans of barons were given this position, and it was made hereditary in their clans. Cf. Hs 99B.24a.

338. Superintendent of Regional Divisions 部監 was an office established by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. to have oversight over five commanderies. There were 25 such Superintendents in the empire, usually two to a province, sometimes three or one. They were ranked the same as Upper-class Grandees. Cf. Hs 99B.24a and HFHD III.338, n 24.1.

342. The High Minister Protecting and Devoted to the Hsin Dynasty 保中信卿 was the title to which the title of the Grand Governor of the Ho-nan Commandery was changed by Wang Mang in 14 A.D., when the latter planned to make Lo-yang, the headquarters of the Ho-nan Commandery, the Eastern Capital of the empire. The purpose of this change was to raise the
civil governor of Lo-yang to a rank above that of the Governor of the Capital at Ch’ang-an. Cf. Hs 99B.211-b, 28Ai.66a.

342. Chief of a Department 州長 was a title established in 14 A.D. by Wang Mang for the administrative heads of the six suburbs of Lo-yang, when Lo-yang was to become the Eastern Capital of China. Each Chief of a Department had charge of 5 prefectures. The term was taken from the Chou-li XI, 13ff (Biot I, 247), q.v. Cf. Hs 99B.24b.

343. Commandants of the Frontiers 竟衛 were officials instituted by Wang Mang in 14 A.D., seemingly to take the place of the former Chief Commandants in the frontier commanderies. Barons were given this position. Cf. Hs 99B.25a.

343. Yi-yang 義陽 or 宜陽 is the name to which Wang Mang changed the name of Lo-yang. Cf. Hs 28Ai.67a, 99B.25a. Cf. also the T’ung-yi-yang King.


343. Neighboring Commanderies 六隊 was a name given by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. to six commanderies near his eastern capital Lo-yang i.e., the Ho-tung, Ho-nei, Hung-nung, Yung-yang, Ying-ch’uan, and Nan-yang commanderies, which he entitled. The term comes from the Chou-li 15.16a (Biot, I, 336ff) and the Book of History V, xxix, 5 (Legge, p. 625). Cf. Hs 99B.24b & HFHD III 343, n 24.3 For Wang Mang’s administrative scheme, cf. T’an Ch’i-hsiang, “Hsin-Mang chih-fang k’ao,” in Erh-shih-wu shi pu-pien, I:1733ff.

344. Attached Commanderies 近郡 was a name given by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. to the commanderies farther from the capital than 500 li and yet not at the border. Cf. Hs 99B.25a.

344. Border Commanderies 邊郡 was a name defined by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. as those commanderies “containing border fortresses.” Cf. Hs 99B.25a.

346. Yi-sui 益屢 was, according to Su Lin, the name to which Wang Mang changed the name of the city of Yü 囍, q.v. Cf. Hs 99B.25b, 28Bii.31b.

346. Hsin-p’ing 新平 {36-36:5/3} was a city and prefecture of the kingdom of Huai-yang, located, according to the Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih, northeast of the present Huai-yang (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Huai-ning Hsien or Ch’en-chou Fu, Honan). Tu T’ien was originally made Marquis of Hsin-p’ing; Chang Yen and his descendants Ou and Sheng were marquises of Hsin-p’ing. Cf. Hs 28Bii.31b, 16.46a, 49b. Hsin-p’ing was also the name of a commandery established by Wang

346. *Ch’en-ting* 陳定 was the name of a commandery established by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. It contained the prefecture Yung-ch’iu and the prefectures eastwards. It represented the former kingdom and commandery of Liang. Cf. *Hs* 99B.25b.

346. *Feng-ch’iu* 封丘 {36-37:4/3} was a city and prefecture of the Ch’en-liu Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih*, at the present city by the same name, in Honan. Cf. 28A.83b.

346. *Chih Commune* 治亭 was the name of a commandery established by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. It contained the prefecture of Feng-ch’iu and eastwards and represented the former Tung Commandery. Cf. *Hs* 99B.25b. Wang Mang changed the name of the prefecture of P’u-yang the headquarters of the Tung Commandery, to the Chih Commune. Cf. *Hs* 28Ai.75b.

346. The *Imperial Domain* (or *Metropolitan* Neighboring Commandery) 祇隊 was established by Wang Mang in 14 A.D. It contained the prefecture of Ch’en-lieu and westwards. It represented the former Jung-yang Commandery, which had just previously been made out of the city of Jung-yang and other cities of the Ch’en-lieu Commandery. This was one of Wang Mang’s six “Neighboring Commanderies” (*q.v*). Cf. *Hs* 99B.25a. *Ch’i* 祇 is here to be read as 歲, with which character it was exchanged. *Ch’ii*, is used in this sense in the *Book of Odes* 185, Legge II, IV, i, p. 298.

347. *Ju P’u* 如普 was a Grandee-remonstrant whom Wang Mang sent in 14 A.D. to inspect the northern borders and whose report is given in *Hs* 99B.26a.

347. *Han Wei* 韓威 was a Colonel who in 14 A.D. made a brave speech to Wang Mang and was made Majestically Acting General. Cf. *Hs* 99B.26a.

348. *Majestically Acting General* 威為將軍 was a title given in 14 A.D. to Han Wei when he made the speech in *Hs* 99B.26a.

348. *Ch’eng Lung* 程隆 was in 14 A.D. the Grand Governor of the Yi Province and was killed by the revolting barbarians. Cf. *Hs* 99B.26a, 95.7a.

348. *General Tranquillizing the Southern Barbarians* 平蠻將軍 was a title given in 14 A.D. to Feng Mou (*q.v*), when he was sent to crush a revolt in the Yi Province. Cf. *Hs* 99B.26a, 95.7a.

348. *Feng Mou* 馮茂 was in 14 A.D, made the General Tranquillizing the Southern Barbarians,
and sent with an army from the Pa and Shun commanderies to quell a revolt of the barbarians in the Yi Province. In 16 A.D. he had not yet quelled the revolt and 7/10 of his troops had died of pestilence, so Wang Mang recalled and executed him. Cf. Hs 99B.26a, 30a, 95.7a.

349. *Tai Ts’an* 戴参 had been in 14 B.C. the Libation Officer Ex-pounding the *Book of Changes* and was made the General of a Peaceful Beginning. In 15 A.D. he was returned to his former position. Cf. Hs 99B.26a.

351. *Marquis Extending Virtue* 延德侯 was the title held by Ch’en Mou (*q.v.*). Cf. Hs 99B.26a.

352. The *Huang-shan Palace* 黃山宮 was, according to the *San-fu huang-t’u* 3.9a, “30 li west of Hsing-p’ing. When Emperor Wu traveled west incognito, and came to the Huang-shan Palace, this was the place.” In 14 A.D. a yellow dragon was falsely said to have fallen down and killed itself in this palace. Cf. Hs 99B.26a.

352. *Wang Hsien* 王咸 was a Confucian Master from the Chi-nan Commandery. In 2 B.C. he was a Disciple of the Erudits at the Imperial University. When Pao Hsüan incorrectly imprisoned a clerk of K’ung Kuang for having travelled on the Imperial Highway and when Pao Hsüan was impeached in turn and in danger of losing his life, Wang Hsien collected more than a thousand students from the Imperial University who blocked and prevented K’ung Kuang’s from going to court and guarded the palace portals and sent petitions to the throne, so that Pao Hsüan’s sentence was commuted to shaving his head and expulsion from the court. Thus early began student interference in the government. (*Hs* 72.24b)

Since he came from Tsi-nan, he was probably a descendant of Wang Hsin, the great-great-grandfather of Wang Mang. In 15 A.D., he was made the Chief Envoy and General of the Five Majestic Principles to convey the corpse of Lüan-ti Teng to his father, the Shan-yü together with large sums of money and silk. He started out in May/June. In Dec. he returned; on his way, after he had entered the Chinese borders, he fell ill and died. Wang Mang made his son an earl. Cf. Hs 99B.26b, 94B.21a,b.

352. *Fu Yen* 伏黯 was a Lieutenant Envoy with Wang Hsien (*q.v.*) in the expedition which returned the corpse of Lüan-ti Teng. On his return he was made a viscount. Cf. Hs 99B.26a, 94B.21a,b.

354. *The Officers* 公士 were the chief subordinates of the ministers, etc. In a note to *Tzu-chih t’ung-ch’ien* 38.2a (parallel to Hs 99B.27a), Hu San-hsing quotes Ying Shao, “The Officers were the Division Heads” and says, “In my opinion, each of the yamens of the highest ministers under the Han [dynasty] had Division Heads and subordinates. When [Wang] Mang established the eleven highest ministers, he changed [the titles of] their Division Heads and called them Officers.” Thus Wang Mang added another meaning to the many meanings of this word:
“knight,” “leader of foot soldiers” (Wang Pi in a note to Tao-teh ching #68) “soldier,” “gentlemen,” “educated man,” etc. In this respect he was following the Li-chi; cf. sub “first Officers.”

356. General Seizing Robbers 擒盜將軍 was a title given to K‘ung Jen in 15 A.D. when he was sent to suppress the bandits in the Wuyüan and Tai Commanderies. Cf. Hs 99B.27b.

356. Chao Hung 趙閱 had been in 15 A.D. the Director of Mandates, and was made the General Establishing the State. Cf. Hs 99B.27b, 99C.28b. After Wang Mang was killed in 23 A.D., Chao Hung surrendered and was executed.

357. The General of the Southern City-Wall of Ch’ang-an 南城將軍 was a title held by Lien Tan in 14 B.C. before he was promoted to be General of a Peaceful Beginning. Nan-ch’eng was the name of a city and prefecture of the Tung Commandery, located, according to the Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih, 90 li southwest of the present Fei, Shantung, but this title was hardly connected with the city of Nan-ch’eng 南城; Wang Mang does not seem to have ordinarily used place-names in his titles. Cf. Hs 99B.27b, 28Aiii.11a. There was probably also a title, Generalissimo of the Northern City Wall of Ch’ang-an, q.v. (I owe the translation of this title to P. van der Loon).

357. The Cavalrymen Without Specified Appointment 散騎 were officials holding this title concurrently with other titles, just as Palace Attendants concurrently held other titles. The Cavalrymen Without Specified Appointment carried credentials and went along with the imperial equipages. This title is first found in the time of Emperor Hsüan. Cf. Hs 19A.24a; Han-huan ta-wen, 4.11b.

357-8. Director of Emoluments 司祿 was a title mentioned by Wang Mang in 16 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.28a.

358. The Baron Cultivating Tranquility 修寧男 was the title of a person named Tsun. 遵 who transmitted an edict of Wang Mang written in 16 B.C. Cf. Hs 99B.28a.

359. Princess (pi) 辭 was a title used by Wang Mang. The Official ed. of Hs 99B.27a quotes the Sung Ch’i ed. as quoting Ju Shun saying, “Pi are princesses. Jen 任 (translated Barones) are ladies of the imperial house.” The Erh-ya 1.8b says “Lin-cheng, Heaven, Emperors, Huang, Hou 后, Pi, dukes, and Marquises are princes [or princesses].” Cf. Hs 99B.28b.

360. The Capital Commandant Grandee 京尉大夫 was the administrator for one of the six Ch’ang-an capital commanderies under Wang Mang. The San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a, says that the district of this official included 10 prefectures, Wei-ch’eng, An-ling and northwest to Hsün-yi and Yi-ch’u. His yamen was at the former Ch’ang-an official building. Cf. Hs 99B.29a; and
360. The Sustainer Commandant Grandee 扶尉大夫 was the administrator for one of the six Ch’ang-an capital commanderies under Wang Mang. The San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a,b, says that the district of this official included 10 prefectures, Mou-ling, Huai-li, and westwards to Ch’ien. His yamen was in the west of Ch’ang-an. Cf. Hs 99B.29a and note HFHD III.341, 24.2. The first word in this name is taken from the title of the Western Sustainer.

360-1. The Supporter Commandant Grandee 翼尉大夫 was the administrator for one of the six capital commanderies near Ch’ang-an under Wang Mang. The San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a,b says that the district of this official included 10 prefectures, Hsin-feng and eastwards. His yamen was in the eastern part of Chiang-an. The first word of this title comes from the title of the Eastern Supporter. The San-fu huang-t’u writes it 郑. Cf. Hs 99B.29a & HFHD III.341, n 24.2.

361. The Western Neighboring Commandery 右队 was one of the six commanderies around the capital at Lo-yang under Wang Mang. Cf. Hs 99B.29a, 24b. The first word in this name denotes the orientation with reference to the position of the emperor on his throne.

361. The Commandant of Splendor Grandee 光尉大夫 was the administrator for one of the six capital commanderies near Ch’ang-an under Wang Mang. The San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a,b says that the district of this official included the ten prefectures of Pa-ling, Tu-ling, and westwards to Lant’ien and mistakenly writes the second word in this title 禄 (but Yen Shih-ku, quoting it in a note to Hs 99B.24a, reads correctly). The first word in the title comes from the title of the Displayer of Splendor in the South. Cf. Hs 99B.29a and HFHD III.341 n 24.2.

361. The Southern Neighboring Commandery 前队 was one of the six commanderies around the capital at Lo-yang under Wang Mang. The first word in this name denotes the orientation with reference to the position of the emperor, facing south on his throne. Cf. Hs 99B.29a, 24b.

361. The Eastern Neighboring Commandery 左队 was one of the six commanderies around the capital at Lo-yang under Wang Mang. The first word in this name refers to the orientation from the position of the emperor, facing south on his throne. Cf. Hs 99B.29a, 21b.

361. The Metropolis Commandant Grandee 师尉大夫 was the title of the administrator for one of the six capital commanderies near Ch’ang-an under Wang Mang. His district included ten prefectures, Kao-ling and northwards. His yamen was at the former Chief Justice’s yamen. Cf. Hs 99B.29a & HFHD III.341, 24.2; San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a,b. This translation, using the meaning of shih in the common phrase ching-shih was suggested by P. van der Loon. He points out that Wang Mang used both ching (in the title of the Capital Commandant Grandee) and shih (in this title) as terms for the administrators in charge of the two commanderies next to the capital. {NB:
In HFHD III.361 Dubs translates this as “Master Commandant [Grandee].”

361. The Commandant of Magnificence Grandee was the administrator for one of the six capital commanderies near Ch’ang-an under Wang Mang. His district included ten prefectures, Ch’ang-ling, Ch’ih-yang, and northwards to Yün-yang and Tai-hsü. His yamen was in the north of Ch’ang-an. The first word in his title comes from that of the Successor to the Magnificence in the North. Cf. Hs 99B.29a & HFHD III.341 n 24.2; San-fu huang-t’u 1.2a,b.

361. The Imperial Domain Neighboring Commandery was one of the six commanderies around the capital at Lo-yang under Wang Mang, probably most of the city of Lo-yang itself. Cf. Hs 99B.29a, 24b.

361. The Northern Neighboring Commandery was one of the six commanderies around the capital at Lo-yang under Wang Mang. The first word in this name denotes the orientation with reference to the position of the emperor, facing south on his throne. Cf. Hs 99B.24b, 29a.

363. Sung Hung, was a man of Shang and had been Privy Treasurer in the time of Emperor Ch’eng. In the time of Emperor Ai. Sung Hung opposed Tung Hsien, and so was condemned for crime. When Sung Hung was young, he was very obedient. In the time of Emperors Ai and P’ing he became a Palace Attendant. In 16 A.D., he was Provincial Shepherd of the Ping Province and was sent against the Huns. Wang Mang made him his Provider of Works.

When the Red Eyebrows entered Ch’ang-an, they sent a messenger to summon Sung Hung. He went to the Wei River Bridge and threw himself into the river, where a member of his household saved him. He feigned to be dead, and so escaped.

When Emperor Kuang-wu ascended the throne, he summoned Sung Hung and made him his Grand Palace Grandee. In 26 he became Grand Minister of Works and was made the Marquis of Hsün-yi. He distributed the income of his marquisate to his relatives, so that he had no wealth in his own home. He was later changed to be the Marquis of Hsüan-p’ing. He recommended Huan T’an to Emperor Kuang-wu. The Emperor honored Huan T’an and had him play the lute at imperial feasts. Sung Hung then repented for having recommended him. After Sung Hung explained to the Emperor that he had recommended Huan T’an expecting him to do great things, the Emperor did not have Huan T’an play the lute again.

The Emperor’s elder sister, the Princess of Hu-yang, became a widow and suggested that she marry Sung Hung, who was known for his learning. He was already married and so the Emperor summoned and questioned him, while the Princess sat behind a screen. The Emperor said to Sung Hung “The proverb says, ‘When a person becomes honorable, it is easy for him to associate with others; when he is rich, it is easy for him to get a wife.’ Is that human nature?” Sung Hung replied, “Your subject has heard that ‘One’s associate in a time of poverty should not be forgotten’ and ‘A wife married in one’s poverty is not to be divorced.’” The Emperor looked
at the Princess and said to her, “The matter is hopeless,” meaning that Sung Hung could not be
induced to divorce his first wife in order to marry the Princess. In the fifth year, Sung Hung was
sentenced for having examined the Grand Administrator of the Shang-tang Commandery without
any evidence. He was dismissed and returned to his home. After several years he died without
heirs and his marquisate was abolished. Cf. HHs, Mem. 16.7b-9a; Hs 99B.29b, ch. 15 sub Hsi-fu
Kung, ch. 86 sub Wang Chia.

363. *The Scouting and Attacking Chief Commandant* was a title given in 16 A.D. to Jen Meng
when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 99B.29b.

363. *The Scouting and Attacking General* 游擊都尉 was a title given to Han Yüeh in 97 B.C.
when he was sent against the Huns. Cf. Hs 6.35a.

363. *Jen Meng* 任萌 was a person who was entitled the Scouting and Attacking General and sent
against the Huns in 16 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.29b.

363. The *Pa City Gate* 霸城門 was the southeastern gate of Ch’ang-an. The *San-fu huang-t’u*
1.8b says, “In the eastern city wall of Ch’ang-an, the first gate from the southern side is called
the Pa City Gate. The common people saw that the color of the gate was blue-green, and so
named it the Blue-green Gate 青門. Some people say that outside the Blue-green Gate there
were formerly produced fine melons. A man of [the state of] Kuang-ling, Shao Ping, had
become the Marquis of Tung-ling under the Ch’in [dynasty]. When the Ch’in [dynasty] had been
destroyed, he became a commoner and grew melons. The melons outside the Blue-green Gate
were fine, hence people of the time called them Tung-ling melons. The *Miao-chi* [by Lu Teng]
says, ‘The Pa City-gate is also called the Blue-green Flowered Gate 青縑門.’

“[According to] the *History of the Former Han Dynasty* [Hs 99B.29b], in [the reign of]
Wang Mang, in the third year of [the period] T’ien-feng [16 A.D.], there was a visitation [of fire]
to the Pa City-Gate. [Wang] Mang changed [the name of] the Pa City-gate and called it the Wu-
chiang t’ing of the Jen-shou Gate.

363. The *Blue-Green Gate* 青門 was another name for the Pa City Gate of Ch’ang-an (*q.v.*). Cf.
Hs 99B.29b.

363. The *Earl Establishing Military Power* was a title borne by Chuang Yu 莊 (嚴) 尤. Cf. Hs
99B.30a.

363. The *Vermillion Gate to the King’s Apartments* 王路朱鳥門 was a gate in the imperial Palace
which made a noise for a day and night on Oct. 30, 16 A.D., whereupon Wang Mang employed
Ts’ui Fa’s interpretation of this portent and made this the gate through which candidates entered
to take examinations. It was naturally the southern gate. Cf. Hs 99B.30a. There was also a
Vermillion Bird Hall.

364. The *Yung Regional Division*庸部 was the name given by Wang Mang to the Yi Province (*q.v.*), according to Meng K’ang in a note to *Hs* 95.7a. It may have constituted Liang province (*chou*). Cf. *Hs* 99B.30a; *HFHD* III.338 n 24.1.

364. *Shih Hsiung*史熊 was the Shepherd of the Yung Division who in 16 A.D. was sent with Lien Tan by Wang Mang to put down the rebellion of the barbarians in the southwest. At first he had some success, but in the end he did not succeed. In 23 A.D. he was one of the Tiger Generals, was defeated, and committed suicide. Cf. *Hs* 99B.30a,b, 99C.25b, 95.7a,b.

364. *Chiu-tu*就都 was the name given by Wang Mang to the Kuang-han Commandery (*q.v.*). Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.64a.

364. *Feng Ying*冯英 was in 16 A.D. the Grand Governor of the Chiu-tu Commandery. He protested against the enlarging of the expedition against the rebellious southwest barbarians and was dismissed from his office. Later Wang Mang repented and made him the Leader of a Combination at the Ch’ang-sha Commandery. Cf. *Hs* 99B.30a,b.

364. *Sui-chiu*遂久 {28-29:2/4} was a prefecture and town of the Yüeh-sui Commandery越巖, located, according to the Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih, west of the present Yen-yüan southwestern Szechuan. Rüan Yüan, in his *Yun-nan T’ung-chih kao* remarks that since the *Han shu* mentions the Ying River in connection with Sui-chiu, and since the Ying River is the present Chin-sa (Yangtze) River, Sui-chiu must have been where the Chin-sa River enters the border. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.77b.

364. *Ch’ou Niu*仇牛 was the name of a barbarian who rebelled in Sui-chiu County in A.D. 16. Cf. *Hs* 99B.30a.

364. *Hsieh-tou*邪豆 seems to have been the name of a barbarian who rebelled in Sui-chiu in A.D. 16. Cf. *Hs* 99B.30a.

365. *P’o-tao*僰道 {28-29:1-6} was a city, prefecture, and commandery headquarters for the Ch’ien-wei Commandery, located, according to *Ta-ch’ing Yi-t’ung-chih* 39b.1a, at the present Yi-pin (the Ch’ing dynasty’s Hsü-chou Fu) Szechuan. Its city-wall was built in 182 B.C.; Emperor Wu visited it in his travels. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.73b.

365. The *Liang Province*梁州 was the name used in the “Tribute of Yu” (*Book of History*, Legge, p. 119). Wang Mang mentions that this name is missing from the list of provinces in the *Chou-li* (*Hs* 99B.19a), and probably used it for one of his own nine provinces, for it is
mentioned in a memorial of 16 A.D. (Hs 99B.29a). It does not seem to have been used otherwise until the time of the Three Kingdoms. The region it represents in the “Tribute of Yu” is the southern part of the present Shensi and most of Szechuan. Cf. Shina rekidai chimei yoran, p. 664; Mh. I, 127.

365. Wang-sun Ch’ing 王孫慶 was a man from the Tung Commandery who was brave and understood military methods. He conspired with Chai Yi, but when, in 7 A.D., Chai Yi was about to rebel, Wang-sun Ch’ing was summoned to the imperial capital. Chai Yi sent a letter to the capital falsely accusing Wang-sun Ch’ing of crimes and asking to have him arrested and returned to the Tung Commandery. Then they rebelled. In 16 A.D., Wang-sun Ch’ing was found and captured by Wang Mang’s officers; Wang Mang had him dissected, flayed, his organs measured and examined, and his arteries traced by the Grand Physician, the Master of Recipies, and a skillful butcher, saying it was for the purpose of learning how to cure illness. Cf. Hs 84.21a, 99B.30b.

365. The Grand Physician 太醫 was an official dating from ancient times. In Han times he had several Assistants. He had charge of treating and preparing medicine for the Son of Heaven. When the Son of Heaven or Empress was ill, the officials supervised mixing the medicine. The “Treatise on Offices” mentions a Grand Physician twice, once as a subordinate of the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and once as a subordinate of the Privy Treasurer. Shen Ch’in-han thinks that Pan Ku failed to revise his account; Chen Shu-yung thinks that the Grand Physician subordinate to the Grand Master of Ceremonies had charge of state medical matters, whereas the one subordinate to the Privy Treasurer had charge of illnesses in the palaces. There were also Attendant Physicians, whom the Emperor sent to treat great officials, and a Nursing Physician, who had charge of nursing and rearing imperial babes. Cf. Hs 19A.6a, 15a; Han-kuan ta-wen 3.7a.

366. Li Ch’ung 李崇 was in 15 A.D. Protector General of the Western Frontier Regions, and was sent out with Wang Chün to exact tribute of the various frontier countries. After Wang Chün had been killed, Li Ch’ung took refuge in Kucha, where he died after 23 A.D. Cf. Hs 99B.30b, 96B.35b, 36a.

366. Associate Lieutenant 佐師 was a title given to Ho Feng, who was sent out with the General of the Five Majestic Principles, Wang Chün, the latter of whom was the Chief Envoy. Cf. Hs 99B.30b.

366. Ho Feng 何封 was sent out in 15 A.D. as Associate Lieutenant to Wang Chün (q.v.) on his expedition to the Western Frontier Regions. In 16 A.D., Ho Feng came with Kuo Chin upon Karashahr after the army of Karashahr had ambushed and killed Wang Chün, and surprised and killed the old and weak people of Karashahr. After he returned to China, Wang Mang then
enceoff Ho Feng as the Baron Quieting the Hu. Cf. Hs 99B.30b, 31a.

366. Kuo Ch’in 郭欽 was a man from Yü-mi in the Yu-fu-feng Commandery. In the time of Emperor Ai he became a Director of Service to the Lieutenant Chancellor and had suggested the dismissal of Pao Hsien, Hsieh Hsin, and Tung Hsien. So, he was demoted to be Prefect of Lu-nu. In the time of Emperor P‘ing, he was promoted to be the Grand Administrator of the Nan Commandery. In 6/7 A.D. he resigned on account of illness and returned to his home, where he died at home. Cf. Hs 72.25b, 26a. {NB: This is not the Kuo Ch’in referred to at HFHD III.366. Cf. following entry.}

366. Kuo Ch’in 郭欽 title, Viscount Exterminating the Hu. In 16 A.D. he was Mou and Chi Colonel in the Western Frontier Regions, and Wang Chün took him along with him on his expedition to gather tribute from the states. Kuo Ch’in commanded a separate force which came upon Karashahr after that city had killed Wang Chün. Kuo Ch’in surprised and killed the old and weak in that city. When he returned, Wang Mang entitled him the General Maintaining Order in Foreign Parts and enfeofed him as the Viscount Exterminating Hu. In 23 A.D. he was one of the nine Tiger Generals, was defeated, and took refuge in the Capital Granary. After Wang Mang was murdered in October of that year, he surrendered and Keng-shih enfeofed him as a marquis. Cf. Hs 99B.30b 99C.25b, 28b, 96B.35b, 36a.

366. General Maintaining Order in Foreign Parts 填外將軍 was a title given in 16 A.D. to Kuo Ch’in, after the latter had avenged the death of Wang Chün. Cf. Hs 99B.30b. Yen Shih-ku says that the first word in the title is pronounced 竹刃反.

366. Exterminating Northern Barbarians, Viscount 剜胡子 was a title given in 16 A.D. to Kuo Ch’in in reward for having avenged the death of Wang Chün. Hs 96B.36a writes the first word in this title as 剜. Cf. Hs 99B.30b.

366. Baron Quieting the Northern Barbarians 集胡男 was a title given in 16 A.D. to Ho Feng in reward for having avenged the death of Wang Chün. Cf. Hs 99B.31a.