
14 ān-ch'ā ...tāo hsing-yü shih

LI AO: Judicial Commissioner of ... Circuit, irregularly appointed in some Circuits (tāo) to oversee judicial and surveillance activities. P52.

15 ān-ch'ā ts'ai-fang ch'ā-chih shih

TANG: Surveillance, Investigation, and Supervisory Commissioner of a Circuit (tāo); appointed 714-716 only, as replacement for Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'ā shih). P52.

16 ān-fu chī-chīk mǔ 安撫威使

SUNG: variant form of an-fu shih (Military Commissioner).

17 āi/tī 功力安撫使

(1) TANG: Pacification Commissioner, delegated from the central government to bring order to a troubled area; often the concurrent title of the Military Commissioner (chī-chē tāo shih) of a Circuit (tāo). (2) SUNG: Military Commissioner in charge of all military activities, and often many other activities, in a Circuit (tāo). RR+SP: commissaire impérial chargé de pacifier et de mettre en ordre une région. P52. (3) YUAN: Pacification Commissioner serving as overall coordinator of a Circuit (tāo), commonly a non-Chinese noble. (4) MING-CH'ING: Pacification Commissioner, rank 5b, designation awarded chieftains of some southwestern aboriginal tribes. See t'u-ssu. P72.

18 ān-fu shih ssū 安撫使司 or ān-fu ssū


19 ān-fu t'ai-shih 安撫大使

Pacification Commissioner-in-chief. (1) SUI: honorific title conferred on aboriginal chieftains in the South and Southwest. P72. (2) SUNG: variant of an-fu shih (Military Commissioner); used for court officials of rank 2a or higher. P50.

20 安撫提轄兵甲

SUNG: Military Commissioner and Superintendent of Troops in an area such as a Circuit (tāo).

21 ān-kō 安和馨

YUAN: Office of Contended Music, a unit in the Bureau of Musical Ritual (i-feng ssu), headed by 2 Directors (tōng), rank 5b.

22 ān-hsiēh sheng-lā kūān 按協御書官

SUNG: Pitchpipe Player in the Imperial Music Bureau (t'ai-ch'eng fu). SP: fonctionnaire chargé d’harmoniser les tuyaux sonores.

23 ān-jén 安人

SUNG-CH'ING: Lady, honorific title granted wives of certain officials; normally follows surname. In Sung granted wives of rank 6a 1 officials; in Ming-Ch'ing, wives of rank 6a or 6b officials.

24 ān-mō pù-shih 按摩博士

SUI-T'ANG: Erudite for Massage, one, rank 9b2, subordinate to the Masters of Massages (an-mo shih) in the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chū) taught massage techniques and Taoist breathing exercises to disciples. P36.

25 ān-mō shih 按摩師

SUI-T'ANG: Master of Massages, 4 in the Palace Medical Service (ch'ang-yao chū), subordinate to the Palace Administration (t'ai-ch'eng sheng) others in the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-ch'ū), subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). P36, 38.

26 ān-p'ēi chū 藩局


27 ān-p'ēi k'ū 故署


28 ān-shōu 安首

CH'ING: lit., one at the head of the table: First Scholar, unofficial reference to the top passer of a literary examination at the District (hsien) or Prefecture (fu) level.

29 āng-yu yuan 安獄院

HAN; Judicial and Penal Administrator, variable number of low-ranking or unranked personnel on the headquarters staffs of some Commanderies (ch'n). BB: prosecuting official.

30 āng-pāng 昂邦

CH'ING: abbreviation of ku-shan ang-pang, transliteration of a Manchu word translated into Chinese as tu-t'ung (Commander-in-chief) from 1723 replaced ku-shan o-chen as title of the leader of a Banner (ch'i) in the Eight Banner (pa ch'i) military organization. Also secpiao-i ang-pang, o-chen. P44.

31 ad-fēng 帝峯

SUNG-CH'ING: lit., the humped shell of a mythological leviathan or the peak of a great mountain: one of several terms including ao that refer indirectly to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). CF: chart ao-t'ou.

32 ao-t'āng 敕倉

CHIN-HAN: Granary at Ao, located at an ancient settlement named Ao near a hill called Mt. Ao in modern Honan; granary established by Ch'in but the original purpose and organizational status is not clear; in Han overseen by the Director of Imperial Granaries (t'ai-ts'ang t’su), subordinate to the Palace of Imperial Granaries (t'ai-ch'ung tsu); headed by a Director (ch'ung). During Han, Ao-ts'ang became a place-name itself. BB: Ao granary. P8.

33 chá-ēr-hu-ch'ī 札爾呼齊

YuAN: Chinese transliteration of the Mongol word jar-huch, translated as tuan-huan (Judge); varying from 8 to 46 rank 1b, heads of the High Court of Justice (ta tsung-chengfu). P1.

34 cha't'ā-hú-ch'ī 札鲁呼齊

YUAN: variant of cha-er-hu-ch'i (Judge).

35 chái-shā-k 莎克

CHING: Chinese transliteration of a Mongol term roughly equivalent to such Chinese titles as General (ch'iang-ch'ān) and Commander-in-chief (tung-t'ung): Commander-in-chief of each of the Eight Mongol Banners (meng-ku pa-ch'i), normally a hereditary chief.

36 chē-shēi 车氏

CHOU: Protector of Corpses, 4 ranked as Junior Ser-
vicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) who made preliminary (?) burials so as to protect corpses from flies and other insects. CL: préposé aux piqûres d'insectes.

37 ch'á 察
Investigation Section. (1) T'ANG: from c. 805 an unofficial designation of subordinate units in the Censorate (yú-shih t'ai). (2) SUNG: variant of ch'iu-an.

38 cá-ú 州
See under ch'ai.

39 ch'á-an 察案
SUNG: Investigation Section, units in the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) staffed with Investigating Censors (chien-ch'á yú-shih); 6 created in 1080 out of the previously consolidated Investigation Bureau (ch'á-yuán) of the Censorate; differentiated by prefixes specifying realms of functional responsibilities, e.g., Investigation Section for Revenue (hu ch'á-an), each corresponding to one of the Six Ministries (liu pu). Commonly abbreviated as either ch'á or an.

40 ch'á-an 茶案
SUNG: Tea Section, one of 7 Sections in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu) of the early Sung State Finance Commission (san-ssu); normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan); kept accounts concerning tea provisioning for the imperial palace. SP: service de thé.

41 ch'á-an yó-shín 察案御史
SUNG: generic reference to Investigating Censors (chien-ch'á yú-shih) of the 6 Investigation Sections (ch'á-an) in the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) from 1080.

42 ch'á-fá t'ai 查法臺
MING: Court of Judicial Inquiry, unofficial reference to the Censorate (yú-shih t'ai) or possibly to the so-called Judicial Offices (ja-ssu): the Censorate, the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), and the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) collectively.

43 ch'á-fáng shih-ché 翰臣御史
SUNG: Investigation Commissioner delegated from the court to a Circuit (lu) or comparable area. SP: envoyé-inspecateur, inspecteur.

44 Ch'á Fu 茶非緣

45 ch'á-hsüán 插遷
CH'ING: Supplementary Selection, part of the personnel appointment process conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (U-pu): the "insertion" (ch'a) into appointment lists of Metropolitan Graduates (chien-shih) and Provincial Graduates (chhi-jen) and others with special imperial favor; similar to but not identical with Expedited Selection (ch'i-hsuan).

46 ch'á-huán 察寒
Tea Storehouse. (1) SUNG: a minor agency in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (fa-i-fu ssu). (2) CH'ING: one of 6 warehouses or vaults of valuables constituting the Storage Office (kuang-ch'á ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). BH: tea store.

47 ch'á-kuán 察官
Surveillance Official, a generic term for Censors (yu-shih) and other officials whose prescribed duty was to keep watch over the officialdom and impeach or otherwise discipline those who violated the law, proper administrative procedures, customary morality, etc., as distinguished from Speaking Officials (yen-kuan) or Remonstrance Officials (chien-ch'á), whose prescribed duty was to monitor the making of policy decisions and to offer suggestions and policy criticisms to the throne.

48 ch'á-kýsă 茶馬司
SUNG-CH'ING: Horse Trading Office, variable number in frontier areas where Chinese traded tea for horses; in Sung under the control of a Supervisor-in-Chief of Horse Trading Offices (tu-ta t'i-chu ch'á-ma ssu); in Ming each headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih), rank 9a in Ch'ing by a Horse Trading Circuit Intendant (ch'á-ma t'ai). P53

49 ch'á-ts'áng yú-shih 察倉御史
CH: ING: Granary-inspecting Censor, an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'á yú-shih) assigned to monitor delivery of tax grain at state granaries in the Peking area. See hsün-ch'á yu-shih, hsün-t'ang K'o-tao.

50 Ch'á-yín 察推
SUNG: abbreviation of kuan-ch'a t'u-kuan (Surveillance Circuit Judge).

51 Ch'á-yín ch'ü-chih shih 茶鹽制置使
SUNG: Tea and Salt Monopoly and Supervisory Commissioner delegated from the central government to a Circuit (lu) or comparable area. See ch'á-yín t'i-chú. SP: régulateur-intendant du thé et du sel (de la gabelle). P61.

52 Ch'á-yín chün-yün shih 茶鹽轉運使
YUAN: Tea and Salt Monopoly and Tax Transport Commissioner, rank 3b, subordinate of a Branch Secretariat (hsing chung-shu sheng).

53 ch'á-yín shih 察言司

54 Ch'á-yín t'i-chú 茶鹽提舉司
SUNG: Tea and Salt Supervisors, one established in each of 6 Circuits (lu) in tea and salt producing areas in 1111 to establish more firmly the central government's control over the tea and salt monopolies, which had previously been implemented on a part-time basis by Circuit Supervisors (chiert-ssu): increased in 1121, and in S. Sung became a regular establishment in all Circuits; each headed by a Supervisor (t'i-chu) delegated from the central government and apparently functioning under guidelines issued by the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). Commonly abbreviated to ch'á-yín ssu; also called t'i-chú ch'á-yín ssu. SP: régis du thé et du sel (de la gabelle). P61.

55 ch'á-yín p'í-yèn sô 茶引驗所 or ch'á-yín sô
MING-CH'ING: Tea Control Station, a local checkpoint to verify the certificates (ym) that were required to accompany all authorized commercial shipments of state-controlled tea in transit. See under p'í-yén so. P53.

56 Ch'á-yuán 察院
T'ANG-MING: Investigation Bureau, the unit of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) staffed by Investigating Censors (chien-ch'á yú-shih); in 1380-1382 was the sole element of the Censorate existing. The term is also used as a quasiofficial reference to Investigating Censors. See tu ch'á-yuán, chien-yuán. RR: pour des enquêtes au dehors. SP: pour des enquêtes dehors, bureau d'administration du tribunal des censeurs. P18.
ch'a-yuan tu t'i-chu ssu

57 ch'á-yuán tū t'i-chü ssü 茶園都提舉司
YüAN: Supervisorate of Tea Groves, agencies subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsuan-hui yüan), normally with a place-name prefix; each headed by a Supervisor (t'i-chü), rank 4a. P62.

58 ch'ai 寮
SUNG-MING: Stockkae, a minor administrative unit headed by an aboriginal chieflain in the Southwest; also occurs in its normal literal sense, as one kind of military post. See t'u-ssu. P72.

59 ch'ai 营
SUNG, YUAN: Study Hall, sections to which students were assigned in the Sung Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) and the Yuan School for the Sons of the State (kao-tzu hsüeh).

60 ch'ai-ch'ü 宅家
T'ANG: Your Majesty, a term used for the Emperor in direct address.

61 ch'ai-ch'ü'tzǔ 宅家子
N-S DIV <Ch'en>: an unofficial designation for the residence, and thus indirectly for the person, of an Imperial Princess (kung-chü). P28.

62 ch'ài-ch'eu 寮主 or 督主
SUNG: Stockkae, a Commander, an officer on staffs of many units of territorial administration.

63 ch'ài-lung 寮郎
Court Gentleman for Fasting. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei): unspecified number, rank 7b2, on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang). (2) SUI-SUNG: variable numbers of unranked personnel assigned to assist in imperial rituals supervised by the Office of the National Altars (chiao-shé chü, chiao-shé shüa); also found in attendance at Imperial Ancestral Temples (t'ai-miao), temples honoring deceased Empresses (hou-miao), and perhaps elsewhere. See ling ch'ai-lang. RR+SP: chargé des préparatifs rituels. P28.

64 ch'ài-shih 寮師
Variant or erroneous form of chaishui (Purification Guide).

65 ch'ài-shuài 寮帥
N-S DIV (N. Ch'iKTANG: Purification Guide in the Purification Service (chaishuai chü) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang, tso ch'ün-fang). In N. Ch'i 2 Purification Guides and 2 Palace Guides (nei-ko shuai) were the principal staff members of the Service: in Sui and Tang Purification Guides were heads of the Service. In N. Ch'i also, 4 Purification Guides were staff members in each Principedom (wang-kao). RR: directeur des rites de l'abstinence. P26, 57 / 69.

66 ch'ài-shuài chu 寮帥局

67 ch'ai-ch'ien 差遣
Meaning "to be detached on commission or duty assign-
ment," this term signifies that an official was not performing the function of his titular office but had been specially assigned to manage the affairs of another office; the title indicating his actual function was noiroally signaled by such a prefix as chih (lit., to know). The Sung dynasty from 960 to 1080 made especially notable use of "missions" so as to assign officials to functions as flexibly as possible, regardless of considerations of rank, etc. P68.

68 ch'ai-ch'ien yüan 差遣院
SUNG: Bureau of Missions, established in 981 to manage appointments of lower-ranking officials to duty assignments outside the capital; staffed with officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments; in 991 or 992 merged with the Bureau of Capital and Court Officials (mo-k'an ch'ing-ch'ü huo yüan) into one agency called the Bureau of Minor Missions (mo-k'an ch'ai-ch'ien yüan), which in 993 was retitled shen-hsan yüan (Bureau of Personnel Evaluation). SP: chargé de faire des missions. P5.

69 ch'ai-yüe 差役
Requisitioned Service: throughout history a common term for the assignment of residents on some kind of rotational basis to state service, e.g., as clerical aides, runners transport workers, construction laborers; normally under the direction and supervision of District (hsien) authorities. The service obligation could sometimes be commuted to payments in money or goods, and members of the state officialdom were normally exempt. Often rendered corvée. Cf. ch'ai-yao, ch'ai-ch'ien.

70 ch'ai-wan ch'ü 柴局
YUAN; lit. service for firewood and charcoal or coal: Fuels Service, one each at the Mongol capitals Ta-tu and Shang-tu, supply units of the Palace Provisions Commission (hsian-hui yüan); headed by a Commissioner (shih) rank 5b. P38.

71 ch'ai-t'an ssü 柴司
MING: Office of Fuels, a minor agency subordinate to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih) rank 9b, and an unranked Vice Commissioner (fu-shih). P15.

72 ch'ai-tzü, à à终差文案
SUNG: Assignment Section in the Criminal Administration Bureau (hsin-kuan) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), apparently responsible for monitoring criminals sentenced to state labor service. SP: service de classement.

73 ch'ai-yao 差徭
Forced Labor: throughout history a common term for the assignment of residents to state service, particularly to hard labor in state construction gaigis or as haulers or carriers of goods; usually a more menial and physical type of labor than that called Requisitioned Service (ch'ai-i), and often (perhaps most commonly) a form of punishment; see tsan-fan ch'ai-yao. Administered by District (hsien) authorities. Sometimes rendered corvée. Cf. ch'ai-ch'ien.

74 ch'an 站
YUAN-CH'ING: Postal Relay Station, local message-relay post in system maintained by the military to transmit documents between the capital and distant agencies. Also see i and pu-ssu. P17.

75 ch'an ao-t'ou 占電頭
SUNG-CH'ING: lit., to have seized the head of the leviathan that in mythology supports the earth; or to have caught a giant sea-turtle, an allusion to an anecdote in the old text Lieh-tzu about a man who caught 6 giant sea-turtles on one
A term signifying 2 categories of executive officials in an
agency, the Head (chang) and his Aides (ch'eng). Apparently does not occur as a 2-character title meaning, e.g., senior aide.

92 chang-chi 掌籍
SUNG: Librarian, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Library Office (ssu-chi ssu) in the Ceremonial Service (shang-i ch'au).

93 chang-chi 掌計
SUNG: Accounting Maid, 2 palace women, rank 8a members of the Accounts Office (ssu-chi ssu) in the Workshop Service (shang-kung ch'au).

94 chang-chi 掌記
Record Keeper. (1) T'ANG: non-official personal secretary for a territorial administrator. (2) SUNG: 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Records Office (ssu-chi ssu) in the General Palace Service (shang-kung ch'au).

95 chang-chi 掌集
SUNG: Assembler, 2 palace women, rank 8a, in the Music Office (ssu-yil ssu) of the Ceremonial Service (shang-i ch'au).

96 chang-chi an 傳籍案
SUNG: Records Section, one of 13 Sections directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S, Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); staffed with subofficial functionaries; handled documents relating to the rectification of deficiencies in state storehouses in the capital, modem Hangchow. SP: service des registres de comptes.

97 chang-chi kuo-skén an 傳籍告身案
SUNG: Records and Warrants Section, after 1129 one of 10 Sections in the Ministry of War (ping-pu) directly supervised by the Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu); functions not wholly clear but apparently related to maintaining personnel files on officers and issuing certificates of authority. SP: service des registres de comptes et des titres de nomination.

98 chang-ch'i 掌籍
SUNG: Banquets Maid, 2 palace women, rank 8a' members of the Banquets Office (ssu-chi ssu) in the Food Service (shang-shih ch'au).

99 chang-ch'iang 掌匾
CHOU: Border Monitor, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for delineating frontiers of the royal domain, domains of the Feudal Lords (chu-hou), and other administrative units. CL: chargé des confins.

100 chang-chüo 掌交
CHOU: Dissemination and Inquiry Officials, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (hsia-kuan) charged to travel throughout the empire publicizing the royal virtue and gathering information for the throne; also, in conjunction with the Junior Messengers (hsiao hsing-ji) to make annual visits to each feudal domain to inquire into conditions. CL: agents d'union.

101 chang-chüo ssu 掌故司
YUAN: Religious Office, 72 scattered about China under supervision of the Commission for the Promotion of Religion (ch'ung-fu ssu); responsible for overseeing Nestorian, Manichean, and other untraditional religious communities; often prefaced by ye-hsi-k'o-wen, a transcription from the Mongolian whose meaning is not clear.

102 chang-chiè 掌節
CHOU: Keeper of the Seal, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for guarding the royal seal and supervising all its applications. CL: préposé aux tablettes marquées du sceau impérial, ou passe-ports.

103 chang-chien 長兼
See ch'ung-chien.

104 chang-chih 長制
SUNG: Seamstress, 2 palace women, rank 8a members of the Sewing Office (ssu-chih ssu) in the Workshop Service (shang-kung ch'iu).

105 chang-chián 長亭
T'ANG: Water Clock Supervisor, until the early 700s an unranked appointee in the Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-th'en t'ai) subordinated to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). RR: chargé de surveiller la cloche hydraulique.

106 chang-chin 掌津
N-S DIV (Chou): Master of the Ford, number variable, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), appointed at appropriate water crossings by the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan).

107 chang-ch'ing 掌亭
CH'ING: apparent transliterant of a Manchu word. (1) Secretary (civil) or Adjutant (military), variable numbers and ranks in the Council of State (ch'ung-chi chu) the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yuan), the late Ch'ing Foreign Office (tsung-lü yu-men), etc. Prefixes often specify particular responsibilities or organizational affiliations, e.g., ch'ung-chi chang-ching. P17. (2) Banner Vice Commander-in-chief (mei'th chang-ching), Regimental Commander (chüa chang-ching), or Company Commander (niu-lu chang-ching) in the Eight Banners (pa ch'i) military organization after 1634, replacing the earlier term o-chen, q.v. P44.

108 chang-chiü 仗廝
T'ANG: Stables of Trustworthy mounts, a collective reference to horses maintained in various palace stables for the use of the Emperor and his close attendants; divided into 2 groups prefixed Left and Right; under the control of the Palace Administration (ti'en-chung sheng). The Stables of the Left were also known as Stables of Meteoric Mounts (pen-hsing ch'iu) and Stables of the Palace Colts (nei-chä ch'iu) and collectively as the Two Stables of the Palace (? liang chang-ney). RR: écuries des gardes d'honneur.

109 chang-chü t'ai-hsiä 掌廝都尉
CHIN: Stable Manager, no fixed number; rank 9a, in the Livery Service (shang-chü ch'iu) of the Palace Inspectorate-general (ti'en-ch'en tu ti'en-chien ssu). P39.

110 chang-chü 掌囚
Jailor. (1) CHOU: 12 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan), specifically responsible for strangling condemned criminals. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one ranked as Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih) and one as Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan). P13.

111 chang-ch'u 掌奮
See chang-hsiä.

112 chang-chuan t'ing 掌騷鶯
MING: Victualler's Office in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), headed by one or 2 Victuallers in charge of the Victualler's Office (chang-chuang t'ing chang-chuan). P34, 49.
113  ch'ang-ch'üan chá 指船局
SUI: Water Transport Service, subordinate unit in the Office of Waterways (tu-shui t'iai); headed by 2 Waterways Commandants (tu-shui wei).

114  ch'äng-ch'ieh an 指舍
SUNG: Vacancies Section, a unit of the Civil Appointments Process (tso-hsian) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-shu). SP: service des places vacantes des fonctionnaires civils.

115  ch'ing-érh 長貳
Lit., senior (officials) and their seconds (i.e., assistants): Executive Officials, throughout imperial history a generic reference to the top 2 executive posts in an agency, e.g., the Chief Minister (ch'ing) and the Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of a Court (ssu); especially in Ming and Ch'ing, used primarily in collective reference to Prefects (chih-fu), Vice Prefects (t'ung-chih), possibly also Assistant Prefects (t'ung-yuan), and in addition to District Magistrates (chih-hsien) and Vice Magistrates (hsien-ch'eng) the group referred to possibly includes Assistant District Magistrates (ch'au-pu), but such an extension seems least likely. Cf. ch'ing-erh (Ministerial Executives).

116  ch'ang-fu an 雜案
SUNG: Law Section, subordinate unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and the Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng /-); function not clear. SP: service des règlements.

117  ch'ang-feng 掌縝
T'ANG: Clothier, 3 palace women, rank 8a2· subordinate to the Director of Standards (ssu-tse) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of spinning, weaving, and sewing to prepare and maintain the clothing of palace women. RR: chargé des travaux de couture du harem de l'héritier du trône.

118  ch'ang-hai shu 掌醫署
SUI-SUNG, MING*CH'ING: Spice Pantry, one of 4 principal subunits in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-ku ssu); headed by a Director (ling through Sung; shu-cheng in Ming-Ch'ing), rank 9a through Sung, 6b in Ming-Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese Director. Staffed with Seasoners (chang-hai) in charge of salts, sauces, mincemeats, etc. RR+SP: (office) chargé des hachis. P30.

119  ch'ang-han 掌營
T'ANG: Envelope Keeper, 20 in the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng).

120  ch'ang-han 掌翰
T'ANG: Plume-bearer, 30 authorized by the 680s in the Sedan-chair Service (shang-lien chi) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: chargé des insignes formés de plumes.

121  ch'ang-shu t'u 掌飞督
N-S DIV (San-kuo): Camp Supervisor, a designation commonly awarded to or assumed by officers commanding military units. See men-hsia tu.

122  ch'ang-hsien 掌憲
Unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu, tu yu-shih), perhaps from as early as T'ang times. See hsien-kuan.

123  ch'ing-hsien 掌開
T'ANG: Groom, 5,000 authorized in the Livery Service (shang-sheng cha) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: valets d'écuérie.
ch'ang-k'ao ssu

135 ch'ang-k'ao ssu 掌樁司
CH'ING: lit., office in charge of grain stalks · written drafts, printing proofs, etc.; O'Hec of Dies (? meaning not wholly clear), a unit of the Ministry of Revenue's (hu-pu) Coinage Office [ch'ien-fa-fang] established in 1761; staffed with one Chinese and one Manchu official dedicated from the Ministry's subordinate Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu). P16.

136 ch'ang-k'o 掌客
CHOU: Keeper of Fibers, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); collected fibrous plants submitted as taxes and distributed them to textile workers. CL: préposé aux plantes textiles.

137 ch'ang-k'o 掌客
Steward. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) responsible for ceremonious treatment of court visitors. CL: agent des visiteurs, (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih); 7a* members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan); with directional prefixes or inserts, e.g., hsi ch'ang-k'o or chang hsi-k'ou (Steward for Western Visitors). P1. (3) SU: 10 on the staff of the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu). (4) T'ANG: 15 · rank 9a1, in the Office of State Visitors (tien-ko shu), a unit in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu luj). RR: fonctionnaire chargé des hôtes. P9.

138 ch'ang…shih-wu 掌…司
MING-C'HI'NG: prefix meaning in charge of the Office of Scrutiny (k'o) for … followed normally by Chief Supervising Secretary (tu ch'i-shih-chung) or Supervising Secretary (ch'i-shih-chung), or sometimes by another kind of title entirely. E.g., Chief Supervising Secretary in charge of the Office of Scrutiny for War (chang ping-k'o tu ch'i-shih-chung).

139 ch'ang-k'a 掌固
(1) CHOU: Keeper of Security, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for maintaining defenses of the capital. CL: préposé aux fortifications. (2) T'ANG: Clerk · unranked subofficial; large numbers in Ministries (pu) and many other agencies. RR: commis. P30.

140 ch'ang-k'a 掌故
HAN: Clerk, 20 on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (fai-shih ling); rank and function not clear. HB: authority on ancient matters. P35.

141 ch'ang-k'ü 掌庫
Keeper of the Storehouse. (1) SUNG: unranked subofficial, variable numbers in subordinate units of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), e.g., the Palace Clothing Storehouse (nei i-wu k'u); and 14 in the Saddlery Storehouse (an-p'ei k' u) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu). (2) CH'ING: several, apparently unranked, in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (yin-tao ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). See k'u-chang. P38.

142 ch'ang-k'ü chá 贊庫局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Armony Service, headed by an Aide (ch'eng), subordinate to the Manager of Storehouses (ssu-t'ung), an official of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (ch'an-shih fu). P26.

143 ch'ang-kuán 長官
(1) Senior Official, a generic term specifying the head of any kind of agency. (2) YUAN-CH'ING: Chief, leader of a southwestern aboriginal tribe officially designated a Chiefs Office (chang-kuan ssu), normally with nominal rank 6a. P72.

144 ch'ang kün-fäng 掌鬱
CH'ING: Seal-holder, a title suffix indicating official in charge of the …, normally designating someone with a substantial office outside the indicated agency; e.g., nei kuan-lung chang kün-fäng (Seal-holder of the Overseers Office) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); a concurrent appointment for the Director (tang-chung) of a Bureau (ch'ung-li ssu) in a Ministry (pu). Cf. chang-yin (Seal-holding …). P37.

145 chang kuan-fang ch'u 掌關防處
CH'ING: variant designation of nei kuan-lung ch'u (Overseers Office), a unit of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wa). P31.

146 chang kuan-fang kuan 掌關防官
(1) MING-C'HI'NG: Seal-holding Official; may be encountered as a generic reference to heads of agencies, or especially as a reference to the leader of a group of officials on a special mission. Cf. chang-yin kuan. (2) CH'ING: Caretaker of an imperial mausoleum (ling), rank 4a; commonly prefixed with the name of a particular mausoleum, as … ling chang kuan-fang kuan (Caretaker of the … Mausoleum). P29.

147 chang kuan-fang kuân-ţ'i nei-kuân-Ung shih-wu ch'u 掌關防管理內管領事務處
CH'ING: variant designation of nei kuan-lung ch'u (Overseers Office), a unit of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wa). P37.

148 chang kuan-fang shih-wu 掌關防事務
CH'ING: lit., in charge of matters of the seal: variant designation of the nei kuan-lung chang kuan-fang (Overseer of the Overseers Office), an official of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P37.

149 chang'kuän ssu 長官司
YUAN-CH'ING: Chiers Office, one type of administrative agency created for southwestern aboriginal tribes, headed by a Chief (chang-kuan), rank 6a. See lü-ssu. P72.

150 chang kung-chá 長公主
Grand Princess: generally used as a title for a sister of a reigning Emperor; may be encountered as a reference to the eldest or most favored daughter (kung-chá. Princess) of an Emperor. See ta-chang kung-chá. HB: senior princess. P69.

151 chang kung-chü 掌貢事 or chang lüang-p'u 掌貢部
T'ANG: Chief Examiner in a civil service recruitment examination.

152 chang kuo 掌果
CH'ING: Keeper of Fruits, head of the Fruitiy Pantiy (kuo-fang) · a unit in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: controller of the fruit office.

153 chang-li 長史
Senior Subalterns. (1) Throughout history a generic term referring vaguely to the higher grades of subofficial functionaries (*), but may be encountered as an equivalent of chang-kuán (Senior Official). (2) HAN: specific generic reference to government personnel with stipends ranging
from 400 down to 100 bushels per year. Cf. shao-li (Junior Subaltern). P30: 68.

154 chang-ii 掌麻 or 掌曆
YUAN-MING: Calendar Clerk, 2 or more, rank 8a or 9b, in the Astrolomochical Commission (t'ai-shih yuan). P35.

155 chang-lien 掌曆
T'ANG: Sedan-chair Master, rank 9b or unranked, in the sedan-chair Service (shang-ch'eng ch'it); variant of T'ang's chang-lien. RR+SP: chargé des voitures à bras.

156 chang-loû 掌漏
T'ANG: Keeper of the Water Clock, 6 unranked technicians in the Court of the Watches (lei-keng ssu) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: chargé de la clepsydre. P26.

157 chang-tä 掌戰
CHOU: Executioner: 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan). CL: éxecuteur.

158 chang-mä 仗馬
T'ANG: Military Ceremonial Mounts, a general reference to cavalry horses trained to participate quietly in imperial ceremonies, but more specifically the designation of horses maintained at the palace gates and at the frontiers in accordance to anyone bearing an urgent report or complaint for presentation to the Emperor. RR: chevaux d'apparat.

159 chang-man-û 掌蠻隸
N-S DIV (Chou): Warden of Captive Southern Barbarians, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan). P13.

160 chang-mù 掌墓
N-S DIV (Chou): Gravetender, number not clear, ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). P29.

161 chang-nun-yuan fôu-tzû 掌南院頭子
LIAO: Office Manager, rank not clear but low, in the Southern Establishment (nan-yuan) of the Northern Administration (pei-mien). P5.

162 chang-nèi 仗内
T'ANG: Inner Quarters of the imperial palace.

163 c'ang-nêf/ā 巾內府

164 chang-nèi liû hsien 幌內六閱
T'ANG: Six Palaces Corral administered by the Livery Service (shang-ch'eng ch'ti) of the Palace Administration (t'ien-chung sheng) for breeding and rearing horses inside the palace enclosure. Created in 696, by 700 under the control of a Commissioner of the Palace Stables (hsien-chiu shih), a duty assignment for a Director (ch'ien), rank 3a2, or an Assistant Director (ch'eng), 5b1 of the Palace Administration; also came jointly under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Stud (chi-p'ei ssu). The Six Corrals were the Flying Dragon Corral (fei-lung ch'ti), the Unicorn Corral (hsien-chiu hsien), the Phoenix Park (feng-yuen hsien), the Pheasant Corral (yuan-luan hsien), the Bottled Bird (ch'i Corral (chi-liang hsien), and the Six Herds Corral (liu-ch'un hsien), the last also known as the Six Stables (liu chiu). Also see wu-fang, kuai-ma-fang. RR: six paires à chevaux de l'intérieur du palais de l'empereur.

165 chang-nei sün-yüeh 仗內散樂
T'ANG: Secular Palace Musician, 1-600 prescribed for the staff of the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yüeh shih), subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). RR: musiciens de musique profane de l'intérieur du palais.

166 chang-nien 掌內
See under the romanization chang-lien.

167 chang-pao 掌寶
T'ANG-SUNG: (1) Keeper of Seals, palace woman, rank 8a, in the Clothing Service (shang*fu chtii); in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). (2) CHIN: Keeper of Gems in the household of the Heir Apparent, 2, rank and functions not clear. P26.

168 chang-pêlyûan t'oi-tû 掌北院頭子
LIAO: Office Manager, rank not clear but low, in the Northern Establishment (pei-yüan) of the Northern Administration (pei-mien). P12.

169 chang-p'ei chiên 掌佩監
YUAN: Directorate for the Imperial Accessories, agency supervising the Emperor's eunuch valets, subordinate to the Palace Provision Commission (hsian-hui yii yuann) headed by a Supervisor (chien), rank 3a. P38.

170 chang-ph 掌皮
CHOU: Keeper of Hides, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan); collected hide and pelt tribute articles, delivered them to court leather and felt workers; collaborated with the Ministry of Works (tang-kuan) in supervising such manufactures. CL: préposé aux peaux.

171 chang-pin 掌賓
SUNG: Hostess, 2 palace women, rank 8a' members of the Visitors Office (su-pi ssu) of the Ceremonial Service (shang-i ch'ti).

172 chang-pû 掌弼
SUNG: Registrar, 2 palace women, rank 8a' members of the Registration Office (su-pu) in the General Palace Service (shang-kung ch'ti).

173 chang-sâi wei 際塞尉
HAN: Commandant of Fortifications, rank 200 bushels, appointed in Later Han to the staffs of frontier Districts (hsien) in the North and Northwest as a special precaution against nomadic raids. HB: commandant des fortifications.

174 c'iârtg-îawísiírtg-Zírtg 掌傘總領
CH'ING: Supervisor of Umbrella-making in the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yuan) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). HB: supervisior of umbrella-making.

175 chang-sân-yuô 掌散樂
N-S DIV (Chou): Director of Secular Music, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). P10.

176 chang-shân 掌膳
SUNG: Table Maid, 2 palace women, rank 7a, members of the Foods Office (ssu-shan ssu) in the Catering Service (shang-shih ch'ti).

177 chang-shè 掌舍
(1) CHOU: Manager of Rest Stations, 4 ranked as Junior
Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) in charge of temporary camps used by the ruler on his travels. CL: préposé aux stations de repos. (2) SUNG: Section Chief, rank and function not clear, in the Three Institutes (san kuan). SP: chargé des cabanes.

178 chang-shê 掌設 SUNG: Interior Maintenance Moid, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Interior Maintenance Office (ssu-she ssu) in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'in chü).

179 chang-shen 掌飾 CHOU: Keeper of Clamshells, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); provided clamshells for powdering into a whitener for ceremonial uses. CL: préposé aux huîtres.


182 chang-shih 掌食 T'ANG: Provisioner, 3 palace women, rank 8a2, subordinate to the Directress of Foodstuffs (ssu-chuan) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of seasoned and other special dishes' wines, lamps, torches, firewood, vases, etc., in the harem. RR: chargé de la nourriture du harem de l'héritier du trône.

183 chang-shih 掌飾 SUNG: Adornments Maid, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Adornments Office (ssu-shih ssu) in the Wardrobe Service (shang-i chü).

184 chang-shih 長史 HAN: designation of one category of Palace Woman, rank 600 bushels. HB: senior maid.

185 chang-shih 長史 Lit., senior scribe. (1) CH'IN-SUNG: Aide' an official usually of executive status but of variable rank, found in many agencies both civil and military; e.g., in Princedoms (wang-kou) and Commanderies (chü), in Han, in Regions (chou) in Su; in Prefectures (chou) and Area Commands (tsu-tsu) in T'ang, in Prefectures (chou) in Sung. HB: chief clerk. RR: administrateur en chef; SP: secrétaire en chef, secrétaire général, chef du bureau. (2) N-S DIV-CH'ING: Administrator, chief executive official in a Princedom (wang-kou) or, from T'ang on, a Princely Establishment (weng-fu); normally one, rank 4b1 in T'ang, 5a in Ming, 3a in Ch'ing, otherwise not clear. RR+SP: administrateur en chef. BH: commandant of a prince's palace. P69. (3) T'ANG, OTING: Administrator, chief executive official in a Princess' Establishment (kung-ch fu), rank 4b1 in T'ang, 3a or 4 in Ch'ing. RR: administrateur en chef. BH: commandant. P69. (4) T'ANG: Administrator of the Eastern Capital, Loyang, but early retitled yin (Governor). P49. (5) YüAN: Administrator, occasionally a middle-level executive official on the staff of the Heir Apparent or the Empress. P26.


187 chang ... shih tâ-ch'ên 掌(...事大臣 CH'ING: lit., grand minister in charge of (commanding, managing) the affairs of such-and-such agency, civil or military, as a designation when a Prince or other eminent man was in service; Grand Minister Managing (or Commanding) the ... (agency name).

188 chang-shu-chi 掌書 SUNG: Chief Secretary; commonly on staffs of Surveillance Commissioners (kaunli shih) and Marshals of the Empire (t'ien-hsia ping-ma yüan-shu). RR: chargé des écrits du harem de l'héritier du trône. (2) YUAN: 4 officials or subofficial functionaries, status not clear, in the Institute of Intepreters (hsi-t'ung kuan); another on the staff of the most direct descendent of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung). (3) MING-CH'ING. one, rank 7a • on the staff of the Duke for Fulfilling the Sage. P66.

189 chang-shu-chi 掌書 T'ANG-SUNG: Chief Secretary; on staffs of Prefectures (fu, chou, chün, chien), rank 8b, in Sung. RR+SP: secrétaire général. See chieh-ku chang shu-ch'i. P52.

190 chang-sa' shih kuan-hsun shih 掌所事君使 CH'ING: Assistant Director of the Standard-bearer Guard (ch'i-shou wei) of the Rear Subsection (hou-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), rank 5a. BH: assistant section chief.

191 chang-si-shih-yûn-hû shih 掌所事雲雲使 CH'ING: Assistant Director of any Subsection (so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), rank 4a; also of the Elephant-training Office (hsia-hsiang so) of the Rear Subsection (hou-so) of the same agency, rank 5a. BH: assistant sub-department chief, assistant section chief.

192 chang-ssâ 帳司 SUND: Accounts Office, a unit in the Tax Transport Bureau (chuan-yün ssu), part of the early Sung State Finance Commission (san ssu) headed by a Manager of the Accounts Office (chu-kuan chang-ssu), a duty assignment for an official nominally established elsewhere in the central government.

193 chang-tâns 掌炭 CHOU: Keeper of Charcoal, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (t'ung kuan). CL: préposé au charbon.

194 chang-tê 長德 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Master of Virtue (?), established in 400 as a prestige title (sart-kuan) for tribal chiefs; traditionally compared to the later title Grand Master of Palace Leisure (ching-san ta-fu). BH: assistant chief of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei) of the Rear Subsection (hou-so). P69.

195 chang-t'eo 掌燈 SUNG: Lantern Keeper, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Lanterns Office (ssu-teng ssu) in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'in chü).

196 chang ti-li 掌狄隸 N-S DIV (Chou): Warden of Captive Northern Barbarians, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) members of the Ministry of Justice (chiu-kuan). P15.
197  chăng-ts'ai 掌材
N-S DIV (Chou): Keeper of Lumber, number not clear, ranked as Senior Servicemen (chăng-shih) and Ordinary Servicemen (chăng-shih), members of the Ministry of Works (t'ien-kuan). P14.

198  chăng-ts'ai 掌緝
SUNG: Silk Worker, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Rarities Office (ssu-chen ssu) in the Workshop Service (shang-kung chū).

199  chăng-ts'ān 掌贑
SUNG: Ritual Receptionist, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Ritual Receptions Office (ssu-tsān ssu) in the Ceremonial Service (shang-gi).

200  chăng-tsāng 掌藏
T'ANG: Storekeeper, 3 palace women, rank 8a2, subordinate to the Directress of Standards (wm-Wí) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of all gold, pearls, gems, and other precious objects in the harem. RR: chargé du trésor du harem de l'héritier du trône.

201  chăng-tsò 掌叢

202  chăng-tsōo fāng 掌奏房
SUNG: Memorials Office, a unit in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). SP: chambre d'adresses au trône.

203  chăng tsū-ū 掌罪隸
N-S DIV (Chou): Warden of Convicted Criminals, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chăng-shih) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan). P13.

204  chăng'ū 掌徒
N-S DIV (Chou): Warden of Banished Criminals, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chăng-shih) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan). P13.

205  chăng'Yú 掌席
CHOU: Keeper of Thistles, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); collected taxes in various plants used in funeral ceremonies. CL: préposé à la plante tou.

206  chăng-tū 長子
Lit., eldest son; in most contexts used in that literal sense. CH'ING: Heir of a Commandery Prince (chān-wang), a title of imperial nobility. BH: son of a prince of the blood of the second degree.

207  chăng-i'ū 掌次
CHOU: Tent Handler - 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) responsible for setting up tents and canopies for the ruler an,i other dignitaries outside the palace, using silk draperies provided by the Directors of Draperies (mu-jerí). CL: préposé au placement de la tente.

208  chăng-wáng 長王
CH'ING: variant form of chăng-tū (Heir of a Commandery Prince).

209  chăng-wēi 掌閥
SUNG: Gatekeeper, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Inner Gates Office (ssu-wei ssu) in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chū).

210  cM/1g 浓射-从伪tó-c't'r掌衛事大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Commanding the Guard, abbreviation of the title Grand Minister Commanding the Imperial Procession Guard (see luān-i wei), might be used in reference to a dignitary commanding any other Guard (wei).

211  chăng-yà 掌訝
CHOU: Receptionist, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chăng-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan), responsible for keeping a record of the status of fuedal dignitaries and prescribing appropriate ceremonials for their visits to the royal court. CL: agent de la rencontre.

212  chăng-yaō 掌藥
SUNG: Pharmacist, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Medicines Office (ssu-yao ssu) in the Food Service (shang-shih chū).

213  chăng-yèk àkú 掌冶署
Foundry Office. (1) SUI: unit in the Court for the Palace Revenues (l'ai-fu ssu) headed by 2 Directors (ling); supervised imperial coinage. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: unit in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shun-fu chien) staffed by Foundrymen (chăng-ye), responsible for casting metals and for producing paints, glass, jade objects, etc. RR+SP: office des travaux de fonderie.

214  chăng-yén 掌嚴
T'ANG: Manager of Decorum, 3 palace women, rank 8a2, subordinate to the Directress of Standards (ssu-tse) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of standards of diess, ornamentation, towels, comb, baths, toilettries, playthings, etc., in the harem. RR: chargé du décorum du hareem de l'héritier du trône.

215  chăng-yén 掌筵
T'ANG: Manager of Furnishings, 3 palace women, rank 8a2, subordinate to the Directress of Standards (ssu-tse) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of bedding, tables, sedan chairs, parasols, etc., used by the palace women. RR: chargé des nattes.

216  chăng-yén 掌言
SUNG: Communicator, 2 palace women, rank 8a, members of the Communications Office (ssu-yen ssu) in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chū).

217  chăng-yín 掌印
Lit., keeper of the seal or seal-holder, signing the official in charge: normally precedes the title of an official who is the senior among equals in an office or who would not regularly be the head of the office in question. E.g., hu-ko chang-yín chi-shih ching (Seal-holding Supervising Secretary of the Office of Scrutiny for Revenue).

218  chăng-yín chien-tū t'ai-chiên 掌印監督大監
MING: Seal-holding Director, eunuch head of the Directorate of the Imperial Horses (yā-ma chéin); may be encountered in reference to other eunuch Directorates.

219  chăng-yín kuān 掌印官
Seal-holding Official, signing the official in charge of an office. See chang-yín.

220  chăng-yín kuān-chūn shǐh 掌印冠軍使
CH'WING: lit. “seal-holding military commissioner: Director of any of the 5 Subsections (so) in the Imperial Procession Guard (luān-i wei), rank 3a: also used for heads of the
ch'ang-yin t'ai-chien 222-244

Elephant-training Office (hsün-hiang so) and the Standard-bearers Guard (ch'i-ch'ou wei), units of the Rear Subsection (hou-so). BH: sub-department chief.

221 ch'ang-yin t'ai-chien 掌印太監
MING: Seal-holding Director, designation of heads of various eunuch agencies.

222 ch'ang-yin yün-hui shih 掌印雲麾使
CH'ING: lit., seal-holding flag assistant: Director, rank 4a, one in charge of each subordinate Office (normally ssu) in the 5 Subsections (jo) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei). BH: section chief.

223 ch'ang-yü 掌興
SUNG: Transport Maid, 2 palace women, rank 8a2, members of the Transport Office (ssu-yü ssu) in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'ing shih).

224 c M/ ^ r a / i ^ y i  t'o 手御湯藥
CHIN: Broth Cook, from 1194 one or more non-official specialists on the staff of the Imperial Dispensary (yü-yüan), an agency associated with the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-yüan).

225 ch'ang-yüan 掌園
T'ANG: Gardener, 3 palace women, rank 8a2, subordinate to the Directress of Foodstuffs (ssu-chuan) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in charge of all fruit and vegetable production within the inner quarters. RR: chargé des jardins du harem de l'étiquette du trône.

226 ch'ang-yüan hsüeh-shih 掌院學士
CH'ING: Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy, 2 rank 5a but rose in accordance with concurrent appointments; senio­ r officials of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), directed all its activities. First established in 1644, then re­currently merged with the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) and its antecedents until 1670 · when it was permanently re­established.

227 ch'ang-yüeh 掌樂
Musician. (1) T'ANG: 4 palace women, rank 8a in the Ritual Service (shang-ch'ing chi) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: chargé de la musique du harem. (2) SUNG: unspecified number, unranked, attached to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). SP: préposé à la musique.

228 ch'ang-yüeh kuan 掌樂官
CH'ING: Music Director in the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei). P10.

229 ch'ang-yun 掌興

230 ch'ang-yun shu 掌興署
MING-Ch'ING: Winery, one of 4 provisioning agencies subordinate to the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kwang-lu ssu), headed by one or 2 Directors (cheng), rank 6b. Cf. liang-yun shu (Office of Fine Wines). P30.

231 ch'ang 廠
Depot or Repository. See hsü-ch'ang, tung-ch'ang, pao-ch'uan ch'ang.

232 ch'ang 常
See ssu-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang.

233 ch'ang 長
See ch'ang.

234 ch'ang-chien 長兼
SUI-CYING: unofficial reference to personnel of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu).

235 Măng-ch'i MK 常騎侍
HAN: Cavalry Attendant-in-ordinary, rank and function not clear.

236 ch'ang-chien 長兼
N-S DIV-T'ANG: a prefix originally meaning "probationary" (possibly for a longer period than normal) that apparently evolved gradually, during the era of N-S Division, into a component part of a regular, non-probationary title, e.g., ch'ang-chien ts'ung-ch'en (Junior Adjutant); the practice seems to have died out in early T'ang.

237 ch'ang-Ch'ü-hsin ch'ien 長秋監
(1) HAN-T'ANG: Palace Domestic Service, a variant of the more common name i-t'ing, q.v.; staffed by palace women and eunuchs; prior to 104 B.C. called ying-hsiang; after A.D. 621 called nei-shih chien. RR: direction de l'ent­endance du palais intérieur. (2) SUI: Directorate of Palace Domestic Service, retitled from nei-shih i-t'ing (Palace Domestic Service) c. 604, status changed from one of the Five Departments (wu sheng) to one of the Five Directors (wm chien); headed by a Supervisor (chien). P38.

238 ch'ang-ch'ü ssu 長秋寺
N-S DIV (N. Chi): Court of the Women's Chambers, a eunuch agency responsible for attendance in the women's quarters in the palace, overseeing activities of the Palace Domestic Service (i-t'ing); headed by a eunuch Chamberlain (ch'ing) and Director (ch'ang-yin).

239 ch'ang-fu lāng 常服郎
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Gentleman for the Ordinary Wardrobe, status and organizational affiliation not clear, but traditionally understood to be a keeper of the Emperor's regular daily clothing.

240 ch'ang-hô shu 常和署
YUAN: Office of Moslem Music, headed by a Director (ling), subordinate to the Bureau of Musical Ritual (i-feng ssu), until 1312 entitled kuan-kou ssu.

241 ch'ang-hsin ch'ü-shih 長信軍事
HAN: Steward of the Empress Dowager, a eunuch; in 150 B.C. retitled ch'ü-shih shao-fu.

242 ch'ang-hsin shao-fu 長信少府
HAN: Steward of the Empress Dowager, a eunuch; ret­itled from ch'ü-shih ch'ü-shih in 150 B.C., then in A.D. 1 retitled ch'ü-shih shao-fu.

243 ch'ang-hsing ch'ün 長興軍
T'ANG: Long Flourishing Army, 2 one Left and one Right, among many transitory military units organized under the Northern Command (pei-yu) during the An Lu-shan rebellion (755—763); apparently did not endure long if at all beyond the rebellion. RR: armées de la prospérité éternelle.

244 ch'ang-hsing jen 長行人
CHIN: Probationary Clerk, 50 subofficial functionaries appointed to serve as kuan-kou (Clerk) in the Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t'ai). P35.
245. ch'ang-hsing f'ai-i 長行太醫
CHIN: Probationary Physician in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (f'ai-i yuan); apparently gained regular status as Assistant Imperial Physician (fu feng-sheng f'ai-i) after successful apprenticeship.

246. ch'ang-hsüan kuān 常選官
Ordinary Appointee: a categorical reference to personnel of the regular officialdom appointed in the normally prescribed way, in contrast to various types of irregular appointees, eunuchs, etc.

247. ch'ang-je'n 場人
CHOU: Gardener, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan). CL: jardiniер.

248. ch. 'ang-je'n 長人
CHOU: Keeper of Sacrificial Wines, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'en-kuan); prepared aromatic millet wine for ancestral offerings. CL: officier du vin odorant des sacrifices.

249. ch'ang-t'uiu 長流
CHOU: variant reference to the Ministry of Justice (ch'ui-kuan); may be encountered in later periods as an archaic reference to a comparable office.

250. ch. 'ang-lg ch'ien 長樂監
T'ANG: Directorate of the Park of Lasting Pleasure, one of 4 Directorates in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of imperial parks in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-mung ssu); specifically in charge of the southern quadrant, which included ruins of the Han dynasty's Palace of Lasting Pleasure (ch'ang-lo kung). Headed by a Director (chien), rank 6b2. See ssu-mien chien. P40.

251. ch, 'ang-lg skad-fu 長樂少府
HAN: Steward of the Empress Dowager, a eunuch; re-titled from ch'ang-hsin shao-fu in A.D. 1.

252. ch'ang-mán ts'àng 常滿倉

253. ch'ang-p'ing an 常平案
SUNG: Stabilization Fund Section. (1) One of 8 Sections in the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu), one of 3 agencies that constituted the early Sung State Finance Commission (san ssu) normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, fu-kuan); monitored the operation of the Ever Normal Granary system (see ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang). When the State Finance Commission was discontinued in the 1080s, this section became one of 6 Sections in the Right Section (yü-chung ssu). (2) A subunit of Lin-an Prefecture (modern Hangzhou) and probably other Prefectures (chou, fu) as well, administering Ever Normal Granaries in their territorial jurisdictions (only in S. Sung?). SP: service chargé de maintenir Uniformité du prix des grains.

254. ch. 'ang-p' ing kuān 行乎唱
SUNG: Supply Commissioner, one of several terms used for the chief official of a Supply Commission (ts'ang-ssu) in a Circuit (lu). SP: fonctionnaire chargé de maintenir Uniformité du prix des grains.

255. ch. 'ang-p' ing ssu 常平司
T'ANG—SUNG: Stabilization Fund Office in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), established 658; in general charge of the Ever Normal Granary system; from early Sung into the 1080s, its functions were largely handled by the State Finance Commission (san ssu), and after the 1080s they were shared with the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). RR+SP: office chargé de maintenir Uniformité du prix des grains.

256. ch. 'ang-p' ing ts' ang 常平倉
SUNG: Stabilization Fund Bureau, in charge of the Ever Normal Granary system; one of 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san ssu), succeeding the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu) in that role, date not clear; abolished in the 1080s.

257. ch. 'ang-p' ing ts' ang 常平倉
Ever Normal Granary: from Han on, a local unit in a system through which the state bought grain when and where it was in surplus for sale when and where it was in short supply, to stabilize prices and supplies. HB: Ever level granary. RR+SP: greiner pour maintenir Uniformité du prix des grains.

258. ch. 'ang-p' ing ts' ang ssu 常平倉司
SUNG: Ever Normal Granary Office, headed by a Supervisor (t's'ang-ssu); status not wholly clear · but apparently a local or regional agency directly or indirectly subordinate to the Supply Commissioner (ts'ang-ssu) of a Circuit (t's') or to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), or the State Finance Commission (san ssu). SP: office des greiners chargé de maintenir Uniformité du prix des grains.

259. ch'ang-pó 常伯
Executive Attendant: unofficial reference to a high-ranking official having close access to the ruler, e.g., Palace Attendant (shih-chung), Cavalier Attendant-in-ordinary (san-chi ch'ang-shih). See tu ch'ang-po, shao ch'ang-po.

260. ch'ang-shang 長上
T'ANG: lit" sent up (to the palace or possibly any higher agency) for continuing service: a prefix used with such descriptive terms as Entertainers (san-yeh ch'ang-shih). See tu ch'ang-po, shao ch'ang-po.

261. ch'ang-shang ti-tz 長上弟子
T'ANG: Novice Career Musician in the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yehh shu), required to pass various tests before being assigned to one of the palace orchestras. RR: évele permanent.

262. ch'ang-shih 常侍
Attendant-in-ordinary. (1) HAN: eunuch director of the staff of palace eunuchs, in Later Han retitled ch'ang-ch'iu chien (?). (2) N-S DIV-T'ANG: member of the senior staff of a Princedom (wang-kuo) or Princeley Establishment (wang-fu). RR: fonctionnaire constamment à la disposition d'un prince. P69. (3) SUNG: members of the Chancellery (men-lu sa sheng), rank not clear, differentiated as Left and Right. SP: grands conseillers politiques impériaux. See san-chi ch'ang-shih, chung ch'ang-shih, nei ch'ang-shih.
ch'ang-shih

263 ch'ang-shih 敕史
Clerk. (1) LIAO: minor officials in both Northern and Southern Bureaus of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan). (2) CH'ING: variant reference to Clerks called p'i-t'ieh-shih. P5, 12.

264 ch'ang-shih chi 常侍騎
HAN: Mounted Attendant-in-ordinary, an honorary office (chia-kuan) awarded to favored officials in Former Han, signifying their worthiness to be companions of the Emperor. HB: regular mounted attendant.

265 ch'ang-shih fū 常侍府
Variant form of Princely Establishment (wang-fu), usually preceded by the title of the Prince, as ... wang ch'ang-shih fū (Princely Establishment of...

266 ch'ang-shih làng 常侍郎
HAN: Gentleman Attendant-in-ordinary, one of several titles given to expectant officials, or officials awaiting reassignment, who were expected to be available for such service as the ruler required. HB: gentleman in regular attendance. P23.

267 ch'ang-shih ts'ao 常侍曹
HAN: Section for Attendants-in-ordinary, one of 4 to 6 top-echelon units in the Imperial Secretariat (chang-shu t'ai), headed by an Imperial Secretary (shang-shu); handled the ruler's relations with the Counselor-in-chief (chieh-kwanghsiang), the Censor-in-chief (yü-yü ta-fu), and other high dignitaries; reportedly also in charge of official appointments and of sacrificial ceremonies. Early in Later Han retitled li-pu ts'ao, q.v. In later eras may be encountered as an unofficial reference to any agency responsible for civil service personnel matters, especially the Ming-Ch'ing Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsien ch'ang-li ssu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). HB: bureau of regular attendants. P5.

268 ch'ang-shih yek-kē 常侍谒者
HAN: Receptionist Attendant-in-ordinary, 5's rank =600 bushels' subordinates of the Supervisor of Receptionists (yeh-che p'ye-yeh) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kaung-lu-hsien) in Later Han; assisted in organizing court audiences and other ceremonies, were also given various special assignments as needed. HB: intemnuncios in regular attendance.

269 ch'ang-suī 長隨
Lit., long-term (?) follower: Member of the Regular Entourage, a designation sometimes used for Palace Eunuchs (hsuan-kuan, etc.) in Ming for personal attendants attached to Palace Eunuchs, and in Ch'ing for personal servants of provincial and prefectural dignitaries.

270 ch'ang-suī-fung-yü 長隨奉御
MING: Palace Groom, the lower-ranking eunuchs, rank fa in the Directorate of the Imperial Horses (yu-ma chien). P39.

271 ch'ang-ts'ai 常在
CH'ING: one of many titles designating Palace Woman; was considered eligible for promotion into the ranks of Consorts (kuei-fei, kuei-jen, etc.).

272 ch'ang-ts'ân kuan 常參官
Consultants-in-ordinary, a generic term for officials regularly expected to attend audiences. (1) T'ANG: refers to court officials of rank 5 and higher. RR: fonctionnaires assistants toujours aux audiences. (2) SUNG: variant form of ch'ao-kuan (Court Official). SP: fonctionnaire titulaire de la cour. See chiu-ts'ân kuan, liu-t'ian.

273 ch'ang-ts'ung 常從
Attendant-in-ordinary; throughout history a generic reference to personal servants authorized for officials on a regular basis, as distinguished, e.g., from special retinues authorized for officials in travel status (see tao-ts'ung).

274 ch'ang-t'ung hú-pên tū 常從虎賁

275 ch'ang-t'ung làng 常從郎
SUI: Gentleman Attendant-in-ordinary, a prestige title (san-küan) for rank 9 officials under Emperor Yang. P68.

276 ch'ang-t'ung sù-wéi 常從宿衛
T'ANG: Permanent Palace Guard, a body of paid volunteers established c. 723 as replacements for rotational militiamen controlling the gates to the inner quarters of the palace; c. 725 retitled k'ao-ch'i.

277 ch'ang-yao-ch'en 常養監
HAN: Supervisor of Medicine Tasting, in Later Han a eunuch post attached to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Revenues (shao-fu), no doubt to test medications for the Emperor prepared by the office of the Imperial Physician (fu-i ling). HB: inspector of the medicine tasters.

278 ch'ang-yîng k'ù 常盈庫

279 ch'uo-ăn shih 招安使
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner, ad hoc assignment for an official who was, literally, “sent out to summon (rebels, bandits, other disaffected groups) to peace.” SP: commissaire chargé d'exiger la soumission des rebelles.

280 ch'uo-ch'ên pan 招節班
SUNG: Targets and Arrows Section in the Palace Command (tien-chien shih), a military unit headed by a Section Chief (ta-pan), probably unranked. SP: compagnie chargée des cibles et des flèches.

281 ch'uo-fŭ ch'ü-chih shih 招撫處置使
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner, an eminent official sent out to deal with military and other disturbances on an ad hoc basis, usually in a multi-Circuit (lu) region suffering from invasion, rebellion, or natural disasters. SP: commissaire chargé de prendre des mesures de pacification.

282 ch'uo-fŭ shih 招撫使
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner, an eminent official sent out to deal with military disturbances on an ad hoc basis, usually in a multi-Circuit (lu) region suffering from invasion, rebellion, or other military disruptions. SP: commissaire chargé de pacification, commissaire chargé de pa-cification ...(areas).

283 ch'uo-ho shǔ 昭和署
YüAN: Office of Western Music in the Bureau of Musical Ritual (h-feng shu), specializing in the music of northwestern China; established 1280 in 1313 retitled fien-yérie shu; headed by 2 Directors (fing), rank 7a. P10.

284 ch'uo-hsiăn shih 昭宜使
SUNG: Commissioner of Clear Proclamations, eunuch official, rank fa in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). (2) SUNG: kung-war t'at-fu. SP: commissaire tchao-siuan.

285 ch'uo-hsiăn ssă 昭玄寺
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch i): Office for the Clarification
of Buddhist Profundities, an agency of the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu) responsible for monitoring the teaching of Buddhism throughout the state; headed by a Controller-in-chief (ta-t'ung) with the assistance of a Controller (t'ung) and a Chief Buddhist Deacon (tu wei-nà). Replaced an earlier Superintendency of Buddhist Happiness (chien-fu tu'a) in the Court for Dependencies. Also see seng-kuan. P7. 286

286 chao'Oh'sun 昭訓.
Lady of Clear Instruction. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): one of the 3 imperial concubines collectively known as the Superior Concubines (shang-pin). (2) T'ANG: 16 palace women of the 4th order, rank 7a, in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: femme d'une éducation remarquable.

287 chao'huá 昭華
N-S DIV: Lady of Bright Loveliness, a concubine title that apparently originated in San-kuo Wei; in Sung the designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chu pin). (1) T'ANG: one of 27 imperial consorts collectively called Heireditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

288 chao4 昭儀
HAN-SUNG: Lady of Bright Deportment, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chu pin); rank 2a in T'ang and Sung. HB; brilliant companion. RR: femme d'une correction manifeste.

289 chao-jang 昭容
HAN-SUNG: Lady of Bright Countenance, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chu pin); rank 2a in T'ang and Sung. RR=SP: femme d'une dignité manifeste.

290 chao-k'ang-wan-hu 昭功萬戶
YUAN: Meritorious Brigade; the personal bodyguard of the Heir Apparent, headed by a Commandant-in-chief (tu tsung-shih).

291 chao-mo 照磨
YUAN-CH'ING: Record Keeper, lowly members, rank 8a to 9b, of the staffs of some Ministries (pu), the Censorate (yit-shih t'ai, tu chu'a-yüart), other capital agencies, and various agencies at the provincial and prefectural levels; sometimes head of a Records Office (chao t'ung). P292

292 chao-mo ch'en ch'eng-fa chia-k'o k'u 照磨兼發架蘭閣
YUAN: Record Keeper and Storekeeper, rank 8a to 9b, in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan) after 1322. P1322

293 chao-mo chien-chiao so 照磨檢校所
MING: Records Office in the very early Ming Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), headed by an Administrator (t'ung-shih kuan), rank not clear but low; discontinued in 1369. P4.

294 chao-mo chien kuan-kou 照磨兼管勾
YUAN: Record Keeper and Clerk, rank 8b; in the Privy Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

295 chao-mo chien kuan-kou ch'eng-fa chia-k'o 照磨兼管勾兼發架閣
YUAN: Record Keeper and Clerk-storekeeper, one, rank not clear, in the Bureau of Transmission (t'ung-cheng yüan) at Peking from 1311 on. P12.

296 chao-mo kuan-kou 照磨管勾
MING: Record Keeper and Clerk in the very early Ming Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), rank 7b, and Censorate OM-shih t'ai), 8a; both discontinued in 1380.

297 chao-mo so 照磨所
MING-CH'ING: Records Office, a unit for the maintenance of documentary files normally headed by a Record Keeper (chao-mo), rank 8a' 9a, or 9b, in such agencies as the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), Censorate (tu ch'a-yuan), Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih), and Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t'hsing an-chu shih ssu). P18, 52, 69. 289 chao-mu 招募
Recruitment: from Sui on, a process of enlisting non-soldiers into military service for pay as Mercenary Recruits (mu-ping) to supplement Regular Troops (kuan-ping), especially in times of military crisis.

298 chao-nu ssu 招納司
SUNG: Capitalisation Office, an ad hoc agency for enticing rebels or invaders to surrender and for administering those who surrendered, established by Military Commissioners (ch'ing'âeh) on active campaign. SP: bureau chargé de recevoir les rebelles soumis.

300 chao-ning 昭經
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Bright Tranquillity, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts collectively called Heireditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

301 chao-shih 爪士
CH'ING: lit., soldiers who serve as the ruler's; claws: unofficial reference to the most prestigious of the 3 groups of Imperial Guardsmen (san-ch'ü shih-wei).

302 chao-shou pi-shu 招收部署
SUNG: Recruiting Office, an ad hoc agency established to recruit men for a campaigning army. SP: directeur militaire de recrutement.

303 chao-Vao shih 招討使

304 chao-tao ssu 招討司
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Bandit-suppression Commission, an ad hoc military force headed by a Commissioner (chao-luo shih) sent to suppress disorders in an area normally specified in a prefix. RR: commissaire impérial chargé d'exiger les soumissions et de châtier les rebelles. SP: commissaire chargé de faire soumettre et de châtier les rebelles dans ...(2) YUAN: 2 entirely different types of agencies with the same Chinese name. One was the Pacification Commission, overall coordinating agency for a Circuit (t'ao), headed by a Commissioner (chao-luo shih), normally a non-Chinese noble. Also Pacification Office, designating the headquarters of a southwestern aboriginal tribal chieftain, given variable rank as a titular Overseer (ta-le-hua-chi). See t'ao-ssu. (3) MING-CH'ING: Pacification Commission, the headquarters of a southwestern aboriginal tribal chieftain designated Pacification Commissioner (chao-luo shih), rank 5b. See t'ao-ssu. P72.

305 chao-t'ing 照廳
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Record Keeper (chao-mo) in a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu).

306 chao-wen hsüeh-shih 昭文學士
chao-wen kuan

307 cA如·Wi 昭文館

Institute for the Glorification of Literature. (1) T’ANG: from 705 to 706 and again from 711 to 719 the official variant designation of the agency most commonly called Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-wen kuan), staffed with 4 Senior Academicians (ta hsieh-shih) and lesser Academicians (hsieh-shih) who assisted in drafting imperial pronouncements and tutored young men of the official class; subordinate to the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). RR: collège pour la glorification de la littérature. (2) SUNG: one of the Three Institutes (san kuan) constituting the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (ch’ung-yung-yen yu). Institute subordinate to the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); with staff appointments granted only as supplementary honors for eminent court officials; in 1082 absorbed into the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-yu), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih). P25.

315 ch’iao-ch‘ien 趙遷

Extraordinary Promotion, a term commonly used when an official, because of special merit or favor, was promoted more than the normal step up in rank.

316 ch’iao-chih ch’u 朝符局


317 ch’ao’ch‘i ch‘eng 鈔楮局

CHIN: Currency Printshop, apparently subordinate to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank not clear. Cf. yin-tsao ch’ao-yin ku. P16.

318 ch’ao-ch‘ing-lang 朝議郎

SUI-YUAN: Gentleman for Court Audiences, prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 7a or 7al; replaced the older term Audience Attendant (feng ch’ao-ch‘ing). In Han, ch’ao referred to spring audiences, ch‘ing (sic; not ch‘ing in this use) to autumn audiences. P68.

320 ch’ao-fa 朝法

Normally used as a term meaning, literally, “the paper money laws.” MING: apparently used, at least in 1468, as an unofficial designation for Currency Tax Agents collecting domestic customs duties at the 9 gates of Peking. P20.

321 ch’ao-feng-lang 朝奉郎

SUNG: Gentleman for Court Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 6a and 7a. P68.

322 ch’ao-feng-t‘ai 朝奉大夫

SUNG: Grand Master for Court Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 5a and 6b. P68.

323 ch‘ao-ke-pii 朝客位

SUN: Storehouse for Court Ritual Regalia, which maintained special costumes and other regalia needed by officials in court audience; headed jointly by official and eunuch Supervisors (chier-ch‘un) established in 977 as a unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch‘ung ssu), then in 1103 transferred to the jurisdiction of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). Originally one storehouse, but increased to 3 in different parts of the palace grounds. SP: magasin des vêtements d’audience et d’objets rituels. P38.

324 ch‘ao-hou 朝侯

HAN: Marquis appointed for merit by the Emperor, with the privilege of participating in regular court audiences; ranking below the Nine Chamberlains (ch‘iu ch‘ing).

325 cA, o‘itoig朝議郎

SUI-T’ANG: Gentleman for Court Discussion, prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 6ai. P68.

326 ch‘aoA-t‘ai-fu 朝議大夫

SUI-SUNG, MING-C’H‘ING: Grand Master for Court Discussion, prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 3b
327 ch'ao-k'ao 朝考
CH'ING: Court Examination, the final stage of the Palace Examination (tien-shih), which recruited men into the civil service as Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih).

328 ch'ao-kuăn 朝官
Court Official, generic designation normally indicating all officials whose appointments and ranks entitled them to attend imperial audiences regularly; part of the larger category of Capital Officials (ching-kuan); including Court Officials and others serving in the capital who were not entitled to attend imperial audiences regularly. In Sung this was a more specific term, including officials serving in units of territorial administration who had court rank.

329 cWâo-kuăn 銓闕
MING: Customs House, 12 established along the Grand Canal to collect transit duties on all shipping; subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), supervised by Investigating Censors (chien-ch'au yâ-shih) commissioned as Customs House Censors (ch'ao-kuăn yâ-shih).

330 cWáO'tâih tà-fu 朝列大夫
CHIN-MING: Grand Master for Court Precedence, prestige title (sang-kuan) for officials of rank 5b2 in Chin (replacing the earlier Chin title Grand Master for Virtuous Service, feng-te tu-fu), 4b in Yuan and Ming. P68.

331 ch'ao-p'în 高品
CH'ING: Paramount Ranks of the hereditary nobility not including Princes (wang): specifying Dukes (kang), Marquises (hou), and Earls (po). BH: eminent ranks.

332 ch'âo-pîn Vîng 朝蕩卿
MING-CH'ING; unofficial reference to the General Services Office (ssu-wu 't'ung) of a Ministry (pu) the Censorate (tu chu-a-yî-yan) etc.

333 cH'ao-sânt lång 朝散郎
SUI-SUNG: Gentleman for Closing Court, prestige title (sart-kuan) for officials of rank 7b in Sui, 7b1 in T'ang, 7b1 and 7a in Sung. P68.

334 cH'ao-sãn tà-fu 朝散大夫
SUI-YUAN: Grand Master for Closing Court, prestige title (sart-kuan) for officials of rank 5b in Sui, 5b2 in T'ang, 5b1 and 6b in Sung, 5b2 in Chin, 4b in Yuan. P68.

335 超升 or 超陞
Extraordinary Promotion, a term commonly used when an official, because of special merit or favor, was promoted more than the normal step up in rank.

336 ch'ao-shih 抄事
CHIN: Copyist, unranked, on the staff of each Fiscal Commissioner (chaun-yûn shih) and some Prefectures (chou). P53 60.

337 CHOU: Audience Monitor • 6 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan) in charge of enforcing rules of conduct in audiences. Cl.: prévôt d'audience.

338 ch'êo-shih kung-shih 抄事公使

339 cH'ao-tâ-fu 朝大夫
CHOU: Grand Master of Court Audience, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) for each feudal State (kou); members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) who oversaw administration of feudal domains and informed Feudal Lords (chu-hou) of decisions reached in daily audiences at court.

340 cWâo-tâi 朝代
Dynasty: throughout history a term more or less interchangeable with Dynasty (ch'ao), but especially referring to the era in which one dynastic family reigned.

341 ch'ao-yîng hou 朝廷侯
HAN: Marquis for Audiences, in Later Han the 2nd most prestigious of 3 designations awarded (see under chu-kuan) to Adjunct Marquises (feng ch'ao-chîng) the designation apparently imposed a responsibility to participate in regular court audiences. Cf. tse-chiu (specially advanced), shih-tz'u hou (Marquis Attending at Sacrifices). HB: marquis admitted to court.

342 ch'ao-tûn 朝端
N-S DIV-SUNG: Prime Mover at Court, an unofficial, awed reference to the executive officials of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), most specifically its Director (shang) and its Vice Directors (p'ieh-yeh) of the Left and Right. Cf. tuan-k'uei.

343 cH'ao-yî-êh 超越
Extraordinary Promotion, a term commonly used when an official because of special merit or favor, was promoted more than the normal step up in rank, skipping over from one to as many as 5 grades in rank.

344 che 宰
See under the romanization chai.

345 che 律
See under the romanization tse.

346 cH'êch'ung tsî-âng 折中倉
SUNG: lit., storehouse where equity is attained or a fair exchange is struck: Equitable Exchange Depot, established in the late 900s to accept merchant deliveries of rice in the dynastic capital K'ai-fung, in exchange for certificates or vouchers entitling merchants to participate in the state-supervised domestic salt distribution; the system was called the Equitable Exchange of Rice for Salt (ch'ung-yen). Also see k'â-chung.

347 cH'ê-ch'ung-fû 折衝府
Lit., agency for breaking the advance (of an enemy): Assault-resisting Garrison. (1) SUI: one of 2 types of units (see ch'ung-fu, Courageous Garrison) created outside the regular establishment of Garrison Militia units (see kûn-foo, and wîng) in 613, hea4ed by a Commandant (tu-wei). Reasons for the creation of these units are not clear, nor is their fate, except that they were all apparently discontinued by the end of Sui in 618. (2) T'ANG: from 619 (623?) to 624 and again after 636, the formal name of each Garrison (fu) in the Garrison Militia system, each having one Commandant (tu-wei), rank 4a1 4b2, or 5a2 depending on their classification as Large (shang), Medium (chung), or Small (hsia) according to the number of their militiamen contingents. Lesser officers included 2 Vice Commandants (hsia-tu-wei), one of the Left and one of the Right, rank 5b2 6a1, or 6a2; and
348 ซี-ฟ้า  ฟ้าข้าศึก
MING: Sentenced Soldiers, one of several general descriptive terms for groups that, in the aggregate, constituted the armed forces of the Ming. This title specifically refers to soldiers who were sentenced in judicial proceedings to military exile, especially in frontier units, and thus formed new hereditary military families (chān-hu). The category is differentiated from such other large contingents of soldiers as Old Campaigners (ts'tung-chêh). Adherents (kuo-fu), and Conscripts (to-chi).

349 ซี-เควียน   이것이
T'ANG: CH'ING: lit “all-penetrating marquis: Grandee of the Imperial Stud” of the Ministry of War (p'iao-chi fu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a; in charge of military regalia and the empire's postal relay system. (2) CH'ING: Bureau of Communications in the Ministry of War (p'iao-chi fu), headed by 4 Directors (lang-chung), 5a; in charge of the postal relay system and of pasturages that supplied it with horses. BH: remount department. P12.

350 ซี-เวยัน   이것이
T'ANG: FEAR-PROOF ARMY, named after a group of stars in Virgo; one of 12 regional headquarters for military Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chān); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée de (la constellation) régimentaire, P44.

351 ซี-เข้า  แท่งจ้า
See chin-chê.

352 ซี-เว่-ชิ่ง-เคน  ข้าศึกเจ้า
Chariot and Horse General. (1) HAN: until 87 B.C., one of many duty-assignment titles conferred on military officers on active campaign; thereafter awarded to favored courtiers without military significance until A.D. 77, when the imperial in-laws and other favorites who bore the title as often as not took part in active military campaigning. In the 150s the title began to be awarded to favored palace eunuchs' though not exclusively. HB: general of chariots and cavalry. (2) N-S DIV (San-Kuo Wei): one of 3 Generals who shared command of the Imperial Guard (ch'in-shih).

353 ซี-ชี-ฟ้า  ข้าศึก
SUI-T'ANG: Chariot and Horse Garrison in the Garrison Militia system (see ชี-ฟ้า). (1) HAN: including both Chariot and Horse Garrisons and Garrison Garrisons (p'tao-chî fu), were given the standard title Soaring Hawk Garrison (yung-yang fu). At the beginning of T'ang in 618, the names Chariot and Horse Garrison and Cavalry Garrison were re instituted, only to be changed in 619 (623?) into one standard name, Assault-resisting Garrison (che-chung fu) and then in 624 to Commander-general's Garrison (t'ung-chêng-ku). Finally, in 636, the terminology was stabilized with a change back to Assault-resisting Garrison. See separate entries. RR: milice des chars et des cavaliers, P42.

354 ซี-เควี่จ่าน  ข้าศึก
Lit. *the chariots and carriages: used as an indirect reference to the Emperor and his attendants, especially while traveling: Imperial Entourage.

355 ซี-ฟ้า  ฟ้าข้าศึก
(1) MING: Bureau of Equipment and Communications in the Ministry of War (p'iao-chi fu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a; in charge of military regalia and the empire's postal relay system. (2) CH'ING: Bureau of Communications in the Ministry of War (p'iao-chi fu), headed by 4 Directors (lang-chung), 5a; in charge of the postal relay system and of pasturages that supplied it with horses. BH: remount department. P12.
364 chê-p'ê 車廵曹
N-S DIV (Ch'in): Charioteer, ranked 5th as a military support agency subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wèi), headed by a Director (ling). P12.

365 chê-p'ê 車廵
CHOU: Charioteer, ranked 2 as an Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih) and a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ên-kuean); drivers of special ritual chariots. CL: valet des chars.

366 chê ssu-má 車司馬
HAN: Commander of Chariots, one of many designations awarded military officers on active campaign.

367 chê-ê-ts' û-shih 哲族氏
CHOU: Destroyer of Noisy Birds, ranked 1 as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'ê-ch'ê-kuan). CL: abatteur de nids.

368 chê-yêng 車營

369 chê-yê-yû 車輿局

370 chên 車
We: throughout imperial history the Emperor's way of referring to himself in official pronouncements.

371 chên 管
(1) Regular: when prefixed to a title, signifies a normal substantive appointment in contrast to an honorary, probationary, acting, or otherwise qualified appointment. See chêng, shih (substantive); cf. pen. (2) True: when prefixed to a salary level stated in bushels in Han and some later times, signifies the exact amount stated (not necessarily as stated; normally partly converted to coins or other things) in contrast to Full (chung) meaning somewhat more than stated and Equivalent to (pi) meaning somewhat less than stated.

372 chên 車
(1) N-S DIV-SUNG, MING: Defense Command, normally a territorial jurisdiction in a strategic area, especially along a dynastic frontier; headed by a Commander (ch'i-an) in Sung, a Military Commissioner in T'ang (chieh-tu shih) and S. Sung (chen-fu shih), a Regional Commander (tsung-p'ing kuan) in Ming. Also see chê-chên, fang-chên, tâ-tu fu. (2) N-S DIV-SUNG: Garrison, usually in a frontier or other strategic area and easily confused with a Defense Command; in T'ang divided into 3 categories as Large (shang), Ordinary (chung), and Small (hsia), each headed by a Commander (ch'i-an) rank 6/2, 7a1, or 7a2; the Sung command structure is not clear; pehê's such Garrisons were then located only in the area of the N. Sung dynastic capital, Kai-feng; but see under keng-shu. Also see fu (Garri son) and wei (Guard). RR+SP: garrison.

373 chên-fan 車範
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of True Models, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-Ju); rank 4=3d.

374 chên-fu 車無
YÜAN-MING: Judge in a military Guard (wei), rank 2, rank 5a in Ytian, 5b in Ming; also in Yuan Sea Transport Battalions (ha'too liang-yüen ch'ên-hu so), rank 5a, and in Ming Battalions (ch'en-hu so), rank 6b. See chên-fu ssu, chên-fu shih. P60.

375 chên-fu shih 車無使
SUNG: Military Commissioner, delegated from the S. Sung court to take charge of military affairs in a shifting territorial jurisdiction along the northern frontier, called a Defense Command (chên). SP: commissaire chargé de sous mettre les bandits.

376 chên-fu ssu 車無司
YUAN-MING: Prison maintained by a military Guard (wei), under a Judge (chên-fu). P29.

377 chên-hsien yüan 針縫院
SUNG: Tailoring Shop staffed by eunuchs, a unit of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). SP: cour d'aiguille et de fil.

378 chên-hsiê-shu 珍羞署
T'ANG–CH'ING: Office of Delicacies. A unit of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (ch'ang-hu ssu) in charge of providing special meat and fish dishes for court banquets; headed by a Director (ling) in T'ang, rank 8a2, a Commissioner (shih) in Sung, an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-chih) in Yuan, one or 2 Directors (chêng) in Ming and Ch'ing, 6b. RR: office des mets délicats. SP: office des mets exquis. P30.

379 chên-kuân shên 針官署
Pottery Office, a manufactory. (1) HAN: headed by Directors (ling) of the Front, Center, and Rear; subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (ch'i-ung-tso t'ai-chiang). (2) N-S DIV: headed by a Director (ling); subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shiao-fu or fa-i-fu) > (3) SUI: headed by 2 Directors (ling); subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (t'ai-fu ssu). (4) T'ANG-SUNG: headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b2 in T'ang, unclear for Sung; subordinate to the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch'iung-tso chien). RR+SP: office des poteries et de la taille des pierres. (5) OHIN: headed by a Director (ling), 6b; subordinate to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). Functions continued by other agencies of the Ministry of Works in later dynasties.

380 chên-kung 針工
T'ANG: Acupuncturist, 20 unranked specialists in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-chung ssu). P36.

381 chên-kung chû 針工局
MING: Sewing Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih) or Director (t'ai-chien); prepared and repaired clothing for palace use; see pa chî (Eight Services).

382 chên-kûo ch'îng-ch'ân 鉛國將軍
MING-CH'ING: Defender-general of the State, title of imperial nobility. In Ming, 3rd highest of 8 titles granted male descendants of Emperors; granted to younger sons of Commandery Princes (chên-wang). In Ch'ing, 11th highest of 14 titles, divided into 3 grades (teng), all sons including the heir were entitled to rank as Generals by Grace (feng-ch'ang-ch'ên). BH: noble of the imperial lineage of the 9th rank. P64.

383 chên-kûo ch'îng-wèi 鉛國中尉
MING: Defender-commandant of the State, 6th highest of 8 titles of nobility granted to male descendants of Emperors; granted to younger sons of Supporters-general of the State (feng-kou ch'iang-ch'ên). P64.

384 chên-kûo kâng 鉛國功
CH'ING: D'ender Duke, 7th highest of 14 titles of nobility granted to male descendants of Emperors; granted to heirs of Beile Princes (peh-tzu). The heir of a Defender Duke
became a Bulwark Duke (fu-kuo kung); all other sons became Supporter-generals of the State (feng-kuo chiang-chun), and all daughters became Township Mistresses (hsiang-chun). BH: prince of the blood of the 5th degree. P64.

385 ch'en-kuo shang chiang-chun 甄國上將軍
CHIN: Defender-generalissimo of the State, a prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 3b military officers, especially used to rank members of the imperial clan. P64.

386 ch'en-piao 甄標
CH'ING: Regional Command, a group of Green Standards (lu-ying) military forces under the control of a Regional Commander (tsung-ping). BH: brigade.

387 ch'en-pieh 甄別
CH'ING: lit., to distinguish: Review of Probationers by Purchase, a process conducted irregularly by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) to evaluate the performance of Probationers (shih-yung) who had attained such status by contributing funds to the government; on the basis of these reviews, Probationers could be dismissed, retained, or promoted.

388 ch'en po-shih 甄博士
T'ANG: Endowed for Acupuncture, rank 8bl, instructor in Acupuncture Students (chen-sheng) in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). RR: maître acupuncteur au vaste savoir. P36.

389 ch'en-shih 甄師
T'ANG: Acupuncture Master, in charge of 20 authorized Acupuncture Students (chen-sheng) in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). RR: maître acupuncteur.

390 ch'en-shou 甄守
MING: Grand Defender, a special delegate from the central government to a large area such as a Province (sheng) or a Defense Command (cherti) on the northern frontier, to be a tactical commander of military forces; in general, an appointment equivalent to Regional Commander (tsung-ping kuan), sometimes used to identify a eunuch serving in such a capacity, occasionally used for commanders of relatively small areas of great military importance.

391 ch'en-tai 甄台
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Regional Commander (cherti). P22.

392 ch'en 甄
Ety., apparently an eye in a head turned down, hence an underling, servant, or slave: Minister, throughout history the broadest generic term for persons holding positions in government, somewhat less specific than Official (kuan); commonly used by officials when referring to themselves in documents addressed to superiors, equivalent to "your minister" or "your humble servant." Especially in ancient texts, also sometimes used in the still broader sense of "subjects." See nei hsia-ch'ın, ta-ch'ên.

393 ch'en-fêi 寶妃
MING: Chamber Consort, one of many titles for imperial concubines, number and rank not clear.

394 chêng 徹
A term used throughout history meaning to summon someone to the capital for an appointment. In Ch'in and Han, sometimes used when non-officials were summoned for an appointment; thereafter normally used when able local or regional officials were summoned to take up central government positions in some instances indicating special imperial action recognizing outstanding local or regional service.

395 chêng 政
Normally used with such meanings as administration, policy, to administer. On rare occasions used a title in a multi-character title, then usually in unofficial designations only. E.g., see hsüeh-cheng (Provincial Education Commissioner).

396 chêng 正
(1) Throughout history, a prefix commonly attached to titles with the following meanings: (a) Principal, used to differentiate, e.g., between a (Principal) Commissioner (see under shih, Commissioner) and a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih); (b) Regular, used to indicate a normal substantive appointment rather than one that was probationary, acting, or otherwise irregular (see chen, pen). (2) Director, Supervisor, Head: throughout history a suffix commonly attached to an agency name as the title of the functioning leader, though sometimes designating a 2nd-tier executive under a leader of unusually high rank; e.g., see t'ing-cheng. (3) CHOU: First Class Administrative Official, the highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (chiu ming), principally including Ministers (ch'ing); followed in prestige by the terms shih (Minister, etc.), ssu (to be in charge; office), lü (Functionary)., shih (Storekeeper), shih (Scribe), hsü (Assistant), and fu (Attendant). CL: le premier degré de la subordination administrative: chefs en titre. (4) Upright: from Han on, one of several standard categories used in describing men nominated for recruitment or promotion in service; see hsien-liang fang-cheng (Worthy and Excellent, Straightforward and Upright). (5) Upper Class: from the era of N-S Division on, prefixed to a numeral specifying an official rank (p'm), in contrast to Lower Class (ts'ung): e.g., cheng-san p'in means rank 3 upper class (herein rendered 3a), ts'ung-san p'in means rank 3 lower class (herein rendered 3b).

397 chêng-châi 正齋
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Instructor (chiao-yü) in a local Comittee School (jue-shih).

398 chêng-chiang 正將
SUNG: General, apparently 16 appointees in a Grand Army (fu-ch'ên), subordinate to a Vice Commander-general (fu fung-ling). SP: général régulier.

399 chêng-ch'ien-p'ing 正監平
HAN-N-S DIV: abbreviated reference to the Three Law Enforcement Aides (t'ing-wei san kuan), the senior subordinates of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei); the Supervisor (cheng), the Inspector (chien), and the Arbiter (p'ing). P22.

400 chêng-chên tō-fū 正監大夫
T'ANG: variant of chien-tì-t'au (Grand Master of Remonstrance) from 662 to 705.

401 chêng-chên-tsao 正監造
CH'ING: Foreman, the senior member of the technical staff of the Imperial Printing Office (wuying tien hsiao-shu ch'u) in the Imperial Household Administration (nei-wu-fa). BH: overseer of works.

402 chêng-chên-tsao ssâ-4cù 正監造司庫
CH'ING: Chief Librarian, the senior member of the technical staff of the Imperial Library (wuyia-shu ch'u) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fa). BH: librarian-in-chief, overseer of works.

^1NG: Chief Minister for Administration, a merit title (hsin) granted to officials of rank 2b. P65.
407 407 chéng-ch'ing 正卿 ¼ 王冲卿 MING: Taoist Patriarch, head of the Central Taoist Registry (t'ao-lu ssu), nominal rank 6a; responsible to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) for examining and certifying all Taoist priests through special local registries. See tao-chi ssu, tao-cheng ssu, tao-hui ssu. P50.

414 chéng-huá 正華 N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Proper Loveliness, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts collectively called He-Righteous Consorts (shih-fa); rank -3b.

415 chéng-i 正一 MING: Taoist Patriarch, nominal rank 3a officially considered the direct-line hereditary successor of the First Century A.D. founder of religious Taoism, perpetuated by a Chang family of Kiangsi Province; responsible to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) for examining and certifying all Taoist priests through Taoist Registries (t'ao-lu ssu) at the capital and in all Prefectures (w), Departments (chou), and Districts (hsien). See chéng-i.

417 chéng-i lǎ-fū 正義大夫 SUI-MING: Grand Master for Proper Consultation, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 4al in T'ang, 3b in Sung 4a1 in T'ang, 3b in Chin, 2b in Yüan and Ming. P68.

418 chénghái 正義堂 MING: College for Moral Rectification, one of the Six Colleges (Lu t'ang) among which all students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed. P34.

419 cA At&tì濃射整儀尉or整官尉 CH'ING: Rectifier/commandant of Decorum, rank 6a, officers in various units of the Imperial Procession Guard (hsan-i wei). BH: controller of the 6th class.

420 chéng-jén 正任 Principal, a prefix attached to a title to distinguish the appointee from another for whom the title did not represent his principal appointment. In Sung, used in the cases of various delegates from the central government such as Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih) when the title indicated their principal function; they were considered the superiors of delegates with the same titles prefixed by Adjunct (yao-chih) which indicated that the title was supplementary to another, principal title held by the appointee. SP: régulier.

421 chéng k'ua-kuán 正考官 CH'ING: Principal of a Prefectural Medical School (i-hsüeh), rank 9b, certified by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and supervised by the Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu). BH: prefectural physician.
423 chéng-kùn 正官
CHOU: Executive Official, a variant title for the Minister of War (issu-ma).

424 chéng-kùn 正官
Principal Official: throughout history a common reference to the man in charge of any governmental unit; see under cheng.

425 chéng-láng 正郎
Principal Gentleman. (1) S’JNG: a collective reference to holders of the 4 prestige titles (san-kuan) granted to officials of ranks 6a and 6b. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Bureau Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in a Ministry (pu; see liu pu).

426 chéng-ŭ 正吏
CHOU: Principal Functionary, status attained with the first order (lowest rank) in the official hierarchy. CL: officier régulier.

427 chéng ūng-shíh 正令史
N-S DIV (S. Dyn. and N. Ch’i): Clerk, a general term for minor government employees. See ūng-shih.

428 chéng-míng 正名
Lit., a regular title: a reference to a ranked regular official (kuan) as distinct from, e.g., a subofficial functionary (kun); see pu cheng-ming. Cf. ssu-ming (Probationer?).

429 chéng-míng k’ai-shù 正名帖書
SUNG: lit. meaning of the prefix cheng-ming not clear (to rectify names? regular ranked appointee?). Copyist, apparently unranked, 5 on the staff of the Imperial Archives (pi-ko). SP: copiste en écriture régulière.

430 chéng-míng t’iēh-fáng 正名帖房 or 贴房
SUNG: Copyist, unranked, 18 then 28 assigned to (each of?) the Twelve Sections (shih-erh lăng) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan). SP: employé-scribe.

431 chéng-míng tsān-ch’ō 正名贊者
SUNG: Ceremonial Assistant, unranked, 7 in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fai-ch’ung ssu). SP: hérat régulier.

432 chéng-pi 徵比
CH’ING: Fiscal Secretary, one of several types of Private Secretary (mu-yu) normally found on the staffs of Department and District Magistrates (chih-chou, chih-hsien), a non-official specialist in tax collecting and accounting.

433 chéng-p’ēng-ch’ien 正平監
N-S DIV (Liang): Police Superintendent, a local official at the dynastic capital, modern Nanking. P32.

434 chéng’shī 徵事
HAN: Verifier (?): a staff assistant to the Counselor-in-chief (ch*eng-hsiang), rank =600 bushels; functions not clear. HB: consultan.

435 chéng-shī 徵士
Recruit for Office: from Later Han if not earlier, a common unofficial reference to someone nominated by local authorities and summoned to court for possible placement in the officialdom; less polite than cheng-chán or p’ing-chán, qq.v.

436 chéng-shí 征侍
CH’ING: Director of the Palace Domestic Service (hung-tien chien), subordinate to the Supervising Commissioner (t’ung shih); a eunuch, rank 4b; also called tsung-kuan.

437 chéng-shí 正選
N-S DIV (Chin): unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

438 chéng-sī-khí láng 徵·事郞 or 徵仕郞
TANG, CHIN’CH’ING: Gentleman for Summoning, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 8a1 in T’ang, 8b1 in Chin, 7b in Yuan, Ming · and Ch’ing. P68.

439 chéng-shí háng 正侍郞
SUNG: Gentleman for Proper Attendance, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 7b. P68.

440 chéng-shí shēng 正事省
LIAO: Department of Administration, predecessor from 950 to 1043 of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in the top echelon of the central government. P4.

441 chéng-shí t’āng 正事堂
T’ANG-SUN: Administration Chamber, where Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang, cheng-hsiang, etc.) met regularly with the Emperor to make policy decisions. In T’ang, part of the Chancellery until 683, then part of the Secretariat until the 720s, when it was reorganized as the Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-k’ia). In Sung located in the imperial palace. RR: grand salle du gouvernement des affaires. SP: grand salle des affaires de gouvernement.

442 chéng-shù 正書

443 chéng-shù 正術
CH’ING: Principal of a Prefectural Geomancy School (yin-yang hsüeh), a nonofficial specialist certified by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and supervised by the Provincial Administration Commission (ch’eng-hsien pi-chung shih ssu). Had some responsibility for the control of local fortune-tellers, entertainers, women dentists, midwives, etc. BH: prefectural inspector of petty professions.

444 chéng-t’āng 正堂
MING-CH’ING: a variant of the unofficial designation Headquarters (ts’ung), commonly used by Prefects (chih-fu), Subprefectural or Department Magistrates (chih-chou), and District Magistrates (chih-hsien) when referring to their own positions.

445 chéng-té 正德
N-S DIV (N. Ch’ü): Lady of Proper Virtue, designation of an imperial concubine, one of the group called the Three Consorts (san-fu-jen).

446 chéng-f’i 正體
Occasional unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

447 chéng t’hel-ssū 正貼司
SUNG: Principal Clerk, unranked · 6 in the Imperial Archives (pi-ko) and variable numbers in units of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). SP: employé-scribe.

448 chéng-ts’ōu ming 正奏名
SUNG: Regularly Presented Graduates’ collective designation of officials who had entered service through regular recruitment examinations and thus rose faster and higher in the officialdom than others.
449 chéng-tù 正途
MING-CH'ING: Regular Paths into officialdom; specifically, via regular recruitment examinations, via graduation from the hierarchy of state schools, and by reliance on inheritance privileges (yin): as distinguished from less esteemed and less promising paths, such as promotion from status as a subofficial functionary or purchase of official status. The term may be encountered in earlier dynasties with a similar sense.

450 chéng-tù 正宇
Proofreader. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): 4 minor officials in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), perhaps evolving from earlier cheng-shu, q.v. (2) SUNG: in the Palace Library 2 in the Editorial Service (ssu-ching chu) of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (ch'eng-chih) until c. 604, when the title was changed to cheng-shu, q.v. (3) T'ANG: 2, unranked, in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (tsu ch'en-fang); 2, rank 9a2, in the Editorial Service (chung-shu sheng), apparently only from 792 to 807. RR: rectificateur des caractères. (4) SUNG: 2 or 4, rank 8b, in the Palace Library. SP: correcteur des caractères. (5) LIAO: minor officials in the Palace Library. (6) MING-CH'ING: 2 in Ming, 4 in Ch'ing, rank not clear, in the Editorial Service (ssu-ching chu) of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent. BH: assistant librarian. P25, 26.

451 chéng-yén 正言
Exhorder, a category of remonstrance officials (chien-kuan) who monitored documents passing to and from the throne for propriety of form and content. (1) SUNG: one prefixed Left on the staff of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), one prefixed Right on the staff of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), both from 988’ apparently replacing prior Remonstrance Bureaus (chien-yu). RR: rectificateur des paroles. (2) MING: one each prefixed Left and Right, both 7b, in the Remonstrance Bureau until the Bureau was discontinued in the 1380s. P19.

452 chéng-yén pó-shih 正言博士
N-S DIV (Liang): Erudite of the True Word, an instructor specializing in the teachings of the True Word sect of Buddhism on the staff of the National University (t'ai-hsüeh, kuói-hsüeh).

453 chéng-yín 正印
CH'ING: ‘rectifier of certification; Principal Priest, a generic term for the heads of Buddhist Registries (seng-lu ssu) in Prefectures (fu), Departments (ch'ou), and Districts (hsien); responsible for examining and certifying all Buddhist priests in the jurisdiction, under supervision of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu).

454 chéng-yín kuán 正印官
MING-CH'ING: Principal Seal-holding Official, a generic reference to the officials in charge of units of territorial administration, from the Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsien pu-cheng shih ssu) down to the District (hsien) level. See chang-yin kuán.

455 chéng-yúan 正員
Regular Official: throughout history a reference to an appointee in any agency whose appointment was not temporary, provisional, acting, honorific, etc. See yuan.

456 chéng-yúan ssu-má 正員司馬
N-S DIV (Liang): Cavalry Commandant, 4 in each of the 2 Guards (wei) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, specifying regular appointees in normal service as distinct from honorific, provisional, acting, etc., appointees. P26.

457 ch'éng 聿
Aide. Lit., to assist, to help; oldest forms of the graph depict 2 hands lifting someone from a pit. The term is one of the commonest in Chinese official nomenclature, occurring in all eras, in many types of agencies at virtually every level of rank. It is very seldom appears as the first character in a title, but among such instances is a most important one: ch'eng-hsiang (Counselor-in-chief, Grand Councilor). Except in a context listing the various officials of an agency, it almost never occurs by itself as a complete title, although in S. Sung the prestigious title ch'eng-hsiang was formally shortened to the simple ch'eng alone. Normally ch'eng occurs as the final character in a title, preceded by the name of an agency or by a phrase suggesting a specialized function. Its sense is almost always Aide in ___ Aide to ___ or Aide for ___, the ch'eng was almost invariably at a secondary or tertiary level of authority albeit sometimes with executive authority of importance. His rank was normally in the middle or lower ranges of the hierarchy. His role was normally that of an administrative assistant to the head of an agency, but his function may at times be better suggested by renderings such as Assistant Director, Assistant Magistrate or even Vice, etc., e.g., shang-hai hsien ch'eng might literally mean Aide (to the Magistrate) of Shanghai District, but his function might be better suggested by the rendering Vice Magistrate of Shanghai District. Care is always called for to determine, e.g., that the ch'ang-an shih ch'eng of Han times was not an Aide in the Ch'ang-an Marketplaces but was Aide for the Ch'ang-an Marketplaces to the Metropolitan Governor (ch'eng-ho yin), or that the ku-ch'iu ch'eng found in government from the era of N-S Division through Sung times was neither Aide to the Drummers and Fifers nor Aide for Drums and Fifes to someone, but in the Sung dynasty, e.g., was quite like an Assistant Director under a Director (ling) of the Drum and Fife Service (ku-ch'iu chu) in the Imperial Music Office (ta-sheng fu). Especially from Han through Sung times, ch'eng commonly played a secondary role below Directors (ling) and were often in pairs’ prefixed Left and Right. Very few of the hundreds of titles that end with ch'eng are dealt with individually in this dictionary. HB: assistant. RR+SP: assistant, exécutif assistant.

458 ch'eng 城
Lit., a wall’ walled settlement’ town. See under wu ch'eng (Five Wards).

459 ch'eng-ch'ê 聿差
CH'ING: lit., those who have received assignments: Assignees, an unofficial generic reference to unranked subofficial functionaries (li) and lesser servant personnel in government agencies.

460 ch'eng-chêng 聿政
CH'ING: Executive, the pre-1644 counterpart of Minister (shang-shu) in the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and Revenue (hu'pu). P5, 6.

461 ch'êng-chhiêng linh 承節郎
SUNG: Gentleman for Fostering Temperance, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 9b. P68.

462 ch'êng-chhiêng 正直
SUN: Duty Attendant, 4 in the Inner Quarters (nei-fang), a unit in the Household Administration of the Heir Appar-
ch'êng-chih  承旨

Recipient of Edicts. (1) T'ANG: a title and duty assignment granted as a supplement to one's regular position, enabling one to become a secretarial confidant of the Emperor and possibly later a Grand Councilor.

(2) T'ANG: 684 to 705 the official variant of ch'êng-chih. (3) SUNG: various regular appointees in the Institute of Academicians and possibly later a Grand Councilor.

ch'êng-chih láng 承旨郞


ch'êng-chián chien 承勤監

Directorate for the Receipt of Edicts, for a short time beginning in 1376 an autonomous agency of the central government to which Supervising Secretaries (tao-tsung) were assigned to assist in the drafting of imperial rescripts and edicts; originally headed by a Director or a Director (ling), rank 6a then 7a, in 1377 replaced by 2 Directors (ling): 7b. In 1379 absorbed into the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu). P. 16.

Wêng-châng láng 成忠郞

Ming: Gentleman of Complete Loyalty, a prestige title (suan-kuan) for medical officials of rank 7a in Sung, 7a in Ching; 6a in Yuán, and 5a in Ming. P. 19.

ch'êng-huán tâ-fu 成全大夫

Sung between 1376 and 1380 the 3rd-ranking position in the Palace Ceremonial Office (tien-yung i-li ssu), antecedent of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu jin); rank 8b. P. 33.

ch'êng-hó láng 成和郞

Sung-Yuan: Gentleman for Perfect Health, a prestige title (suan-kuan) for officialdom vis-à-vis the ruler and at the same time the principal agent for implementing the ruler's wishes in all spheres, civil and military; often abbreviated to ch'êng or hsïang. In all periods appointees were commonly prefixed Left and Right.

chêng-hô-ho chóng-i Sîn-Yûn: Grand Master for Perfect Health, a prestige title (suan-kuan) for rank 6b medical officials.

chêng-hsiang  “承相”

A title of great significance in Chinese history, normally indicating the most esteemed and influential member(s) of the officialdom, who was leader of and spokesman for the officialdom vis-à-vis the ruler and at the same time the principal agent for implementing the ruler’s wishes in all spheres, civil and military; often abbreviated to chêng or hsïang. In all periods appointees were commonly prefixed Left and Right.

Chêng-hô-ho chóng-i in 1 B.C. changed to Grand Minister of Education (ta ssu-t'ü), not revived until A.D. 208. In post-Han times mostly honorific. Hû: chancellor.

T'ang: from 684 to 705 the official variant of kuo-tzu chien (Directorate of Education). P. 34.

463 ch'êng-fu chiâ-kî k'îu 承發架閣庫

Yüan: Storekeeper, rank 8b, on the staff of each Princearchy Administration (nei shih fu). See chiao-mo chien chêng-fu chiâ-kî k'îu. P. 36.

464 ch'êng-fu kuan-kîu chien yu-chêng 承發管勾兼典儀

Yüan: Communications Clerk and Prison Aide, one, rank 8a, on the staff of the Censorate (ya-shih t'ai). P. 18.

465 ch'êng-fu ssû 承發司

Chin: Communications Office, a unit in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), headed by a Clerk (kuan-kou).

466 ch'êng-fêi 奉承

Complete Consort, title of a relatively high-ranking palace woman.

467 ch'êng-fêng 承奉

Ming: Attendant, from 1376 to 1380 the 3rd-ranking position in the Palace Ceremonial Office (tien-yung i-li ssu), antecedent of the Court of State Ceremonial (hong-lu jin); rank 8b. P. 33.

468 ch'êng-fêng ch'ung 承充

Bearer of Identification Certificates; in Sung and no doubt other periods as well, a common member of the retinue of a traveling official, carrying the seals and tallies (fu) with which the official’s identity could be confirmed, or with which he could confirm the validity of documents presented or encountered en route. See under tuo-tâng.

469 Wêng-châng láng 成忠郞

Ming: Gentleman of Complete Loyalty, a prestige title (suan-kuan) for medical officials of rank 9a. P. 68.

470 chêng-huán tâ-fu 成全大夫

Sung: Grand Master for Complete Wholeness, a prestige title (suan-kuan) for officialdom of rank 7a. P. 68.

471 chêng-chân chhkhi 成均祭酒

T'ang: from 684 to 705 the official variant of kuo-tzu chien (Chancellor of the Directorate of Education). P. 34.

472 chêng-chân chien 成均監

T'ang: from 684 to 705 the official variant of kuo-tzu chien (Directorate of Education). P. 34.

473 chêng-fu chiâ-kî k'îu 承發架閣庫

Yüan: Storekeeper, rank 8b, on the staff of each Princearchy Administration (nei shih fu). See chiao-mo chien chêng-fu chiâ-kî k'îu. P. 36, 69.
tor (pu-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the actual head of the agency; rank 2b. (3) SUNG-MING: Grand Councilor. In Sung a generic term for all participants in policy deliberations in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t’ung) until 1172, when it became the official title of the former Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs (as above), rank 1a. In Liao the 2nd executive post in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), under a Director (ling). In Chin 1b, the 2nd executive post in the Department of State Affairs. In Yuan 1a, active head of the Secretariat under an honorific Director (ling). In early Ming la head of the Secretariat until the post was discontinued in 1380. Thereafter comparable prestige and power was not attainable by any official; the Ming and Ch’ing Emperors ruled more directly through a Grand Secretariat (nei-ko), whose Grand Secretaries (ta hsueh-shih) lacked the institutional base required for exerting influence in the style of previous Grand Councilors. Also see hsiang-kuo, t’ai-tsa, tsai-hsiang. Common alternate English renderings are Chancellor, Imperial Chancellor, Lieutenant Chancellor. P.24.

484 ch’êng-hsiang-fu 奉天府
SUNG: Office of the Counselor-in-chief.

485 ch’êng-hsia lâng 承信郎
SUNG: Gentleman of Trust, a prestige title (san-kuan) granted to officials of rank 9b.

486 ch’êng-hsia t’âng 繼心堂
MING-C’H’ING: College for Making the Heart Sincere, one of the Six Colleges (liu-tang) among which all students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed. P.34.

487 ch’êng-hsuan pu-chêng shih ssü 承宣布政司
MING-C’H’ING: lit., office of the commissioner for undertaking the promulgation (of imperial orders) and for disseminating governmental policies; Provincidal Administration Commission, made specific by prefixing the name of a Province (sheng) or comparable area and commonly abbreviated to pu-cheng ssü; the principal agency at the provincial level for directing the routine general-administration business, especially fiscal, of Prefectures (fu) and lesser units of territorial administration, and for handling communications between the central government and regional and local administrative units. Created in 1376 by transformation of the early Ming Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng) in the Yuan pattern, each sharing control over its jurisdiction with a Provincial Surveillance Commission (fu-hsing an-ch’a shih ssü) and a Regional Military Commission (tu chih-hui shih ssü) and in a close cooperative relationship with a Region* Inspector (hsuan-art yâ-shih) delegated from the Censorate (yà-shih t’ai till 1380 · then tu ch’a-yüan). From the 1400s these provincial authorities were gradually subordinated to the supervision of Grand Coordinators (hsian-fu) and then multi-province Supreme Commanders (tsung-tu) delegated from the central government on special duty assignments. In Ch’ing the Regional Military Commission was superseded by Manchu Generals (chiang-chên) of the Banner system (see pu ch’ü) and Provincial Military Commanders (fu-t’u) of Green Standards (fu-yi-yang) forces, and Ming’s supervisory Grand Coordinators and Supreme Commanders evolved into Governors and Governors-general respectively, entrenched in the regular territorial administration to such an extent that the Provincial Administration Administrations became their staff agencies for administration, with less prestige than in Ming times. In the mature Ming system there were 13 such Commissions; none existed for the 2 Metropolitan Areas around the capitals Pe- king (Chih-li from 1421) and Nanking (Nam Chihbê from 1421), for which Administration Commission functions were extended from neighboring Provinces. Under Ch’ing, in 1661 2 Provincial Administration Commissions were established for the old Southern Metropolitan Area (since the fall of Ming called Chiang-nan) in the creation of modern Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces; in 1663 old Shensi was similarly divided into Shensi and Kansu; in 1664 old Hukwang was divided into Hupei and Hunan; in 1724 a Provincial Administration Commission was established for the Metropolitan Area (Chih-li) around Peking; and iii 1760 separate Commissions were established for the two natural parts of heavily populated, wealthy, and still united Kiangsu Province, one based at Soochow and called the Kiangsu Provincial Administration Commission, the other based at Nanking and called the Chiang-ning Provincial Administration Commission. Thus there were 20 such Commissions in the mature Ch’ing order. In both dynasties the principal post was that of Commissioner (shih, pu-cheng shih), rank 2b; there were normally 2 appointees, one prefixed Left and one prefixed ‘Right’ until 1667, but only one was appointed thereafter. In each Commission there were variable numbers of Administration Vice Commissioners (ts’ an-cheng), 3b, and Assistant Administration Commissioners (ts’un-i), 4b; such supportive agencies as a Registry (ch’ing-li ssü), a Records Office (chao-mo so), an Office of the Judicial Secretary (li-woh so), Granaries (ts’ang), and Storehouses (k’u); and in Ming but not Ch’ing a Miscellaneous Manufactures Service (tsa-t’ao chia), a Weaving and Dyeing Service (chi-jan chia), and a Prison Office (ssu-yà ssü). Vice Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners were normally assigned to Branch Offices (fen-ssü) of the Commissions, given the generic designation Circuit Intendants (tso-fax). Commissions had from 3 to 8 all-purpose General Administration Circuits (fenshou tao), each exercising all the authority of the Commissioner(s) in a geographically defined part of the Province; and there were many kinds of specified, function-specific Circuits, e.g. Tax Intendant Circuits (tsu-liang tao), Census Intendant Circuits (tsu-t’u tao). In 1735 all such Circuit Intendant duty assignments were transformed into regular, substantive positions in their own right, removed from their nominal associations with the Provincial Administration Commissions. For the most part, however, Circuit In- tendants continued to function as intermediaries between Prefectures and the Commissions, as before. See separate entries; also see chien-ssü, fan-ssü, fang-mien, liang ssü, san ssü. BH: office of the lieutenant-governor or provincial treasurer. P.52.

488 ch’êng-hsuan shih 承宣布
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner, from 1080 a salary office (chi-lu kuan) for officials with monthly salaries of 300,000 coins or equivalent, especially including Deputy Military and Surveillance Commissioners (chieh-tu kuan-ch’u liu-hou). Apparently c. 1117 also became a duty-assign- ment designation for some officials delegated to jurisdic- tions at the Circuit (liu) level to supervise military operations, but not a regular official appointment. P.50’ 52.

489 ch’êng-hua chien 承華監
HAN: Directorate of the Ch’êng-hua Horses under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (fu-p’u), headed by a
ch' eng-hua ling

Director (chang), rank not clear; the meaning of ch'eng-hua ling is not clear, but cf. ch'eng-hua ling. HB: chief inspector of the stables of the palace of continuing flowers. P31.

490 ck · eng-kua ling 承革令
HAN: Director of Palace Entertainments, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), in charge of the Palace Band (huang-men ku-ch'ui) and 27 theatrical Players (hsi-shih). P10.

491 ch'eng-huang

492 ch'eng-huang chiu
N-S DIV: Stable of the Imperial Coachman, from Chin on one of the agencies subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ch'ing) or sometimes the Chamberlain's Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang ch'ing), normally headed by a Director (lingg); generally responsible for or providing both vehicles and horses for impend and court use, especially on ceremonial occasions. P31.

493 ch'eng-huang shu
T'ANG: Office of the Imperial Coachman, one of the 4 principal units in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu): headed by a Director (lingg), rank 9b2; provided both ordinary and ceremonial chariots and carriages for the Emperor's use in cooperation with the Livery Service (shang-cheng chiu) of the Palace AcUninistration(tien-chung sheng), which provided necessary horses. RR: office des chars impériaux. P31.

494 ch'eng-hui 承惠
T'ANG: Lady of Inherent Excellence, title authorized for 10 concubines of the Heir Apparent, rank 5a. RR: femme qui a rega la vertu de naissance.

495 ch'eng-hun 成昏
CH'ING: Dame consort, designation for consorts and concubines of imperial sons, grandsons' great-grandsons, etc., other than fu-chin (Princess-consort).

496 ch'eng-i
T'ANG: Mounted Courier, 20 authorized for the staff of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng).

497 ch'eng-i
SUI: Wardrobe Attendant, designation for a category of palace women, rank = 6 or lower.

498 ch'eng-i lang 承福
SUI, T'ANG, SUNG: Gentleman for Discussion, a prestige title (san-kuan) granted to officials of rank 6a (?) in Sui, 6a2 in T'ang, 7b in Sung. P68.

499 ch'eng-kuan
CH'ING: lit. hereditarily in charge: Hereditary, prefix to some titles of petty offices, especially in various Manchu agencies in Manchuria, that were apparently occupied in hereditarily succession as sanctioned by custom.

500 ch'eng-kuai
T'ANG: Lady of the Inner Chamber, a title for palace women of rank 4a, from 662 to 670 only. RR: femme qui prend soin (?) du palais intérieur.

501 ch'eng-lang 丞郎
From T'ang on, an unofficial reference to Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of Ministries (pu).
agents virtually dominating the regular officials; but from 1127 this practice was suppressed. SP: employé chargé dacepter les affaires; fonctionnaire chargé de recevoir les affaires. P26.

513 ch'êng-shou wei 城守尉
CH'ING: Garrison Commandant, a rank 3a military official in the provincial Banner (see CH'ING: Garrison Commandant, a rank 3a military officer in the provincial Banner (see pa ch'i) hierarchy.

514 ch'êng-tê lâng 承務
CHIN-CH'ING: Gentleman for Fostering Virtue, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 7a in Chin, 6a thereafter.

515 ch'êng-wu 承務
T'ANG: Director, one each prefixed Left and Right, both rank 5b1; a variant title only during the period from 662 to e. 705 for the 2 lang-chung, q.v., who were directly subordinate to the Left and Right Assistant Directors (ch'êng) in the Department of State Affaires (shang-shu sheng) and helped the Assistant Directors supervise the work of the Department's 6 Ministries (pu); to be differentiated from the lang-chung who were Directors of the various Bureaus (ssu) in the Ministries. RR: secrétaire supérieure.

516 dîng-êng-Mâng tâ-chi 成務 or 承務 (1) SUI: Assistant Director, apparently one each, rank not clear, subordinate to Directors (lang) and apparently also Vice Directors (yian-wai lang) in Bureaus of Ministries, e.g., the Bureau of Equipment (chia-pu) and Bureau of Provisions (Ku-pu) in the Ministry of War (ping-pu) and the Bureau of Public Construction (ch'êng-pu) in the Ministry of Works (Kung-pu). P12, 14. (2) T'ANG-MING: GenUe man for Rendering Service, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 8b2 until 1080; then 9b for the remainder of Sung, 7b1 in Chin, 6b thereafter. P68.

517 ch'êng-yang kaio-ti chá 承恩小局
LIAO: Palace Domestic Service, an agency staffed by menials, part of the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsuan-hui yuan). P38.

518 chêng-yu 乘隅
Lit. one who mounts a carriage: His Majesty, throughout history an indirect reference to the Emperor.

519 chî 畿
T'ANG-SUNG: Metropolitan, 2nd highest of 7 ranks into which Districts (hsien) were classified on the basis of their prestige and size; used as a prefix to hsien.

520 chî 級
Class: from Sui on a subdivision of a rank (p'ou) in the official hierarchy, equivalent to chieh or teng. q.v.; e.g., an office or official might have status as 3rd rank, 2nd class, rendered in this dictionary as rank 3b. Most commonly, the standard 9 ranks were subdivided into 2 classes each, but in some periods some ranks were subdivided into 4 classes: e.g. 8a1, 8a2, 8b1, 8b2. The term appears in many titles referring to the general system of ranks, such as p'ou-chi, teng-chi, chieh-chi. Also see cheng (Upper Class) and ts'ung (Lower Class).

521 chî 吉
Occasional abbreviation of chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor).

522 chî 計
Account(s). (1) Throughout history occurs with the sense of account books in titles such as k'uai-chi ssu (Office of Palace Accounts)'. (2) SUNG: from 993 to 994 referred to a division of the empire for fiscal purposes into 10 Circuits (tso), constituting 2 large regions called the Left Account (tsu-chi) and the Right Account (yu-chi), for each of which there was a Commissioner (shih) and an Administrative Assistant (yi'an-kuan), the whole apparatus supervised by a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (tsung chi-shih). Before and after this short-lived arrangement, fiscal affairs were handled by the State Finance Commission (san ssu). Also see kuo-chi shih, P7.

523 chî-ân 騎廝
SUNG: Horses Section, designation of units found in several central government agencies; e.g., one of 4 Sections in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsuan-hui yuan), one of 8 Sections in the Tax Bureau (t'ung-chi ssu) of the State Finance Commission (san ssu). Normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (yi'an-kuan, ts'ui-kuan). In all cases, the Sections seem to have been record-keeping units relating to the activities of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu) and its regional Directorate of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) as well as other agencies charged with buying, breeding, and caring for horses and other state-owned animals. SP: service de l'élevage et d'achat de chevaux.

524 chî-sê-ch'a 業察
CH'ING: Inspector, designation of a Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih) delegated to supervise the Office for Distribution of Imperial Pronouncements (chi-ch'a chin-fêng shang-yü shih-chien chiu).

525 chî-ch'a chên-chu 軍需局
CH'ING: Inspector of Provincial Coinage Services, from 1680 to 1724 a duty assignment for Supervising Secretaries (yü-shih), delegated to be in charge. BH: chancery for the publication of imperial edicts. P2.

526 chî-ch'a ch'in-fêng shang-yü shih-chien chî-a 槲察欽奉上諭事件處
CH'ING: Office for Distribution of Imperial Pronouncements, established in 1730 as a subdivision of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) to apply imperial seals to imperial pronouncements, supervise their distribution to the appropriate central government agencies, and maintain a register of their distribution; no special staff; one C'and Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih) delegated to be in charge. BH: chancery for the publication of imperial edicts. P2.

527 chî-ch'a wâ chung-shù kê 稽查中書科事務大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Inspector of the Central Drafting Office, designation of a junior member of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) delegated to supervise the subordinate unit called the Central Drafting Office (chung-shu ko), staffed with Secretariat Drafters (chung-shu she-chen).

528 chî-ch'a fâng 稽察房
CH'IEN: Verification Office, a subdivision of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) responsible for checking to ensure that central government agencies did not delay in carrying out imperial instructions and in submitting monthly reports on their activities to the Grand Secretaries (ta hsüeh-shih); no regular staff; functions performed by officials of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) and the Central Drafting Office (chung-shu ko). P2.
529 ći-ćk ’â kûn 紹宮
CHIN: Security Official, concurrent title of 2 Monopoly Tax Commissioners (ch'ieh-huo-wu shih), rank 7a, stationed at the T'ung River frontier pass (T'ung-kuan, modern Shensi), signifying their special responsibility for detecting the infiltration of enemy spies and for generally controlling the frontier pass. P62.

530 ći-ch'a neî-kûân chîên-tû 監察內閣監督
CH'ING: Supervisory Inspector of the Inner Hostel, designation of a Censor (yi-shih). Supervising Censor (chi-shih-chang), or junior official of a Ministry (pu) assigned to keep watch over the functioning of the Inner Hostel (nei-kuan) maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (li'fan yian) for visiting Mongol dignitaries. Also see chi-ch'a wai-kuan chien-tu. P17.

531 ći-ch'a t'ân-miao tâ-ch'ên 稽查壇廟大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Inspector of the Altars and Temples, an ad hoc duty assignment for a senior member of the Imperial Household Department (t'ai-wu-fa) prior to the undertaking of any sacrificial ceremonies at the Altar to Earth (t'u-t'an) or the Temple of Heaven (t'ien-miao) in the dynamic capitalist; assisted by a Grand Minister Preparer of the Altars and Temples (pei-ch'a fan-miao ta-ch'en). BH: superintendent of altars and temples.

532 ći-ch'â wâi-kûân chîên-tû 監察外閣監督
CH'ING: Supervisory Inspector of the Outer Hostel, an exact counterpart of the Supervisory Inspector of the Inner Hostel (chi-ch'a nei-kuan chien-tu, q.v.); the difference in their functions is not clear. P17.

533 ći-chêng 集正
SUNG: Registrar, 2, rank not clear, in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chih-chiu) responsible for keeping student records and investigating students who did not maintain standards. SP: surveillant. P34.

534 ći-Uch'êng 棲丞
SUI-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Assistant Minister (ch'ang) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). Also see chi-shu.

535 ći-chhûn sâ 祭器司
SUNG: Office of Sacrificial Utensils, a unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang-yung), staffed by 10 Provisions (kung-kuan). SP: bureau des objets de sacrifices chargé des offrandes.

536 ći-chhâu tê 副郵遞
SUNG: Fast Courier, a category of couriers in the postal relay system who reportedly could carry state documents from 300 to 500 Chinese miles (li) per day, used only for urgent military messages.

537 ći-chêck ’êo 技巧
T'IAN: Skilled Workman, subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shih-heng tu-wei), headed by a Director (ling); functions not clear; but probably engaged in specialized craft workshops. BH (ling): prefect of the skilled workmen.

538 ći-chiêh 計備
HAN: Local Representative, designation of one or more worthy citizens of each Commandery (chüan) chosen to accompany an Accounts Assistant (chi-yüan) sent annually to the capital to report on local events and fiscal affairs; the written presentation came to be known as the chi-chiêh report or account (pu). See ch'ao-chi shih. P53.

539 ći-Uch'ên 給諫

540 ći-Uch'în 稽直長
CHIN: Director, rank 8a, of the Department of Musicians (yüeh-kung pu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung wm). P10.

541 ći-UcWîng 棲卿
From T'ang on, an unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ang) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). P22.

542 ći-ch'ê 棲酒
Lit., Libationer. In Han and immediate post-Han times may be found used in this sense as an honorific designation for a distinguished older minister; otherwise, Chancellor. (1) HAN-CH'ING: head of the top-chelon educational agency in the dynastic capital; the National University (t'ai-hsüeh, kuo-hsüeh) or, from Sui on, the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chih-chiu). Originated late in Former Han as a function performed in rotation by the various Erudites (po-shih) of the National University, then during the era of N-S Division evolved into a regular official assignment, rank 3 or 4. Rank 3b in T'ang, 4b in Siling, 4a in Chin, 3b in Yüan, 4b in Ming and Ch'ing. In Yüan and again briefly in early Ch'in, there were Chancellors of Mongolian (meng-ku) Directors of Education as well as of the normal Directors. In Ch'ing there were normally 2 appointees, one Chinese and one Manchu. The title was often given as kuo-tzu chi-chiu, BH: libationer. RR+SP: recteur. P34. (2) N S DIV: head of the Department of Scholarly Counsellors (chi-sha sheng), chosen from among its staff of Cavalier Attendants-in-ordinary (san-chi chüang-shih); existed from the miMOS apparently to the beginning of Sui. Also see liu-ching chi-chiu, wen-hsüe chi-chiu, hsiiao-kuan chi-chiu. P23.

543 ći-chî 棲瀆
HAN: Imperial Oarsman, subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shih-heng tu-wei) headed by a Director (in'), in Later Han also (?) on the staff of the Loyang Market Director (shih-chang); presumably managed both cargo and pleasure boats. BH (ling): prefect of oarsmen and scullers.

544 ći-chhû in 記注案
SUNG: Records Section, units in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). SV: service chargé de rédiger le registre des actes. P19.

545 ći-Uch'în 稽直官
CH'ING: Diarist, duty assignment for Censors (yâ-shih) and Supervising Censors (chi-shih-chang), normally 2 each, one Chinese and one Manchu, to compile the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chû chu) under supervision of the Hanlin Academy (n-lin yuen). P19, 24.

546 ći-Mchû yüan 記注院
CHIN: Institute of Imperial Diarists, responsible for completion of the Imperial Diary (chi-chê chu); established in 1135' staffed by various official inducting Generals (chiang-chüan) as a concurrent duty; in 1190 members of the Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yüan) were forbidden to serve; from 1215 Staff Supervisors (shou-ling kuan) from the Sec-
554 chUhsien yuen 集賢院
Academy of Scholarly Worthies. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: common abbreviation of chi-hsien tien shu-yiian. (2) CHIN: existed, but responsibilities not clear. (3) Y'AN: staffed with Grand Academicians (ts'ai hsiaeh-shih), Academicians (hsiaeh-shih), etc.; supervised the School for the Sons of the State (hsuo-tzu hsuen), oversaw the Taoist clergy, tried to entice exclusive scholars into state service; in 1283 merged into the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-hsin hsiaeh-shih yuan chien kuo-shih yuen), then in 1285 restored as an autonomous central government unit. P23, 25.

555 chi'hsuan 使選
CH'ING: Expedited Selection, part of the personnel appointment process conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); the appointment or promotion of officials enjoying special imperial favor or otherwise in special status that entitled them to be considered for the 1st appropriate vacancy; normally conducted in odd months, in contrast to the Regular Selection (ts'ai-hsuan, cheng-hsuan) normally conducted in even months.

556 chi-hsuan chi'ing-li ssu 業動滑吏司 or cA" hsuen ssu
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Records, one of 4 principal units of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), responsible for handling merit titles (hsuan-kan), prestige titles (san-kan), retirements in mourning, etc. BH: record department. P5, 65.

557 chi'ji 疾醫
CHOU: Royal Physician, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) responsible for looking after the health of the ruler and his ministers, for keeping watch over public health, and for recording and checking all death certificates. CL: médecin pour les maladies simples.

558 chi-kuan 計議司
SUNG: Administrative Clerk, 4, rank 8a, in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuen); variant designation of kuan-pan kuan.

559 chi-ssu 籍疑司
MING: Religious Office, in charge of divination and shamanism, headed by a Director (ling); established in 1384, apparently as an independent central government agency, but soon discontinued. P35.

560 chi-jen 追人
CHOU: Tracker, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ts'ai-kuan) who were in charge of hunting in the royal hunting preserve. CL: officier des cogs.

561 chih-jen 雞人
CHOU: Master of the Chickens, one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), a member of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for providing sacrificial chickens. CL: officier des cogs.

562 cM kou-kuan 籍勾管
SUNG: Registry Clerk, apparently unranked, on the staff of a Circuit (fu) Supervisor of Education (ch'i-chu hsiaeh-shih). P51.

563 chi-kuan 計官
SUNG: Accounts Clerk, unranked, in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). SP: fonctionnaire de compte.

564 chi-kuan ch'un 騎官軍
T'ANG: Army of the Celestial Wolf, named after a group of stars in the constellation called the Wolf; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh ch'un); existed only 620-
chi-lang

623, 625-636. RR: armée de (la constellation de) la garde montée. P44.

565 chi-lang 城郎
In Ch'ing and perhaps earlier times, an unofficial reference to Vice Directors (yuan-wai lang) of Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) in Ministries (pu).

566 chi-ā 计吏
HAN: Accounts Clerk, one sent annually to the capital from each Commandary (chên) as companion for an Accounts Assistant. (chi-yuan) delegated to report on local events and fiscal affairs; also called chi-shih. Also see chi-chèh. HB: official in charge of accounts.

567 chiUl 池路
SUI-Ch'ing: unofficial reference to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). Also see chi-shu.

568 chiUl chieh 寄禄階 or chiUl kó 寄禄格
SUNG: Salary Ranks, a term referring to the N. Sung system of paying salaries to officials on the basis of their titular positions rather than whatever their actual assigned functions.

569 chi-li kuán 市 - 官
(1) SONG: Paymaster, rank not clear, in the Court of the Imperial Clan (ts'ang-cheng ssu) during the early Sung decades, then replaced by a Court Gentleman-consultant (feng-i lang). (2) SONG: Salary Office, a term referring to the N. Sung system of paying salaries to officials on the basis of their titular positions, whatever their actual assigned functions; in 1120 the term was made to apply to former prestige titles (san-kuan), and thereafter salary offices (with titles different than before) determined officials' salaries but had no direct relation to either titular or functional designations, which increasingly coalesced. P22, 23, 30.

570 chi-mā ūng 騎馬令
HAN: Director of Cavalry Mounts, one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the stables for riding horses.

571 chi-mí chou 鎮蒙古 or chi-mí fū-chou 鎮蒙古府
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., 'prefecture under loose rein: Subordinate Prefecture, a category of administrative units into which submissions foreign and aboriginal groups were commonly organized to fit into the Chinese governmental hierarchy, usually headed by hereditary native chiefs and subordinate to a Chinese Area Command (tu-tu fu). P72.

572 cm-nà an 縣納案
SUNG: Receipts and Payments Section of the Granaries Bureau (ts'ang-pu) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: service de réceptions et de versements.

573 chi-nei 縣內
Metropolitan Area: throughout history a common designation of the dynastic capital and its environs. See chi-fu, ching-shih.

574 chiUping 騎兵
Cavalry or Cavalryman: throughout history a standard military term. See chi-chèn. Cf. hsiao-chi.

575 chi-ping ts'an-chén shih 騎兵參軍事
T'ANG: Administrator for Cavalry, a subaltern in various military Guard (wei) units, including the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital, rank 8a2; c. 712 the post was reorganized into a Cavalry Section (chi-ts'ao) headed by 2 Administrators (ts'an-chén shih). RR: administrateur (du bureau) des chevaux et des armes. P43.

576 chi-p'ing ts'ao 騎兵曹
Cavalry Section. (1) N-S DIV: one of a fluctuating number of military Sections in transitional status toward becoming a Ministry of War in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), especially in the S. Dynasties; normally headed by a Minister (shang-shu) and a Vice Minister (shih-lang) or Director (lang-chung). (2) SUI-T'ANG: an agency in various kinds of military Guard (wei) units, e.g., the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital; headed by an Administrator (ts'an-chén shih). Reorganized c. 712 as an Anns Section (ping-ts'ao). See chi-ping ts'an-chén shih. RR: bureau des chevaux et des armes. P12, 43.

577 chi-pü 計部
N-S DIV (Chou): Ministry of Revenue, headed by a Grand Master (ts'i-fu); subordinates irregularly included a hu-pu, (w-chih, chin-pu, and ts'ang-pu) q.q.v. P6. 578 chi-p'ü 寮簿
CHOU: Sacrificial Aide, an official of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuang) who supervised sacrificial ceremonies conducted by a royal substitute. CL: assistant des sacrifices.

579 chi-sáí 寮纂
YUAN: Justiciar, apparently a collective term for high-ranking Mongols assigned to the High Court of Justice (tsa-tsung-cheng fit) for the purpose of adjudicating disputes among Mongols; defined in some sources by the term ch'ieh-hsieh, name of the kesig or Imperial Bodyguard, suggesting that they might have been primarily members of the kesig. q.v.; the number varied from 13 to 46. P1.

580 chi-shân 續善
MING: Moral Mentor, one of rank 7a, till 1376, thereafter 2 rank 8a. constituting a Moral Mentors Office (chi-shan so) in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

581 chi-shè 紹俞
An abbreviated, combined reference to Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) and Secretariat Drafters (ching-shu she-jen). P19.

582 chi-shêng 計省
SUNG: lit., accounting department: common variant designation of the State Finance Commission (san ssu); may be encountered in later periods as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

583 chi-shih 紹事
Lit" to render service. N-S DIV: Executive Assistant (t'ao-fu) to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), central to reviewing plenipotentiary commission (tsung-chung) or Imperial Bodyguard, suggesting that they might have been primarily members of the kesig. q.v.; the number varied from 13 to 46. P1.

584 chi-shih 紹使
SUNG: Commissioner of Accounts’ in 993-994 a reference to all or any of 3 posts: Commissioner of the Left Account (tsu chi-shih), Commissioner of the Right Account (yu chi-shih), and Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (tsang chi-shih) in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (san ssu). SP: commissaire aux comptes. P7.

585 chi-sMh 紹史
Accounts Clerk. (1) HAN: one sent annually to the dynastic capital from each Commandary (chên), as compan-
ion for an Accounts Assistant (chi-yuan) delegated to report on local events and fiscal affairs; also called chi-shih. See chieh-chih. (2) T'ANG: 4 lowly appointees in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu); 1 also in the Directorate for Imperial Manufacturies (shao-fu chien), but only from 685 to c. 705 while the Directorate was called shuang-fang chien. (3) SUNG: possibly a title used for lowly employees in the State Finance Commission (san ssu), but may be encountered as a variant of the homophonous chi-shih rendered here as Commissioner of Accounts. P7 · 38 · 53.

586 chi-shih 記室

Record Keeper. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: a lowly clerical official on the staffs of Han's central government dignitaries called the Three Dukes (san kung), in groups headed by a Clerk (ling-shih); after Han found among the central government personnel called Historiographers (shih-kuan), also in some Commanderies (chihin). HB: secretary. P23, 57. (2) 5 DYN-YUAN: one in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), rank 5b in Sung, 6b in Yuan (2 appointees); also one unranked appointee in Sung's Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu). SP: secrétaire. P69. (3) MING: found on the staffs of some provincial and prefectural dignitaries. P57.

587 cM-shih'Chang 給事中

(1) CH'IN-N-S DIV: Palace Steward, originally an intimate attendant on the Emperor in Ch'in, officiating in a Palace Hall for Personal Service (chi-shih kung-tien); in Han became a supplementary honorific designation (chia-kuan) for variable numbers of eminent court officials; continued so into the era of N-S Division, sometimes coexisting with the substantive post of the same name rendered here as Supervising Secretary (see below). Since the title literally suggests one who provides service in the palace, it carried the implication that its bearer was a worthy companion and mentor of the Emperor. HB: serving within the palace. (2) N-S DIV-CH'ING: Supervising Secretary to 1723, thereafter Supervising Censor, officials normally charged to monitor the flow of documents to and from title throne, to return for revision any documents considered improper in form or substance, to check on the implementation of imperial orders, to criticize and propose imperial policies, and sometimes to assist in keeping the Imperial Diary (chi-chih chu); thus included among those collectively called "speaking officials" (yen-kuan), "remonstrance officials" (chieh kuan), and "the avenues of criticism" (yen-lu). In the era of N-S Division and some later periods, a concurrent duty assignment for men primarily appointed to other offices; but always of relatively high prestige and influence despite relatively low rank status. In Chin (266-420) no fixed number, normally imperial relatives or other noblemen, attached with rank 5 to the Department of Scholarly Counsellors (chi-shu sheng). In both S. and N. Dynasties, commonly members of the Department of Scholarly Counsellors; rank 7 (600 bушsels) in Liang and Ch'en · 6b in N. Wei, 6b in N. Ch'i. In Sui sometimes called chi-shih lang; 20 appointees, in 605 transferred from the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) to the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and reduced to 4. Thereafter through Liao and Sung remained members of the Chancellery; 4 rank 5a in T'ang; 4 rank 4a in Sung (only concurrent appointments until 1078). In (Jurchen) Chin: one, rank 5b, on the staff of the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsien-hui yüian), perhaps without the traditional "speaking official" functions. In Yuan: 2, rank 4a · attached to the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai), deprived of their traditional functions except keeping the Imperial Diary. In Ming and Ch'ing established independently in Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o) paralleling the Six Ministries (liu pu). 4 to 10 in each Office, rank fluctuating between 5a and 9a in the earliest Ming years, then 7b to 1729, then 5a; restored to their traditional "speaking officials" functions, especially focusing their attention on the activities of the Six Ministries. In Ming each Office of Scrutiny had an executive staff of one Chief Supervising Secretary (tsu chi-shih chung) and one each Left and Right Supervising Secretary (tso, yu chi-shih-chung); in Ch'ing each Office had two Seal-holding (chung-yin) Supervising Secretaries, one each Manchu and Chinese, as joint executives; and ordinary Supervising Secretary appointments were equally divided between Manchus and Chinese. In 1723 the Offices of Scrutiny were merged into the Censorate (tu chu-yiian) and made administratively subordinate to its senior officials; hence the suggested change of English rendering to Supervising Censor. See chung chi-shih-chung, nei chi-shih-chung, jeng-po ssu. RR: grand secrétaire du département de la chancellerie impériale. SP: grand secrétaire ou conseiller politique des projets politiques. BH: métropolitain censor. P18, 19.

588 chi'shih'chung chi-shih 給事中給事

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Senior Supervising Secretary, rank 3b 1 till 499; then title apparently changed to chung chi-shih-chung, rank 5b; functions and relations with major governmental agencies not clear.

589 chUsih huang-men 給事翰門

(1) HAN: Palace Attendant: a eunuch title; also a variant of huang-men shih-lang (Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate). HB: serving within the yellow gates. (2) N-S DIV-SUI: in alternation with shih-chung (Palace Attendants) and usually with the suffix lang or shih-lang, appointees gradually rose in influence as Director of the emerging Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), until c. 605 the prefix chi-shih was discontinued; see huang-men shih-lang. P3. (3) In later periods may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung). P19.

590 chi-shih lang 給事郎

(1) SUI-T'ANG: Supervising Secretary, 4' rank 5b, in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); in 620 retitled chi-shih-chung, q.v. P18 · 19. (2) SUNG: Gentleman for Service, a prestige title (san kuan) for officials of rank 5a. P68.

591 chi-shih pei-yuán chi sheng-chih t'ou-ts'ai shih 使事北院知聖旨頭子事

LIAO: Handler of Imperial Edicts in the Northern Bureau of Military Affairs, number and rank not clear. See shu-mi yiian, pei-mien. P12.

592 chUshih she-jen 給事舍人

N-S DIV-CH'ING (?), contracted reference to Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) and Secretariat Drafters (chung-shu she-jen).

593 chi-shih 4'an-chän shih 記室參軍事 or chi-shih 4' an-chän

Secretarial Aide. (1) N-S DIV: number and ranks not clear; throughout the era found on the staffs of Princely Establishments (wang-fu) and various military headquarters. (2) T'ANG, SUNG, CHIN: on the staffs of Princely Establishments, in T'ang, thereafter apparently only one; rank 6b 1 in T'ang, not clear for Sung, 8a in Chin; from 618 to 626 also briefly established in all units of territorial administration. RR+SP: administrate du service des rédactions. P69.

594 cM-shih yeh-che 給事諸事

HAN: Receptionist in Attendance, a dozen or so, rank 400 bушsels, subordinates of the Supervisor of Reception-
chi-shu  595-611

ists (yeh-che p’i-yeh) on the staff of Later Han’s Chamberlain for Attendants [kuang-lu-hsün]. HB: serving inter-}

595 chi-shu 集書
SUI-CH’ING: lit., office of the jujube tree: an unofficial reference to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), by allusion to a tradition that in high antiquity criminal cases dealt with at the royal court had to be conducted in the presence of eminent officials known collectively as the Three Locust Trees and Nine Jujube Trees (san hua, chiu ch'i, qv.).

596 chi-shu sheng 集書省
N-S DIV: Department of Scholarly Counselors, created in the mid-400s by Sung as an offshoot of and companion agency to the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), with a staff of 4 to 6 Cavalier Attendants-in-ordinary (san-chi ch‘ang-shih), one of whom was designated head with the title Chancellor (chi-chu); soon other officials were added, notably Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) and Audience Attendants (feng ch‘ao-ching); men holding the latter title numbered more than 600 by the 480s. The Department’s functions were to provide personal attendance for the Emperor, to discuss state policies with him, to compile the Imperial Diary to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) and to offer criticisms and remonstrances, to scrutinize all memorials, and to reject memorials judged to be improper in form or substance. In Liang the agency was considered one of the Five Departments (wu sheng) that constituted the top echelon of the central government and was known by the variant name san-chi sheng. In N. Wei and N. Ch’i the staff grew into a multitude. Sui abolished the agency, assigning its responsibility for maintaining the Imperial Diary to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) and restoring all its other functions to the Chancel-}

597 chi-ssu 集寺
SUI—CH’ING: an unofficial reference to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); also see chi-shu.

598 chi-ssu 計司
LIAO: Accounting Commissioner, responsible under a Regent (liu-shhou) for all fiscal affairs in the Circuit (tao) governed from the Western Capital (hsi-ching) near modern Ta-t’ung, Shansi. P49.

599 chi-ssu kung-ying kuan 祭祀供應官
CH’ING: Director of Sacrifices at an Imperial Mausoleum (ling, ling-ch’in), rank 6a. HB: commissioner of sacrifices.

600 chi-su fang 機速房
SUNG: Office for Emergencies, an agency created by the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) to help maintain security of the Emperor when he was campaigning. In 1127 superseded by the Imperial Defense Command (yu-yung ssu). SP: chambre du camp impérial.

601 chi-ji 及第
From T’ang on, a term meaning “to have passed” a civil service recruitment examination; in Sung limited to the top 2 of the 5 groups into which successful candidates at the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) were grouped, hence suggesting passed with distinction. See chin-shih chi-ti.

602 chi-tien 籍田
This term designates the sacred fields outside the dynastic capital where Emperors traditionally performed ceremonial plowing at appropriate seasons. In Han there was a Director of the Sacred Fields (chi-t’ien ling). In N. Wei there was a Sacred Fields Office (chi-t’ien shu). In Sung the Han title Director of the Sacred Fields was revived for an official of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), rank 9a. HB (ling): prefect of the sacred field. SP (ling): chef de la cérémonie du labourage.

603 chi-Ying 集庭
SUI-CH’ING: an unofficial reference to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); also see chi-shu.

604 chi-ts’ao 集曹
HAN: Accounts Section (yiian-shih), one of numerous clerical units on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch‘eng-hsx) and in Commanderies (ch‘an), and in Districts (hsien); each headed by an Administrator (yiian-shih). HB: bureau of gathering.

605 chiUs’ao 駙曹
SUI-T’ANG: Mounts Section, a common unit in all military Guard (wei) units—imperial Guards, Guards in the service of the Heir Apparent, and Guards assigned to Princely Establishments (wang-fu); normally headed by an Administrator (ts’an-chtin shih). RR: service des chevaux.

606 cWtō-ţi 駙都尉
Commandant of Cavalry: (1) HAN-N-S DIV: a functional military title from the time of Han Wu-ti (r. 141-87 B.C.), apparently granted on an ad hoc basis. HB; chief commandant of cavalry. (2) TWNG-MING: a merit title (hsin) awarded to government personnel of ranks 5a and 5b in Tang, 5b in Sung and Chin, 4b in Yuan; in Ming explicitly restricted to rank 4b military officers. RR-FSP: directeur général de la cavalerie. (3) CH’ING: 7th highest of 9 ranks of non-imperial nobility (chuheh), often inheritable, sometimes awarded posthumously. See shang chi tu-wei, chiecth-jin. P65.

607 chi-wei 駙尉
Commandant of Cavalry: occasionally occurs, usually with a descriptive prefix, as the title of an active military officer. In addition, also usually with laudatory or descriptive prefixes, occurs from Sui on as a prestige title (san-kuan, feng-tseng) and a merit title (hsin), or a rank of nobility (ch‘ai)h awarded to military officers: P26, 65.

608 chi-wéifa 駙尉府
SUI-T’ANG: apparently a scribal error for hsiao-wei fu (Courageous Guard), qv,

609 chi-yung k’u 凍用庫
YUAN: Saddlery Storehouse, a unit of the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (ch’a-cheng yüan), headed by a Superintendent (fi-tien), rank not clear. P26.

610 chi-yün 計象
HAN: Accounts Assistant, one sent annually to the dynastic capital from each Commandery (ch‘in), together with one Accounts Clerk (ch‘i-shih or ch‘i-li), to report on local events and fiscal affairs. See chi-chieh and ch‘ao-chi shih. P53.

611 chH 旗
CH’ING: Banner, the basic social-political-military organization of the Manchu people, and the core of hereditary soldiers in the imperial Ch‘ing military organization. The Manchus originally organized themselves into 4 Banners named after the colors of their flags: yellow (huang), white (po), red (hsun), and blue (lan). These Plain (cheng) Ban-ners were early doubled by the addition of 4 Bordered (hsiang) counterparts. The forces under the Emperor’s direct command were called the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch‘i): the Plain Yellow, the Bordered Yellow, and the Plain White Banners; the others, called the Five Lesser Banners (hsia wu ch‘i), were assigned to Imperial Princes
(ch'in-wang). Then in 1635 submissive Mongols and Chinese were organized into 8 similarly designated Mongol Banners (meng-ku ch'i) and 8 similarly designated Chinese Banners (han-ch'an ch'i). The number of Mongol Banners increased greatly later in the dynasty, as more Mongol groups submitted to Ch'Mng authority. Each Banner theoretically consisted of 7,500 soldiers led by a Commander-in-chief (tu-t'ung) and 2 Vice Commanders-in-chief (fu-tu-t'ung). See ku-shan, pa ch'i. P44.

612 ch'i 起
Recall (to active service): from T'ang or perhaps an earlier time, a term indicating that someone of official status and with a record of prior service, having been out of active service in formal mourning for a parent or sometimes for other reasons, was recalled to service; often a procedure relied on by Emperors to exempt important or specially favored officials from the normal obligation imposed by the Confucian tradition to withdraw from active duty in mourning for 27 months. In turbulent times such recall could lead to the official's being denounced for a violation of moral standards. The term could be expanded with particularizing suffixes in such forms as ch'i-fu (recall and restore to the official's most recent post and rank) and ch'i-chia (recall and promote; see under chia, "to be promoted to").

613 ch'i 骑
See under chi, the romanization used here except where the word is used in a clearly verbal sense, "to ride."

614 ch'î-ch'i ssü 旗籍司
CH'ING: Inner Mongolian Bureau, one of 6 Bureaus in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yuan), headed by 3 Directors (lang-chung), 2 Manchus and one Mongol; responsible for supervising the Mongol Banners of Inner Mongolia. BH: department of the inner Mongols. P17.

615 chî-ch'i yüan mû 義院
SUNG: Mounts Serviced, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu suu), headed by 2 Supervisors (chien-kuan) of the military services or a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a. SP: cour des chevaux. P31.

616 cWuWlng 七郎
MING: Seven Chief Ministers, collective designation of the heads of the Six Ministries (liu pu) and the Censorate (tu ch'a-yiian), who were often called on to take part in special court deliberations. Also see chiu ch'ing.

617 cWUCHâ chü 起居注
Imperial Diary, a daily record of the Emperor’s activities and pronouncements’ from which official histories were compiled; maintained erratically throughout history, apparently from beginnings in Han. The term may be encountered as if it were the title Imperial Diarist, but such usage was not normal. In early Ming 2 such officials were appointed in 1364, rank 4a, promoted to 5a in 1367, abolished c. 1368, reappointed 1381, rank 7a again abolished before 1398; reappointmenis were proposed c. 1573, but the Imperial Diary was resurrected instead by members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). P24.

618 ch'Uchâ chü kuăn 起居注館
CH'ING: Imperial Diary Office, a subsection of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) established in the K'ang-hsi reign (1662-1722) to maintain the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu) staffed principally by 20 Imperial Diarists (ch'i-chü chü chu kuăn). BH: office for keeping a diary of the emperor's movements. P24.

619 ch'i-chü chü p'ü-ch'üeh 起居注補闕
YUAN: Imperial Diarist and Rectifier of Omissions, one (?) each of Left and Right established in 1269 to keep records of all memorials submitted to the throne; in 1278 re-titled Imperial Attendants of Left and Right and Concurrent Compilers of the Imperial Diary (tsou ya shih-jieng-yu chien hsiu ch'i-chü chu). P24.

620 ch'i-chü lâng 起居郎
T'ANG-SUNG, LIAO: Imperial Diarist, staff members of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) charged with recording the activities of the Emperor for inclusion in the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu), 2 in T'ang, otherwise numbers not clear; rank 6b in T'ang, 6b in Sung. Also see lang she-jen. RR+SP: secrétaire chargé de roiter les faits et gestes de l'empereur. P19, 23, 24.

621 ch'Uchâ yüng'skîh 起居令史
Assistant Diarist. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei): number not clear, rank 7b; worked on materials for the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu), apparently under 2 Imperial Diarists (hsia ch'i-chü chu) associated with the Imperial Diarists called ch'i-chü lang on the staff of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); rank 6b in Sung; in Liao constituted an Imperial Diary Office (ch'i-chü she-jen yüan) in the Chancellery. Also see lang she-jen. RR+SP: fonctionnaire chargé de noter les faits et gestes de l'empereur.

622 chî-chü shè-jên 起居舍人
SUI-SUNG: Imperial Diarist, 2 first appointed c. 605 in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); abolished in 628, reappointed in 659 in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), rank 6b, sharing the duty of recording the Emperor’s activities for inclusion in the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu) with the Imperial Diarists called ch'i-chü lang on the staff of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); rank 6b in Sung; in Liao constituted an Imperial Diary Office (ch'i-chü she-jen yüan) in the Chancellery. See under yu chen. RR+SP: secrétaire chargé de noter les faits et gestes de l'empereur.

623 ch · i-chü skéng 起居省
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Imperial Diary Office, staffed with a Cavalier Attendan-in-ordinary (san-chi ch'ang-shih) a Cavalier Attendat (san-chi shih-lang), etc., and with concurrent appointees primarily serving in other posts; responsible for preparing the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu) subordinate to the Department of Scholarly Counselors (ch'iu shu sheng). P24.

624 ch · i-chü yüan 起居院
SUNG: Imperial Diary Office, apparently an autonomous agency staffed with officials who were primarily members of the Three Academies (san kuan), charged with compiling the Imperial Diary (ch'i-chü chu) until 1071; then the agency seems to have disappeared, replaced by a group of remonstrances officials (chien-kuan) serving as compilers. Also see ch'i-chü she-jen. SP: cour impériale chargée de noter les faits et gestes de l'empereur. P24.

625 cA, i-û祈父or祈父
CHOU: lit" head of the royal domain or of the frontier; variant of suu-ma (Minister of War).

626 ch'i-fu 起復
Recall and Restore (to previously occupied post): from T'ang or perhaps an earlier time, a term indicating that someone of official status and with a record of prior service, having been out of active service in formal mourning for a parent or sometimes other reasons, was recalled to service and restored to his most recent post and rank. See ch'i (Recall).
627 ch'i-hsin lang 心郎
CH'ING: (1) lit., gentleman who opens up his heart or speaks his mind: an unofficial reference to a Vice Director (tsung-cheng) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen-fu). (2) Clerk, variable numbers of low-ranking officials in the early Ch'ing Ministry of Personnel (li-ji), and other agencies; discontinued in 1658. P6, 56.

628 ch'i-jen 郎
CHOU: Cereals Chef, 2 eunuchs members of the Ministry of Education (li-kuan) responsible for preparing grains for use in sacrificial ceremonies and in the royal household. See n-chi. CL: caiseur de grains.

629 ch'i-men lang 章門郞
HAN: Gate Guardsman, as many as 1,000 Court Gentlemen (liang) led by a Supervisor (pu-yeh) ranked at 1,000 bushels, participants in policing the palace under the control of the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung-ling); may have been members of the ordinary soldiery of the Southern Army (nan-ch'ün). From A.D. 1, except intermittently in Later Han, retitled Gentlemen Brave As Tigers (hu-pen lang; see under hu-), PH, attendant at the gates.

630 ch'i-p'ai kuán 旗牌官
MING-CH'ING: lit.: official with a banded warrant: Imperial Agent, an unofficial generic reference to such specially delegated territorial authorities as hsün-fu (Grand Coordinator, Provincial Governor) and tsung-tu (Supreme Com*ander, Governor-general), who were accompanied with banners inscribed with the character ling (Director, etc.), signifying by (imperial) command.

631 ch'i'pèi Wù 器備庫
YUAN: Storehouse for Precious Valuables, a rank 5b agency responsible for gold and silver objects in the imperial palace, subordinate to the Palace Maintenance Office (hsia-hsin) and the Bureau of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien); created in 1270 by retitling of the Service of the Imperial Ornaments (yu-chi-wu châ). P38.

632 ch'i-p'ìn ān 七品案
SUNG: Section for the Seventh Rank, a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel (li-fo) Bureau of Evaluations (k'ao-kung ssu) in charge of dealing with the cases of rank 7 officials in the Civil Appointments Process (ts'o-hsin; see under hsun). SP: service des fonctionnaires de 7ème rang.

633 ch'i-p'ing ts'ao 七兵曹 or ch'i-p'ing
N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., section for the 7 (categories of) troops. (1) Ministry of War, one of the major units under the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Minister (shang-shu), rank 3a; supervised 7 Sections (ts'ao) that were evolving toward what would later be called Bureau (ssu, ch'i-ch'ing). (2) Headquarters Section (also ch'i-p'ing) and Sections for Left Inner Troops (tso chang-p'ing), for Right Inner Troops (yu chang-p'ing), for Left Outer Troops (tso wai-p'ing), for Right Outer Troops (yu wai-p'ing), for Cavalry (chi-p'ing), and for the Capital (tu-p'ing). Cf. wu-p'ing ts'ao, ping-pu. P12. (2) Headquarters Section in the Ministry of War described above, headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 6a2. P12.

634 ch'ipó-shìh 副博士
T'ANG: Erudite of Chess, a specialist in the Chinese version of chess commonly called hsian-ch'i; one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsiêh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: maître de jeu d'échecs.
645 ch'hyuan chien 漆園監
TWNG: Directorate for the Temple to Chuang-tzu, established for a short time beginning in 675 by the Office of Taoist Affairs (ch'ung-hsuan shu), a unit in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng su). Apparantly located at Ch'i-yiian in modern Shantung, traditionally associated with the ancient Taoist sage.
646 ch'tiyuan k'u 紗源庫
YUAN: see wan-i ch'i-yuan k'u (Imperial Cloth Vault).

647 ch'i 假
A term literally suggesting “false” or “simulated” but as a prefix to titles not normally used in that derogatory sense. (1) CH'IN-SUNG: Acting, as a prefix to a title suggesting that an official was serving in another’s role temporarily for special reasons, not in a probationary status, and often with the sense that the acting appointee had special limitations on his authority or had specially augmented authority; see chia-chieh. (2) N-S DIV: Honorable, as a prefix to a title of nobility indicating that the status was not inheritable; as a prefix to an official title indicating that the appointee had no authority normally associated with the title. E.g., persons who made substantial contributions to the government were sometimes made honorary nobles, and respectable commoners on attaining advanced age might be named Honorary District Magistrates (hsien-lang) or even Commandery Governors (chii-shou). P50.

648 h'ia 加
(1) Sometimes used as a verb meaning “to be promoted to.” (2) Probably more often, at least through T'ang times, used in the sense of “added” preceding a title or other designation granted someone in addition to his principal substantive post, sometimes an additional substantive post but sometimes an honorific designation; hence, according to circumstances, meaning Concurrent or Honorific. See chia-kuan.

649 chia 家
CHOU: Administrative Region, designation of those Regions (k'o) into which the royal domain was divided that were administered by official delegates from the court, differentiating them from those Regions that were hereditary fiefs of members of the royal family, called Inherited Regions (tu). Each Administrative Region was supervised by 2 Justiciars of the Administrative Region (chia-shih), ranking as Ordinary Servicemen (ch'ung-shih) who reported to Justiciars of the Domain (tsung-chih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-tu-kuan). Cf. tu-shih. CL: domaine affecté.

650 chii 甲
(1) An ordinal symbol indicating the first in a (usually short) series of things. (2) SUNG, MING-Ch'ing: Tithing, a basic unit of organization among the people at the sub-District (hsien) level for rudimentary self-government purposes, led by a Tithing Chief (chii-tou) or Tithing Head (chii-chang) chosen on a rotational basis from among the well-to-do households of each group. In Sung Tithings numbered from 10 to 30 households apiece; in Ming and Ch'ing each theoretically numbered 10 households. See /chii, pau-chia. (3) SUNG-Ch'ing: groups or categories to which passers of the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih, hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment system were assigned on the basis of their excellence. (4) YUAN: Squad, the basic unit in Mongol military organization, consisting normally of 10 soldiers under a Squad Commander (chii-chang); also called p'ai.

651 chii-chang 甲長
(1) YUAN: Squad Commander, leader of the basic unit of Mongol military organization, a Squad (chia) of 10 men. (2) Tithing Chief, leader of a rudimentary self-government organization at the sub-District (hsien) level, a Tithing (chia) theoretically consisting of 10 neighboring households.

652 chii-chang k'u 家府
SUNG: Armory, storage depots for armor and arms in certain areas. SP: magasin des armes.

653 chii-cheng chung-shih 嘉正中士
MING: lit. ordinary serviceman for admirable governance; an archaic substitute for the title chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary) used during the Chien-wen era (1399-1402). P68.

654 chii-ch'eng 家丞
HAN: Household Aide, an assistant to the Administrator (hsiang) of a Princedom (wang-kao) or a Marquisate (hou-kao), theoretically one for every 1,000 households in the jurisdiction. HB: assistant of the household. P69.

655 chii-chieh 假節
N-S DIV: lit with a warrant to represent (the Emperor)?: Commissions with a Warrant, the least prestigious of 3 prefixes appended to the titles of such territorial magnates as Area Commanders-in-chief (tu-tu or tsung-kuan), in effect giving them viceregal authority over all governmental agencies in their jurisdictions. Such commissioners commonly had authority to put to death any non-official who clearly violated military laws, whereas those designated Commissioned with Special Powers (chii-chieh) could put to death any non-official on any pretext, and those designated Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers (shih ch'i-chieh) could put to death anyone up to the status of officials with rank of 2,000 bushels. P50.

656 chii-chhi 加職
T'ANG: Supplemental Assignment, carrying responsibilities over and above the functions associated with one’s regular title, granted as a sign of special favor or trust; e.g., the designation p'iing-chang shih (Manager of Affairs), which entitled one to serve as a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsing). Cl. chii-kuan.

657 chii-fang shu 軍坊署
T'ANG: Swords Office, a unit in the Directorate for Armaments (ch'in-ch'i chien) in charge of the manufacture of swords, armor, helmets, etc.; headed by a Director (ling), rank 8a.2. Until 632 called chia-k'ai shu. Also see mu-fang shu, RR: office de Vatelier des cuirasses.

658 chii-hou 假候
HAN: District Commandant, in Later Han the head of local self-defense forces in an i (Fief, i.e., District, hsien), controlling 110 (?) Aggregations (lien) each combining the fighting men of 4 Villages (/); the sources are not wholly clear. HB: acting captain.

659 chii-hsiang 駕相
MING: Imperial Carriagerman, unofficial reference to intimates of the Emperor, apparently especially to members of the Imperial Bodyguard (chii-wei).

660 chii-i t'u-foo 嘉議大夫
(1) CHIN-MING: Grand Master for Excellent Counsel, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 4a2 in Chin, 3a in Yuan and Ming. P68. (2) YUAN: also an unofficial reference to the Minister of Rites (li-p'ung shang-shang).
T'ANG: until 632 the designation of the Swords Office (chia-fang shu). 665

664 chia-t'ung 家聽

Household Provisioner, in general charge of provisions, often also with some disciplinary authority, normally in the household of an Heir Apparent, sometimes also in that of a Princess (kung-chhu). (1) CH'IN—N-S DIV: often subordinate to a Supervisor of the Household (chan-shih); rank from 300 to 1,000 bushels in Han, thereafter rank: normally in the 7, 8', or 9 ranges. HB: prefect of the household. (2) SUNG: one subordinate to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih), after 605 retitled suu-fu ling; one in the household of each Princess, rank 9a. (3) T'ANG: head of the Household ft-divisioner's Court (chia-ling ssu) in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu), rank 4b. RR: chef de la cour du service domestique. (4) SUNG, LIAO, CHIN: member(s) of the household of the Heir Apparent, rank not clear. SP: maître de service du palais. (5) YUAN: head of the Household Provisioner's Office (chia-ling ssu or chia-ssu) in the household of the Heir Apparent; 2 a'ointees, rank not clear. (6) MING: head, rank 7a, of a Office of Domestic Affairs (chia-nei ssu, then chung-shih ssu) in the household of each Princess. Often occurs with the prefix tai-tzu (Heir Apparent). P26, 69.

663 chia-hö k'u 架閣庫

ARCHIVES: found in the Sung Secretariat (chung-shih sheng), the Ch'ing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Yipan Secretariat and Censorate (yipan-shih t'ai), etc.; staffed with Archivists called chi-ku kuân, wen-tzu, kuan-kou (rank 8a in Chin and Yuan), etc. P18, 52.

662 chia-k'ai shu 甲箭庫

OFFICIALS: serving as Directors of Imperial Armaments (shang-shu sheng) or, staffed with Archivists called chi-ku kuân, wen-tzu, kuan-kou (rank 8a in Chin and Yuan), etc. P18, 52.

661 chia-jen-tzu 家人子

HAN: Woman of the Household, a category of unranked palace women selected from reputable commoner families, differentiated as Senior (shang) and Ordinary (chung); also the general designation of wives and concubines of the eldest son of the Heir Apparent.

Additional Office, an appointment supplementing one's regular post held concurrently in addition to one's regular post, usually conferring both new responsibilities and new privileges. P23.

667 chia-lü 甲韃

CH'ING: Regiment, Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word chalan; created in 1615 as a group of 5 (later 2 to 5) Companies (niru; see niu-lu) in the development of the dynasty's Banner (ch'ü) system; 5 Regiments constituted one Banner. Each Regiment was headed by a Regimental Commander (chia-la o-ch'ün, in 1634 changed to chia-la chang-ch'ing), translated into Chinese as ts'an-ling, also hsiao-chi ts'an-ling, q.v. Also see pa ch'ü, o-ch'en, chang-ch'ing. BH: chalan or sub-division. P44.

668 chia-ti 家吏

T'ANG: Domestic Servant, 2, rank 7a2, in each Prince's Administration (wang-fu); 2 unranked, in the household of each Princess (kung-chhu). P69.
Wei from 453. (2) N-S DIV: Section for Communications and Horse-breeding (most often chiia-pu ts'aió), with a Director (lang); a unit in the Ministry of War (wu-ping) in San-kuo Wei and Chin from the 280s; with a Director (lang-chung) subordinate to the Left Minister of Revenue (tsao min shang-shu) in Sung and S. Chi; with a Director (shih-lang) subordinate to the Minister of War (wu-ping shang-shu) in Liang and Ch'en; with a Director (lang-chung) subordinate to the Minister of Palace Affairs (tien-chung shang-shu) in N. Wei. (3) N-S DIV (Chou): Bureau of Equipment in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan; also the title of its Director, ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu); 5a).

687 chiia-shih 假士

HAN: Village Commandant, in Later Han the head of a 10-man self-defense force in a rural Village (li); of which combined into a unit called an Aggregation (lien). Under an Aggregation Commandant (chii-ssu). Also see chiia-hou.

688 chiia-Shih 家士

CHOU: (1) Household Serviceman, a categorical referent to warrior-officials serving at the courts of feudal domains (kwo). (2) Justiciar of the Administrative Region, 2 ranked as Ordinarian Serviceman (chiia-shih) responsible for judicial and penal administration in each Administrative Region (chiia), possibly under the supervision of Justiciars of the Domain (fang-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (chiia-kuan), but possibly together with Justiciars of the Inherited Regions (tu-shih) known generically as Justiciars Of the Domain. CL: prévôts de justice des domaines affectés.

689 chiia-shih 畿士

T'ANG: Coachman, 140 authorized for the Livery Service for the Empress (nei-pu chiia), a unit in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: coacher.

690 chiia-shou 甲首

MING-CH'ING: Tithing Chief, the rotating designated leader of a community of 10 households (chiia) in officially sponsored self-government system below the District (hsien) level. See li-chia, pao-chia.

691 chiia-shu 嘉蔬署

MING: Office of Vegetables, one of 4 subordinate Offices (shu) in the Directorate of Imperial Parks (shuang-lu yuán-chien); headed by a Manager (tien-shu), rank 7a.

692 chiia-ssu-má 家司馬

CHOU: Commandant of an Administrative Region (see chiia), an area in the royal domain administered by officials of the central government rather than an Inherited Region (ru) serving as the fief of a member of the royal family; no specific numbers or ranks, but responsible to the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). CL: commandant des chevaux, chef militaire dans un domaine affecté aux offices.

693 chiia-fou 甲府

SUNG: Tithiig Chief, the rotating designated leader of a community of from 10 to 30 households (chiia) in the officially sponsored self-government system below the District (hsien) level.

694 chiia-tsou 假佐

(1) May be encountered in the sense of Acting Assistant. (2) HAN: Clerical Aide · 30 on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (l'ung-wei); others normally on the staffs of Regional Inspectors (ts'au-shih). HB: acting accessory.

685 chiia-tsú 甲卒

HAN: Militiaman · generic reference in Former Han to males eligible for military service, who were expected to undergo training for one month every yeir and be available for active duty in emergencies. HB: militia.

686 chiia-tsung-jen 家宗人

CHOU: Household Sacrificer, numbers and ranks variable, members of the Ministry of Rites (chiia-kuan) who assisted Ritualist of the Inherited Regions (tu tsung-jen) in religious ceremonies at the courts of feudal domains. CL: officiers des cérémonies sacrées dans les domaines affectés.

687 chiia-wu假伍

Aggregation Commandant, in Later Han the head of a local self-defense force called an Aggregation (lien), combining the fighting men of 4 neighboring Villages (li), each contingent led by a Village Commandant (chiia-shih). Also see chiia-hou (District Commandant).

688 chiia-Wu 家巫

HAN: Household Sorcerer, 8 authorized for the staff of the Director (long) of Sacrificers (ts'au-shih), others perhaps found in the household of the Heir Apparent and in Prince, doms (wang-kuo). HB: household shaman.

689 chiia-kuan 卡官

CH'ING: Customs Collector, unranked, in District (hsien) service. BH: keeper of a customs barrier.

690 chiia 嘉

(1) A common abbreviation throughout history of chiia-ch'un (General). (2) CHOU: General, leader of a standard army (chiia) of 12,500 men. (3) HAN: Leader of the expectant and unassigned officials who attended the Emperor as courtiers with the title Court Gentleman (lang). 3 differentiated with the prefixes Left, Right, and Middle. See under lang, chung-lang chiia. CL: maître du vaste savoir chargé d'expliquer les classiques.

691 chiia-ching 藥匠

T'ANG: Sauce Maker, unranked artisans employed in the Spice Pantry (chung-hai shu) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu shu). RR: ouvrier pour la fabrication des condiments conservés dans le vinaigre.

692 chiia-ching po-shih 講經博士

T'ANG: Erudites for Exposition of the Classics, members of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (huan-wen kuan) of the Chancellery (men-hua sheng) from 623 to 823; rank not clear; principal function was teaching sons of the official class. RR: maître du vaste savoir chargé d'expliquer les classiques.

693 chiia-ch'ing 匠卿

694 chiăng-chún 將軍
General: throughout history the most common term for the commander of a substantial body of troops, whether a regular officer of the standing army or the ad hoc commander of a special force organized for a campaign; occurs with many kinds of prefixes, including shang (Supreme), ta ([General]-in-chief), Left, Right, special functional and geographic designations, and the names of the Armies [chün]. Guards (wei), etc., that Generals commanded. From T'ang on also used, with various prefixes, as prestige titles (san-kuan) for active military officers. In Ch'ing, in addition to traditional uses, also occurs among designations of the imperial nobility with various prefixes, e.g. ch'en-kuo chiăng-chún. P26, 69, 72.

695 chiăng-hsing 將行
HAN: Empress's Usher, eunuch attendant on the Empress; superseded in 144 B.C. by a Director of the Palace Domestic Service (ta chi'ang-ch'un). HB: empress usher.

696 chiăng-hu 匠戶
Artisan Family, one of numerous categories among which all residents were distributed in accordance with the kinds of social roles the state expected them to play; in the case of Artisan Families, some were assigned to permanent service in various agencies of the central government, whereas others were allowed to do business freely in their home areas but were subject to being called into temporary state service. Cf. min-hu (Civilian Family), ch'ien-hu (Military Family).

697 chiăng-i ssū 警義司
SUNG: Advisory Office, * one in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu ssū); one in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan); both in Liao subordinated to the Court Ceremonial Institute (t'ien-kuan). sp: bureau de la réforme financière.

698 chiăng-jen 見人
CHOU: Eunuch Liquor Maker, 5 on the staff of the Ministry of State (t'en-tzu) for overseeing the production of all liquors required by the ruler and his guests and for formal ceremonies. See nü-chiăng. Cf. chia-chen. CL: employé aux extraits.

699 chiăng-kuān 警官
Lecturer. (1) May be encountered in reference to many kinds of educational officials. (2) SUNG-CI'CHING: an ad hoc designation for officials participating with the Emperor in a Classics Colloquium (chiang-yen, q.v.). P24.

700 chiăng-láng 警部
HAN: Court Gentleman for Lecturing, the Former Han antecedent of the Later Han title Expositor-in-waiting (shih-chiang) · designation of a Court Gentleman (lang) chosen to give advice to the Emperor. May be encountered in later times as an archaic reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), especially for its Academician Expositors-in-waiting (shih-chiang hsueh-shih). P23.

701 chiăng-p'ing 將兵長史
HAN: Aide-Commander, designation of certain Aides (chiang-shih) on the staffs of frontier Commanderies (chün) or in campaigning areas, serving in active command of troops. HB: chief clerk in command of troops.

702 chiăng-shih 匠師

703 chiăng-shih làng 將仕郎
SUI-MING: Court Gentleman for Ceremonial Service, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 8b (?) in Sui, 9b2 in T'ang · 9b in Sung, 9a2 in Chin, 8a in Yuan, 9a in Ming. P68.

704 chiăng-shih ts'o-láng 將仕佐郎
CHIN-MING: Assistant Gentleman for Ceremonial Service, a prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 9b2 in Chin, 8b in Yuan, 9b in Ming. P68.

705 chiăng-shù 講書
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: occasional variant of chih-chiang (Lecturer). (2) SUNG: Instructor, 4 authorized in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), unspecifed numbers also in the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien); rank not clear but low. SP: lecteur. P67.

706 chiăng-shù chiào-shóu 講書教授
SUNG: Instructor, 12 · rank not clear, in the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssū). SP: professeur.

707 chiăng'sHü shào-shà 講書說書

708 chiăng-ts'ō chien 將作監
SUI-LIAO: Directorate for the Palace Buildings, responsible for construction and maintenance, normally loosely subordinated to and always cooperative with the Ministry of Military Clan Affairs (chung ta-fu); headed by a Director (ta-chiăng) then by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3b in T'ang · chien, 4b, in Sung); in Liao subordinated to the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsian-lai ssū). Thereafter its responsibilities were borne more directly by the Ministry of Works. RR: direction des travaux. SP: direction des travaux publics. P14, 15 · 38.

709 chiăng-tsō shào-fū 將作少府
CH'IN-HAN: Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings, responsible for construction and maintenance, including the planting of trees alongside roads; rank 2,000 bushels in Han; retitled chiang-tsō ta-chiăng in 151 B.C. HB: privy treasurer of architecture. P14.

710 chiăng-tsō shào-fū chén 將作少府監
SUNG: Directorate for the Palace Buildings, c. 1127 merged into the Ministry of Works (kang-pu), in 1133 reconstituted as the tsing-tso chien. P14, 38.

711 chiăng-tsō ssū 將作司
MING: Palace Buildings Office, from 1367 to 1368 a central government agency comparable to the traditional Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tsō chien), with principal responsibility for construction of the palace at the new dynastic capital, Nanking; headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3a’ and incorporating Left and Right Supervisorsates (t'i-chu ssū) headed by Supervisors (t'i-chü), 6a; in 1368 subordinated to the Ministry of Works (kang-pu); in 1373 the Chief Minister was reduced to rank 6a, and the Office's Supervisorsates were combined into a Supervisorate of Construction (ying-tiao t'i-chu ssū), which spawned Branch Supervisorates (fen-sū), each alike headed by one Supervisor (t'i-chü). In 1392 the Office was reorganized as a Work Project Office (ying-shan so) in the Ministry of Works. P15.

712 chiăng-tsō tā-chiăng 將作大匠
HAN-SUI: Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings, re-
sponsible for construction and maintenance; rank 2,000 bushels in Han, 2 then 3 in N. Wei, otherwise not clear; created in 151 B.C. by retitling of the chiang-tso shao-fu. During the era of N-S Division the Chamberlain's agency gradually came to be known as the Court for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso ssu,) and in Liang and G'hen the Chamberlain was designated chiang-tso ta-chiang ch'ing (Chief Minister for the Palace Buildings). In the era of N-S Division, also, the Chamberlain and his Court gradually came to be subordinated to the Ministry of Works (most commonly kung-pu) in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). Sui in 600 changed the Court into a Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien) under a Director (ta-chien). In all these periods the Chamberlain and his agency were both often abbreviated as chiang-tso.

713 chiang-ts'o ts'ao 將作曹
HAN: Construction Section, a clerical unit found in some Commanderies (chün) and Districts (hsien) or established in such agencies when circumstances warranted. HB: bureau of architecture.

714 chiang-ts'ao yüan 將作院
YUAN: Imperial Manufactories Commission, a rank 2a agency that supervised an abundance of artisans in the manufacture of gold, silver, jade, and other luxury utensils for palace use. P38.

715 chiaingt'-u 講讀
SUNG: an abbreviated, combined reference to shih-chiang and shih-tu, i.e., Expositor-in-waiting and Reader-in-waiting.

716 chiaingt'-u kuan 講讀官
SUNG: Instructional Officials, 4 in the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan), rank and specific functions not clear.

717 chiangy'-hdu 將虞候
Inspector-general; see under yü-hou.

718 chiao 校
In addition to the following entries, also see under hsiao.

719 chiao 椿
See under chieh.

720 chiao-ch'üng 宮殿
CH'ING: Icehouse; see under ping-chiao.

721 chiao-ch'ao 交鈔
Lit" documents for exchange: i.e., paper money: from Chin if not earlier, a common term for state-authorized paper currency. Superseded the earlier terms fei-ch'ien (T'ang), chiao-tzu (see chiao-tzu wa) and hui-tzu (see hui-tzu wa) (both Sung). Also see pao-chiao, ch'ao-tzu, yin-ch'ao chü. Cf. pao-ch'ien, pao-yüan. P16.

722 chiao-ch'ao k'u 交鈔庫
CHIN: Paper Money Storehouse, one of several central government repositories (and print shops?) for paper currency, probably controlled by one or more Comissioners (shih) delegated from the Ministry of Revenue (hui-pu). P16.

723 chiao-ch'eng hán-wen kuan 校正漢文官
CH'ING: Editor of Chinese, 2 on the staff of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) for 3-class duty assignments, delegated from regular posts in the Grand Secretariat (ne-k'o) or the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). P17.

724 chiao-ch'eng kuan 校正官 or chiao-cheng SUNG: Editor, low-ranking officials in the True Records Institute (shih-lu yüan) of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). SP: rectificateur, correcteur. P23.

725 chiao-chih 教職
Educational Posts: a collective designation, usually denoting officials in charge of local schools.

726 chiao-chü 教助
T'ANG: Educational Assistant; rank 9a, assistant to the Medical Erudite (i-po-shih) in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). RR: professeur assistant.

727 chiao-fang 檻房
Lit., pepper chamber, deriving from an Empress's delight with imported Southeast Asian pepperwood used for paneling her bedchamber: from Han on, an indirect reference to the wife of a ruler.

728 chiao-fang ssü 教坊司 or chiao-fang
Lit., office of instruction: Music Office. (1) T'ANG: one each prefixed Left and Right established in 714 under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), soon made independent; specialized in the training of court entertainers including clowns, jugglers, etc.; came to be directed by one or more eunuch Commissioners (shih). See nei-chiao-fang. (2) SUNG: a school in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices; see ch'en-hsia-chiao-fang so. RR+SP: école pour Veniseignement de la musique. (3) CHIN: headed by a Superintendent (ti-tien). (4) YUAN-CH'ING: a unit of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), in Yün created by an Overseer (ta-la'nua-ch'ih), rank 4a; in Ming and early Ch'ing headed by a Director (feng-luan), 9a; in 1729 divided into a Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and an Imperial Music Office (shen-yüeh shu). P10.

729 chiaoOhsí 教習
CH'ING: Instructor, some Chinese, some Manchu, and some Mongolian in various schools established by Banners (ch'i), the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan), the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), etc. P10, 36.

730 chiao-ksitu-ch'ên 敎習大臣
CHING: Grand Minister Instructor, one Manchu and one Chinese dignitary assigned as senior staff members of the Institute of Advanced Study (shu-ch'ang kuan) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), to supervise the studies of Hanlin Bachelors (shu-chi-shih). BH: Senior professor.

731 chiao-jên 角人
CHOU: Horn Collector, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (li-kuan) who gathered teeth and bones as well as horns from animals received in payment of hunters' taxes, for use in adorning the royal chariots and banners. CL: officier des comes.

732 chiao-k'uan kuan 校勘官 or chiao-K'un
Proofreader: (1) T'ANG: low-ranking officials from 720 attached to the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Recititude (li-cheng hsiu-shu yüan), subordinate to the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng). (2) SUNG: unranked subofficials attached to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yüan), and the True Records Institute (shih-lu yüan). RR+SP: correcteur vérificateur. (3) CHIN: attached to the School for the Sons of the State (kao-tzu hsüeh), rank 8b. P23, 25, 34.

733 chiao-kuán 教官
Educational Official. (1) A generic term for all officials engaged in instructional functions. (2) Occasionally a regular title, e.g., of school instructors in Princey Adminis-
trations (wung-fu) and in Military Prefectures (ch'ān) in the Sung dynasty. P69. (3) A variant reference to the Minister of Education (ti-kuan ssu-t'u) ascribed to the Chou dynasty of antiquity.

734 chiao-lan pánt 椒蘭班
Lit.: the pepper and orchid echelons (in court audience array?): an occasional unofficial reference to relatives of the ruler by marriage, i.e., Imperial In-laws (wai-ch'i). Also see chiao-fang and law-t'ai.

735 chiao-ših 校理
Subeditor. (1) T'ANG: variable numbers of unranked sub-officials attached to the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (ti-cheng hsü-shu yüan), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yüan), and the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-wert kuan). RR: correcteur réviseur. (2) SUNG: variable numbers in the Historiography Institute (shih-kuăn), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies, the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan), etc.; often concurrent appointments for literati with nominal offices elsewhere in the central government. Chiao-li were generally considered to rank below such personages as hsü-chuan but above chiao-kián, qq.v. P23, 25.

736 chiao-Shè 社屬 or chiao-shè shù 署
SUI-YUAN: Office of the National Altars (shu in Sui and T'ang, chü in Sung, Chin, and Yuan), a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) responsible for preparing and participating in rituals regularly conducted at the major sacrificial altars and temples at the dynastic capital; headed by a Director (ling) • rank 7b in T'ang, 9a in Sung. RR: office des temples des banlieues et du dieu du sol. SP: bureau des temples... P28.

737 chiao-shíh 教師

738 chiao-shíh chien 交市監
T'ANG: Directorate of Tributary Trade' headed by a Director (chien), rank 6b2; supervised the procurement of horses, camels, mules, etc., in exchanges of goods with tributary states; a unit of the Directorate for Imperial Manuf actories (ts'ai-fu chien); in 632 redesignated hu-shih chien.

739 chiao-shíh lâng 校事郞
Examiner. (1) YOAN: 2 members of the educational staff of the Astrological Commission (t'ai-shih yiâört), rank 8a; duties not clear. (2) MING: members of the pre-1367 Director of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chien), antecedent of the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ien-tien chien); number, rank, and functions not clear. P35.

740 chiao-shóu 教授
SUNG-CH'ING: Instructor, a title with many uses, most commonly for the heads of Confucian Schools (ju-hsieh) at the Prefecture (chou, fu) level; always low-ranking or unranked.

741 chiao-shù 校書
Editing Clerk. (1) SUI: 6, rank not clear, members of the Editorial Service (ssu-ching chii) in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih fu). (2) T'ANG: 4 • rank not clear, in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (tsou ch'un-fang); also 4' rank 8a1 or 9a2, in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yüan) from the 790s or 800s. RR: réviseur de textes. (3) SUNG: number and rank not clear; members of the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan). (4) MING: 2 • rank not clear, in the Editorial Service of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (as under #1 above). P25, 26.

742 chiao-shóu lâng 校書郞
Editor. (1) HAN: in Later Han a document-processing duty assignment for men with status as Court Gentlemen (lang) or Gentlemen of the Interior (lang-chung), referred to respectively as chiao-shu lang and chiao-shu lang-chung. HB: gentlemen collating books. (2) N-S DIV: from the Three Kingdoms era on, often appointed in the evolving Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) with special responsibility for compiling the Imperial Diary (ch'i-ch'ü). (3) SUI: from 10 to 40 appointed in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), rank 9a. (4) T'ANG: 8, rank 9a1, appointed to work on the Imperial Diary in the Palace Library; appointments for men of great literary promise, considered the starting points for excellent careers; others with the same rank in the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan) and the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-wen kuan) from 719, when ch'ou-chiao, q.v., were so retitled. RR: secrétaire réviseur de textes. (5) SUNG: 2 then 4' rank 8b, in the Palace Library and the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan); SP: réviseur-collationneur des textes. (6) LIAO: appointed in the household of the Heir Apparent and in the Historical Archive (cha-shuo chü). (7) CHIN: 2 then one assigned from among rank 7b officials of the Hanlin Academy (hanlin yüan). (8) YLFAN: 2' rank 8a' in the Directorate of the Palace Archives (pi-shu chien); also 2, rank not clear, on the staff of the Heir Apparent. P25, 26.

743 chiao-sù shù 郊祀署
YUAN: Suburban Sacrifices Office, one of 3 special sacrificial agencies in the central government (see sfn-chü shu, t'ai-miao shu); headed by 2 Directors (ling). P28.

744 chiao-töü 校對
Proofreader. (1) SUNG: unspecified number of unranked clerical personnel serving in the Imperial Archives (pi-•), more fully designated Proofreader of Imperial Documents (chiao-tai hung-pen shu-chi kuan). SP: correcteur. (2) CH'ING: 8 Manchu and 8 Chinese, unranked, in the Historiography Institute (kao-shih kuan). BH: correcteur.

745 chiao-zú wu 交子務
SUNG: Paper Money Office, opened at the Prefectural (chou) level beginning in the 1020s, apparently to control the production and distribution of paper currency (chiao-izu); staffing not clear, but presumably subordinate to the Prefectural officials; after the transition to S. Sung, supplemented with similar offices called hui-tzu wu, etc. See chiao-ch'ao, fei-ch'i, yin-ch'ao chu. P16.

746 chiao-yin k u 交引庫
SUNG: Paper Money Repository, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu); staffing and exact functions not clear. SP: caisse de billets d'échange (bons de monnaie).

747 chiao-yü 教諭
SUNG-CH'ING: Instructor, one of several terms that commonly occur in the sense of teacher. Especially found as head of the state-sponsored Confucian School (ju-hsieh)
in a District (hsien), also in a Ch'ing dynasty Subprefecture (t'ing); normally unranked, but 8a in Ch'ing. Special uses include the designation of a Yiian dynasty medical specialist authorized in 1285 for every Circuit (t'ao), suggested rendering Medical Inspector; collected and annually reported information about physicians in the jurisdiction for the Instructor (chiao-shou) who headed the Medical School (i-hsiesh) of the Circuit. BH: director district of schools.

51.

748 chiao-yu 枚尉
See hsiao-wei.

749 chiao-yüeh fang 敗館房
SUNG: Training and Monitoring Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan), one of 12 Sections created in the reign of Shen-tsung (1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a nationwide scale. This Section supervised the training and testing of troops, the establishment of military stations, the expediting of communication and transport services, and some personnel administration matters throughout the country and in addition supervised frontier defense in Hu-nan Circuit (lu). Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), rank 8b. Apparently abolished early in S. Sung. See shih-erh-fang (Twelve Sections).

50.

750 chiao-yueh kuăn 枚館
SUNG: Editorial Assistant, unranked, in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yuan) and the True Records Institute (shih-lu yuan) of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). SP: fonctionnaire chargé de correction des textes.

751 chiao-tao shih 橋道使
SUNG: Commissioner for Bridges and Roads, a specialized appointee presumably at the Circuit (lu) or lower levels.

752 ch'iaoOting 橋丁
T'ANG: Bridge Tender, unranked caretaker-guards assigned to bridges by the Directorate of Water Crossings (chu-chin chien), a unit in the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien). RR: gardien de pont.

53.

753 chieh 傑
Acting; a common prefix to a title; especially in Sung times, signified that the appointee's regular official status was lower than the office to which he was temporarily appointed.

754 chieh 階
From Sui on' a term used (1) to designate class, the subdivision of a rank (p'un) in the case of regular official appointments, e.g., 4b = 4th rank (p'm), 2nd class (chieh); or (2) to designate the rank of an official's prestige title (san-kuan). See teng, chieh-shen chieh. P68.

755 chieh'C'Wa 節察
SUNG: a common abbreviation combining the titles Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) and Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch'iao shih).

756 chieh-ch'ên 節鎮
(1) Variant of chen (Defense Command), normally a territorial administration in a frontier zone. (2) MING: unofficial reference to a General Coordinator (hsun-fu) or a Supreme Commander (tsung-tu), provincial and multi-provincial magnates who in areas or periods of military urgency commonly directed military affairs in their jurisdic-

757 chieh-ch'eng chên 節政鎭
SUNG: Defense Command, specifying a territorial jurisdiction along the frontier headed by a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih). SP: région d'une garnison militaire.

758 chieh-chi 階級
Especially from Sui on, a general term for the ranks of civil officials, incorporating both rank (p'un) and class or subdivision (chieh); e.g., 6a = 6th rank, first class, the entirety constituting a chieh-chi. Also see chi, p'in-chi, teng-chi.

759 chieh-fan 付藩
Lit. meaning derived from the chieh of chieh-tu shih (Military Commissioner) and the sense of fan as frontier or boundary: Territorial Administrator. (1) SUNG: unofficial collective reference to both civil and military officials assigned to Circuits (lu) as Military Commissioners (an-fu shih), etc. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

760 chieh-fü 東署
CHIN: Military Commissioner, one of several titles used for the heads of Prefectures (chou), Military Prefectures (chüan), Defense Commands (chieh-chên), and other Prefecture-level general-administration agencies.

761 cAi缺/lsW/i 節缺氏
CHOU: Royal Valet, 8 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for selecting clothing for the ruler, especially on his outings from the palace, to suit the weather and other conditions he might encounter. CL: régulateur de la convenue du costume.

762 chieh-hsiâ 節下
T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Prefect (t'ai-shou, t'z'u-shih) of a Prefecture (chou).

763 chieh-hu 開戶
MING-CH’ING: Transporters, a general term for commoners on state-requisitioned service transporting grains or money.

764 chieh-kuan 階官
Rank Offices. (1) SUNG: refers to the system of paying official salaries on the basis of from 24 to 40 nominal positions such as Grand Masters (ta-fu) and Court Gentlemen (lang), differentiated by laudatory prefixes, regardless of officials' titular offices (pen-kuan) or the functions they actually performed. The system superseded the pre-1080 system of prestige titles (san-kuan) and by 1120 was in turn superseded by a system of salary offices (chi-lu kuan). (2) CHIN-CH'ING: interchangeable with san-kuan (prestige title).

765 chieh-p'an shih 接伴使
SUNG: Escort Commissioner, an ad hoc assignment for officials regularly holding other appointments when they were charged to welcome and accompany foreign dignitaries during visits to China; often assisted by Escort Vice Commissioners (chieh-panja-shih). SP: commissaire chargé de recevoir et d'accompagner les visiteurs étrangers.

766 chieh-shên k•u 節慎庫
MING-CH'ING; Auditing Office, a unit in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) established in 1529; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9b, until 1658, when the staff was made all Manchu under a Director (lang-chung), rank not clear.
767 chiêh-shih 解事
HAN: Elucidator, duty assignment for 2 Expectant Officials (tai-cho) on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih luong); specific functions not clear. HB: elucidator.

768 chiêh-shih 解試
SUNG: Prefectural Examination, the lowest-level test in the formal civil service recruitment system, conducted by the officials of Prefectures (chou) and comparable-level agencies for the purpose of "forwarding" (chiêh) successful candidates to the dynastic capital for further evaluation of their knowledge and promise.

769 chiêh-tâu wî街道司 or chiêh-tau tîng街道司
Office of Capital Streets, in charge of the repair and maintenance of streets and roads in the capital city. (1) SUNG (ssu): established in 1057 with a Commander (chiêh-hui) as head, in 1129 subdivided to the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien). SP: bureau des routes et des rues dans la capitale. (2) CH'ING (tîng): one in each of the Five Wards (wu ch'eng) into which both Peking and Nanking were administratively divided, supervised by Censors of the Five Wards (wu-ch'eng yû-shih). BH: roadway official. P15.

770 chiêh-fûi 解頭
Lit., first forwarded. (1) T'ANG: First Graduate, a quasi-official reference to the first-place passer of various civil service examinations ai ti than that leading to the Present Scholar (chinh-shih) degree. (2) SUNG-CHIN: Prefectural (Provincial) Graduate with Highest Honors, a variant of ch'ih-yüan, q.v.

771 chiêh-tsû 街卒
HAN: Street Patrolman, apparently a guard or watchman employed in a small town or large village.

772 chiêh-tîu 節度
An introductory part of many important titles, especially chiêh-tu shih (Military Commissioner), suggesting one who had special or irregular control of an area. Originally, in the era of N-S Division, seems derived from ancient usage meaning "to measure and regulate, but by T'ang times was clearly a somewhat corrupted abbreviation of the title Area Commander with Special Warrant (shih chiêh-chêh tu-tu), corrupted because the 2 tu characters are different. In Sung and perhaps earlier times may be encountered as a prefix to the term Prefecture (chou, fu, or chên) specifying a Prefecture serving as the headquarters of a Military Commissioner (chiêh-tu shih).

773 chiêh-tîu ch'ang shû-chi 節度掌書記
SUNG: Prefectural Secretary, rank 8b; unspecified numbers served in Prefectures (chou) and perhaps other Prefecture-level agencies. Also used as a prestige title (sang-kuan) for rank 9a officials until c. 1102’ then combined with ju-lin lang, q.v. SP: secrétaire général d'une prefecture.

774 chiêh-tîu kuda-chê liû-houu 節度觀察留後
SUNG: Deputy Military and Surveillance Commissioner, ranked at a salary level of 300,000 coins per month, often the senior official actually on duty in a Circuit (lu); from c. 1117 seems to have been superseded by ad hoc delegates called PACIFICATION Commissioners (ch'êng-hsuan shih), which title seems to have fallen out of use as an active duty assignment in S. Sung. See liû-houu. SP: délégué commandant et surveillant d'une région.

775 chiêh-tîu mò 端度幕 or chiêh-tu tuân 端度幕
End N-S DIV: occasional quasi-official or unofficial reference to the Supply Commission (see under chiêh-tu shih) for an army on campaign.

776 chiêh-tû p'ân-kuanu 簡度判官
SUNG: Administrative Assistant to the Military Commissioner, either an ad hoc duty assignment or a nominal title for an official regularly appointed to another post. See chiêh-tu shih.

777 cMêh tuu sMh 簡禄
(1) N-S DIV: Supply Commissioner-in-chief (chih-tu ta-shih), often as by Military Vice Commissioners-in-chief (chih-tu t'u-shih), but they remained on duty in the capital. During the Five Dynasties era Military Commissioners continued as virtually autonomous satraps in their regions, but Sung gradually eliminated them and achieved a consolidation of authority in the central government. After the earliest Sung years, the title Military Commissioner was used only as an honorific designation for a few distinguished personages or as a title conferred on submissive aboriginal chieftains. In Liao there were Military Commissioners in charge of most Prefectures (chou) and Military Prefectures (chên), under the control of the Southern Administration (nan-mien). In Chin all civil and military affairs of Defense Commands (chen) were controlled by Military Commissioners, who held rank 3b. In Yuan times regional military authority was organized in new ways and divided among such dignitaries as Military Commanders (yuan-shuat) of Circuits (tou), Route Commanders (...) (tsung-kuan), etc. RR-SP: commissaire impérial au commandement d'une région. P50.

778 chiêh-tû Vûi-kuan 简度推官
SUNG: Prefectural Judge, rank not clear, in certain Superior Prefectures (fu) of S. Sung. SP: juge.

779 chiêh-tû 簡推
SUNG: an abbreviated reference to chiêh-tu t'u-i-kwan (Prefectural Judge).

780 chiêh-yûa 姬姥 or 捷仔
Lady of Handsome Fairness. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: in Han and Sung-kuo Wei, the designation of a category of imperial concubines. (2) SUI: the designation given 12 imperial consorts, rank 3a, collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-
781 chieh-yuan 解元
SUNG-CH'ING: lit. · the first forwarded: Prefectural (Provincial) Graduate with Highest Honors’ an unoffi-
cial reference to the highest-ranking passers of Sung's Prefec-
tural Examination (chieh-shih) and the Provincial Exam-
ination (hsiang-shih) in Yuan, Ming, and Ch'ing in the civil service recruitment process. See ching-k'uei. P24.

782 chieh-hsi chieh
YUAN: Chinese rendering of the Mongol word kesig, des-
ignation of the Imperial Bodyguard, comprising about
10,000 elite hereditary soldiers under the direct command
of the Emperor.

783 chieh-hu chieh
CHOU: Water-tester, 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-
shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) respon-
sible for drawing water from streams or wells to determine
appropriate sites for military encampments and mess halls.

784 chieh-ku chieh
T'ANG-CH'ING: Supervisor of Water Clocks, associate members of the astrological group called the Five Offices
(wu kuan). In T'ang 2' rank 8a' established in 702 (704?) in the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chi; ssu-t'ier t'ai); by 758 shifted into association with the Five Offices of the Service. In Sung, one, rank not clear, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ier chien); also unspecified number, rank apparently 8a then 9a, in the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih ch'ai). In Liao, members of the Directorate of Astronomy. Apparently not appointed in Chin. In Yian, one, rank 8b, in the Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yun). In Ming, unspecified number and rank* members of the early Ming Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chien); also 2 then one, rank 8b, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-t'ien chien). In Ch'ing, 4 senior officials, rank 8a in the Water Clock Section (loou-k'o k'o) in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-t'ien chien). RR+SP: chef de service de la clepsydra. BH: keeper of the clepsydra. P35.

785 chien 兼
Ety., one hand grasping 2 arrows: Concurrent, the most
genial term used throughout history connecting 2 titles borne
by one appointee e.g., ping-pu shih-lang chien fu tu yu-
shih (Vice Minister of War and Concurrent Vice Censor-
in-chief). The normal implication is that the appointee was
equally responsible for 2 substantive posts; whether or not
he enjoyed the salaries and other perquisites of both posts
is seldom specified, but in most instances it can probably
be assumed that he did. Only at times in the era of N-S
EYvision was the term used, in addition to its normal usage,
with the meaning "probatory" that was conveyed in most
other periods by the term shou, q.v. Also see ch'ang-chien.

786 chien 監
Inchored in many titles, commonly as the first char-
acter, in the verbal sense to oversee or supervise. As an
independent noun or a noun suffix, occurs with several
meanings: (1) Directorate in many varieties with both high
and low status in the governmental hierarchy, e.g., kuo-tu
chien (Directorate of Education). (2) Supervisor or Direc-
tor of a Directorate, e.g. · tu-shih (chien) chien (Directorate
of Waterways; in such instances · chien is often not dupli-
cated and only context can suggest whether the Directorate
or the Supervisor of the Directorate is intended), or Direc-
tor of some other kinds of agencies. (3) T'ANG: Horse
Pasturage under the supervision of the Court of the Im-
perial Stud (fu-p'u wu). See chien-mu. (4) SUNG: Indus-
trial Prefecture, prefixed with a placename, identifying a
Prefecture-level agency in an area where the preeminent
economic enterprise was a mine, a saltern, or something of
the sort that required the special attention of local officials.

787 chien 諫
Incorporated in many titles, normally as the first char-
acter, in the verbal sense to remonstrate with the ruler. In addition
to the following entries, see ssu-chien, tu-chien, chung-chien,
hsia-chien.

788 chien-cW Alerting-shihu 檢察承受
SUNG: Caretaker, unspecified number and rank, mem-
bers of Offices for the Care of Imperial Mausoleums (chien-
ch'a kung-ling so); under supervisory control of the Court of the
Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu). P29.

789 chien-ch'a kuan 檢察官
May be encountered as a variant of the generic term ch'a-

790 chien· ch'a kung-ling so 檢察官菟所
SUN: Office for the Care of Imperial Mausoleums, one
or more units in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng
ssu) staffed by Caretakers (chien-ch'a ch'eng-shou). P29.

791 chien-cW l-hsing shih 檢察官行使
T'ANG: Acting Investigating Censor, a designation for
supernumerary Investigating Censors (chier-t'ien ch'a yu-shih)
appointed for a short time beginning c. 719, when responsi-
bilities of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) were expanded. RR:
commissionaire impérinal attaché aux censeurs de la cour des
enquêtes au dehors.

792 chien-ch'a shih 檢察使
Investigating Commissioner. (1) May be encountered in
any period as a variant or unofficial reference to an Inves-
tigating Censor (chien-ch'a yu-shih). (2) T'ANG: from 784
on · designation of the Investigating Censor of longest ser-
vice, who was assigned to maintain surveillance over the
Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and of Rites (li-pu). (3) SUNG:
may be encountered in the T'ANG sense or in reference to a
central government official delegated to conduct special
investigations in a Circuit (fu). RR+SP: commissaire impérial
chargé du contrôle et des enquêtes. P18.

793 chien·ch'a sM 監察史
CH'IN-HAN: Supervising Censor, designation of Atten-
dant Censors (shih yu-shih) when dispatched to tour units
of territorial administration, checking on the conduct of of-
ficials and the condition of the people; also known in Ch'in
as chin yu-shih or chin-ch'an yu-shih (ch'n: Command-
dery) and in Han as chin-chih shih (lit., straight-pointing
commissioner); generally comparable to hsuan-an yu-shih,
q.v., of later eras. The character shih (Commissioner) is
sometimes found in place of the character shih (Scribe).

794 cAi ei/i·cAW/ajAr-sAi/t 監察御史
MING: Chief Investigating Censor, 8 · rank 7a · appointed
only in the 1382-1383 transitional period as senior officials
of the Censorate (changing from yu-shih t'ai to t'u ch'ien-yun);
in 1383 supersed by a group of new executive officials

795 chien-cW yu-shih 監察御史
SUI-CH'ING: Investigating Censor, the most concen-
trated, broad-ranging investigative and impeaching of-
ficials, members of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai to 1380, there-
after tu ch'a-yuan, generally empowered to gather complaints from the people, to review the handling of prisoners, to impeach any official for misconduct; from Yuan on also authorized to submit remonstrances or suggestions about the Emperor's conduct or policies. Normally assigned to routine surveillance over and checking of records in central government organs and as individuals dispatched to inspect territorial jurisdictions, e.g., as Regional Inspectors (hsien-li yii-shih), and on regular or irregular bases dispatched to inspect various categories of governmental activities, e.g., as Salt-Control Censors (hsien-yen yii-shih). From T'ang to 1080 organized in a constituent unit of the Censorate called the Investigation Bureau (ch'a-yuan), thereafter during Sung in 6 Investigation Sections (ch'a-yan), otherwise in the Investigation Bureau till 1382, thereafter in Circuits (tso) named after Provinces, varying but stabilizing at 13 in Ming and 15 in mid-Ch'ing. Appointees in Sui numbered 12-16 rank 7b; in T'ang 10-15, 8a2 (8a?); in Sung variable but few, 7b; in Chin 12-7a; in Yuan 32-7a, mostly Mongols; in Ming 110, 7a; in Ch'ing 56-7a with some variations, equally Manchus and Chinese. RR+SP: censeur de la cour des enquêtes au (en) dehors, censeurs d'investigation. BH: provincial censor. P18, 19, 20.

5. chin-ch'eng 監長
HAN: Director of the Directorate; see ch'etng-hau chien, hsien-ch'ang chien, lung-ma chien, t'ao-t'ou chien, t'o-ch'uan chien. HB: chief inspector. P31, 39.

796 chin-ch'ang 監長
A common unofficial reference to a Grand Master of Re- monstrance (chien-i ta-fu).

797 chin-ch'ang 監長
5 DYN (Liang): lit., office for the initiation of prosperity, derived from a palace building called the Initiation of Prosperity Palace (chin-ch'ang kung): State Fiscid Commission, a major agency of the central government, handling census reports and tax collections submitted by the dynasty's 4 proto-provincial Defense Commands (chen). Headed by an Initiation of Prosperity Palace Commissioner (chin-ch'ang hung shih), normally abbreviated to Palace Commissioner (kung-shih) who ordinarily was a Grand Coun-cilor (ts'ai-hsia), specifically a Vice Director of the Chancellery Managing Affairs (men-hsia shih-lang ping-chang shih) who was Commissioner of the Special Reserves Vault (yen-tzu k'u shih) and concurrently Supervisor (p'ien ... shih) of the State Fiscal Commission. Established in 907; in 912 retitled kuo-ch'i ssu (see kuo-chi shih). P49.

799 chin-ch'ê t'ü 駐事
N-S DIV (N. Ch 'i): Supervisor of the Prisoner Cart, 2 members of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); presumably associated with the Prison (yw) maintained by the Court. P22.

800 chin-k'êng kuân 檢正 or chin-chêng SUNG: Examiner, 2 appointed for each of the Five Offices (wu fang) or Six Offices (liu fang) among which the business of the Secretariat (ching-shu sheng) was divided, apparently on special duty assignments from other central government posts, coordinated by a Chief Examiner (tu chien-chêng); initiated c. 1068, perhaps discontinued in 1070 but reappointed in 1129, then reduced to one for each Office in 1132. Precise functions are not clear. SP: exami-nateur-contrôleur, fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et de rectifier. P3.

801 chin-chêng 監正
Supervisor, normally of a Directorate, e.g., the Ming-
an antecedent of the Sui-Ch'ing Investigating Censor (chien-ch'ain-ya-shih), though functions are not entirely clear; originated in 251; in the N. Dynasties, usually 12, rank 9. P18.

808 chien-chin 監置
SUI: Supervisor of Transport, one appointed to the staff of the Hostel for Tributary Envoys (su-fang kuan) to inspect the camels, horses, carts, or boats of each tribute mission and to execute any violations of imperial instructions concerning transport; an ad hoc duty assignment, not a regular post. P11.

809 chien-chin-nà kuan 監支納官
CHIN-YUAN: Supervisor of Transactions at government granaries, rank 8 in Chin, 7a in Yüan. P8.

810 chien-chin-Wu ts'ao 監津渠曹
HAN: Section Supervising Fords and Drainways, a clerical unit found in some Later Han Commanderies (chün). HB: bureau of the inspection of fords and canals.

811 chien-chhu 監州
SUNG: Prefectural Supervisor, designation of central government officials detached to monitor the administration of Prefectures (chou), one per Prefecture, until the 1080s; could submit reports and complaints about local affairs without the knowledge or consent of the Prefect (chih-chou); no prefectural directive was considered authentic without the Supervisor's mark of approval. The formal title, appended as a suffix to the appellation central government title, was Controller-general (t'ung-p'an) of ... Prefecture (chou). P72.

812 chien-chh 監錄
CHIN, CH ING: Director of Coinage, a special duty assignment for an official with a substantive appointment that was normally specified by a suffix. In Chin used with the suffixes lang-chung (Director) máyün-wai lang (vice Director), signifying substantive posts in Bureaus (jim) of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). In Ch'ing used with suffixes such as t'ung-chung (Vice Prefect); each in charge of his Province's Coinage Service (chien-chh). P16.

813 chien-chh 監舉
Throughout history, used as the verb to recommend, signifying the process whereby men were brought into government service on the basis of nominations by existing officials—in contrast, e.g. *chih* to winning official status on the basis of inheritance or on the basis of competence demonstrated in recruitment examinations. May be encountered in cases when superior officials recommended subordinates for promotion.

814 chien-chh-áeh 簡缺
CH'ING: Simple, a descriptive term attached as a prefix to the titles of the heads of Prefectures (fu), Departments (chou), Subprefectures (t'ung), Districts (hsien), and General Surveillance Circuits (fen'hshin t'ao), signifying that the volume, importance, and complexity of administrative business in their jurisdictions justified ranking them below counterparts designated *kái* in descending order of prestige. Most Important (tsui-yao), Important (t'ung-chh-yao), and Ordinary (chung-chh-yao). The practice of differentiating among territorial appointees in this way probably began in late Ming times.

815 chien-chhán 監軍
(1) HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Army Supervisor, one of several designations of officers in command of armies on campaign, e.g., Supervisor of the ... Army (chien ... chhán); less prestigious than Commander-in-chief (tu-tu) but more so than Commander (tu). HB: inspector of the army. (2) 5 DYN: a common abbreviation of chien-chhán shih (Army-supervising Commissioner), a representative of the central government dispatched in attempts to control semiautonomous regional Military Commissioners (chien-tu shih). (3) CHIN: Army Supervisor, one of several designations for eminent Jurchen officers on the staff of the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yuuan). (4) MING: a common abbreviation of chien-chhán ya-shih (Army-inspecting Censor), designation of an Investigating Censor (chien-chhán ya-shih) commissioned on an ad hoc basis to accompany an army on campaign, monitor its activities, and independently report to the throne. P50.

816 chien-chhán 監郡
CHING: unofficial reference to a Departmental Magistrate (t'ung-p'an).

817 chien-chhun-ya-shih 監郡御史
CHIN: Commandery-inspecting Censor, a variant of chien-chhán shih (Supervising Censor).

818 chien-fá 捐發
CHING: lit. *to select and send out or release; a prefix encountered before the titles of officials of the Warden's Offices (ping-ma ssu) of the Five Wards (wu chheng) into which the capital was divided for police and fire-protection purposes, the meaning of which is not wholly clear; e.g., chien-fá fu chih-huai may mean Assistant to the Vice Commander, or possibly something akin to Acting Vice Commander.

819 chien-fá 检法
SUNG, CHIN, YUAN: Legal Researcher, one or more, unranked except rank 8b in Chin, on the staff of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) until 1282; also in Chin's Court of the Imperial Clan (la tsung-cheng fu). P1, 6, 18.

820 chien-fá an 檢案
SUNG: Legill Research Section, a minor unit staffed with law specialists, one in each of the Six Ministries (liu pu), one in the Right Bureau (yu-tsing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: service du contrôle judiciaire (jurisprudence et lois). P52.

821 chien-fá kuan 檢法官
SUNG: Legal Researcher, unranked or low-ranking official found in many offices including the Ministry of Revenue (lu-pu), Ministry of Justice (hseng-pu), Censorate (yu-shih-t'ai), Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), State Finance Commission (san ssu), and that of the Judicial Commission (ts'ao-kung-shih, ts'ao hsing ssu) in a Circuit (la). SP: fonctionnaire chargé du contrôle judiciaire (jurisprudence et lois). Also see chien-fá. P52.

822 chien-fá 監府
SUI: Supervisor of Tribute Goods, one appointed to the staff of the Hostel for Tributary Envoys (su-fang kuan) to receive and care for proferred articles of tribute whenever a tribute mission arrived; an ad hoc duty assignment, not a regular post. P11.

823 chien-fá ts'ao 監福曹
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Superintendency of Buddhist Happiness, a unit subordinate to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) that catered to the needs of foreign Buddhist priests during visits to China; staffing not clear. Before the end of the dynasty, superseded by the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (chao-hsuan ssu). Also see seng-kuan. P17.
chien-hou  824-836

824 chien-hou 監候
SUI-CH'ING: Astronomical Observer, members of Sui's astrological and calendar-calculating agency maintained by the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) with the changing names Astromegical Section (t'ai-shih t'iao), Astromegical Service (t'ai-shih chüan), and Director of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chien), in the early T'ang Astromatic Section (t'ai-shih chüan), Liao's Director of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien), Yuan's Astromatic Commission (t'ai-shih yüan), and the Ming-Ch'ing Director of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien) in early Ming, thereafter ch'ien-tien chien; in Sui from 2 to 10; rank 9b; in T'ang one, 8a2; in Liao number and rank not clear; in Yuan 6, 8b; in early Ming 3, 8a; thereafter one, 9a. See wu-kuan chien-hou. RR: directeur de Vobservatoire des astres. BH: observer. P35.

825 chien-houfu 監候府
SUI: Office of Astronomical Observations, a unit in an agency maintained by the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) that was confusingly called either the Astromegical Section (t'ai-shih t'iao) or the Astromegical Service (t'ai-shih chüan) until 604, when it was redesignated Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chüan); consisted of 2 parts called the Left and Right Offices (fu) staffed with from 4 to 8 Timekeepers (ssu-ch'en shih), rank 9a, to whom were allocated 110 Students of the Water Clock (low-k'ou sheng) under the tutelage of 4 apparently non-official specialists called Erudites of the Water Clock (low-k'ou po-shih). P35.

826 chieh-siang-fang 檢詳房 or chien-hsiang 檢詳所
SUNG: Editorial Office, clerical units in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shami yüan) and the Finance Planning Commission (chih-chih san-ssu t'iao-li ssu), staffed with Editorial Cleiks (chien-hsiang wen-tzu, chien-hsiang kuan), rank 6B. SP: chambre de contrôle, bureau de contrôle.

827 chien-hsiang shih 監香使
SUNG: Commissiönér for Incense Offerings, a duty normally commanded by a Prince (wang) serving as Commander-general (t'ung-t'ung) or tsung-t'ung) created in 1749 particularly to assist in quelling revolts in Mongolia. BH: scouts, the light division.

828 chien-hsiuo 檢校
See chien-chiao.

829 chien-hsiu ku-shih 監修國史 or chien-hsiu

830 chien-kauk po-skik 監課博士
SUNG: Erudite Supervising Instruction, one of the designations used for officials of the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-kuang hsieh) and of the National University (t'ai-hsiaeh). SP: professeur.

831 chien-i t'ai-fu 議議大夫
Grand Master of Remonstrance, one of the category of prestigious officials called Remonstrance Officials (chien-huan) or Speaking Officials (yen-kuan) whose principal function was to attend and advise the emperor, and especially to remonstrate with him about what they considered improper conduct or policy. (1) HAN-SUI: sometimes rendered chien ta-fu or simply chien-t; normally an honorific title awarded a particularly trusted high-ranking official, considered to be loosely attached to the Chancellorly (men-hsia sheng). HB: grandee remonstrant and consultant. (2) T'ANG: those prefixed Left were members of the Chancellery and those prefixed Right were members of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), all rank 5a till 843, then 4b; often simply called chien-i, from 662 to 705 called cheng-chien ta-fu. RR: conseiller censeur de l'empereur. (3) SUNG: prefixed Left and Right, both rank 4b, members of the Chancellery and Secretariat, respectively; were not reassigned to the new Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yuan) when it was created in 1020 but shared in the great prestige accorded both Surveillance Officials (ch'iu-kuang) and Remonstrance Officials, especially in N. Sung. SP: conseiller censeur de l'empereur, conseiller politique. (4) CHIN, MING: members of the Remonstrance Bureau, which was not perpetuated by Yüan and existed in Ming only from 1380 to 1382; rank not clear; in Yuan and again after 1382, in a departure from tradition remonstrance functions were specifically assigned to Censors. P19, 21.

832 chien-kuang san kuang 建康三官
N-S DIV (Liang): Three Wardens of Chien-kuang, police chiefs of Chien-kuang District (hsien), the dynastic capital (modern Nanking); commonly cooperated with the Three Law Enforcement Aides (t'ung-wei san kuang) in conducting police investigations and trials regarding criminal offenses in the capital. P22.

834 chiehWd yai-sMK 監課御史
MING: Produce Levies Censor, duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-ch'u yai-shih) to inspect the activities and audit the accounts of Offices of Produce Levies (ch'o-ku-fen ch'u-mu chü) in the Peking and Nanking vicinities.

835 chien-ku'an 監官
SUNG: Supervisory Official, a designation used for the heads of many minor offices throughout the government subordinate to Ministries (pu), the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u), the Court of State Ceremonial (hun-lu ssu), etc. Sometimes used as a eunuch title. SP: surveillant.

836 chien-ku'an 議官
Remonstrance Officials: from Han on a generic term for officials appointed, on either a regular or an honorary basis, for the special purpose of keeping watch over documents flowing to and from the throne and to remonstrate with the ruler about conduct or policies that they considered improper. In Han times and through the era of N-S Division, most remonstrance titles were honorific, awarded to officials considered especially trustworthy. By T'ang the offices had become regular ones, divided between the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). In Sung, c. 1020, an independent Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yuan) was established; some modern historians interpret this development as an effort to deflect Remonstrance Officials' attention and efforts away from the ruler toward the Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiaeh) to whom they were no longer subordinate. From Yüan on, except for a brief revival of the Remonstrance Bureau in the 1380s,
special Remonstrance Officials were not appointed and remonstrance functions became added responsibilities of Censors (yà-shih), who had previously been limited in general to maintaining watch over the officialdom and impeaching wayward officials, as Surveillance Officials (ch'â-kuan). Remonstrance Officials through history were also commonly referred to as Speaking Officials (yen-kuan). The most common specific remonstrance titles included chien-i ta-fu, pu-ch'i-hieh, and shih-i, q.v. P.18.

837 chien-kuän  觀官案
SUNG: Remonstrance Section in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng), apparently the offices of the Grand Masters of Remonstrance (chien-i ta-fu). SP: service de la réception des dépêches d'interpellation.

838 chien-kuän  觀官案
SUNG: Supervisory Director, 2 'rank not clear, heads of the Storehouse of Spices and Silks (chi-chuang k'u) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). See t'i-ling. SP: surveillant administrateur.

839 chien-kuän  觀官案
SUNG: Office of Remonstrating Censors, for a short time beginning in 1045 an agency of the Censorate (yà-shih t'ai) charged with remonstrance functions and staffed with Remonstrating Censors (yen-shih yu-shih, yen-shih kuan, chien-kuart yà-shih).

840 chien-kâo  監國
Lit., to supervise or oversee the state: throughout history used in the sense of Regent to prefix the title and name of a dignitary (commonly a member of the imperial family) to whom control over the central government was entrusted at periods when the ruler was traveling at a distance from the capital, or when the ruler was too young or otherwise unable to fulfill his normal functions.

841 chien-lin  監臨
MING-CH'ING: Examiner, collective reference to officials presiding over lower-level civil service recruitment examinations.

842 chien-ling  監令
Director, normally of a Directorate, e.g., the early Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien); in such cases the full sense would seem best suggested by the rendering ssu-tien chien chien-ling, but the superfluous chien was commonly omitted. P.35.

843 chien-mên  監門
Gate Guard. (1) CHOU: unranked functionaries or soldiers, numbers unspecified, on duty at each of the capital gates, under the supervision of a Gatekeeper (ssu-men) on the staff of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan). CL: surveillant des portes. (2) SUNG: unranked functionaries attached to the Palace Administration (tien-chang sheng), the establishment of the Heir Apparent, the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), etc.; often occurs with a place-name or agency-name insert, e.g., chien san sheng shu-mi yuan men (Guards at the Gates of the Three Departments and the Bureau of Military Affairs). SP: garde de la surveillance des portes. (3) CHIN: one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right, in charge of the gates of the establishment of the Heir Apparent, i.e., the Eastern Palace (tung-kung). J.26, 38.

844 chien-mên fu  監門府
Lit., garrison or office of gate supervisors: Palace Gate Guard. (1) SUI: one of 2 units constituting the Palace Guards (ch'in-wei), elite troops drawn from the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) stationed in and around the dynastic capital, which in turn were staffed on a rotational basis by Garrison Militia units (see fu-ping) throughout the state; headed by a Commandant (lang-chiang) and a Vice Commandant (chiang). The other Palace Guards unit was the Imperial Bodyguard (ip'ei-shett fà). (2) TANG: one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right; from 636, units in the group of Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei) stationed at the capital; in 662 retitled chien-men wei. RR: garde de la surveillance des portes. P.43, 845 chien-mên kuän  監門案
SUNG: Gate Tender, normally one unranked subofficial assigned to each important agency, e.g., the Six Ministries (liu pu), the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). See chien-men. SP: fonctionnaire chargé de surveillance des portes.

846 chien-mên shuai-fu  監門府
SUI-SUNG: Gate Guard Command, one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (shuai), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. In c. 604 retitled kun-men chia (Guards Gates Guard Command); original Sui name revived in 622; from 662 to 670 variantly designated ch'ung-i wei (Guard Honoring the Inner Apartments). RR+SP: garde de la surveillance des portes. P.26.

847 chien-mên wei  監門衛
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Palace Gate Guard • one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right, units in the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei) stationed at the dynastic capital; created in 662 by retitling of the chien-mên fu; generally responsible for the defense of the imperial palace, especially for monitoring the comings and goings of authorized personnel and commodities. Each headed by a General-in-chief (ta chiang-chun), rank 3a1 in T'ang, 4a in Sung; from 786 to the end of T'ang occasionally under the control of Generalissimos (shang chiang-chun), rank 2a.2. Troops were originally provided on a rotational basis by Garrison Militia units (see fu-ping), but the rotational system declined markedly in the 700s and was terminated in 750. Thereafter through Sung all of the Sixteen Guards became largely decorative, providing posts to which members of the imperial family and perhaps other favorites could be appointed. See huan-wei, chu'en-wei, pei-shen fu. RR+SP: garde de la surveillance des portes. (2) SUI-CHIN: 2 of the Ten Guard Commands (shih shuai-fu, q.v.) assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P.26.

848 chien-mù shih  監牧使 or chien-mu
N-S DIV-SUNG: Horse Pasturage Supervisor, members of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) delegated to monitor the activities of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) in specified regions; in T'ang primarily bore the directional prefixes South, West, etc., coordinated by a Horse Pasturage Supervisor-in-chief (tu chien-mu shih); in Sung apparently more numerous and with smaller jurisdictions, reporting through intermediary Herds Offices (ch'in-mu ssu) to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mu yian). See chien, mu-chiang, mu-chien, mu-yian, yian-mu ssu. RR: commissaire impérial chargé de surveiller les élevages, commissaire impérial aux élevages. SP: commissaire à Véleage des chevaux. P.31.

849 chien-p'an  兼判
SUNG: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (see t'ung-


850 chien-p'ing 史平

N-S DIV: variant of cheng-chien-p'ing (Three Law Enforcement Aides).

851 chien-sao ku'an 監審官


852 chien-shan 監藏

SUI-SUNG: Head Cook, 12 in Sui, 10 in T'ang, 15 in Sung, all non-official specialists serving under Head Cooks (chien-shan) in the Banquets Office (ta-kuang shu), a unit in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-hu suu). RR: sous-directeur des mets. P30.

853 chien-shan shih 監藏史

T'ANG: Second Cook, 15 non-official specialists serving under Head Cooks (chien-shan) in the Banquets Office (ta-kuang shu), a unit in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-hu suu). RR: sous-directeur des mets. P30.

854 chien-shè 兼攝

Concurrent Temporary Appointment, a term used from Sung on if not earlier when an official was assigned, in addition to his normal duty, to assist in (but not take charge of) another agency at a busy time.

855 chien-shên 離紳

CH'ING: one of many variants of shen-shih (the elite), q.v.

856 chien-sheng 監生

(1) SUNG-CH'ING: National University Student • the most common generic designation of students admitted to the National University (fu-tai-hsu). Students by Purchase (li-chien) • Normally subsidized by the state, all such students upon completion of their studies could be appointed directly to offices and were eligible to participate in the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih, hui-shih) of the civil service examination recruitment system. From mid-Ming on, the study body included Tribute Students (kuang-sheng). Students by Purchase (li-chien) • SP: étudiant de l'université. BH: collegian of the imperial academy of learning. 
(2) T'ANG: Student by Purchase (li-chien), q.v. in the National University consisting of men who were admitted without having passed at any level of the civil service examination recruitment system, in recognition of their contributions of grain or money to the state; also called min-sheng (Civilian Student).

857 chien-shih 監事

(1) T'ANG-CH'ING: Office Attendant, rank 8b in Ming, otherwise apparently unranked subofficials, appointees in various units of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu suu), Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-hu suu), Court of the Imperial Granaries (suu-nung suu), Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), etc. RR+SP: surveillant des dépôts.
(2) When the 2 characters envelop an agency name, in the form chien • shih, they indicate that an official not normally in charge of, or even associated with, the agency in question was on a temporary or some other special basis "supervising the affairs of" the named agency; hence concurrently (?) Supervisor of the named agency, or (e.g., censorial) Inspector of it.

858 chien-shih 監試

T'ANG-CH'ING: Examination Overseer, 'duty assignment for a central government or, in Ming and Ch'ing, provincial official to assist as a proctor in a civil service recruitment examination.

859 chien-shih 鯉氏

CHOU: Exterminator ‘one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuang), responsible for keeping (the ruler's palace?) free of troublesome bugs and insects. CL: destructeur.

860 chien-shou 監收

CH'ING: Collection Superintendent, a general reference to Circuit Intendants (t'ao-tai) and other regional and local officials who directed tax collections at various gates' passes, fords, etc. P62.

861 chien-shou hsin-p'ao ku'an 監守信遠官

CH'ING: Commander of the Alarm Guns, one, rank 5a, at each of the gates of the dynastic capital, subordinate to a Commander-in-chief of the Alarm Guns (hsin-p'ao tsung-kuang). BH: assistant controller of alarm-signal guns.

862 chien-shih p'o-shih 監書博士

YUAN: Literary Erudite, designation of litterateurs assigned to the Hall for the Diffusion of Literature (hsien-wert ko), established in 1340; charged to counsel the Emperor on the precepts of the classics and the precedents of history, especially as participants in the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen). P23, 24.

863 chien-sou yü-shih 監搜御史

N-S DIV-T'ANG: Censorial Gate Monitor • a duty assignment for a Censor (yü-shih) to station himself at the entrance to the imperial palace and monitor all officials entering with memorials; the extent of this appointee's power is not clear, but no memorialist could enter the palace without permission of the Censor on duty. The practice did not end until the early 700s. P18.

864 c/t'era-拗監司

(1) N-S DIV (Chin): unofficial reference to a Regional Inspector (ts'ou-shih).
(2) N-S DIV (Liang): Supervisory Office, variant designation of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) or its senior executive official, nominally the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih chung-ch'ing). (3) SONG: Circuit Supervisor, a generic reference to coordinating commissioners of Circuits (lu); see shuai-suu, ts'ao-suu, hsien-suu, ts'ang-suu. SP: intendant fiscal ou judicitaire de province. 
(4) YUAN: apparently a generic reference to the Surveillance Commissions (ts'ei-hsing an-ch'a suu, su-cheng lien-fang suu) of Circuits (t'ao) or to the executive officials of such agencies. (5) MING-CH'ING: Provincial Intendant, a generic reference to those provincial officials known as Circuit Intendants (ts'ou-tai). Cf. fang-mien. P51, 62.

865 chien t'ai-fu 監大夫

HAN: Grand Master of Remonstrance • a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-hu-lu-ji), antecedent of chien-i ta-fu, q.v. HB: grande remonstrant.

866 chien t'ai-ts'ang shih 監太常使

T'ANG: Inspector of the Imperial Granaries, from 731 a special duty assignment for an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'ao yü-shih) or a Palace Censor (tien-chung shih yü-shih) on the staff of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) • see t'ai-ta-lang.
867 chi’en-tāo kūan 檢討官 or chi’en-t’ao
Examining Editor, essentially with the principal function of checking the work of copysts. (1) T’ANG: normally a concurrent duty assignment for officials regularly holding other posts, one assigned to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu), unspecified numbers to the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yüan) and to the Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng). RR: fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et de scruter les textes. (2) SUNG: rank not clear, assignments scattered among the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch’ung-wen yuán) of the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (tsao ch’i-kuang), the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Chajicellery (men-hsia sheng), the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), etc. SP: rédacteur-assistant. (3) CHIN: 2, rank 9b, usually sons and grandchildren of high officials in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. (4) MING-CH’ING: rank 7b, 4 then 6 in Ming, no specified numbers in Ch’ing, staff members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán). BH: correcteur. P43; 23; 25, 27.

868 chi’en-t’un shè-jén 監殿官 or chi’en-t’un
SUNG: State Monopoly Agent, a duty assignment for a Capital or Court Official (chung-ch’uā kuan), normally for a 3-year term, to administer the collection of taxes on state-monopolized commodities such as tea, salt, and wine in a particular jurisdiction at the Prefecture (chou) or lower level. SP: gérant. P62.

869 chi’en-t’en shè-jén 監殿官 or chi’en-t’en
SUI: Palace Secretary, 4 rank not clear, members of the Palace Attendance Service (nei-chi-ch’i chia) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia t’ang). P26.

870 chi’en-tso 餘剔

871 chi’en-t’sāo 監漕
T’ANG: Director of Transport, an unranked subofficial who was one of the less important sta’ members of the Office of Boats and Boathoei (chou-ch’u shu), which was the 632-738 equivalent of the Directorate of Waterways (ts’ao-chu shu); also 10 rank 9b1, from 627 to the 760s or 770s in the Office of Rivers and Canals (ho’sh‘u shu), at the Unit of the Directorate of Waterways. RR: directeur des transports pur eau. P60.

872 chi’en-t’sū 餘作
Work Superintendent. (1) SUI: 12 unranked subofficials in the Court for the Palace Buildings (ch’ang-tso ssu). (2) T’ANG: variable numbers, unranked, in the Unit of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch’ang-tso chien); 4 each, rank 9b2, in the Central Service Office (ch’ang-shang shu) and the Foundry Office (ch’ang-yeh shu), both units in the Directorate of Imperial Manufacturies (shao-fu chien); one, rank 9b, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien); one, rank 9b2, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien); one, rank 9b1, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien); one, rank 9b2, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien); one, rank 9b2, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien); one, rank 9b1, in the Office of Female Services (ti’-t’ing chien). RR: directeur des travaux. (3) SUNG: one; unspecified numbers to the Crossbows Office (ch’ia-nung shu) of the Directorate for Armaments (chi’in-ch’i chien). SP: surveillant. P14, 15, 38.

873 chi’en-tú 監督
MING-CH’ING: Superintendent, normally very low rank or unranked, found in charge of various granaries, storehouses, post stations, stables etc. BH: inspector.

874 chi’en-wù wù 監物務
SUNG: Office of Monopolized Goods, in charge of state-controlled exchanges in each Prefecture (chou); staffing not clear. SP: surveillant d'échange monopolisé dans une préfecture.

875 chi’en-yú 監押
SUNG: Supervisor of Militia, duty assignment of a staff member at the Prefecture (fu, chou) and lower levels, a common concurrent responsibility of a District Magistrate (hsien-ling). SP: fonctionnaire militaire chargé de Ventraînement des troupes, commissaire à la surveillance générale.

876 chi’en-yün 檢院
YUAN: Superintendent of Seals, 2, probably of noble status but rank not clear; assigned as aides to the Directore (ling) of the Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng) or of a Branch Secretariat (hsieh-chuang-shu shu). P4.

877 ch’üü-ch’ü 監獄
Prison: a term used irregularly throughout history. See nei-chien, wai-chiert, non-chiert, pei-chien.

878 chi’en yü-shih 監御史
HAN: Supervising Censor, a term used for staff members of the Censorate (yü-shih fu) when sent out to tour and inspect Commodityers (chi’en); in 106 B.C. superseded by resident Regional Inspectors (ts’u-shih) in 13 Regions (fu, chou). BH: inspecting secretary. P18.

879 chi’en-yüán 檢院
SUNG: abbreviated reference to t’ung-wen chi’en-yüan (Public Petitioners Review Office), q.v.

880 chi’en-yüán 檢院
SUNG: variant of ch’ü-yüan (Investigation Bureau), q.v.

881 chi’en-yüán 諫垣
(1) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Censorate (yü-shih t’ai). (2) MING-CH’ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k’o).

882 chi’en-yüán 諫院
Remonstrance Bureau. (1) SUNG: nominally established c. 1020 (1017?), but without a significant staff until after 1032; thereafter an autonomous agency of the central government charged to scrutinize documents flowing to and from the throne and to criticize proposals and policy decisions considered improper; staffed with Remonstra’tors (tsu-chien), rank 7a, and Exhorters (cheng-yen), 7b. SP: cour des remonstrances, bureau de critique plénière. (2) CHIN: staffed with Grand Masters of Remonstrance (chi’en-t’ien fu), Re-monstrators, Rectifiers of Omissions (pu-ch’i’u), and Reminders (shih-i), ranks not clear. (3) MING: existed from 1380 to 1382 only, with a Grand Master of Remonstrance as head; thereafter remonstrance functions were assigned to members of the Censorate (liu chi-yüan), and also members of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k’o). P19.

883 chi’en-yüeh kuan 檢閱官 or chi’en-yüeh
Editorial Examiner. (1) SUNG: unspecified numbers of low-ranking or unranked editorial clerks in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yuán), the True Records Institute (shih-lu yuán), and the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch’ung-wen yuán). SP: examinateur. (2) CHIN: one, rank 9b, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu) from 1201 to 1204 only; also 5 Jurich and 5 Chinese, 9b, in the Historiography Institute. (3) YUAN: 4; 8a, in the
884 Ch'ien-yun 監運

Supervisor of Transport, a common abbreviated reference to several types of officials responsible for the transport of tax commodities to the dynastic capital or for even broader fiscal affairs, such as T'ang's Transport Commissioners (ch'ien-yun shih), Sung-Chin Fiscal Commissioners (also chuan-yun shih), Yuan-Ming Salt Distribution Commissioners (tu ch'ieh-yun yen shih), etc.

885 Ch'ien 鈔

A prefix found attached to official titles, literally suggesting and perhaps originally denoting a seal-keeper for or co-signant of an official's seal (of the office, with the official's seal), or in ordinary used to designate an Assistant less prestigious than a Vice (fu ...): e.g., the Ming-Ch'ing Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'shing an-ch'a shih ssu) was headed by a Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a shih), rank 5a, and usually included in its executive staff several Surveillance Vice Commissioners (an-ch'a fu-shih), 4a, and Assistant Surveillance Commissioners (an-ch'a ch'ien-shih), 5a.

886 Ch'ien 鈔局

Sung: an abbreviated reference to the Commandant (ch'ien-hsia) on the staff of a Prefecture (chou).

887 Ch'ien-chi 千騎

T'ang: Thousand Cavaliers, an elite group of mounted archers who, in 2 shifts, escorted the Emperor on hunts and other outings; created in 689 by an expansion of the original Hundred Cavaliers (po chi), in 707 (710?) further transformed into the Myriad Cavaliers (wan chi), from which quickly evolved the Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (lung-wu ch'en) of the Northern Command (pe-ya). RR: mille cavaliers.

888 Ch'ien-chien 錢監

Chin: Directorate of Coinage, a generic term for several agencies; see pao-fang ch'ien-chien, pao-yuan ch'ien-chien, li-yang ch'ien-chien, fu-t'ung ch'ien-chien. P16.

889 Ch'ien-chu 錢局

(1) Ming: Coinage Service, an unofficial reference early in the dynasty to Provincial Coinage Services (pao-ch'ieh shih); also see pao-yuan ch'u. (2) CH'ING: Provincial Coinage Service, a generic name for agencies in most Provinces and such closely dependent territories as Sinkiang that produced and circulated copper coins under the direction of the appropriate Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'ieh-hsian pu-cheng shih ssu) and under the relatively loose guidance of 2 Coinage Commissions (ch'ieh-fa t'ang) at the dynastic capital; one subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), one to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). Provincialy-produced coins were separately identifiable, and each Provincial Coinage Service had a Provin-
cific, often archaic name in the pattern pao-(place-name) e.g. pao-Chin shih (Shansi), pao-Ch'eh shih (Chekiang). However, all coins were produced from designs issued by the Ministry of Revenue. Provincial Services were staffed by generally-designated Coinage Officials (chien-chu kuan; see under chien-chu) on duty assignments from (or concurrently with) regular posts in appropriate Prefectures (fu) as Vice Prefects (t'ung-chih) or Assistant Prefects (t'ung-p'an), ranks 5a and 6a, respectively; they were more specifically designated, e.g., as Vice Prefect of Pao-ting (serv

890 Ch'ien-ch'un 前軍

Army of the Front, one of the units into which Chinese military forces were traditionally divided, others at the same hierarchical level being the Army of the Left (tsao-ch'un), Army of the Center (chung-ch'un), Army of the Right (yu-ch'un), and Army of the Rear (hou-ch'un), each normally commanded by a General (ch'ien-chang): e.g., General of the Front (ch'ien-chiang-ch'un) or General of the Army of the Front (ch'ien-ch'un-chiang-ch'un).

891 Ch'ien-fu 錢法堂

Lit., monetary policy hall: Coinage Office. (1) Ming: a quasi-official reference to the special Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) post of Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of Coinage (t'ao li ch'ien-fu shih-lang), established in the 1620s to expedite production of coins for emergency defense needs. See pao-ch'ien ch'u. (2) Ch'ing: established in 1644 after the Ming example under the Ministry of Revenue with a Vice Minister of Revenue, either Chinese or Manchu, serving concurrently as Manager of the Coinage Office (kuan-li ch'ien-fa t'ang), but very quickly expanded into 2 Offices, one headed by a Vice Minister of Revenue and one by a Vice Minister of Works (kung-pu shih-lang), each designated Right Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of the Coinage Office (t'ao-li ch'ien-fa t'ang yu shih-lang). Originally in each case a Chinese official held the post, but in 1679 it was ordered that there should always be one Manchu and one Chinese Supervisory Manager. In 1761 the Ministry of Revenue's Coinage Office created a subordinate unit called the Office of Dies (ch'ien-fu) staffed with one Manchu and one Chinese official delegated from the Ministry's Bureaus (ch'ieh-lu shih). The 2 Coinage Offices had top-level supervisory responsibility for the production and circulation of copper coins throughout the empire, but that responsibility seems to have been filtered in each case through a Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-ch'ien ch'u in the Ministry of Revenue, pao-yuan ch'u in the Ministry of Works; see both entries). Also see ch'ien-ch'un. P16.

892 Ch'ien-feng ying 前鋒營

Ch'ing: Vanguard Brigade, an elite military unit made up of members selected from all Manchu and Mongol Ban-
ners (ch'ü) responsible for guarding the imperial palace in peacetime and for first engaging the enemy on campaign; not considered part of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'ien-chian ying); divided into Left and Right Wings (yi) each led by a Commander-general (t'ung-ling), headed overall by an Imperial Prince also entitled Commander-general (t'ung-ling, tsung-t'ung). BH: vanguard division.

893 Ch'ien-fu 錢府

Han: Tax and Credit Office, in the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9-23) established in official markets of the dynastic capital and 5 other major cities, subordinate to Market Masters (shih-shih); see under wu chuan-ssu shih-shih (Five Market Masters).

894 Ch'ien-fu chang 千夫長 or ch'ien-fu

Yuan-Ming: lit., leader of 1,000 men; Battalions Commanders, variant of chien-hu, q.v. In Ming used principally as a title bestowed on southwestern aboriginal chieftains. P72.
895 ch'én-niu 前行

(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Front Echelon of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), specifically meaning the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and of War (ping-pu) which were more prestigious than the Middle Echelon (ch'ang-hang) comprising the Ministries of Revenue (hsu-pu) and Justice (hsing-pu) and the Rear Echelon (hou-hang) comprising the Ministries of Rites (li-pu) and of Works (kung-pu).

896 ch'íen-háng chêng-lâng 前行正郞

T'ANG: a collective reference to Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of the Front Echelon (ch'ien-hang), i.e., of the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and of War (ping-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), who until c. 712 monopolized duty assignments as Participants in the Drafting of Proclamations (chih-chih-kao) in the Administration Chamber (chêng-shih t'ang) where Grand Councilors (tsai-hsia) presided over general governmental affairs in consultation with the Emperor. RR: secrétaire régulier de premier rang.

897 ch'íen-háng yín 前行引

Forward Scout: possible variant romanization of ch'ien hsing-yin, q.v.

898 ch'én-hsiâ 稱格

SUNG-CHIN: lit., controller of the seal (?): (1) Military Administrator of a Circuit (m), an army on campaign, etc.; not a combat commander, but apparently something like an administrative aide to a commander. Usually a concurrent title for either a civil official or a military officer with a substantive post elsewhere in the governmental establishment. Commonly expanded to the more explicitly military form ping-ma ch'ênhsia (lit., Military Administrator of Infantry and Cavalry); prefixed variants include Chief (tu) and Vice (fu) Military Administrators. SP: directeur militaire. (2) Administrative Aide, a non-military assignment in such agencies as a Branch Directorate of Waterways (wai tu-shhi chien), sometimes with eunuch appointees delegated from the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). P59.

899 ca-tâu-wô 官署教所

SUNG; Office of Musical Instruction, an agency of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). SP: direction de l'enseignement de la musique.

900 ch'ên-hsing-yín 前行引

Forward Scout: designation of a common member of the retinue of an official in travel status, a guide to the route ahead.

901 ch'êiên-kâo 千戶所

Lit., place (establishment) of 1,000 households: Battalion, a basic military unit normally comprising c. 1,000 men and headed by a Battalion Commander (ch'êiên-hu). In China, the Chinese rendering (ch'êiên-hu) of the Jurchen word meng-an, q.v. In Yitang, 10 such units, each with a Commander (tso-fu) duly authorized for the staffs of central government officials on special assignments outside the capital.

902 ch'êiên-jên 僥人

T'ANG: Retainer, categorical reference to non-official clerks and messengers authorized for the staffs of central government officials on special assignments outside the capital.

903 ch'êiên-kân 千人

HAN: Battalion Commander, an irregular military title apparently equivalent to the ch'êiên-hu of later times. HB: millarian.

904 ch'êiên-kuan 錢官

Common abbreviation of chu-ch'êiên kuan (Coins Officials).

905 ca'-tâu-fû 名 fû 錢糧官

SUNG: Bursar, one, probably an unranked subofficial, in the Prefectural School (fu-hsüeh) at K'ai-feng fu, the dynastic capital in N. Sung; presumably managed the issuance of stipends and allowances to staff members and students. SP: percepteur.

906 ch'êiên-liân, yâ-mên 錢糧殿

CH'ING: Office of the Paymaster, an agency of the Imperial Household Administration (nei-wu-fu) responsible for issuing pay and rations to members of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i). BH: pay office.

907 ch'êiên-mâ 前馬

Variant form of hsi-mâ (Frontrider).

908 ch'êiên-niû châng-châm 千牛將軍

(1) T'ANG, SUNG, UAO: General of the Personal Guard (ch'êiên-niû wei), one of the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital; 2nd or 3rd officer in the Guard's command echelon, rank 3 or 4; after mid-T'ang a sinecure for members of the imperial family or other favored dignitaries. (2) CHIN: Personal Guard General, a title of honor granted to favored courtiers, although no Personal Guard unit seems to have been established.

909 ch'êiên-niû pêi-shên 千牛備身

SUI-SUNG: lit., a swordsman (ch'êiên-niû) personal guard, the swordsman idea deriving from Chuang-tzu's anecdote about a butcher so skilled that he slaughtered several thousand oxen over 19 years without dulling the blade of his sword or knife: Swordsman Guard, 8 men authorized for service in the establishment of the Heir Apparent in Sui, after c. 604 retitled ssu-chang tso-yu (Swordsman Attendant). Restored in T'ang as members of various military units principally the 2 Personal Guards (ch'êiên-niû wei) of the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) stationed at the dynastic capital; continuing at least nominally in Sung. RR+SP: garde aux sabres tranchants. P26, 43.

910 ch'êiên-niû wei 千牛衛 or ch'êiên-niûfs 千牛衛

T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: Personal Guard, one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right, military units in the array at the dynastic capital called the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) in T'ang and Sung; in cooperation with units of T'ang's Northern Command (pei-ya), responsible for maintaining security of the imperial palace; in Sung and Xiao had merely nominal existence, officer posts being awarded to members of the imperial family and other favored dignitaries. Created in 660 by reorganization of the Left and Right Guards (tso-fu, yu-fu; cf. tso-wei, yu-wei); briefly in 662 given the
ch'ien-p'an  911-930

variant visar'feng-ch'ien wei. Members of these Guards were commonly called Swordsmen Guards (ch'ien-niu pei-shen). Also see pei-shen fu. RR+SP: garde aux sabres tranchants. P.43.

911  ch'ien-p'an  簿判
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Notary of the Administrative Assistant (ch'ien-shu p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih, q.v.) in a Prefecture (chou). P.32.

912  ch'ien-p'an  毫判
MING: Assistant Director of Astrology in the early Ming Directorate of Astrology (t'ai-shih chien). ranking below both the Director of Astrology (t'ai-shih ling) and the Vice Director of Astrology (t'ung-p'an t'ai-shih chien shih). P.35.

913  ch'ien-po an  錢帛案
SUNG: Coins and Silks Section: one of 8 Sections in the early Sung Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu), normally headed by a central government delegate designated Inspector-general (tu tien-chien) • Superintendent-in-chief (tu fu-tien), or Supervisor-general (tsung-mu), or sometimes a combination of tsung-mu as prefix and tu tien-chien as suffix. P.52.

914  a invasive-zwiwi 錢帛司
LIAO: Tax Office, a collection agency for a territory specified in a prefix normally a Prefecture (chou), headed by a central government delegate designated Inspector-general (tu tien-chien) • Superintendent-in-chief (tu t'ien-chien), or Supervisor-general (tsung-mu), or sometimes a combination of tsung-mu as prefix and t'ien-chien as suffix. P.52.

915  ch'ien-po 錢部

916  ch'ien-sheng  前省
SUNG: Front Section of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), as distinguished from the Rear Section (hou-sheng); division of functions not clear. SP: décrypté du département du palais intérieur.

917  ch'ien-shih  签事 or 签事
A suffix found attached to agency names, or a term sometimes enclosing an agency name in the form ch'ien ... shih, literally suggesting and perhaps originally denoting a sealkeeper for or co-signatory with the head of the named agency; normally designating a 3rd- or occasionally a 2nd-level executive official in the agency, as Assistant .... E.g., the Ming-Ch'ing Provincial Surveillance Commission (fs-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu) was headed by a Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a shih), rank 3a, and usually included in its executive staff several Surveillance Vice Commissioners (an-ch'a Ju-shih), 4a, and Assistant Surveillance Commissioners (an-ch'a Ju-shih), 5a. See under ch'ien.

918  ch'ienShih  签書
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Notary of the Administrative Assistant in some Military Commissions (see ch'ien-shu chieh-tu p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih).

919  ch'ienShi  簿箱
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Notary of the Bureau of Military Affairs (chien-shu shu-mi yüan shih).

920  ch'ien-shih  簿署
N-S DIV (Sung): Coinage Office, established in 430, apparently subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenue (shao-fu); staffing not clear till 454, then staffed with Coins Officials (chu-ch'ien kuan). P.16.

921  ch'ien-shih chieh-tu p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih  簿署節度判官公事
SUNG: Notary of the Administrative Assistant to the Military Commissiioner, one, rank 8b, on the staff of some Military Commissions (chieh-tu shih ssu) in early Sung; in S. Sung on the staff of Lin-an Prefecture (Hangchow) and perhaps other units of territorial administration. SP: signaire des dépêches officielles dans la salle des assistants.

922  ch'ien-shih p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih  簿署判官公事
SUNG: Notary of the Administrative Assistant in a Prefecture (chou) or Military Prefecture (chien), no specified number, rank 8b; presumably responsible for handling pre-fectural correspondence, especially with subordinate units. Also known as the Record Keeper SP: signataire du personnel de la préfecture.

923  ch'ien-shih sheng-shih  簿籍省事
SUNG: Notary of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); a eunuch post also known as ya-pu (Administrative Aide). SP: signataire des affaires du département du palais intérieur.

924  ch'ien-shih shu-mi yüan shih  簿籍祕院事

925  ch'ien-shih yüan-shih  簿籍院事
(1) SUNG: abbreviated reference to chien-shu shu-mi yüan shih (Notary of the Bureau of Military Affairs). (2) YUAN: found in a relatively important role on the executive staffs of various state Academies and Institutes in the form ch'ien (character lacking bamboo radical)-A/f ... (agency name) shih, suggesting Administrative Aide. P.3.

926  ch'ien-tung ku'an 簿籍官 or ch'ien-tung
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the ch'ien-shu p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih (Notary of the Administrative Assistant). P.33.

927  ch'ien-tang 千總
CH'ING: lit" leader of 1,000 men: Company Commander, rank 6a in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (lu-ying); leader of a Company (shao) of 100 men, 5 of which theoretically constituted a Brigade (yeng). BH: lieutenant. P.37.

928  ch'ien-t'ung 欽從
T'ANG: variant of ch'ien-jen (Retainer).

929  ch'ien-tu yu-shu 簿籍御史
MINGM'HING: Assistant Censor-in-chief of the Censorate (tu ch'ien-yu-juan), ranking below Censor-in-chief (tu yu-shih) and Vice Censor-in-chief (shu tu yu-shih); in Ming 2 each prefixed Left or Right, rank 5a till 1384, then 4a; in Ch'ing a post (prefixed Left only) reserved for a Chinese but abolished in 1745. In Ming after 1453 the title was commonly granted as a concurrent appointment (for prestige purposes) to officials assigned as Grand Coordinators (hsüen-fu) of some Provinces. P.18, 49.

930  ch'ien-tu-c'eyen 前引大司
CH'ING: Grand Minister of the Vanguard, 10 hereditary dignitaries who led the Imperial Guardians (shih-wei),
chih chi-hsien yuan 稽核院 or 稽院
(1) YUAN: Assistant Commissioner, normally 1 or more in such agencies as the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuan), the Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yuan), Bureaus of Transmission (tiang-ch'eng yuan), and the House- Hold Service for the Heir Apparent (ch'ung-ch'eng yuan); normally outranked by Commissioners (shih) and Vice Commissioners (fu-shih). P26, 35, 36. (2) MING-CH'ING: may be encountered as an abbreviated reference to ch'ien tu yu-shih (Assistant Censor-in-chief).

ch'ien-yuan 乾元院
TANG: Academy of Heaven, established in 717, then in 718 retitled the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (li-cheng tien hsii-shu yuan), which in 725 was retitled Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yüan). RR: cour céleste. P25.

chih 知 Lit., straight, direct, upright. (1) Commonly used, either as prefix or suffix, in the sense to take up duty in ... to be on duty in ... or to be appointed to; designating persons or groups who shared duties in some rotational scheme or functional distribution. E.g. ... Sai dynasty Bodyguards (pei-shen) of the Heir Apparent included chih-ko (those on duty in the Hall), chih-ch'ın (those on duty in the Bedchamber), etc.; and Sung dynasty Palace Guards (tien-ch'én shih-wei) were divided into 4 Duty Groups (see su shih), including Crossbowmen on Duty (nu-chih), Bowmen on Duty (*u*t-chien chih), etc. Cf. fan (on rotational duty). (2) TANG-SUNG: Auxiliary, originally designating someone, normally an Academician (hsieh), who was assigned to an agency without having nominal status in the agency, e.g., chih-chi-hsien yuan (Auxiliary in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies), chih-shih-kuan (Auxiliary in the Historiography Office). In time many such titles became regularized, with specified rank status. 1*3, 25*26.

chih-chéng 知政 or chih-cheng SUNG: Executive Official; generic reference to all Vice Grand Councilors (fu-hsian) serving in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ang) where the most important central government decisions were made; all held primary appointments in the Secrétariat-Chancellerly (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) or the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan). SP: exécutif de gouvernement, conseiller-adjoint détat. P19.

chih-cheng kùăn 稽政院 or chih-cheng SUNG: Executive Official; generic reference to all Vice Grand Councilors (fu-hsian) serving in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ang) where the most important central government decisions were made; all held primary appointments in the Secrétariat-Chancellerly (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) or the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan). SP: exécutif de gouvernement, conseiller-adjoint détat. P19.

chih-cheng-shih 知政事 T'ANG: Manager of Affairs, a supplementary title granted to eminent officials who served as Grand Councilors (tsai-hsien), regularly participating in deliberations about major governmental policies in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ang). Also see ts'üan-chih cheng-shih. P3.

chih-cM 錯 T'ANG: Halberdier, rank 9a, in each Military Guard (wei) unit; considered one of the Officers of the Four Categories (su-se kuan, q.v.). RR: officier des grandes lancées. P26.

chih chi-hsien yuan 稽核院 or 稽院
SUNG: Auxiliary in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies, the designation of someone assigned to the Academy without having nominal status as a member. See under chih. SP: lettré auxiliaire de la cour où on assemble les sages. P25.
943 **chih-chi kuan** 支計官
T'ANG-SUNG: Account Keeper, unranked subofficials found on the staffs of various units of territorial administration and military units. RR: fonctionnaire chargé de la comptabilité. SP: chargé de compte.

944 **chih-chiau** 直講
Lecturer. (1) T'ANG: 4 each in the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsüeh) and the School of the Four Gates (ssu-men hsüeh), both supervised by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); rank not clear, but had less prestige than Erudites (po-shih) and Instructors (chu'chiao). RR: répétiteur. (2) SUNG: 8, rank 7b on the staff of the Directorate of Education till c. 1068, then replaced with Erudites in the National University (t'ai-hsüeh). Also one, 7b in the School for the Heir Apparent (tzu-shan tang) in the Eastern Palace (tung-kung). In 1117, one authorized in each Princely Establishment (ch'in-wang fu), rank not clear, replacing prior Lecturers-in-waiting (chih-chiang) and Readers-in-waiting (shih-tu), SP: répétiteur, lecteur chargé de l'explication.

945 **chih-chiang** 置常法 or chih-chiang
SUNG: lit., to establish generals, the law to establish generals: refers to the establishment in 1074 of Area Generals (ch'ien-t'ien); See under chiang (6) and under kung-sha.

946 **chih-chien-shih** 知監事 or chih-chien
SUNG: Prefect of an Industrial Prefecture (chien), a duty assignment for someone with nominal status and rank in the central government. SP: préfet de préfecture industrielle.

947 **chih-ch'ien** 職錢
SUNG: Duty Pay, a supplement to the basic salary of each official on active duty in the capital, a counterpart of supplementary income received by officials on duty outside the capital from Office Land (chien-t'ien); ranged from 60,000 down to 16,000 coins per month, or equivalents; amount determined by the importance of the duty post, whether or not the appointment was probationary, and whether the appointee's basic rank (kuan, chi-lu kuan) was higher or lower than the rank of the duty post.

948 **chih-ch'ien-nüü tao pei-shêh** 培千刀備身
SUI-T'ANG: Saber-armed Guard, members of various military units, principally the Palace Guard (chien-t'ai shih-weh) of the Hui Heir Apparent in Sui and the regional Guards (ch'ien-nüü wei) at the imperial palace in T'ang. See ch'ien-niu, pei-shen. P.26, 43.

949 **chih-chih** 制置
SUNG: lit. to regulate and arrange: Supervisor of an introductory part of many designations of commissions or duty assignments for someone with nominal status and rank in the central government. SP: chargé de la rédaction des édits impériaux et des proclamations.

950 **chih-chih** 培仕
Lit: manager qf ranks: from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) or to its subordinate Bureau of Honors (ssu-feng ssu, yen-feng ching-li ssu). P.5.

951 **chih-chih** 直指
Straight-pointer: from Han on, an unofficial reference to Censors in general (yi-shih), and especially Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih), apparently suggesting that they were expected in court audiences to point out and denounce any violator of ceremonial regulations. See ta chih-chih.

952 **chih-chih ch'ua-shih** 制置茶事
SUNG: Supervisor of the Tea Monopoly in a region, an assignment often undertaken concurrently (chien) by the Supply Commissioner (fa-yin shih) of a Circuit (la). SP: régulateur du thé.

953 **cWA-cWA ajawsa** 制置發運使
SUNG: apparently an alternate rendering of fa-yin shih (Supply Commissioner). SP: intendant des expéditions.

955 **chih-chih'kao** 知詔
Lit. to be responsible for drafting imperial pronouncements. (1) T'ANG: Participant in the Drafting of Proclamations, supplementary designation for officials, most commonly Academicians (hsüeh-shih), who in addition to their regular duties were called on to assist in the drafting of imperial pronouncements; thus in some measure unofficial Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang). (2) SUNG-CHIN: Drafter, supplementary designation for selected officials of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yüan) or the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) assigned to drafting duties as in T'ang, but not as prestigious as in T'ang. May be encountered in later periods as an unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy. RR+SP: chargé de la rédaction des édits impériaux et des proclamations.

956 **chih-chih sän-sä tiao-li ssu** 制置三司條例司
SIWG: Finance Planning Commission, established in 1069 by the famous reform minister Wang An-shih, nominally as a unit of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), to reorganize the State Finance Commission (san ssu); promptly absorbed its functions and overshadowed even the Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang) as the most powerful unit of the central government; abolished after Wang's fall from power in 1076. SP: bureau chargé d'établir des règlements des finances, commission des réformes financières.

957 **chih-chih shih** 制置使 or chih-chih tâ-shih
制置使
Military Commissioner or Military Commissioner-in-chief, ordinarily prefixed with the name of a geographic jurisdiction called a Circuit (tiao, la). (1) T'ANG: one of the titles granted to or assumed by Prefects (ts'u-shih) or regional warlords in the disruption following the rebellion of An Lu-shan in 756; equivalent to chieh-lu shih, q.v. (2) SUNG: one of several titles used for Military Commissioners (see au-lu shih) in Circuits (la), e.g. Chiang-hsi (Kiangsi) chih-chih shih; ta-shih was a more prestigious variant. SP: commissaire militaire, grand commissaire militaire, commissaire chargé de diriger les affaires militaires. P.50.

958 **chih-chihfuang** 制勑房
MING: Proclamations Office, a drafting agency attached to the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); established c. 1430 + staffed with Drafters (chung-shu she-jen). P.4.
960 chih-chîn yânn 制勘院
SUNG: Proclamations Office, a drafting agency of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) subdivided into clerical units collectively known as the Five Offices (wafang), staffed with Secretariat Clerks (t'ang-hou kuan), Scribes (chu-shu), and Office Managers (lu-shih) under the coordinating leadership of an executive official of the Secretariat or combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia) with a duty assignment as Superintendent of the Five Offices (t'si-tien wu fang). The Offices were individually designated Clerks Office (k'ung-mu fang); see under k'ung-mu kuan), Personnel Office (li-fang), Revenue Office (hu-fang), Justice Office (hsing-fang), and Rites Office (U-fang). SP: cour de la réduction des édits et décrets impériaux. P3.

961 chih-chih 徴錦
YUAN: Embroiderer, number not clear, probably non-official specialists; members of the Adornment Service (wen-ch'i ch'u). P28.

962 chih-chin 聘金
CHOU: Overseer of Treasures, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) responsible for administering laws relating to precious materials and for handling fines levied in gold or other-precious objects. CL: chargé de Vor.

963 chin-shih chih-chiao 知進士助敎
T'ANG: Instructor for the Preparation of Presented Scholars, numbers and ranks not clear, members of the Institute for the Extension of Literary Arts (kuo-tzu chien) within or without the service; distinguished from regular, irregularly, in search of extraordinarily talented men from within or without the service; distinguished from regular, scheduled Examination Recruitment (K'u-chhu). Also see chih-ko.

964 chih-chih-chung-wu 執金吾
HAN: Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia, a dignitary commanding one of the 2 large armies that were stationed at the dynastic capital who was responsible for policing the capital; prior to 104 B.C. called chung-wei, q.v. Also see chin-wu. HB: bearer of the gilded mace.

965 chih-chou 知州
Lit., chief administrator of a unit of territorial administration called chou. (1) SUNG-YUAN: Prefect of an ordinary Prefecture (chou), in Sung a duty assignment for someone whose rank derived from an unrelated nominal appointment, not Yuan rank 5b, sharing responsibilities with an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch'ih). (2) MING: Subprefectural Magistrate, 5b. (3) CHING: Department Magistrate, 5b.

966 chih-chou-ch'un-shih 知州軍事
SUNG: collective reference to Prefects of all categories, specifically of ordinary Prefectures (chou) and of Military Prefectures (chân). P53.

967 chih-chung 治中
(1) From Han on, eruditely used as a title for 2nd- or 3rd-level executive officials, i.e., Vice ... or Assistant..., in territorial units such as Commanderies (chân) or Regions (chou) and most commonly in the territorial administrations where dynastic capitals were located, under Governors or Metropolitan Governors (yên). (2) MING-CHING: Vice Prefect, rank 5a, at Peking (Shun-tien fu) and Nan-king (Ying-tien fu), and in Ch'ing also at Feng-tien fu in Manchuria. Also had some military uses; see tsan-chih and suu-ma. BH: sub-prefect. P32, 49, 50 · 52 · 53.

968 chih-chang 使・使治中曹
HAN: lit. section for governance of the center (?), a Later Han variant of kung-ts'ao (Labor Section) in some units of territorial administration. HB: bureau of headquarters.

969 chih-chu 制舉
T'ANG-CHING: Special Recruitment, a designation for civil service recruitment examinations given “by decree” irregularly, in search of extraordinarily talented men from within or without the service; distinguished from regular, scheduled Examination Recruitment (K'u-chhu). Also see chih-ko.

970 chih-ch'en 制軍
CHITING: variant reference to a multi-Province Governor-general (tsung-tu).

971 chih-ch'ên shih 知軍使 or chih-ch'ên
SUNG: Prefect of a Military Prefecture (chên), a special duty assignment for a relatively high-ranking official nominally holding a regular post elsewhere in the governmental hierarchy.

972 chih-ér 枝兒
YUAN: Chinese transcription of a Mongol word meaning Tribe; one of 5 categories of fiefs granted to nobles.

973 chih-fâ 執法
HAN—N-S DIV: lit., to uphold or wield the law; the official variant designation of Censors (yâ-shih) in the reign of Wang Mang and again in San-kuo Wei. May be encountered in later periods in unofficial reference to Censors. See chung chih-fa. P18.

974 chih-fâ 知法
CHIN: Law Clerk, one to 3, normally rank 8b, in each Prefecture (chou), in some Districts (hsien), and in various other specialized agencies such as Fiscal Commissions (chuan-yûn shih ssu) and Salt Commissions (yen-shih ssu) of Routes (lu).

975 chih-fâ lâng 執法郎
T'ANG-SUNG: Legal Counselor, apparently an ad hoc assignment for an official to assist in the nomination and appointment of officials under the supervision of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

976 chih-fan-fu 知藩府
SUNG: Prefect of a frontier Prefecture (fan-fu) in strategic areas such as those in which dynastic capitals were located, at Ch'eng-tu, at Yen-an, at Lin-an, etc.; a special duty assignment for a high-ranking official holding a nominal post elsewhere in the governmental hierarchy. SP: grandprêté.

977 chih-fang 執方
N-S DIV-SUI: unofficial collective reference to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei) and his 2 principal subordinates. See t'ing-wei san kuan.

978 chih-fang 職方
N-S DIV (Chou)-SUNG: Bureau of Operations, a top-chelon agency in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) in N.
chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu  979-996

Chou, ping-pu at other times); in N. Chou also the title of the Director of the Bureau, ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a). At other times the Director was entitled lang (in Sui) or lang-chung, rank not clear in Sui, 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung. Responsible for maintenance of military maps, the mapping of frontier fortifications and signal systems, etc. Functions performed by a differently organized Ministry of War (ping-pu) in Liao, Ch'in— and Yian, then in Ming and Ch'ing by a chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu. SP: bureau de l'organisation militaire des régions. P12. bureau de l'organisation 1 militaire régionale.

979 chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu  職方清吏司
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Operations, one of 4 top-echelon Bureaus in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), with functions comparable to those of the earlier chih-fang, headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in Ming, by 4 Manchu and 2 Chinese Directors, rank variable, in Ch'ing. BH: department of discipline. P12.

980 chih-fang shih  職方氏
CHOU: Overseer of Feudatories, 4 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), 8 as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), and 16 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for maintaining maps of feudal regions and receiving tribute goods from them. CL: agents de direction des régions.

981 chih-fang ssu  職方司
MING-CH'ING: common abbreviation of chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu (Bureau of Operations); one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of War (ping-pu). P12, 16.

982 chih-fu  制府
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Governor-general (tsung-shu).

983 chih-fu 知府
SUNG-CH'ING: Prefect of a Superior Prefecture (fu) from Sung through Yuan, of any Prefecture (also fu) in Ming and Ch'ing; a special duty assignment for a high-ranking official with a nominal post elsewhere in the governmental hierarchy in Sung; a regular post thereafter, rank 4a in Yian, variable from 3b to 4b in early Ming, then 4a till 1753, then 4b. P32, 49, 53, 72.

984 chih-hou  禪候
SUNG: Usner, with or without suffixes specifying places or ranks: a title for eunuch attendants in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) serving at court audiences. With some suffixes, a rank title for eunuchs; see nei-shih chieh. SP: huissier, intendant du palais intérieur. P33, 36.

985 chih-nou huang-men  禪候黃門
SUNG: Palace Gateeman-usher, 9th highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) granted to eunuchs from 1112; see huang-men, nei-shih chieh. P68.

986 chih-hou kao-pan  禪候高品
SUNG: Palace Eunuch Usher of High Rank, variant of chih-hou tien-chi (Palace Duty Officer-usher). P68.

987 chih-hou k i  禪侯
SUNC: Storehouse of Gifts, an agency of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) that stored precious silks, fancy clothing, etc. Whether the goods it stored were those received by the Emperor on such occasions as his birthday or from tribute missions, or were those which the Emperor handed out, or were both, is not clear. SP: magasin de gratifications.

988 chih-hou nei-p'tn  禪侯內品
SUNG: Palace Eunuch Usher, 11th highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) awarded to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. P68.

989 chih-hou nei-t'ing  禪侯內廷
Palace Attendant, in Sung, Ch'ing, and perhaps other times, a generic reference to various kinds of eunuchs, palace women, and also civil service officials as well as other outsiders, e.g., Palace Painters (hua-shih), in Sung subordinate to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). In Ch'ing, the status was considered somewhat less prestigious than sung-feng nei-t'ing (also Palace Attendant).

990 chih-hou shih-chin  禪侯侍禁
SUNG: Palace Attendant (ch'ien), 7th highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) awarded to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. P68.

991 chih-hsien 制憲
CH'ING: lit., regulator of the fundamental law: an unofficial reference to a multi-Provence Governor-general (tsung-tu), reflecting his nominal status as an executive official of the Censorate (ts'ung-chia-yuan), which was commonly considered guardian of the fundamental laws.

992 chih-hsien 知縣
SUN-G-CH'ING: District Magistrate originating as a commission or duty assignment (chou-ch'en) for a central government official to "take charge of the affairs of a District" (chih hsien shih) but before the end of Sung becoming the standard designation of the senior local official. Rank variable in Sung, fluctuating from 6b to 7b in early Ming, then 7a through Ch'ing with some variations up to 6a in especially prestigious Districts. A common variant rendering is County Magistrate. P54.

993 chih-hsün-shih 知選事
T'ANG—MING: Administrator of Personnel Selections, a designation attached to the titles of those officials who, in addition to their regular duties, made final decisions concerning evaluations and appointments of civil service personnel under the aegis of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

995 chih-hsüeh 直學
(1) SUNG: Registrar, 2 in each College (she) under the Directorate of Education (luxu-chien), responsible for maintaining student records. SP: surveillant. (2) YUAN: Bursar, handles of money and grain supplies in all government schools established by Routes (fu) and Prefectures (fu, chou), and in state-subsidized Private Academies (shu-yüan). P34, 51.

996 chih-hsüeh-shih 直學士
T'ANG—MING: Auxiliary Academician, usually designating an official with a nominal status elsewhere in the governmental hierarchy who was assigned to editorial duty in the T'ang Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chih-hsien tien shu-yüan) or Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-wen kuan), the Sung Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-yüan), Academy of Scholarly Worthies, Institute for the Glorification of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan), and various Halls (ko) of the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuans), the Liao Institute for the Glorification of Literature and Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan), and thereafter in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) until the early Ming post was discontinued in 1381. In T'ang the post was normally held by officials of rank 6 or below; in Sung it usually carried rank 3b; thereafter rank not clear.
997 chih hstieh-shih yuăn 直隸士院
SUNG: abbreviated rendering of chih han-lun hsieh-shih yuän (Auxiliary Hanlin Academician), designating an official with nominal status elsewhere in the governmental hierarchy when assigned to the Institute of Academicians (hsieh-shih yuăn) without being given outright the title Academician (hsieh-shih); also sometimes rendered chih-yiian hsieh-shih. SP: lettré auxiliaire. P23.

998 chihMi 指揮
SUNG, MING: Commander, a common designation for the leaders of Armies (chihin) or various specialized kinds of troop units such as those guarding imperial mausoleums (ling), sometimes in charge of less clearly military agencies, e.g. the Sung Office of Capital Streets (chih-tao ssu). May be encountered as an abbreviated reference to chih-hui shih or even tu chih-hui shih, qv. SP: direction militaire. P29, 31.

999 cmh-küi ch'iên-shih 指揮舍事
MING-CH'ING: Assistant Commander, normally ranking below the Commander (chih-hui shih) and Vice Commander (chih-hui tung-chih) in certain types of military units. In Ming 4 rank 4a; in each Guard (wei), the basic unit of military organization. In Ch'ing variable numbers, normally rank 4a; almost all were substantive chiefs of southwestern aboriginal tribes, technically subordinate to other chiefs called Pacification Commissioners (hsiao-wê shih, an-fu shih, hsian-fu shih, etc.). P29, 72.

1000 cWA-Awl'ai 指揮使
T'ANG-CH'ING: Commander of a military organization, with various gradations indicated by such prefixes as tu and tu (both Commander-in-chief), fu (Vice Commander), etc. In T'ang and Sung, leader of one type of Army (chihin) likely a smaller command than that, e.g., of a General (chiang-chün). In Sung and Ch'ing, a title awarded to some friendly southwestern aboriginal tribal chiefs. From Yuan through Ch'ing, one or more senior officers in Wardens' Offices (ping-ma ssu) in capital cities. In Ming one, rank 3a; in charge of each Guard (wei), the basic unit of military organization. RR: commissaire impérial chargé de command. SP: commissaire-commandant d'une armée, commissaire-adjoint chargé de commander l'armée, commissaire d'une direction militaire, commandant. P29, 497. 72.

1001 chih-hüi shih ssu 指揮使司 or chih-hui ssu
T'ANG-CH'ING: Military Command, an agency headed by a Commander (chih-hui shih). P72.

1002 chih-hüi tung-chih 指揮同知
MING-CH'ING: Vice Commander, normally ranking below the Commander (chih-hui shih) and above the Assistant Commander (chih-hui ch'en-shih) in certain types of military units. In Ming 2 rank 3b, in each Guard (wei), the basic unit of military organization. In Ch'ing variable numbers, normally rank 3b; almost all were chiefs of submissive aboriginal tribes in the Southwest, technically subordinate to other chiefs called Commanders (chih-hui shih). P29, 72.

1003 chih-i ch'êng治儀正正 or治儀正
CH'ING: Assistant Director, one, rank 5a, in most Offices (iim) subordinate to the various Subsections (i-o) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei). BH: assistant section chief. P42.
1013 chih-küan 知覧
CH'ING: Vice Superintendent of the Imperial Music Office (shen-yiêh kuan) - 2nd executive official under a Superintendent (ti-tien); title changed to chih-so in 1743 when the Office was retitled shen-yiêh so; in 1755 changed again to cheng-shen-yiêh (Vice Director) when the Office was retitled shen-yiêh shu and the Superintendent was redesignated Director (cheng, shu-cheng). This term illustrates that the term chih ("to know") which normally designated the official principally in charge of an agency, did not always do so. P10.

1014 chih-küan 治官
CHOU: Administrator, variant designation of the Minister of State (ching-tai), head of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan).

1015 chih-küan 職官
Functional Office or Functioning Official, a generic term for offices or office-holders with assigned functions, as distinguished from honorary and other kinds of purely nominal or otherwise irregular assignments and their recipients.

1016 chih-küan 直隸 or 組 or 官
Auxiliary. (1) T'ANG: from c. 750 designated new (probationary?) members of the Histioriography Office (shih-kuan) from 811 applied to such members who did not participate in court audiences, then discontinued in 854. RR: auxiliaire du collège des annalistes. (2) SUNG: members of the Histioriography Office and of the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (cho-wen kuan) until 1082, when all were absorbed with new titles into the new Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). SP: fonctionnaire auxiliaire d'institut. P25, 38.

1017 chih-kuei 執珪
HAN: lit. "holder of a jade tablet symbolic of office": Baton Holder, a minor title of nobility granted irreguarly. May be encountered in any later period as a statement elegantly indicating that someone took charge of an office. P65.

1018 chih-kuei shih 知僑事 or 知·使
T'ANG-LIAO: Petition Box Commissioner, from 686 a special selection for selected Grand Masters of Remonstrance (chien-tai fu), Rectifiers of Omissions (pu-chiêh) and Reminders (shih-fu), then in 781 made regular appointments in their own right, with title changed from "one who is in charge of petition-box affairs" (first form) to "commissioner in charge of the petition box" (2nd form). Tended 4 repositories for public petitions seeking redress of injustices etc. In Liao, head of the Petition Box Office (kai-i-yan). Also see li-kuei shih. RR: chargé du service des urnes. P21.

1019 chih-kung âi 支供案
SUNG: Bursary Section, 1 of 5 Sections (an) in the Tax Bureau (fu-chiêh ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080, when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the early Sung State Finance Commission (sun ssu); staffed with unranked subofficials; apparently managed the issuance and distribution of tax receipts collected and stored by the Bureau. SP: service des versements et des fournitures. P6.

1020 chih kung-châ 知貢舉
Examination Administrator. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: one or more designated, on special assignment detached from their normal posts, to conduct the highest-level examinations of candidates for the civil service, specially delegated on each occasion; a prestigious assignment in T'ang usually made only when the post of Vice Minister of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang), who commonly conducted such examinations, was vacant. SP: administrateur ou chargé d’examen de doctorat. (2) CH'ING: a duty assignment for a regular official to participate on an ad hoc basis in supervising civil service recruitment examinations at any level.

1021 chih-kuó 之國
Lit. 'to go to one's fief: from Han on, refers to the custom or dynastic law that required sons of Emperors other than the Heir Apparent, when they came of age, to "depart the palace" (ch'û-ko) and the capital city to take up residence in regional cities or towns in which, in name far more often than in reality, they reigned with designations such as Prince of Ch'u and Prince of Chin' imitating the nomenclature that prevailed in the Chou dynasty age of feudal Lords (chu-hou). The purpose was to reduce the possibility of a junior prince challenging the Heir Apparent for the throne when the reigning father died. See wang, ch'in-wang, wang-fu. P69.

1022 chih kuô-yâng shih 稽國用使
SUNG: lit. ·commissioner for the regulation of the state budget: State Finance Commissioner, in charge of the State Finance Office (kao-yâng ssu); normally after 1169 a concurrent appointment for a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang); also called kao-yang shih. SP: commissaire aux finances d'état (budget).

1023 chih-ă 治畝
HAN: abbreviated reference to Court Gentleman for Regulating the Calendar (chih-li lang) or Gentleman of the Interior for Regulating the Calendar (chih-li lang-chung). HB: calendarist. P35.

1024 chih-ă 直隸
YUAK-CH'ING: (1) Directly Attached or Independent, a prefix used in the hierarchy of territorial administration units signifying · e.g., that a District (hsien) was directly under the administrative supervision of a Prefecture (fu) rather than under an intermediary Subprefecture (chou), or that a Prefecture was directly under the central government rather than under intermediary provincial-level agencies. (2) Metropolitan Area, designation of the area supervised directly by the central government without reliance on provincial-level agencies; equivalent to ching-shih. From predynastic Ming times till 1421, a period when the dynastic capital was at modern Nanking, chih-li designated the area, roughly, of modern Jiangsu and Anhwei Provinces. In 1402 what had been called Pei-p'ing Province (pei-p'ing sheng) was transformed into a Northern Metropolitan Area (pei chih-li; most properly, Peiching, i.e., Peking) around a newly established auxiliary capital at modern Peking; it corresponded roughly to modern Hopei Province. In 1421 Peking was made the dynastic capital and Nanking was made auxiliary capital; in consequence, what had been the Northern Metropolitan Area now became simply the Metropolitan Area (chih-li), and what had been the Metropolitan Area was redesignated the Southern Metropolitan Area (nan chih-li), and the terms Chih-li and Nan Chih-li gradually came to be used as proper names. In late Ming times the name Chiang-nan, "south of the (Yangtze) river," became a popular alternate reference to Nan Chih-li, and Ch'ing used the name Chiang-nan in preference to Nan Chih-li until 1664, when the area was divided into modern Anhwei and Jiangsu Provinces. Chih-li remained the name of modern Hopei throughout the Ch'ing era. P53.
times abbreviated to chih-li; apparently had functions no different from those of the Gentleman of the Interior for Regulating the Calendar (chih-li lang-chung). P35.

1026 cùa-Zitòw 治禮部
(1) HAN-N-S DIV (N. Wei): Court Gentleman for Regulating Rituals, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang) except in Later Han, when subordinate to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-la); as many as 47 appointees in Later Han, rank 200 bushels or below; in N. Wei numbers not clear, rank declined from 6b to 9b. HB: gentleman for ceremony. (2) T'ANG—Vice Director for Rituals in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); reduced from 16 to 6 in Sui; in 649 changed to feng-li lang, q.v., to avoid imperial taboo. RR: secrétaire directeur des rites. P27, 33.

1027 cìk-ū lúng-chún 乡治郡中
HAN: Gentleman of the Interior for Regulating the Calendar, a subordinate of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling); squashed had functions no different from those of the Court Gentleman for Regulating the Calendar (chih-li lang). P35.

1028 cìh-U ǔ 治禮部
N-S DIV (Chin, Ch'i): Ritual Attendant: in Chin 24 subordinate to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang); in Ch'i 8 on the staff of the National University (kao-hsüeh). P27, 34.

1029 cW/i fl-pò fšt sótt-šift 知吏部選事
T'ANG: Administrator of Ministry of Personnel iSelections, additional duty for an official, whether or not based in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), to supervise the Ministry's procedures in evaluating and appointing civil service personnel. See chih-hsüan shih.

1030 cìh U'pa káng'Chá 知禮部選事
T'ANG: Administrator of Ministry of Rites Examinations, additional duty for an official! whether or not based in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), to supervise the Ministry's procedures in conducting civil service recruitment examinations; normally appointed when the post of Vice Minister of Rites (li-pu shih-lang) was vacant. See chih kung-chá.

1031 cìhšing 至靈
CH'ING: Sacrificial Priest, prefixed Left if in the Taoist priesthood and Right if in the Buddhist priesthood, both rank 8a; principally called on for "miracle-working" ceremonies at state temples in times of floods, drought, or other natural disasters. BH: thaumaturgist.

1032 cìh-lú 直屬
SUNG: lit., the chamber (lu) where one takes up duty (chih): Imperial Study in the Imperial Archives (pi-kuan), designated c. 1000 as the place where the Emperor met regularly with Academicians (hsüeh-shih) for lessons in the classical literature meetings eventually called Classics Colloquia (ch'ing-yen); in 1023 such meetings were transferred to the Hall for the Veneration of Governance (ch'ung-cheng tien). P24.

1033 cìh'lú 知錄
SUNG: Judicial Intendant, a duty assignment (ch'ai-ch'ien) for men normally having nominal posts elsewhere in the government, to supervise the administration of justice in Prefectures (chou,ju). SP: chargée des affaires judiciaires.

1034 cìh lùng-čú kó 直龍圖閣
SUNG: Auxiliary in the Hall of the Dragon Diagram, from 1016 a designation used for men assigned to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) without having nominal status as a member, to assist in the drafting of imperial proclamations; number not clear, rank 7a. SP: lettré auxiliaire du pavillon Long-t'ou.

1035 cìh-má fäng 支馬房
SUNG: Horse Management Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan); one of 12 Sections created in the reign of Shen-tsung (1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section, in cooperation with Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) and other agencies of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu), supervised the breeding and care of government horses and their provision for military uses. Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), rank 8a. See shih-er fang. Cf. ma-ma fang (Horse Pasturage Section). SP: chambre d'administration des chevaux.

1036 cìh-máo sháo-ch'íng 知廟少卿
YANG: Supervisor of the Imperial Ancestral Temple, from c. 724 the designation of a Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) who was assigned to supervise the Imperial Ancestral Temple (t'ai-miao). P28.

1037 cìh-nèi 職內
CHOU: Keeper of Consumables, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) charged with receiving, inventorying, and disbursing consumable goods among the palace revenues. CL: chargé du dedans ou de l'entretien.

1038 cìh-nién 值年
CH'ING: On Annual Duty, used as a prefix to various titles, often terminating in Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) indicating that the appointee was serving on a rotational basis for only a year; e.g., Grand Minister on Annual Duty as Supervisor-in-chief of the Imperial Household Department (chih-nien tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en). P37.

1039 cìh-pán 知班
Lit. to be in charge of ranks, or the order of precedence: Master of Protocol. (1) SUNG: 5 in the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) and one in each of the Auxiliary Censorates (li-su shu-yu shih t'ai) in the 3 auxiliary capitals of N. Sung-the Western, Northern, and Southern Capitals. SP: employé. (2) YüAN: 4 in the Palace Bureau (tien-chung ssu) of the metropolitan Censorate, others in various agencies with important ceremonial functions. P18.

1040 cìh-pí 職幣
CHOU: Keeper of Silks, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) responsible for checking the inventories and accounts of agencies that made use of silk goods owned by the state, and for collecting excess silk goods from such agencies. CL: chargé des étoffes précieuses.

1041 cìh-pó 存帛
HAN: Holder of the Silks, a minor title of nobility attributed to the ancient regional state of Ch'u and granted irregularly by Han, of less prestige than Baton Holder (chih-kuei). P65.

1042 cìh-säng 職喪
CHOU: Funeral Director, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for establishing rules of conduct at the funerals of important court officials and for monitoring the conduct of participants accordingly. Cf. chung-jen (Grave Maker),
1043 **chih-sheng** 指省

CH'ING: lit., to designate a Province: refers to a custom that permitted men who had been qualified for office by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) and wished to serve in a particular Province rather than to partake in regular appointment procedures to pay a fee and become Expectant Appointees (hou-pu) in the Provinces (sheng) of their choice.

1044 **chih-sheng** 省直

MING-CH'ING: a collective reference to all units of territorial administration, lit., of the Metropolitan Area(s) (chih-li) and Provinces (sheng) normally referring to provincial and all lower-level agencies throughout the empire; e.g., chih-sheng chu-kuan (the various official of the Metropolitan Area and the Provinces).

1045 **chifsheng hsieh-salK** 省省學士

N-S DIV: Academician on Duty in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng, pi-shu sheng), normally assigned to making copies of documents in or for the Imperial Archives (pi-ko). Whether or not the term sheng here refers to the Secretariat is not wholly clear; it might refer to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) or the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), or it might refer to all 3 sheng collectively. P.23.

1046 **chih-sheng she-jen** 直省舍人

YUAN-MING: Drifter on Duty in the Secretariat (sheng referring to the chung-shu sheng), responsible for drafting imperial proclamations; in Yuan 33: rank not clear; in Ming 10: rank 8b, but only from 1374 to 1376, when the title was changed to chung-shu she-jen, q.v. P.2, 4, 21.

1047 **chih-sheng shih** 知省事

TANG: Administrator of the Department of State Affairs, an additional duty for an official, whether or not based in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) or the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), or to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). P.23.

1048 **chih-shih** 支使

TANG-SUNG: Commissioner’s Agent, a personal deputy in a local area for such regional dignitaries as Military Commissioners (chih-tu shih)’ Surveillance Commissioners (kuan-ch’a shih) and Investigation Commissioners (tu’ai-fang shih); the title normally occurs with a specifying prefix, e.g., kuan-ch’a chih-shih-RR.: commissaire adjoint. SP: commissaire ou commissaire adjoint. P.57.

1049 **chih-shih** 支史

MING: Secretary, one of the staff of each Commandery Prince (chun-wang), assisted by one each Left and Right Secretary (tsoyu chih-shih): all apparently unranked. P.69.

1050 **chih-shih** 知事

CHIN-CH'ING: Administrative Clerk, normally a lowly official with rank between 7b and 9a, found in a great variety of agencies. N.B.: in earlier periods, chih (agency-name insert) shih was commonly used for important dignitaries serving as active heads of the agencies named; see under chih (to know).

1051 **chih-shih** 纬室

HAN: Weaving Shop, an agency subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), headed by a Director (ling); a consolidation of 2 early Han shops called the East and West Weaving Shops (tung, hsi chih-shih), each headed by a Director (ling). HB: weaving house. P.37

1052 **chih-shih** 致仕

Throughout history, signifies that an official had been relieved of office or had retired from office; it normally suggests a termination due to old age or illness rather than poor performance.

1053 **chih-shih chiao-ya** 職事裁論

SUNG: Instructor, rank 2, unranked, in the Primary School (hsiao-hsiao) maintained by the Directorate of Education (kung-tzu chien). See the appropriate chih-shih entry. P.34.

1054 **chih shih-i shih** 致仕儀事

YUAN: executive officials of the Palace Ceremonial Office ssu; q.v.) from 1271 to 1279. First form: Vice Director normally the concurrent appointment of a Vice Minister of Rites (li-pu shih-lang), one appointee, subordinate to 2 Directors (shih-i feng-yu). Second form: Ceremonial Escort, one each Left and Right, subordinate executives of the 3rd or 4th level. In 1279 both types of positions were apparently replaced by 14 Secretarial Re-ceptionists (t’ung-shih she-jen) serving under 7 Directors (shih-i). Also see yin-chin chih shih-i shih. P.33.

1055 **chih-shih kuăn** 職事官或 chih-shih

Generally seems to be a generic term equivalent to chih-kuan (Functioning Official), but in Sung had 2 special additional uses: (1) chih-kuan occurs in the sense of Administrative Official, a collective term for 3 categories of officials—Rectifiers (ssu-chih) and Case Reviewers (shih-i feng-yu) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), Proof-readers (cheng-tzu) in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), and Erudites (po-shih) of the National University (t’ai-hsiao). SP: fonctionnaire-surveillant. (2) chih-shih occurs as a prefix before some regular titles, e.g., chih-shih hsieh-lu of the Directorate of Education (kung-tzu chien); but how this differed from the regular post of hsieh-lu (Provost) in the Directorate is not at all clear. SP: surveillant ou chargé de faire observer les règlements scolaires.

1056 **chih-shih shih** 執事侍

CH’ING: Office Manager, an eunuch official, rank 6, in the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (tung-tien chien); considered in the category of Staff Supervisors (shou-lang kuan). P.38.

1057 **chih-shih ts’ao** 職事事

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Section for Palace Service, one of 4 Sections (ts’ao) in the Ministry of Palace Affairs (tien-chung ts’ao) of the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Director (lang-chung); rank 6a2. P.9.

1058 **chih-shou shih** 執守侍

CH’ING: Palace Guardian, an eunuch official, rank 7, in the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (tung-tien chien); considered in the category of Staff Supervisors (shou-lang kuan). P.38.

1059 **chih-shu** 執書

N-S DIV (Ch’i): Secretary, a staff member in a Princedom (wang-kao); number, rank, and specific functions not clear. P.69.

1060 **chih-shu** 治書

(1) HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Secretary in a Princedom (wang-kao); in Han number not clear, rank =600 bushels; in Chin 4 in each Princedom, rank not clear. HB: preparer of documents. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): a prefix with document-handling significance appended to the censorial titles chih-fa and yü-shih to make Impeaching Censor (chih-shu chih-fa) and Secretarial Censor (chih-shu yü-shih). The for-
mer reportedly responsible for submitting impeachments, the latter “solely responsible for (interpreting?) codified laws.” P18, 69.

1061 chih-shū 知書
CHIN: Record Keeper, 2 • probably unranked, assigned to each Storehouse (k'ū) of imperial goods. P38.

1062 chih-shū kuan 知書官
T'ANG: Archivist, 8 • apparently unranked, attached to the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chih-hsien tien shu-yüan); others perhaps in other, comparable agencies. RR: fonctionnaire chargé des livres. P25.

1063 chih-shuung-sMk 續書令史
T'ANG: Secretarial Clerk, variable numbers of subofficial functionaries (/) in Ministries (pu) and perhaps other agencies. See ling-shih. RR: scribe chargé des édiits impériaux.

1064 chih shu-miyyun shih 知密院事
SUNG: Administrator of the Bureau of Military Affairs, rank 2a’ one of the most common designations of senior officials assigned to head the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) while nominally holding other positions. See chih (to know). SP: administrateur de la cour des affaires militaires.

1065 chihshu shih yä-sMh 治書侍御史
HAN-TANG, YüAN-MING: Secretarial Censor, normally a high-ranking executive official of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai), subordinate to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) and a Vice Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng, often the real head of the Censorate). In Former Han, 2; the term was also used in lieu of yä-shih chung-ch'eng. In Later Han, 2, rank 600 bushels; principally responsible for interpreting the laws. In the era of N-S Division numbered from one to 4, normally in ranks 5 or 6; often outranked in the Censorate only by its active head, whether a Censor-in-chief or a Vice Censor-in-chief. In Sui 2 • became in effect vice censors-in-chief because the title yä-shih chung-ch'eng was discontinued. Then in T'ang, in 649 the title Secretarial Censor was discontinued and yä-shih chung-ch'eng was re-instituted. In Yuan 2 Secretarial Censors were re-established, rank 2b. In early Ming no fixed number, rank 3a • but disappeared in the 1380 reorganization of the Censorate. HB: attending secretary preparer of documents. RR: vice-président du tribunal des censeurs. P18.

1066 chih-shū ts'ào 治書曹
N-S DIV: Secretarial Section of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai), headed by one from 4 Secretarial Censors (chih-shu shih yä-shih); apparently the administrative office for the Censorate's internal affairs, also sometimes responsible for handling Censorate funds. P18.

1067 chih-skū yū-shih 治書御史

1068 chih-s-su制司
SUNG: Military Commission in charge of a Circuit (tao, lu), the office of a Military Commissioner (chih-chih shih, q.v.) SP: direction des affaires militaires.

1069 chih-su nei-sMh 治栗內史
CH'I-N-HAN: Chamberlain for the National Treasury, one of the major central government officials collectively called the Nine Chamberlains (chih ch'ing), principally in charge of the palace granaries; in 143 B.C. changed to t'ung ling, q.v. HB: clerk of the capital for grain. P8 • 15.

1070 chih-sū tā-wei 治粟都尉

1071 chih-sūi 職事
CHOU: Controller of Accounts, 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) responsible for disbursing state revenues and checking annually on all state expenditures. CL: chargé des dépenses annuelles.

1072 chih-tái 制臺
MING-CHWG: unofficial reference to a multi-Province Supreme Commander or Governor-general (tsung-tu), especially to the one appointed Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'ao-yin tsung-tu).

1073 cAiÀi, cï-sWA 知臺事
T'ANG: Administrator of the Censorate, a designation used in 2 senses: (1) to signify that an official was assigned to take active charge of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) in addition to his normal principal duty; and (2) to signify that a nominal Censor-in-chief (yä-shih ta-fu), after serving in a territorial assignment such as Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch'a shih), had returned to the capital to take active charge of the Censorate. P18.

1074 cAiAïftii-tóá 知臺撫
T'ANG: Inspector of the Censorate, a designation signifying that an official, in addition to his normal duty, had been assigned to conduct an evaluation of the Censorate (yä-shih t'ai).

1075 chih-tién chien 真卿監
MING-CH'ING: Directorate for Palace Maintenance, one of 12 major Directories (chien) in which eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (t'ai-chien); responsible for routine custodial services in the palace buildings. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661; see under shih-erh chien (Twelve Directories).

1076 cMk-t'ién 聘m
Lit., office fields. From T'ang on, referred to government-owned land attached to various agencies outside the capital, the state income from which was allocated as supplementary compensation for the heads’ and perhaps other officials, of the agencies.

1077 chih-tsá 知雜
SUNG: (1) General Clerk, subofficial functionaries found in many agencies, e.g., the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). (2) Abbreviated reference to an Associate Censor (shih yä-shih chih tsá-shih) of the Headsquarters Bureau (t'ai-yüan) in the Censorate (yä-shih t'ai). SP: service des affaires diverses.

1078 chih-tsá an 知雜案
SUNG: Miscellany Section, an office for general routine administration found in Ministries (pu), Bureaus (ssu) subordinate to Ministries, etc.; also one of 4 Sections in the Right Bureau (yu-t'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). Functions and staffing not clear. SP: service des affaires diverses.
1079 chih-tsa fang 知雜房
SUNG: Miscellaneous Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), one of 12 Sections created in the reign of Shen-tsung (1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section had general, routine administrative responsibilities. Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fa ch'ing-chih), rank 8b. Apparently abolished early in S. Sung. See shih-erh farj. SP: chambre des affaires diverses.

1080 chih-tsa yü-shih 知雜御史
SUNG: lit. 'censor in charge of miscellaneous: an abbreviation of shih yü-shih tsu-shih (Associate Censor), q.v.

1081 chih-tsao 絢造
MING-CH'ING: Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing, an abbreviated reference to the Ming t'ai-tu chih-tsao t'ai-chien (Eunuch Superintendent ... ) and the Ch'ing chih-tsao chien-tsu, q.v. P38.

1082 chih-tsao chien-tu 絢造監督
CH'ING: Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing, one Manchu notable, bondservant, or eunuch in charge of each Imperial Silk Manufactory (chih-tsao ch'ed), at Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow; at least nominally subordinate to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P37.

1083 chih-tsao chü 絢：èM
CH'ING; Imperial Silk Manufacturing, an agency supervising the manufacture or purchase of fancy textiles for palace use, at least nominally subordinate to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) but normally closely monitored by the Emperor through Manchu notables, bondservants, or eunuchs who served as Superintendents of Imperial Silk Manufacturing (chih-tsao chien-tu); otie each at Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow. P14.

1084 e-Wá如士 èM 廠造庫
CH'ING: Storehouse of Leather and Metal, a craft workshop in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Commissioner (shih) and 3 Vice Directors (lang-chung). BH: office of leather and metal works. P14.

1085 chih-tsao yü-ch'ien chün-ch'i chà 製造御前軍器局
SUNG: Imperial Arsenal: a manufactory of weapons for armies at the capital, apparently subordinate jointly to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) and the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). See chih-ch'i chien. SP: bureau de la fabrication des armes.

1086 chih-tsun 至尊
Most Venerated: from Han on, an indirect reference to the Emperor.

1087 chih-tsun 知宗
SUNG: Administrator of the Office of Imperial Cian Affairs, apparently an abbreviation of chih tsun-cheng wm shih (see ta tsung-cheng ssu); one each at the metropolitan office in Kaifeng and at its western and southern branches (hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu, nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu). SP: chef de bureau des affaires de la famille impériale.

1088 chih-tsun 秩宗
(1) HAN (Wang Mang era): a variant of the title t'ai-ch'ang (Chamberlain for Ceremonials), q.v. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Sacrificial Commissioner, an ad hoc assignment, often of a Minister (shang-shu), to supervise seasonal sacrifices at the suburban temple to Heaven (chiao miao).

1089 chih-tsung-tzü piao-shu kuăn 知宗子表疏官
T'ANG: lit., official in charge of memorials submitted by imperial clansmen: Memorial Processor in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu). RR: fonctionnaire chargé des adresses envoyées à l'empereur par la famille impériale.

1090 chih-tü shih 支度使
T'ANG: Fiscal Commissioner, responsible for administering the finances of a group of military units along the frontier and submitting annual fiscal reports to the central government; in the late 700s became a supplementary title and responsibility of many Military Commissioners (chih-tu shih). RR: commissaire impérial aux finances.

1091 chih-tü yüan 制度錄
HAN; Inspector of Regulations, duty assignment for Headquarters Clerks (t'ung-yüan) in Districts (hsien), to make fall and winter tours of the jurisdiction. HB: officials of regulations.

1092 chih-tua-p'ü kuăn 知圖譜官
T'ANG: Genealogist, number and rank not clear, on the staff of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu). RR: fonctionnaire chargé des listes généalogiques.

1093 chih-tün shih 知簿使或置簿使
T'ANG: Commissioner for Arrangements, an ad hoc duty assignment for a court official who, whenever the Emperor traveled, was sent ahead to make appropriate housing and eating arrangements.

1094 chih-tüng 知洞 or 知峒
SUNG: Chief of the Grotto, an honorific title conferred on de facto heads of various aboriginal tribes in the Southwest. P18, 72.

1095 chih-yin 知印
CHIN-CH'ING: Seal-keeper, a lowly official or clerical subofficial found in numerous offices in both the central government and units of territorial administration, especially in Yuan; apparently served as a notary to authenticate documents issued from an agency. Distinguish from chang-yin.

1096 chih-ying chá 支應局
CH'ING: Bursary, a provincial-level agency responsible for issuing money for public circulation. BH: treasury.

1097 chih-ying ssü 祉應司
CHIN-YUAN: Crafts Office, headed by a Superintendent (t'ai-tien), rank 5b; part of the imperial palace establishment, responsible for skilled carpentry, textile work, mounting scrolls, etc.; also often created for the establishments of Princes and other nobles. P38, 49.

1098 chih-yü 奉駕
T'ANG: Coachman, 100 unranked carriage drivers on the staff of the Office of the Imperial Stables (tien-chiu ssu) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'ü ssu). RR: conducteur d'ateliers.

1099 chih-yu ssü 治獄司

1100 chih-yüan 直院
T-ANG-SUNG: Auxiliary, a collective term for various
clerical subofficials in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chhihsien tien shu-yüan) initiated in 731 as a new title for Auxiliary Scribes (shu-chih). Auxiliary Illustrators (hua-chih), etc.; discontinued in 1082 when the Academy was absorbed into the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). In Sung also members of the Court of Ceremonial Propriety (li-yüan) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), and of the Medical Academy (i-kuan yuan) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). RR+SP: auxiliarie. P25, 36.

1101 chih-yüan hsiehshih 直院學士 SUNG: Auxiliary in the Hanlin Academy, variant form of chih hsiehshih yüan, q.v. SP: lettré ou académicien auxiliaire. P23.

1102 elikyüan kuăn 知院 T'ANG: Brokerage Official, head of a regional Brokerage (yüan) in the late T'ang salt distribution system. See chieh yen-t'ieh shih (Salt Monopoly Commissioner). P61.

1103 chihiyüan wā 致院務 SUNG: Transport Service, an agency of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu); function not clear. SP: bureau d'élevage des animaux pour le transport.

1104 chihchih 赤 T'ANG-SUNG: lit., red: Imperial, a prefix to District (hsien), signifying the highest of 7 categories in which Districts were ranked on the basis of prestige and size. May be encountered in various periods as a more general descriptive term signifying Imperial.

1105 chihhchihchih 持節 HAN-N-S DIV: lit., bearing a warrant; Commissioned with Special Powers, the 2nd most prestigious of 3 prefixes appended, especially after Han, to the titles of such territorial magnates as Area Commanders-in-chief (tu-tu, tsung-kuan) or in effect giving them viceregal authority over all governmental agencies in their jurisdictions. Early in the era of N-S Division, such Commissioners had authority to put to death anyone not of official status, whereas those with the more prestigious designation Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers (shih chih-chih-chih) could put to death even officials up to the rank of 2,000 bushels and those with the less prestigious designation Commissioned with a Warrant (chia-chih-chih) could put to death only commoners who clearly violated military law. P50.

1106 chih-chiihchiih tâ 特許侍 SUNG: Area Commander with Special Powers, in the Three Kingdoms period a prefix sometimes added to the title Regional Governor (chou mu) or Regional Inspector (ta zu-shih), signifying that the appointee had been given special viceregal powers; see under chih-chih-chih. P50.

1107 chihchühchuang 繼suffix Lit., the couch of arrogance: from T'ang times on, an indirect reference to the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih tu-fu, tu yü-shih), deriving from the custom that senior Censors sat on couches in front of carved dragons at the palace gates. May be encountered in later periods in reference to anyone performing similar functions. P24.

1116 chih 棋 T'ANG-SUNG: Important, 4th highest of 7 categories in which Districts (hsien) were ranked on the basis of their prestige and size; used as a prefix to hsien.

1117 chih-chang 長 SUI: Ford Master, low-ranked or unranked; apparently 4 appointed at each ford under the jurisdiction of the Office of Waterways (tu-shui t'ai), each group subordinate to a director whose designation varied according to the importance of the ford, e.g., Commandant (wei), Director (tien-tso). P14.

1118 chin-chê 工 T'ANG-SUNG: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd highest of 7 categories in which Districts (hsien) were ranked on the basis of their prestige and size; used as a prefix to hsien.

1119 chin-chêk 近臣 Lit., close underlings: Members of the Imperial Coterie, throughout history an unofficial, categorical reference to Emperors' most intimate attendants, especially palace eunuchs.

1120 chin-chêng 金正 CHOU: lit. sense not clear; rectifier (with weapons?) metal (qi): variant reference to the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) or the Minister of Justice (ta ssu-kou). May be encoun-
tered in later periods as an archaic reference to eminent judicial officials. P16.

1121 chin-chiáng 追贈
SUNG-CHTNG: Attendant Lecturer, one of several ad hoc designations for officials who participated with the Emperor in a Classics Colloquium (ch'ing-yer). P24.

1122 chin-chú 津主
N-S DIV (S, Dynasties): Ford Guardian, one each stationed in the western and eastern outskirts of the dynastic capital, modern Nanking, to watch for the import or export of prohibited go's, to catch fugitives, and to collect transit taxes on certain trade goods; rank and place in the governmental organization not clear. P62.

1123 chin-chăng 禁中
Lit., the forbidden inside: Imperial Palace, throughout history a standard reference, especially to the residential quarters of the ruler, his wives and children, and his female and eunuch attendants. See kung, ta-nei.

1124 chin-chăn 禁軍
Imperial Armies. (1) General reference to government troops in any era, especially from T'ang on; nonnally refers to military units stationed in or around the dynastic capital under the command of the ruler or of his personal delegate; cf, the broader terms kuan-chăn, kuan-ping (Regular Troops). Also see ch'ín-chăn, wei, chin-wei, su-wei. (2) T'ANG: refers to the military units at the dynastic capital, divided into 2 types and differentiated as the Southern Command (nan-ya) and the Northern Command (bei-ya). RR: armées de la défense de l'empereur. (3) SUNG: refers to the 2 groups of military units collectively called the Palace Command (tien-ch'ên shih-wei su) and the Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ch'in-chăn ma-pu su). P62.

1125 chin-făng yâ-Mh 禁防御史
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-Chin): Monitoring Censor, rank 7, apparently associated with Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yâ-shih) of the Censorate (yâ-shih t'ai) perhaps guarded against intrusions into the forbidden precincts of the palace, but functions not clear. P18.

1126 chin-hsien pû-yüng 儒先補用
CH'ING: Expectant for Early Appointment, designation given to men who had qualified for office and had been assigned to Provinces for miscellaneous duty pending regular appointment to vacant offices. See hao-hsüan, yâ-ch'ieh chi-pu. BH: first candidate.

1127 chihtû wei 錦衣衛
MING: lit., embroidered-uniform guard unit: Imperial Bodyguard, the most prestigious and influential of the Imperial Guards (ch'in-chăn wei); functioned as the personal bodyguard of the Emperor; cooperated with influential eunuchs in maintaining an empire-wide, irregular police and judicial service; and provided sincere appointments for palace hangers-on and favorites, including court painters. P21.

1128 chêin-k · ㄔ金科
(1) YUAN: Treasury Section, one of 6 subordinate Sections (k'o) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), headed by a Clien (ling-shih), unranked; specific responsibilities not clear. (2) MING: Special Accounts Section, one of 4 functionally differentiated units in each Bureau (ch'ing-li /vmn) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by a Manager (kuan-li). P6.

1129 chên-kuân 金官
HAN: Gold Factory, a gold-producing agency located in Kuei-yang Commandery, modern Hunan Province; presumably supervised by the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). HB: office of gold.

1130 chin-Aïn 禦林
SUNG: lit., forbidden grove; an unofficial designation for a member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) or of various Institutes (kuan), or for the Academy or Institutes themselves. P23, 27.

1131 chin-mâu 禦馬
T'ANG: Lit., one who presents horses: Ceremonial Horse Groom, 5 or 6, rank 7a, members of the Livery Service (shang-sheng ch'ü) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), others in the Court of the Imperial Stud (hai-p'ù chi) chosen from among the sons of such middle-ranking officials as the Vice Censor-in-chief (yâ-shih chung-ch'ung), Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-ch'ung) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), and Secretariat Drafters (chuang-shu shejen), assigned to tend horses that were used in important imperial ceremonies. See chang-ma. RR: officiers chargés de présenter les chevaux d'apparat.

1132 chin-mâ 進馬
SUNG: Qualified by Contribution, designation of men who had gained eligibility for official appointments by making voluntary contributions to the state in a time of emergency, e.g., by contributing grain for public relief during a famine. Men so qualified seldom gained more than titular or very low-ranking offices. See chu-shen. Cf. li-chien (Student by Purchase).

1133 chin-máo chû 帰帽局
MING: Caps and Kerchiefs Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunch Commissioner-in-chief (na-shih) or Director (t'ai-chien); manufactured caps, kerchiefs, and some sorts of footwear for palace use; see pa chû (Eight Services).

1134 chin-nâ ck · ㄔ聞 出納出身
SUNG: Qualified by Contribution, designation of men who had gained eligibility for official appointments by making voluntary contributions to the state in a time of emergency, e.g., by contributing grain for public relief during a famine. Men so qualified seldom gained more than titular or very low-ranking offices. See chu-shen. Cf. li-chien (Student by Purchase).

1135 chin-nêi shih-wei 禦內侍衛
SUI: Palace Guard, a military unit under the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang), headed by 2 Palace Commandants (nei-shui), one each designated Left and Right; incorporated the members of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'en-niu wei) and the Personal Bodyguard (pai-shen wei) who were attending the Heir Apparent. P26.

1136 chin-ni ân 進擬索
SUNG: Section for Submission of Recommendations, one of 13 Sections directly subordinate to the executive officials of the Ministry of Justice (hsung-pu); handled all transmissons of judicial recommendations to the throne. SP: service chargé de présenter les jugements proposés.

1137 chin-páu shih 禦暴氏
CHOU: Keeper of the Peace, 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsiia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-kuan) charged with keeping people from harming one another. CL: préveneurs de violences.

1138 chên-pèi shih 禦備史
N-S DIV (Chin): Chief of the Guard, a minor member of
the staff of each Imperial Mausoleum (ling), under a Manager (ling), all subordinate to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ung) of the central government. P29.

1139 chin-şêng 禁兵 Imperial Guardsman: throughout history a common designation for a member of the ruler's personal bodyguard.

1140 chin'pó fù-yâng 金帛府帑 N-S DIV (Liang): Fineries Storehouse, established in 508 under the control of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (t'ai-fu ch'ung', then archaically called hsia-ch'ung). The Fineries Storehouse, which apparently kept the imperial treasury of precious metals and fine silks supervised a Left and Right Storehouse (tso-yu tsang) with a Director (ling) and a Superior Storehouse (shang-tsang) with a Vice Director (ch'eng). Tso-yu tsang may refer to a Left Storehouse (tso-tsang) and a Right Storehouse (yu-tsang), each with a Director (ling); but Chinese editors have decided that Liang in fact had no Right Storehouse, so that tso-yu tsang here is apparently an erroneous reference to a Left Storehouse alone. See tso-tsang. VI.

1141 chin-pú 禁園 HAN: Imperial Garden, designation of the park adjoining the capital commonly called shang-linyuan, q.v.; under the supervision of a Director (ling) with the help of a Commander (wei) and an Aide (ch'eng). HB: forbidden orchards.

1142 chin-pú ssa 金部司 or chín-pú (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo)-MING: Treasury Bureau, a fiscal agency normally in the 2nd echelon of the central government, rather than a principal agency. In the era of N-S Division, one of several units in the developing Ministry of Revenue (tu-chih), most commonly headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung). In Sui and Tang, one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu) to 649, thereafter hu-pu, headed by a Director (lang), rank 5b; official variant designations ssu-chin 662-671, ssu-chin 752—758. In Sung, one of 5 Bureaus in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), fully activated only from 1080 after discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by 2 Directors (lang-chung), 6b; supervised 6 subordinate Sections (fhn)—Left Storage Section (tso-tsang an), Right Storage Section (yu-tsang art), Coins and Silks Section (ch'ien-po an), Monopoly Exchange Section (chueh-län), Claims Section (ch'ing-chi an), and Miscellaneous Section (chik-ssan an). In Ming, one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), 5a; extant only from 1380 to 1390, when the Ministry was reorganized with territorially designated Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu), one per Province (sheng). RR+SP: bureau du trésor. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of the Treasury in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Minister (shang-shu), extant only from the 450s to the 460s. (3) MING: Special Accounts Section, one of 4 units under each Province-designated Bureau (pu till 1396; then ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), staffed with subofficial functionaries; discontinued at the end of Ming if not earlier. P6.

1143 chin-pú ts'ao 金部曹 N-S DIV: Treasury Section, a common variant of Treasury Bureau (chin-pu iu). P6.

1144 chin-sâ-lû 禁殺戮 CHOU: Preventer of Crimes of Violence, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-ch'ih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for deterring murders and other physical violence. CL: prévene les meurtres et blessures•

1145 chin-shên 擔紳 or 繕紳 Lit., one who had stuck (a tally symbolizing official status) in his sash: throughout history a generic reference to a member of the official class, particularly referring to members of the class not serving in office but residing at home and wielding great local influence; see shen-chin, shen-shih. Sometimes rendered as Gentry.

1146 chin-shêng 禁省 N-S DIV-CHIN: Court Attendant, a designation common in northern conquest dynasties for members of the ruler’s personal entourage, chosen from among nobles of the ethnic ruling group; in the T'o-pa regimes, totaled almost 100 at times and were responsible for conveying government documents to and from the ruler; in the Jurehen Chìn dynasty, constituted a Court Attendants Service (chin-shih ch'iu) that sometimes wielded great political influence. P27.

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1148 chin-shih 近侍 SUI-CH'ING: Presented Scholar (into early Sung) or Metropolitan Graduate (from Sung on) • a degree or status often compared to the academic doctorate in the modern West, conferred on successful candidates in the highest-level regular civil service recruitment examinations, qualifying them for appointment to government office. In Sui, T'ang, and early Sung this was only one of several “doctoral” degrees, and not necessarily the most esteemed; it emphasized talent in literary composition. In the 1060s the chin-shih examination was made more general, and thereafter it was the most esteemed, and normally the only, “doctoral” examination degree, without which entrants upon civil service careers had small hope of attaining high office. RR: lettré accompli. SP: docteur des lettres. HB: metropolitan graduate, doctor.

1149 chin-shih chi-ü 進士及第 SUNG-CH'IING: Metropolitan Graduate with Honors, designation of the few best graduates of the national civil service examination, constituting the First Category (i chia), as contrasted to Regular Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih ch'u-shen) in the Second Category (erh chia) and Associate Metropolitan Graduates (t'ung chin-shih ch'a-shen) in the Third Category (san chia) of successful candidates. See chi-ü.

1150 chin-shih ch'u-shên 進士出身 SUNG-CH'IING: Regular Metropolitan Graduate, designation of a graduate of the national civil service recruitment examinations, constituting the First Category (erh chia) of graduates, not as esteemed as a Metropolitan Graduate with Honors (chin-shih chi-ü) but more esteemed than an Associate Metropolitan Graduate (t'ung chin-shih ch'a-shen). See ch'a-shen.

1151 chin-shih chu 近侍局 CHIN: Palace Attendants Service, an assemblage of Jurchen nobles serving in the imperial entourage under supervision of the Palace Inspectorate-general (tien-chien tu tien-chien ssu); as in the case of powerful eunuch groups in other pe-
nods, wielded much political influence in late Chin times because of its members' closeness to the ruler and his trusting reliance on them.

1152 chin ssu-tzŭ čhū 金紫子局 YUHAN: Gold Thread Service, a handicraft agency commonly subordinate to Supervisorates-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü jen-chiăng tsung-kuan fu) in Routes (fu) charged with the manufacture of precious ornaments for the court and the nobility.

1153 chin-ts' ao čhū 金曹 (1) HAN: Revenues Section, one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei) and probably duplicated on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'êng-hsiang); headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih), rank 400 bushels; apparently handled matters concerning receipts from the state monopolies of salt, iron, etc. BH: bureau of metal. (2) SUI-SUNG: Treasury Division, variant of chin-pu (Treasury Bureau) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); subsequently may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue itself.

1154 chin-tsêng 菁贈 A term normally meaning promoted posthumously to such honorific status as Duke (kung) in recognition of outstanding achievement in government service.

1155 chin-tsou kuan 進奏院 (1) T'ANG: Capital Liaison Representative of a regional dignitary; see chin-tsou yüan. (2) SUNG: Memorial Transmitter, a general designation for Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) assigned to the Memorials Office (chin-tsou yüan) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). RR-SP: fonctionnaire chargé de présenter les adresses à l'empereur. P21.

1156 chin-tsou yüan 進奏院 (1) T'ANG: Capital Liaison Office, agencies maintained in the capital by such regional dignitaries as Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) to present their reports to the court and generally, to represent their interests in the capital; staffed with Capital Liaison Representatives (chin-tsou kuan, lu-hou shih) who were not necessarily members of the regular officialdom; often also referred to as Liaison Hostels (ti, ti-shè). (2) SUNG: Memorials Office, an agency of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), staffed with Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) who were responsible for the transmission of government documents to and from the throne and from the central government to the various Circuit (fu) authorities; also called tu chin-tsou yuan (Chief Memorials Office). SP: cour pour la présentation des adresses. P21.

1157 chin-tsû pâ-ch'i 旗族八旗 CH'ING: Metropolitan Bannermen, a generic reference to members of the military Banner (ch'i) units who were stationed in and around the dynastic capital, Peking; a variant of chia-ch'i, q.v.

1158 chin-tsû 金紫 CH IN-HAN: Lord of the Golden Seal and Purple Ribbon, an unofficial reference to the Counselor-in-chief (ch'êng-hsiang) and ultimately to other dignitaries collectively called the Three Dukes (san kung, q.v.).

1159 chin-tsû kuang-lü ts'-fu 金紫光祿大夫 N-S DIV-YUAN: Grand Master of the Palace with Golden Seal and Purple Ribbon, from the Three Kingdoms era an honorific title (chia-kuan) conferred on officials of high distinction; from Sui through Yian a prestige title (san-kuan) conferred on officials of rank 2b then 3a in Sui, 3a in T'ang, 2a or 3a in Sung (especially Ministers of Personnel, li-pu shang-shu), 2a in Ch'in, 1a in Yian. From Sung on, may be encountered as an elegant reference to a Minister of Personnel. P68.

1160 chin-wèi 禁衛 Palace Guard, a common unofficial reference to a unit or member of the military responsible for personal protection of the ruler.


1162 chin-wû 金吾 Lit. meaning not wholly clear; probably used interchangeably from Chou into Han times with a homophonous term for prison, but traditionally interpreted as a special weapon, or a gold-tipped baton, or the image of a bird called chin-wu that was believed to frighten away evil. From Han on, commonly used in reference to imperial insignia, as in chin chin-wu (Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia). Eventually used in the sense of Lord of the Imperial Insignia in elegant reference to a distinguished military officer such as the Ch'i dynasty t'ung-ling (Commander-general).

1163 chin-wû chäng-ssu 金吾仗司 SUNG: Armory of the Imperial Insignia Guard (chin-wu wei), a unit of the imperial bodyguard.


1165 chin-wû ssu 金吾司 SUNG: abbreviated reference to the chin-wu chieh-ssu or the chin-wu chäng-ssu, q.v., or to both.

1166 chin-wû wei 金吾衛 T'ANG-MING: Imperial Insignia Guard, often one each of Left and Right, a distinguished unit of the imperial bodyguard, normally commanded by a General (chiang-chun), sometimes with prefixes creating titles such as General-in-chief (ts'a chiang-chun). See shih-tu wei. P43.

1167 chin-yin ch'ih-hô t'i-chu ssu 金銀器盒提擧司 YUAN: Supervisorate of Gold and Silver Utensils, a manufacturing unit subordinate to a Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü jen-chiăng tsung-kuan fu); created 1287 by renaming the chin-yin châ, q.v.

1168 chin-yin châ 金銀局 Gold and Silver Service. (1) N-S DIV (Liang); one of 2 Craft Workshops (tsou-t'ung) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu); authorized to have a Director (ling), but actually headed by a nominal Assistant Director (ch'êng), rank 3. P14. (2) YUAN: pre-1287 name of the chin-yin ch'ih-hô t'i-chu ssu (Supervisorate of Gold and Silver Utensils).

1169 chin-yin ts'o-fang yüan 金銀作坊院 T'ANG: Gold and Silver Workshop, a manufacturing unit subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shuo-fu chien). RR: pour les travaux en or et en argent.
1170 ch'ın-yu-fu  金玉府
YUAN: Metals and Jewels Workshop, original name (1261-1266) of the ch'ın-yu-jen-ch'ang tsung-huan fu, q.v.

1171 ch'ın-yu-jen-ch'ang tsung-kiian fu
金玉人匠總管府
YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers, an agency of the Imperial Manufactories Commission (chiang-iso yu-an) that supervised several artisan workshops; until 1266 called ch'ın-yu fu, q.v.

1172 cW/i-jaw 維雲 or chün-yün ssu 維雲司
Lit. * clouds of red girdles: unofficial reference to the Ministry of War (ping fu) or its officials.

1173 ch·in 貞
Temple at an imperial mausoleum (ling): in Han normally autonomous units directly responsible to the throne, there- after commonly supervised by the Director (ling) of the Imperial Ancestral Temple (t'ai-miao) in Han headed by a Director (ling) and an Assistant Director (lang). HB: funerary chamber.

1174 ch·in-ch·i wei 欽察衞
YUAN: Kipchak Guard, one each Left and Right, military units made up of notoriously fierce Turkic warriors, controlled by a Chief Military Command (tu tu-tu fu) under the supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yu-an).

1175 ch'ìn-ch'un 親軍
(1) YUAN: Imperial Armies, the formal designation of the entire military establishment in and around the dynastic capital, distinguishing it from the Territorial Armies (chen shu ch'in) garrisoned elsewhere. (2) A common unofficial designation of Imperial Armies, normally identifying those military units that were directly under the command of the ruler, or for common soldiers assigned to them, as Imperial Guardsmen.

1176 ch'ìn-ch'angfu 親軍府
TANG: Personal Guard Garrison of a Prince (wang), headed by a Commander (t'ung-ch'ioin): perhaps in the first half of the dynasty and thereafter retitled ch'ìn-shihfu, q.v.

1177 ch'ìn-chün wei 親軍衛
MING: Imperial Guard, designation of 33 of the 74 Capital Guard (ch'ing-wei) military units garrisoned in and around the dynastic capital, Peking, also of 17 of the 49 Capital Guard units in the Nanking area; those at Peking were independent of the regular military hierarchy, not being under the control of the Five Chief Military Commissions (wu ch'in tu-tu fu); each commanded by a Guard Commander (chih-hui shih), rank 3a; the most influential and notorious of the Imperial Guards was the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'in i wei).

1178 cW/in-chün ying 親軍營
CH'ING: Imperial Bodyguard, an elite military unit of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei ch'in-ch'un) drawn from the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'i), supervised personally by the Emperor and commanded by 6 Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (ling shih-wei nei ta ch'en). P37.

1179 ch·in-feng shang-yu shih-ch'ien ch‘u 欽奉上諭事件處
CH'ING: abbreviation of chi-ch‘u ch‘in-feng shang-yu shih-
ch'in-wei & 1187-1204

1187  ch'in-wei 親衛 or ch'in-weिऩ 親衛府
(1) SUI: Palace Guard, a general term encompassing both the Imperial Bodyguard (pei-shen-fu) and the Palace Gate Guards (chien-men-fu). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: an unofficial reference to the Imperial Bodyguard or other special military-units (ch'in-chun, ch'in-ch'un-fu, ch'in-ch'an wei, ch'in-yung, etc.), or the personal bodyguards of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang). SP: guard proche.

1188  ch'ing 京
Throughout history, the most common designation for a dynastic Capital; sometimes designating the Metropolitan Area, a large region administered directly from the capital. See ch'ing-cao and ch'ing-shih.

1189  ch'ing-ch'a 京察
MING-CH'ING: Capital Evaluation, a sweeping periodic assessment of the competence of all officials on duty in the capital, in contrast to the Outer Evaluation (wai-ch'a) of provincial and local officials; in consequence of the evaluations, officials were reappointed, promoted, demoted, retired, dismissed, etc. In Ming the capital evaluation was conducted every 6th year by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) with the aid of censorial officials; capital officials of rank 4 and above were exempt from the evaluation but were expected at the same time to submit “confessions” (tsun-ch'ien) of their shortcomings. In Ch'ing the capital evaluation was conducted every 3rd year; officials of the top 3 ranks and all members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin-yuan) and the Censorate (tu ch'a-yuan) were evaluated by the Em- peror personally, and officials of ranks 4 and 5 were evaluated by special teams of Princes and Grand Ministers (tu-ch'ien).

1190  ch'ing-chao 京兆
Capital or Metropolitan Area, from Han on a common designation for the dynastic capital and its environs; eventually also an unofficial designation of the head of the Prefecture or comparable area in which the Capital was located, e.g., the Ch'ing dynasty Shun-t'ien-fu (Governor of Shun-t'ien Prefecture). See ta-ching-cao.

1191  ch'ing-chao-fu 京兆府
T'ANG: Metropolitan Prefecture, official designation of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an  and its environs. At other times may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the area of the capital, e.g., the Ch'ing dynasty Shun-t'ien Prefecture.

1192  ch'ing-kao yin 京兆尹
Metropolitan Governor. (1) HAN-SUI: administrative head of the dynastic capital and its environs; in Han considered one of the Three Guardians (sanfu, q.v.) to rank 2,000 bushels; in Sui rank 3a. HB: governor of the capital. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the administrative head of the Prefecture or comparable area in which the dynastic capital was located. P20, 32, 49.

1193  ch'ing-ch'ao-kuan 京朝官
Metropolitan Officials, a generic designation normally indicating all members of the regular officialdom who were on duty at the dynastic capital, including both Court Officials (ch'iao-kuan) and Capital Officials (ching-kuan); the normal distinction was that Court Officials were entitled by their status to attend imperial audiences regularly, whereas Capital Officials were not.

1194  ch'ing-ch'ing chien 稽正監
YUAN: Directorate for the Mongolian Pastures, an agency at the capital that supervised the distribution of pasturing rights and resolved pertinent litigation among Mongol nobles; headed by an imperial clansman or other Mongol noble entitled Grand Minister (t'ai-ch'ing).

1195  ch'ing-ch'ing 稽承
CH'ING: lit., to have received (assignment): Assignee, an unofficial generic reference to subofficial functionaries (li) and lesser servant personnel in government agencies.

1196  ch'ing-chen chiao 京職業
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Chief of Police (li-mu), unranked, in any of the Five Wards (wu ch'eng) into which the dynastic capital city was divided for policing and related purposes.

1197  ch'ing-chi 京畿
Metropolitan Region, from antiquity designating the area in which the ruler's capital was located; in T'ang, more specifically, the official name of the Circuit (tao) in which the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, was located.

1198  ch'ing-chi an 稽籍案
SUNG: Books Section in the Imperial Archives (pi-ko); staffing not clear, probably by clerical subofficials.

1199  ch'ing-chi tso 京畿道
Metropolitan Circuit. (1) T'ANG: name of the region in which the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an  was located; designated a formal administrative unit in the reign of Hsian-tsong (712-756). (2) MING: name of a Censorate (tu ch'a-yuan) unit existing solely as the collective designation of Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a-yi-shih) on duty in the capital, who, in addition to their normal Province-oriented functions, had duty assignments to check records in agencies of the central government for evidence of malfeasance. (3) CH'ING: name of one of ultimately 20 Circuits (tao) in the Censorate, whose staff of 4 Investigating Censors were responsible for maintaining censorial surveillance over all administrative units in Chihli (modern Hopei) Province. See chih-li, tao.

1200  ch'ing-ch'i 京旗
CH'ING: Metropolitan Bannermen' a generic reference to members of the military Banner (ch'i) units who were stationed in and around the dynastic capital Peking; subdivided into Inner Banners (nei-ch'i) and Outer Banners (wai-ch'i). HB: metropolitan banner forces.

1201  ch'ing-ch'i-hu hufan 精奇尼哈番
CH'ING: Viscount, Manchu title of nobility changed in the 18th century to the Chinese form zzu, q.v. P64.

1202  ch'ing-ch'ieh kuan 施節官
SUNG: Emblem Maker, 2nd probably unranked, on the staff of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien). SP: fonctionnaire chargé de la fabrication des bannières et des emblèmes de commandement.

1203  ch'ing-ch'ieh ssu 施節司
CH'ING: Emblem Office, subordinate to the Center Subsection (chung-su) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chung-yin yun-hui shih), rank 4a. HB: section chief.

1204  cAiLi&cAiA/á-já/i SÀ 給發運使
SUNG: Fiscal and Supply Commissioner, a delegate from the central government responsible for overseeing the collection of taxes in a Circuit (fu) and the transport of tax revenues and other state commodities to the capital; might be encountered as a combined reference to Fiscal Commissioners (ching-chih shih) and Supply Commissioners (fa-
1205 ching-chih ... k'un-p'an ch'ung-p'ing k'ung-sih
经制 ... 关防常平公事
SUNG: Supply Commissioner; one of several terms used for the chief official of a Supply Commission (ts'ang-ssu) in a Circuit (lu); normally encloses a geographic name, e.g., such-and-such a Circuit. Often abbreviated to ch'ung-p'ing k'uan. SP: fonctionnaire chargé de maintenir l'uniformité du prix des grains.

1206 ching-chih m'ai-m'a ssu 經制買馬司
SUN: Horse Purchasing Office; an agency subordinate to Chengtu Prefecture (fu), responsible for buying horses on the western frontier for state military use. SP: bureau d'achat des chevaux.

1207 ching-chih pien-fang ts'ai-yung ssu 經制邊防財用司
SUN: Frontier Defense Supply Commission, several established in frontier Circuits (lu) to maintain logistical support for frontier military forces; each headed by a delegate from the central government called a Commissioner (shih). SP: bureau d'administration financière pour la défense des frontières.

1208 cAiw.irAi/i wu 經制司
SUN: apparently a variant reference to a Fiscal Commission (ts'ao-w) in a Circuit (lu), but may be encountered as an abbreviated reference to any of the ching-chih ... shih or ssu listed above. SP: bureau d'administration financière.

1209 ching-ching-hsun sMh 京經巡使
LIAO: Capital Police Commissioner, head of the Police Commission (ching-hsun yuan) in each of the 5 Liao capitals; rank not clear. P20.

1210 ching-chu 京局
CH’ING: abbreviated, unofficial reference to the Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-ch’uan chih), a unit in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

1211 ching-fu 敬妃
MING: Respectful Consort, title conferred on selected palace women; rank not clear but relatively high.

1212 ching-fu 京府
SUN: Capital Prefecture, a common reference to the Superior Prefecture (fu) in which the dynastic capital was located.

1213 ching-fu 京輪
HAN: variant reference to the Metropolitan Area (ching-shih), in which the dynastic capital was located. Also see under san fu (Three Guardians).

1214 c/tiw/á/áw容經撫房
SUN: Frontier Defense Office, a subsection of the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yuan); staffing and functions not clear. SP: chambre des affaires militaires de la défense des frontières.

1215 ching-fu tien shih 景福殿使
SUN: Commissioner of the Hall of Abundant Happiness, a title of honor but apparently no functions, carrying rank 5b.

1216 to-wēi 京輔都尉
HAN: Defender of the Capital, one of the Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area (san-fu tu-wei, q.v.). HB: chief commandant of the adjunct capital region.

1217 ching’hsien 京韋
MING-CH’ING: Capital District, unofficial reference to the Districts (hsien) constituting a dynastic capital.

1218 ching-hsin 敬信
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Respectful Trustworthiness, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called shih-fu, q.v.; rank =3b.

1219 ching-hsüeh chu-chiao 經學助敎
T’ANG: Classics Instructor, 2 on the staff of the Metropolitan Governor (ching-choo yin), apparently unranked; functions not wholly clear. P32.

1220 ching-hsüép pô-shih 經學授
T’ANG: Erudite of the Classics, (1) Supervisor of state schooling in a unit of territorial administration; in a Metropolitan Prefecture (fu), rank 8b1; in an Area Command (tu-tu fu), 8b1 or 8b2; in a Prefecture (chou), 8b2, 9a1, or 9a2; in a District (hsien), unranked. P32, 51. (2) Five among the 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-chih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsueh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 - a eunch post. RR: maître de la science des classiques.

1221 ching-hsun 靜訓
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Quiet Instruction, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called shih-fu, q.v.; rank =3b.

1222 ching-hsun 靜訓
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Quiet Instruction, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called shih-fu, q.v.; rank =3b.

1223 ching-hsun yuán 靜訓院
LIAO-YUAN: Police Commission, charged with maintaining control of the population in the dynastic capital, headed by a Police Commissioner (ching-hsun shih), rank 6a in Chin and Yuan, subordinate to an Overseer (tsu-lu-hua ch’ih) in Yuan. In Liao, one established in each of 5 capitals. Yian divided the agency into 2 · one each of Left and Right, and in 1305 created a 3rd called Police Commission of the Grand Capital (tu-tu ching-hsun yian) to control the southern environs of Peking, whereupon the original 2 agencies were differentiated as being attached to the Ta-tu Route (lu). In some fashion not wholly clear, the Yian agencies shared responsibility for policing the capital and its environs with 2 Wardens’ Offices (ping-ma ssu). At the beginning of Ming, all Police Commissions were merged into a new structure of 5 Wardens’ Offices. P20, 49, 53.

1224 ching-kuăn 京官
Capital Officials, an unofficial general designation of officials on duty in the dynastic capital. In Sung times, a more specific designation of those Metropolitan Officials (ching-ch’ao kuân) whose titular status was lower than Court Officials (ch’ao kuân), who were entitled to attend imperial audiences regularly; the 2 categories had nothing to do with actual service in the capital or elsewhere, but were something like prescribed career ladders on which officials moved in accordance with their individual prestige, among other things.

1225 ching-k‘uei 經魁
MING-CH’ING: lit., classics master: Notable Graduate, in early Ming a designation granted to the 5 best performers in a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) of the civil service recruitment system, one for each of the 5 classical texts.
in which candidates were allowed to declare a specialization. 

Subsequently, transition not clear, but not later than early Ch'ing granted to those graduates who ranked 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th either in a Provincial Examination, behind the Provincial Graduate with Highest Honors (ch'ien-yuan), or in the Metropolitan Examination (lu-shih), behind the Principal Graduate (chung-yuan).

1226 ch'ing-lang 經郎

UAN: Abundant Classicist, a staff member of the Hall for the Diffusion of Literature (hsüan-wen k'o), rank not clear; served concurrently as Translator for the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen i-wen kuan). P24.

1227 ch'ing-ling 經歷

YUAN-CH'ING: Registrar, head of a Registry (ching-li ssu).

1228 ch'ing-n ssō 經歷司

YUAN-CH'ING: lit., meaning arguable’ probably an office through which things pass, especially documents: Registry, an agency found in many agencies both in the central government and in the hierarchy of territorial administration, serving as a kind of central message center or internal management office for its agency; normally headed by a Registrar (ching-li), rank varying between 5a and 8b. P18, 21' 29', 72.

1229 ch'ing-t' t'ing 經廳

CH'ING: Registry, a variant of ching-li ssu found, e.g., in the Censorate (tu ch'a-yüan) and the Imperial Procession Guard (tuan-i wei).

1230 ch'ing-t'ing t'ing 京廳

MING-CH'ING: Office of the Capital Granaries, an office staffed by ad hoc representatives of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) who supervised the functioning of the many granaries in Peking and its environs that provided basic food supplies for the imperial palace and the central government establishment. P8.

1231 ch'ing-t'eh 經略 or ching-t'eh shih 經略使

Lit., one who takes charge of and puts in order (an area): Military Commissioner. (1) T'ANG: variant designation of, or occasional supplementary prefix to, chieh-t'u shih (Military Commissioner). RR: commissaire impérial à la direction militaire d'une région. (2) SUNG: one of several designations used for delegates from the capital in charge of Military Commissions (shuai-ssu) of Circuits (lu); also see ch'ing-t'eh an-fu shih. SP: commissaire militaire d’une préfecture. (3) YUAN: from 1358 dispatched on ad hoc basis into various regions to quell rebels and stabilize conditions. (4) MING: an ad hoc delegate from the central government sent to cope with urgent military matters, especially in frontier areas: comparable in prestige and power to the more stable and regular tsung-t'u (Supreme Commissioner). P50.

1232 ch'ing-t'eh an-fu shih 經略安撫使

SUNG: Military Commissioner, one of several designations used for delegates from the capital in charge of Military Commissions (shuai-ssu) of Circuits (lu), especially in frontier zones; often abbreviated to ching-t'eh shih. P50.

1233 ch'ing-t'eh an-fu tü tsung-kuan 經略安撫都總管

SUNG: Commander-in-chief, overall coordinator of civil and military affairs in a Circuit (lu) or in a frontier zone; normally more prestigious and influential than a Military Commissioner (ching-t'eh an-fu shih). Also see shuai-ssu.

1234 ch'ing-t'eh t' ch' en 經略大臣

CH'ING: Grand Minister Commander, designation of an ad hoc leader of a Green Standards (lu-yü) army on campaign.

1235 ch'ing-pang 經邦

SUNG: Manager of the State, one of several special laudatory epithets for “meritorious ministers” (kung-ch'ên), conferred occasionally on members of the Secretariat (ching-shu sheng) and the Bureau of Military Affairs (hua-mi yüan).

1236 ch'ing-shan ch'ing-U wâ 精選清吏司

MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Provisions, one of 4 major constituent agencies in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chêng), rank 5a; responsible for providing the food and drink used on ceremonial occasions. See ch'ing-li ssu. BH: banqueting department. P9.

1237 ch'ing-shan kuan-hsüeh 景山官學

CH'ING: Mount Prospect School, a school in the imperial palace grounds for children of elite military men belonging to the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'ü) directed by Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-chen) designated as Managers of the Mount Prospect School (kuan-li ching-shan kuan-hsüeh shih-wu). BH: school at the red hill.

1238 ch'ing-shan ssu 精選司

MING-CH'ING: abbreviation of ching-shan ch'ing-li ssu (Bureau of Provisions).

1239 ch'ing-shih 京師

Metropolitan Area, a term used from Han on for the region, whether large or small, that included the dynastic capital and its environs.

1240 ch'ing-shih 經師

HAN: Classics Teacher, one ordered appointed to head a school (hsüeh or hsiao) in every unit of territorial administration by Emperor P'ing (r. A.D. 1-5). P51.

1241 ch'ing-t'ien k'ô 井田科

CH'ING: Banner Revenues Section, established in 1734 as one of 3 agencies of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), not subordinated to Bureaus (ching-li ssu), responsible for reporting on income from lands set aside for support of the Eight Banners (pa ch'i) and payments to bannermen; staffing not clear. P6.

1242 ch'ing-t'ing 經廳

YUAN-CH'ING: unofficial reference to Registrars (ching-li) or Registrars (ching-li ssu), in Ch'ing especially the Registrar of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'ing-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu).

1243 ch'ing-t'ü 京都

The Capital, throughout history a common general reference to the capital city of an autonomous regional state or of the united empire, specifically indicating the city itself rather than the Metropolitan Area (ching-shih), of which it was the core. RR: ville capitale.

1244 ch'ing-t'ü chih-chih shih 經度制置使

SUNG: Commissioner for Ceremonies, an ad hoc assignment for an eminent official to be in charge of a major ritual ceremony. SP: commissaire chargé des dispositions pour une grande cérémonie.

1245 ch'ing-tu wei 經途尉

N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'ü): Commandant of the Capital Street Patrol, subordinate to the Commandant of the Capital Patrol (liu-pu wei, chi-pu wei), charged with maintaining peace and order in capital cities; each responsible
for 9 to 12 streets (hung), supervising from 74 to 135 urban villages (fu), whose Village Heads (li-cheng) were responsible for the conduct of the resident population. P20.

1246 ch'ung-t'ung is'āng 京通倉
MING—CH’ING: Metropolitan Granaries, an abbreviated, combined reference to the state granaries at the dynastic capital, Peking, and those nearby at T’ung-chou, the northern terminus of the Grand Canal. See ts’āng-ch’ing. P8.

1247 ch’ung-wan 敬婉
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Respectful Kindness, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called shih-fu; rank 3b.

1248 ch’ung-wei 京衛
MING: Capital Guards, a collective designation of the Guard (wei) military units garrisoned in the immediate vicinities of the dynastic capital, Peking (74 wei); and the auxiliary capital, Nanking (49); except for those units called Imperial Guards (ch’iHu-ch’uān wei) stationed near Peking, all were under the direction of the Five Chief Military Missions (wu-ch’uan tu-fu).

1249 ch’ung-yen 經筵
SUNG—CH’ING: Classics Colloquium, a gathering of the Emperor with eminent civil officials of the general administrative agencies in the capital, of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), of the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) etc., for the reading and discussion of classical and historical texts; irregular until Ming times, when sessions began to be scheduled every spring and autumn; participants were given ad hoc but prestigious designations as Lecturer (chiang-kuan), Attendant Lecturer (chen-chiang), Principal Examiner (i-ch’ao), etc. In Yuan times the most prestigious participant was called the Translator (i-wen kuan). P24.

1250 ch’ung-yen kuan 經筵官

1251 ch’ung-yin 京尹
CH’ING: Capital Governor, unofficial reference to the Governor (yu) of Shun-t’ien Prefecture (fu), site of the dynastic capital Peking.

1252 ch’ung-ying 京營
MING: Capital Training Divisions, large military encampments at Peking and Nanking to which troops belonging to Guards (wei) throughout the empire were rotated for training and service as a kind of combat-ready reserve; in 1450 reorganized into Integrated Divisions (yuan-ying) whose officers and troops remained together in both training and campaigning; in 1488 coordinated under a Superintendent (yi-tu); in 1550 Integrated Divisions were discontinued, and thereafter the Training Divisions were coordinated by a Superintendent or a Supreme Commander (tsung-tu). In the last half of Ming, the Training Divisions ceased being effective fighting forces; their troops were normally used as state construction gangs or assigned to other menial tasks. See san ta-ying, jung-cheng ying, pan-chien, fan (on rotational duty).

1253 c’ing-j’t’oÂ c’ráiï 並戚軍
T’ANG: Army of the Celestial Twins, named after a group of stars in Gemini called ching-yāch; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (fu); see fu-p’ing) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh ch’ün); extant only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée de l’Étoile de la hache (près de la constellation) du puis. P44.

1254 ch’ing 清
Beginning in the era of N-S Division very soon after the fall of Han, a term meaning pure used as at least quasi-official designation for officials of esteemed genealogical status, who advanced through sequences of positions also designated “pure” into the top echelon of government; in contrast to the label “impure” (cha) for officials of less genealogical distinction and the less prestigious positions reserved for them. Such distinctions persisted into Sui times, when the label “high expectations” (ch’ing-wang) was used for the most elite group of “pure” officials; and there were echoes of these distinctions in later times. This traditional usage perhaps accounts for the name ch’ing-li ssu (lit., office of pure functionaries) given to Bureaus of Ministries (pu) in Ming and Ch’ing times.

1255 c’A • i’íg 卦
From highest antiquity, a term used generically, or particularized with prefixes, for eminent officials. (1) CHOU: Minister, the highest rank category of officials serving the King and Feudal Lords, differentiated from Grand Master (ta-fu) and Serviceman (shih). (2) CH’IN—SU: Chamberlain, in charge of a major service agency, e.g., Chamberlain for the Palace Treasuries (shao-fu). (3) SUN—CH’ING: Chief Minister, designation of heads of various agencies including the Nine Courts (chiu ssu), e.g. ’Chief Minister of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu ch’ing), or simply hung-lu ch’ing). Also used unofficially for a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of a Ministry (pu) often with a descriptive prefix. Also see chu ch’ing, liu ch’ing, ch’i ch’ing.

1256 c’ing-ch’ao shih 清昭使
HAN: Imperial Commissioner, a designation given various central government officials when sent on special temporary investigatory missions away from the capital. HB: messenger with a pure edict.

1257 ch’’ing-ch’é ch’ang-chán 軍部督
HAN—T’ANG: Generals of Light Chariots, a title of nobility (ch’iih) normally conferred on the eldest grandson of a Duke (kung) in direct line of succession. P65.

1258 cè • i’íg-c’A • éto H 齊車都附
T’ANG—CH’ING: Commandant of Light Chariots, a merit title (hsian) through Ming, then a title of nobility (ch’iih); in Tang, Sung and Chin 6th highest of 12 grades, rank 4b; in Yuan and Ming, rank 3b; in Ch’ing, 6th highest of 9 ranks of non-nobility. See ch’ing-ch’é t’u-weí, ch’iih-yín. RR: directeur général des chars de guerre. SP: directeur des chars de guerre* P64, 65.

1259 ch’ing-ch’é káng-chiên 清城宮監
T’ANG: Directorate of the Palace at Loyang, in charge of maintaining buildings and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the Eastern Capital (T’ang-t’u) Loyang, under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu) headed by a Director (chien), rank 6b2. In 657 renamed t’ung-tu yüan pei-mien chien (Directorate of Parks in the Eastern Capital, Northern Quadrant). P40.

1260 ch’ing-chián 請給案
SUNG: Claims Section, one of 6 Sections (an) in the Treasury Bureau (ch’in-pu ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue (lu-pu), staffed with subofficial functionaries; functions not clear, but apparently handled claims from local territorial administrative agencies for issuance of non-grain commodities under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Bureau. Estab-
ch'ing-chi lang

lished c. 1080 when the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: service des reclamations. P6.

1261 ch'ing-chi lang 清紀郎
MING: Recorder of Misdeeds, one in each Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch'ing-fu); charged with criticizing and impeaching members of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu); rank 8b. P26.

1262 ch'ing-chien 趙堅
5 DYN-SUNG: Chief Ministers and Directors, a generic term in the Five Dynasties era, for eminent officials assigned to superintend the Hostel for Tributary Envoys (jing-fang kuai); in Sung, for officials with prestige titles (san-kuan) for ranks 5a to 6a. P21.

1263 ch'ing-chin tōu 青衿子
T'ANG-Ch'ING: Blue Collar Graduate, unofficial reference to a passer of a civil service recruitment examination; in Ming and Ch'ing most commonly denoted a Government Student (sheng-yuan).

1264 ch'ing-chün 清軍
MING-Ch'ING: Troop Purification, a process for maintaining the strength of the hereditary soldiery by finding appropriate replacements for the dead and overaged, tracking down deserters, etc. *abbreviation of ch'ing-li ch'ün-wu. Used as a descriptive prefix for officials assigned to such duties, e.g., Troop-purifying Censors (yü-shih), Vice Prefects (t'un chih-fu), Assistant Prefects (t'ang-p'art). P32.

1265 ch'ing-chün tao 清軍道
MING-Ch'ING: Troop Purification Circuit, the jurisdiction of a Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a fu-shih) or an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a ch'ien-shih) of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ien-shing a-tch'a shih ssu) assigned to troop-purification duty. See ch'ing-chiu, tao.

1266 ch'ing-erh 鄉貳
Lit., ministers and their seconds (i.e., assistants): Ministerial Executives, an unofficial collective reference to high-level administrative officials in the central government, often not defined with precision. From Ch'in into the era of N-S Division, seems to refer primarily to Chamberlains (ch'ing, e.g., the Chamberlain for Ceremonials, t'ai-ch'ang ch'ung) and their Aides (ch'ing). From the era of N-S Division into Ch'ing times, may refer to the Chief Ministers (ch'ing), Vice Ministers (shao-ch'ing), and possibly even Assistant Ministers (ch'ing) of various Courts (ssu), e.g., the Court of Imperial Enchantments (hang-lu ssu); may be found referring to the Ministers (shang-shu) and Vice Ministers (shih-lang, sometimes unofficially called ch'ing) of the Six Ministries (lu-pu) that were the administrative core of the central government; and suggests a vaguely defined group representing Courts, Ministries and even other agencies such as the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai, tu chu-yüan). Also see chu-ch'ing, ch'i-ch'ing, liu-ch'ing. Cf. erh-ch'ing.

1277 ch'ing-feng ssū 慶豐司
CH'ING: lit., office of happy fertility: Office of Imperial Pasturages, an agency responsible for the administration of flocks and herds throughout the empire that belonged to the Emperor, autonomous till 1723, then subordinated to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu pu); headed in annual rotation by a dignitary with the title Grand Minister (to-ch'ên). BH: pasturage department. P37.

1277 ch'ing-tâu ssū 慶道
Lit., to purify the personnel selections: (1) SUI-Ch'ING: an unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ing ssu), apparently deriving from the popular epithet of an official who was noted for his honesty (ch'ing) in the selection of men for official appointments (hsüan). (2) MING-Ch'ING: Personnel Selection Staff, an unofficial collective reference to the Director (lang-chung), the Vice Director (yüan-wai lang) and the Secretary (ch'ao-shih) of Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) in Ministries (pu), probably most specifically the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). P5.

1286 ch'ing-k'ai ssū 支蓋司
CH'ING: Umbrella Office, one of 2 subordinate units in the Right Subsection (yu-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei) headed by a Director (ch'ing-yün yü-hui shih); rank 4a. BH: umbrella section.

1278 ch'ing-lang 青宮
T'ANG: Green Palace, an unofficial reference to the residence, and thus indirectly to the person, of the Heir Apparent.

1279 ch'ing-lang 清郎
From T'ang on, an unofficial reference to a Director (lang-chung) of a Bureau (ssu) in a Ministry (pu).

1279 ch'ing-li ch'un'Wüch 清理軍務
MING-Ch'ING: Troop Purification, a process nonnally abbreviated to ch'ing-chün, q.v.

1280 ch'ing'ü ssū 清吏司
MING-Ch'ING: lit., office of pure functionaries, perhaps derived from Han-T'ang distinctions between officials of "pure" and "impure" genealogies (see ch'ing, cho): Bureau, the generic name for top-echelon units in Ministries (pu) and some other agencies, succeeding the Bureaus (ssu) of T'ang-Sung times. In some Ministries prefixed with functionally descriptive terms, e.g., ch'eu-chia ch'ing-li ssu (Bureau of Equipment and Communications in Ming, Bureau of Communications in Ch'ing) in the Ministry of War (ping-pu); in other Ministries prefixed with the names of Provinces for which they processed all Ministry business, e.g., the shan-hsi ch'ing-li ssu (Shansi Bureau) in the Ministry of Revenue (lu-pu); each headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a. BH: department.

1271 cch'ing-sung mshu 清署 or cch'ing-shang N-S DIV-T'ANG: Office of Bell Music, deriving from the name of an ancient musical tune or style dominated by bell sounds and characteristically sad; responsible for preserving and performing such music; normally headed by a Director (ling), directly subordinate to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang ch'ung) till very early T'ang, then absorbed into the Office of Drums and Pipes (lu-ch'iu shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ing ssu). RR: office de la musique. P10.

1275 chung-shih 點師
CHOU: Master of the Musical Stones, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), in charge of a staff of musicians in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuau). CL: maître de king ou pierres sonores.

1276 cWing'tâu 清道
Clearer of the Way, designation of a lowly member of the retinue of an official in travel status, preceding the official so as to prevent any blocking of or interference with his progress.

1277 cch'ing-tâu skuai-fu 清道率府
T'ANG-SUNG: Police Patrol Guard Command, one each
of Left and Right, military units assigned for general security in the palace of the Heir Apparent; created c. 713 by renaming the earlier yâ-hou shuâi-fu. First re-established in Sung in 995; thereafter established intermittently until the end of N. Sung. Each headed by a Commandant (shuai) of rank 4 in T'ang, 7b in Sung; in Sung he was also a concurrent Receptionist (yen-che) of the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch'ü-ho-t'ung-fang). RR=SP: garde de l'héritier du trône chargée des séries des routes. P26.

1278 ch'ing-t'ao wèi 清道衛
T'ANG: variant name from 662 to 705 of the Police Patrol Guard Command (yâ-hou shuâi-fu). Also see ch'ing-tâo shuai-fu.

1279 ch'ing-wâng 清望
N-S DIV-T'ANG: a term signifying high expectations or high repute, used as a generic label for the most elite officials in terms of their genealogical pedigrees; see ch'ing (pure) and cho (impure). In subsequeilt eras the term may be encountered as a descriptive label of an official of great eminence and integrity.

1280 ch 'ing-yaô 清要
N-S DIV-T'ANG: pure and important, used as a generic label for various posts in both the central and territorial government that were considered to require appointees of extraordinary intelligence and moral character; also a generic reference to expectant or active officials who were considered the elite members of the officialdom and could expect rapid advancement into the highest echelons of the government, their merit being defined largely in terms of their genealogical pedigrees. See ch'ing (pure) and cho (impure).

1281 ch'ing-yâ 請雨
HAN: Supplicant for Rain, 2 minor subordinates of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling) in Later Han. HB: supplicant for rain.

1282 ch 'ing-yüan yâ-min ssu 慶遠裕民司
MING: lit., office to reward the distant and be liberal to minor subordinates of the pure). EXPERTS: 'shuai-fu.

1283 ch 'ing-yun 青雲
Lit., blue cloud. (1) CHOU: an unofficial reference to any official of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). (2) May be encountered in any era in unofficial reference to any official of great eminence and prestige.

1284 chio See under the romanization chiêh.

1285 chîu 墮
Stable: see chiu-chang, chiu-ling, chiu-mu, liu-chiu, nei-chiu.

1286 chiu 數
See ssu chiu.

1287 chîu-ch'â an M察案
SUNG: Capital Punishment Section, one of 13 Sections (an) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); staffed with subofficial functionaries who handled documents relating to the Ministry's review of all death sentences recommended by magistrates throughout the empire. SP: service d'enquête sur la peine capitale.

1288 ch'iü-cWâ hsing-yu wu 糾察刑獄司 or ch'iü-ch' a ssu
SUNG: Bureau of Judicial Investigation, a unit in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) staffed with 2 Judicial Investigators (ch'iü-ch'i kuan); apparently assisted senior officials of the Ministry in checking reports of judicial cases submitted by units of territorial administration. SP: bureau de contrôle et de surveillance judiciaire.

1289 ch'iü-ch'a tsâi-ching hsing-yâ ssu 糾察在京刑獄司
SUNG: Bureau of Judicial Investigation for the Capital, established in 1009 specially to review criminal cases in the dynastic capital, Kaifeng; staffed with 2 Judicial Investigators (ch'iü-ch'a kuan), in 1080 merged into the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). P13.

1290 ch'iü-ch'â chên 秦長
T'ANG: Directorate of the Palace Ruins Park, one of 4 Directories in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of imperial parks in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an; under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-hung ssu); specifically in charge of the northern quadrant which included ruins of the Han dynasty capital city. Headed by a Director (chên), rank 6b2. See ssu-mien chên. P40.

1291 ch'iü-chêng 酒正
HAN-T'ANG, CH'ING: Chief of the Stables, from one to 2 per unit, normally in charge of the imperial stables and carriages, under the supervision of the Emperor, the Heir Apparent, and other Princes; in T'ang rank 9a2. In Ch'ing, subordinate officials in the Palace Administration (chung-shih), an agency of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). See chiu-mu. HB: chief of the stables. BH: inspector of the stable. P26, 37, 39, 69.

1292 ch'iü-chêng 酒正
CHOU: Supervisor of Wines, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (ch'en-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) in general charge of the preparation and provision of all wines drunk by the royal family, used in official ceremonies at the capital or offered distinguished visitors and other guests at the palace. Superior to Eunuch Wine-makers (chiu-chen). Also see nü-chiu. CL: intendant des vins.

1293 ch'iü-chêng kung tsung-chiêng 九成宮總監
T'ANG: Directorate-general of the Palace of the Perfect Cycle, an agency under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-hung ssu); managed the imperial summer resort in Shensi not far from the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an; until 631 called jen-shou kung-chêng (Directorate of the Palace of Benevolence and Longevity), from 651 to 667 officially called wan-nien kung-chêng (Directorate of the Palace of Longevity), headed by a Director-general (tsung-chêng), rank 5b2. RR: direction générale du palais de l'achèvement parfait. P40.

1294 ch'iü ki 九卿

1295 ch'iü-chêng ch'ü-shên 九錦出身
SUNG: Graduate in the Nine Classics, a degree earned in the highest-level examinations of the civil service re-
1296  **chi'ch'ing**  九卿

(1) CH'IN-SUI: Nine Chamberlains, a collective reference to the heads of the top-secret service agencies known as the Nine Courts (chiu ssu). (2) T'ANG—CH'ING: Nine Chief Ministers, a collective reference to high central government officials, with varying applications. In T'ang and Sung referred to the heads of the Courts of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), of the Imperial Regalia (wei-nei ssu), of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu), of the Imperial Stud (ta-li ssu), of State Ceremonial (hang-lu ssu), of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu), and of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). In Ming referred to the Ministers (shang-shu) of the Six Ministries (liu pu), the Censors-in-chief (tu yá-shih) of the Censorate (tu cha-yüan), the Chief Minister (ch'ung) of the Court of Judicial Review, and the Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih) of the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu). Some sources say that Chi'ching followed the Ming pattern; others identify the group as the heads of the Censorate, the Office of Transmission, the Imperial Procession Guard (t'ien-wei), and the Courts of Judicial Review, of Imperial Sacrifices, of Imperial Entertainments, of State Ceremonial, and of the Imperial Stud. In Ming and Chi'ching times the group was also known as the Nine Major Chief Ministers (ta chiu ch'ing); cf. hsiao chiu ch'ing (Nine Lesser Chief Ministers). Also see ci-ying, p'ei-ch'ing. P. 68.

1297  **chiu ch'u**  九州

Nine Regions: from high antiquity a reference to the 9 administrative areas into which the culture hero Yu was believed to have divided the Chinese world; hence used throughout history as an analog for the concept of China in its entirety. Names given to the Nine Regions vary somewhat in ancient texts, but probably the most common list is that given in "The Tribute of Yu" (yi-kung) section of the Classic of Writings (shu-ching): Chi, Yen, Chi'ung, Hsu, Yang, Ching, Yu, Liang, and Yung. See mif. P. 22.

1298  **chi'ch'ung**  九重

Lit. 9, to the 9th power, the most prestigious number in numerological lore; hence by analogy a traditional unofficial reference to the Emperor.

1299  **chiu ch'ieh**  九籍

SUNG: Nine Orders of Nobility, a collective reference to the 9 noble titles granted to distinguished officials not of the imperial family, sometimes posthumously; in declining order of prestige, Prince (wang), Commandery Prince (chin-wang); Duke (kung, kuo-kung), Commandery Duke (ch'iin-kung), District Duke (hsien-kung), Marquis (hou), Earl (po), Viscount (tsu), and Baron (nan).

1300  **chiu-fan**  乡酒坊

CHIN: Imperial Winery, a unit in the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsian-hui yüan), headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 8b; manufactured various kinds of wines for palace and court use, functions performed in other times by such agencies as the nei chiu-fang, shang-yün chü, qq.v. Also see shang-yün shu, ch'ü-yüan. P. 30.

1301  **chiu-fu**  九府

(1) CHOJ: Nine Fiscal Agencies, a collective reference to units in various Ministries (kuan) that bore responsibilities for coinage and other fiscal matters; specifically, the ta-fu, yü-fu, nei-fu, wai-fu, kao-fu, t'ien-fu, chih-nei, chih-chin, and chih-pi, q.q.v. (2) During and possibly after the era of N-S Division, a variant reference to the Nine Courts (chiu ssu).

1302  **Cai-i-li**  九禁

HAN: Director of Translations from Afar, from 104 to 28 B.C. a subordinate of the Supervisor of Dependent Countries (t'ien shu-kuo) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (lu shu-kuo); responsible for relations between the court and distant peoples across Inner Asia for which "multiple translation" (chiu-i) was necessary. See kuan ling. HB: prefect of the nine successive interpreters. P. 17.

1303  **chhiü-jên**  酒人

CHOU: Eunuch Wine Maker, 10 on the staff of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuo) for overseeing the production of all wines required by the ruler and his guests, and for formal ceremonies, under the direction of the Supervisors of Wines (chiu-cheng). See nii-chiu. Cf. hsiang-jen. CL: employé aux vins.

1304  **chiü k̈ ẗ o**  九科

SUNG: Nine Sections, a collective reference to training units to which were assigned Medical Students (tsheng) of the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chü), an agency in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). SP: neuvres sections.

1305  **chhià-kù-chài chien**  舊故宅監

T'ANG: variant reference to the chiu-chai ch'ien (Directorate of the Palace Ruins Park).

1306  **chhiükuän t'üng-shih shih**  九關通使

MING: Transmission Commissioner for the Capital Gates, a member of the Palace Ceremonial Office (t'ai-ch'ung ssu) until 1377, then transferred to the staff of the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng shih shu) presumably responsible for transmitting documents to and from the court within the capital. The position probably disappeared c. 1399. P. 21.

1307  **chhiü'üng**  建令

HAN: Director of the Stable in the household of the Emperor. In Later Han superseded by the Coachman of the Emperor (chung-kung pù). See chu-chüan. HB: prefect of the stables.

1308  **chiü mē̄**  九門

Lit., 9 gates: throughout history a symbolic reference to the imperial Capital City.

1309  **chiü miao**  九廟

T'ANG: Nine Temples, from 635 a collective reference to the Imperial Ancestral Temple (t'ai-miao), which was intended to be expanded from 4 to 9 rooms or halls, to match the size attributed by tradition to the ancient Chou dynasty ancestral temple; in fact, the T'ang temple was expanded only to 6 rooms.

1310  **chiü nüng**  九命

CHOJ: Nine Honors, an array of official ranks ascribed to ancient times and often revived by subsequent Chou dynasties, in which the 9th honor (i.e., rank 9) was highest and the first honor was lowest. P. 68.

1311  **chiü-mù**  廚牧


1312  **chiü-mù shüß**  廕牧署

N-S DIV—SUN: Stables Office, an agency in the house-
hold of the Heir Apparent, normally headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b2 in T'ang; and in the households of other Princes, normally headed by a Director (chang), rank 9a2 in T'ang; apparently originated in N. Ch'i. SP: bureau des ecuyers et des élevages de l'héritier du trône. P26, 69.

1313 chiüpién 九嬪
MING: Nine Frontiers, regions along the northern and northwestern borders each organized as a Defense Area (chen); specifically, Liao-tung, Chi-chou, Hsaaan-fu, Ta-t'ung, Yen-sui, Ning-hsia, T'ai-yüan, Ku-yüan, and Kansu.

1314 chiü pin 九嫔
Nine Concubines: throughout history a generic term for palace women ranking below principal wives (fujen) and consorts (fei). Specific designations of the Nine Concubines varied, but they commonly ranked 2a. See pin, shang-pin, hsia-pin, hsia-ni. CL: neuf princesses, ou femmes de deuxième rang. RR: neuf concubines de second rang.

1315 chiüin  in 九品
N-S DIV (San-kuo) CH'ING: Nine Ranks, categories into which all officials and the posts they occupied were divided for purposes of determining prestige, compensation, priority in court audience, etc. Ranks were normally subdivided into 2 classes (teng, chi, chieh), first class (cheng) and 2nd class (ts'ung); and the lesser ranks from 4 through 9 were often further subdivided into upper grades (shang) and lower grades (hsia). Thus the normal number of gradations was 18, but 30 was common, and the number sometimes fluctuated as high as 36 or 45. The rank gradations are normally rendered, e.g., as 1a, 2b, 4a, 7b, 9b, 9b2. P68.

1316 chiü-p'in  in 九品案
SUNG: Section for the Ninth Rank, a unit of the Ministry of Personnel's (li-put) Bureau of Evaluations (K'ao-kung ssu) dealt with the cases of rank 9 officials in the Civil Appointments Process (ts'o-hsüan; see under hsüan). SP: service de 9ème degré.

1317 chiü ssü 九寺
CH'IN-CH'ING: Nine Courts, a collective reference to top-echelon service agencies in the central government, membership in the group varying from time to time and before T'ang sometimes totaling more than 9; e.g., the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu), the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-chenh ssu). Their heads were collectively known as chiü-ching (Nine Chamberlains through Sui, thereafter Nine Chief Ministers).

1318 chiü-ts'an kuän 九参官
T'ANG: Third Day Audience Officers, a generic reference to military officers of rank 3 and higher who were on duty in the capital, because they were required to attend audience every 3rd day, i.e., 9 times a month. CL: liu-ts'än, ch'ang-ts'an kuän. RR: fonctionnaire assistant neurofis par mois aux audiences.

1319 chiü-ts'ui-chan chu 酒醋面局
MING: Condiments Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih) or Director (t'ui-chien); prepared sauces and other condiments for palace use. See pa chü (Eight Services).

1320 chiü yü 九御
CHOU: lit., something like “the female nine” : a collective reference to Secondary Concubines (niu-yü), who reportedly numbered 81 and attended upon the ruler in 9 groups of 9 women each; the equation 9 x 9 = 81 offers nothing but auspicious numbers in Chinese numerological lore.

1321 chiü ch'ing 秋卿
Autumn Chamberlain, an archaic reference deriving from Chou usage of the term chiü-kuan, q.v. (1) N-S DIV (Liang): a generic or collective reference to 3 of the central government officials called the Twelve Chamberlains (shih-erh ching, q.v.). (2) SU-I-CH'ING: an unofficial reference to a Minister of Justice (hsing-pu shang-shu).

1322 chüHâu'yang 秋坊
Lit., the autumn workshop: from the era of N-S Division on, an unofficial reference to the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu).

1323 chiü-hsiën 秋宴
Lit” terms denoting “autumn” and “fundamental laws.” (1) CHOU: a variant reference to the Minister of Justice (jim-k'ou) or the Ministry of Justice (Ch't'ien), since autumn was deemed the appropriate season for imposing punishments in conformity with the fundamental laws. (2) HAN-CH'ING: an unofficial reference to Censors (yu-shih), since they were traditionally considered guardians of the fundamental laws (see feng-hsi'en kuan) and, reportedly, in Han times were most commonly appointed in autumn.

1324 chiü-kuan 秋官
Lit., official or office for autumn (a time of decaying and dying): (1) CHOU-T'ANG: Ministry of Justice: in Chou, 5th of 6 major agencies in the top echelon of the royal government, responsible for the administration of punishments; headed by a Minister of Justice (ssu-k'ou) ranked as a Minister (chiü). Revived by Chou of the era of N-S Division to replace what had been known as the tu-kuan ts'ao (Section for Justice); revived again from 684 to 705 in T'ang to replace the name hsing-pu (Ministry of Justice). May be encountered in any later period as an archaic reference to the hsing-pu. CL: ministère de l'automne.P3. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Autumn Office, one of 5 seasonal Offices, including one for Mid-year (chung), of calendrical specialists in the T'ang Astrological Service (t'ai shih cha) and later Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien t'ai), the Sung Astronomical Service, the Sung-Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien), and the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-t'ien chien): headed by a Director (ling in early T'ang, otherwise cheng), rank 5a except 8a in Sung and 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. RR+SP: administration de l'automne. BH (cheng): astronomer for the autumn. P35. (3) MING: Autumn Support, from 1380 to 1382 one of 4 posts, each named after a season and open to more than one appointee, intended for the Emperor’s closest and most trusted advisers; see ssuFu kuan (Four Supports). P47.

1325 ch 'ia-kuan 0-fu 秋官大夫
(1) CHOU: variant reference to the Vice Minister of Justice (hsiao ssu-k'ou). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Director (yian-wal lang) of any Bureau (jin, ch'ung-lü ssu) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), especially one of the Bureau of Review (pi-pu) prior to Ming. P35.

1326 chüHú'tiên 秋典
Unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan, hsing-pu).

1327 chüHú-ts'uo 秋曹
Unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan, hsing-pu).

1328 chiüng-ch'ing 囍卿
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister of the
1332 chou chou 州

Ety. a small island as in a river: (1) CHOU: Region: a geographic designation of the 9 territories into which the culture hero Yu was thought to have divided the Chinese world in highest antiquity: see chia chou. (2) CHOU: Township, a local administrative unit of 2,500 families, 5 of which constituted a District (hsian). See chou-chang. (3) HAN-SUI: Region, a jurisdiction of intermediate coordination between the central government and a cluster of neighboring Commanderies (chên), recurring becoming almost autonomous warlord domains; headed by a Regional Governor (chou mu) or Regional Inspector (ts'ê-chêh) or both; created c. 10 B.C. by a redesignation of 13 original Regions called pu, q.v.; proliferated greatly in the era of N-S Division, then abolished by Sui in the 590s. HB: province. (4) T'ANG-YUAN: Prefecture, successor of the former Commandery (chên) as the key unit of territorial administration overseeing several Districts (hsien), headed by a Prefect (ts'ê-chêh in T'ang and Sung, chih-chou or yin in Sung and Yuan), rank 3b to 4a2 in T'ang, generally 5b thereafter; graded according to strategic importance and size of population into the categories Large (shang), Medium (chung), and Small (hsia); in Sung considered ordinary Prefectures in contrast to Superior Prefectures (fa). Military Prefectures (chên), and Industrial Prefectures (chien). RR + SP: préfecture, préfecture ordinaire. (5) MING: Subprefecture, an intermediate agency of administrative supervision, normally between a Prefecture (fu) and its subordinate Districts (hsien), but sometimes an independent Subprefecture (chih-li chou). See chih-li responsible directly to provincial administrative authorities; headed by a Subprefectural Magistrate (chih-chou), rank 5b. (6) CH'ING: Department, a coordinating agency normally responsible for several Districts (hsien) but occasionally serving itself as the lowest-level unit of formal territorial administration, normally subordinate to a Prefecture (fu) and sometimes via an intermediary Subprefecture (t'ing); when directly subordinate to provincial administrative authorities, called an Independent Department (chih-li chou); headed by a Department Magistrate (chih-chou), rank 5b. In Ming and Ch'ing times, the original suffix chou had become so familiar that it was incorporated into the place-name prefixes of many newly “promoted” Prefectures (fu), e.g., Hang-chou fu (Hangchow Prefecture), Kuang-chou fu (Canton Prefecture). BH: department. P53, 54.

1333 chou-án 南闈

(1) SUNG: Ceremonial Caps Section, one of 4 units in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsiao-hui yüan), in charge of the various types of headwear prescribed for wear by the Emperor and his entourage at sacrifices and other rituals; staffing not clear, but likely by eunuchs, SP: service des casques. (2) SUNG: Armaments Section, one of 7 Sections in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'eh ssu) of the State Finance Commission (tsan ssu) of early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'ien-kuan, t'ai-kuan) monitored the production of military armor and the maintenance of dikes, breastworks, and other defense installations around the capital city. When the State Finance Commission was discontinued c. 1080 the Armaments Section was merged or transformed into the Directorate for Armaments (chih-ch'i chien) under the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). P15.

1334 chou-ch'ang 州長

CHOU: Township Head, one man with the rank of Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu) in each Township (chou) of 2,500 families, theoretically responsible to representatives of the royal government for sacrifices, other rites, education and general administration in his Township. May be encountered in later times as an archaic reference to the head of any agency called chou (Region, Prefecture, Sub-prefecture, Department). CL: chef d’arrondissement.

1335 chou-chi hó-ch'ù shù 舟橋河渠署

SUNG: River Transport Office, a unit of the Directorate of Waterways (fu-shui chien), headed by a Director ( ling), rank not clear; apparently responsible for providing boats and boatmen for official transport. SP: office des bateaux et des voies fluviales.

1336 chou-chi shù 舟機署

(1) SUI-T'ANG: Office of Boats and Boatmen, a unit of the Directorate of Waterways (fu-shui chien), in T'ang only from 632 to 738; headed by a Director ( ling), rank 8a2. RR: office des bateaux et des rames. P14 ± 15, 60. (2) SUNG: abbreviation of chou-chi ho-ch'ü yâm (River Transport Office).

1337 chou-kin kûng 复禁工

SUI-TANG: Spell Chanter, 8 unranked specialists on the staff of the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu). RR: incantateur. P36.

1338 chou-kin pó-skîk 完禁博士

SUI-T'ANG: Erudite for Exorcism, one master teacher of incantations and chanted spells, rank 9b2, on the staff of the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu), authorized to have 10 youths as Exorcism Students (chou-chin sheng). RR: maître incantateur au vaste savoir. P36.

1339 chou-kin skîk 完禁示

SUI-T'ANG: Master of Exorcism, one each in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) and in the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chû). RR: maître incantateur. P36, 38.

1340 chou-chin-ch'în 州軍監

SUNG: the various Prefectures, a common collective reference to ordinary Prefectures (chou), Military Prefectures (chên), and Industrial Prefectures (chien).

1341 chou-mù 州幕

N-S DIV: Regional Headquarters, a quasi-official or unofficial reference to the headquarters office of a Region ( chou). In later times may be encountered as an archaic reference to the headquarters of a Prefecture, Sub-prefecture, or Department (all chou).
1342  chōu mù 州牧
See under mut.

1343  chōu p’ an 州判
CH’ING: Assistant Department Magistrate, rank 7b, ranking behind the Magistrate (chih-chou) and the Vice Magistrate (chou t’ung). See p’an-kuan. BH: Cond class assistant department magistrate. P54, 59.

1344  chōu ts’ai 産值
HAN-N-S DIV: lit., steward of a Region (chou): unofficial reference to a Regional inspector (ts’u-shih).

1345  chōu-ts’ao 管曹
Helmet Section: (1) T’ANG: an agency in various military Guard (wei) units, normally headed by an Administrator (ts’art-chūn chih) of rank 8a2. See shih-liu wei, k’ai-ts’ao. RR: service des casques. (2) SUNG: variant of chou-an, q.v. P43.

1346  cAdū/ü 州都
N-S DIV: Regional Rectifier, a variant of the term Rectifier (chung-cheng, q.v.) used at the Regional (chou) level; responsible for identifying and classifying all males considered qualified for government office.

1347  chōu-tuân 州端
N-S DIV: Regional Headquarters, a quasi-official or unofficial reference to the headquarters office of a Region (chou). In later times may be encountered as an archaic reference to the headquarters of a Prefecture, Subprefecture, or Department (all chou).

1348  chōu t’äng 州同
CH’ING: Department Vice Magistrate, rank 6b the principal assistant to a Department Magistrate (chih-chou). See t’äng-chih; cf. chou p’an. BH: first class assistant department magistrate. P54.

1349  ch’ōu-chiào 鎮校
T’ANG: Editor, stylistic revisers of imperially issued documents, on the staff of the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch’ung-wen kuan); in 719 renamed chiao-shu lang, q.v. RR: réviseur chargé d’examiner (les textes). P25.

1350  ch’ōu-chiào ts’ō-wà 鎮校錯誤
T’ANG: Proofreader, rectifier of errors in imperially issued documents, on the staff of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-wen kuan). RR: réviseur chargé d’examiner les fautes et erreurs.

1351  ch’ōu-fén ch’ang fí-ling sò 鎮分場提領所
YUAN: Office of Produce Levies, 10 scattered throughout the empire, each headed by a Superintendent (t’i-ling), rank not clear; collected taxes on produce from public places, especially from fisheries. P62.

1352  ch’ōu-fén chá-mù 抽分竹木局 or ch’ou-fen chá 抽分竹木局
MING: Office of Produce Levies, variable but numerous, scattered throughout the empire at appropriate points to collect taxes on forest products in kind for use in official shipbuilding activities; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank not clear; subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) till 1471, thereafter to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). P15, 62.

1353  ch’ō’Uhsiang 仇香
CH’ING: lit: the scent of congeniality (?): unofficial reference to an Assistant Magistrate (ch’u-pu) of a District (hsien).

1354  chū 主
Lit., master, superior: (1) Throughout history a common reference to a Ruler, especially joked for contrast with the term ch’en (Minister, subject). (2) Commonly occurs as a prefix in some titles with the meaning in charge of; e.g., see chu-pu, chu-shih. (3) Occurs as a suffix in some titles of female nobility; e.g., see chu-chu, hsien-chu, kung-chu. (4) CHOU: Economic Overseer, one of 9 Unifying Agents (ou, liang) appointed in the Nine Regions (chou chou) of the kingdom as representatives of the Minister of State (chung-tsai) overseeing geographic clusters of feudal states; especially monitored the economic well-being of the populace in their Regions. CL: maître.

1355  chū 祝
Lit., one who prays, blesses, or invokes the deities: Su- plicant. Normally occurs with clarifying prefixes, as in nā-chu, ta-chu, hsiao-chu, sang-chu, tien-chu, tsu-chu.

1356  chū 著
Compiler, a general reference to officials charged with preparing histories and other writings; e.g., see under kuo-shih an (Section for the History of the Dynasty).

1357  chū 諸
Lit., the various, used as a collectivizing prefix; e.g., chu-hou (the various Marquises), used in Chou times to refer to Feudal Lords in general. Although in such cases chu suggests “all,” it must be noted that chu often occurs following a specifying antecedent to suggest “all other” or “the various other;” e.g., ch’in-wang chu-wang (Imperial Princes and other Princes).

1358  chū-cM 駐箚
A prefix signifying Detached at: e.g., the Sung dynasty chu-cha ... chu yu-ch’en ch‘on (Palace Army Detached at such-and-such Prefecture), the Ch’ing dynasty chu-cha ... pan-lì mu-ch’ang chu-shih (Secretary for Managing Pasturages at such-and-such place). P31.

1359  chū-chān tū t’āng-ling shih ... 諸站都統領使
A common collective designation for Palace Women of low rank, who often are designated chang ... shih (in charge of such-and-such matters).

1360  chū-chāng ch‘ang 主章長

1361  chū ch‘ang-shih 諸掌事
A common collective designation for Palace Women of low rank, who often were designated chang ... shih (in charge of such-and-such matters).

1362  chū-ch‘eng 主政
CH’ING: a variant of chu-shih (Secretary).

1363  chū-chi 主計
HAN: Fiscal Controller, a term used only in early Han times for an eminent official assigned on an ad hoc basis to particular fiscal responsibilities. May be encountered in later eras as an archaic reference to any high fiscal official, e.g., the T’ang-Ch’ing Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu). P45.
1364 chu-chi shih

1364 chu-chi shih 糀記室 or 主記史
HAN—N-S DIV: apparently an abbreviated reference to a chu-chi shih-shih (Recording Secretary). P53.

1365 chu-chi shih-shih 主記史
HAN-N-S DIV: Recording Secretary, minor staff members of Commanderies (ch'iu) and Districts (hsien), apparently responsible for keeping records of the magistrates' appointments. HB: secretary clerk, P54.

1366 chu-chi shih-shih 主要吏民尚書郎
HAN: Court Gentleman for Records Concerning the Western Barbarians, a subordinate of the Director of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu liang); lit., in charge of matters concerning officials and commoners among the Ch'iang "barbarians." P17.

1367 chu-chiao 助教
N-S DIV-CH'ING: lit., assistant in instruction: Instructor of one of several common titles for educational officials assigned to the early National University (t'ai-huaeh) or the later Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), or sometimes to more specialized schools; normally ranked in the 7b-8a-8b range, of less prestige than an Erudite (po-shih); sometimes with specifying prefixes, e.g., ching-hsia chu-chiao (Classics Instructor). RR+SP: professeur assistant. BH: preceptor. P34, 36-49, 51-53.

1368 chu-chiao Vng 助教廳

1369 chu-chien 舊監
Minting Directorate, a common abbreviation of such terms as chu-ch'ien chien. In early Ming times, an occasional un-official reference to a Provincial Coinage Service (pao-ch'ien ch'i; also see pao-yuan ch'i).

1370 chu-ch'ien chien 舊監
T'ANG-SUNG: Directorate of Coinage, 7 in T'ang, 4 in Sung, subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by Directors (chien) in T'ang, Supervisory Officials (chien-kuan) in Sung, ranks not clear; commonly supervised by a nearby regional dignitary such as the T'ang Area Commander (tu-tu). The relation between Directors of Coinage and individual Mints (chu-ch'ien chung, chu-ch'ien ssu) is not clear. RR+SP: direction de la fonte des monnaies. P16.

1371 chu-ch'ien tsu-ning 鑄錢坊
T'ANG: Mint for the coinage of money, one in each Circuit (t'ung); headed by a Coinage Commissioner (chu-ch'ien shih) subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien). RR: atelier de fonte des monnaies.

1372 chu-ch'ien kuan 鑄錢官
Coins Officials: throughout history, a generic reference to officials responsible for minting coins, such as the Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Parks (hsien-kung) of Han and the Directors of Coinage (chu-ch'ien chien) of T'ang and Sung. Often abbreviated to chu-ch'ien kuan.

1373 chu-ch'ien Mk 鑄錢使
T'ANG: Coinage Commissioner, see chu-ch'ien chien (Mint). P16.

1374 chu-ch'ien ssu 鑄錢司
SUNG: Mint for the coinage of money, established in various localities under the general supervision of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien); staffing and relation to Directorates of Coinage (chu-ch'ien chien) not clear. SP: bureau de la fonte des monnaies.

1375 chu-ch'ien-tu-chiang 鑄錢都將

1376 chu-ch'in 祝禱...
See entries beginning with the romanization chu-ch'in.

1377 chu-ch'in-chien 諸津監
T'ANG: Directorate of Water Crossings, a unit of the Directorate of Waterways (kuo-tzu chien), headed by a Director (liang) rank 9a. RR: direction des divers gués. P15.

1378 chu-ch'i shih 祝禱氏
Lit., master of wrens and pigeons, considered very filial birds: in Chou times occasionally used as a title equated with ssu-t'u (Minister of Education); may be encountered in later eras as an archaic reference to any official likened to the ancient ssu-t'u.

1379 chu-ch'ieh 主爵
Lit., to be in charge of noble titles. (1) HAN: a prefix found before tu-wei (Commandant-in-chief) and chung-wei (Commandant-in-Field), suggesting a dignitary responsible for supervising the titled nobility in the capital: Commandant of the Nobles, sometimes equated with the powerful capital official called Guardian of the Right (yu-fei-feng). HB (chu-ch'ieh chung-wei): commandant over the nobility. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): a variant reference to the tu-ch'ieh-k'o (Manager of Visitors of the Left), a member of the staff of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta-hang-ia). See chu-k'o. (3) SUI—T'ANG: Bureau of Honors, a unit of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) charged with awarding noble titles; headed by a Vice Minister (shih-lang) in Sui, a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in T'ang; in 662 retitled ssu-feng. RR: bureau des titres nobiliaires. P5.

1380 chu-ch'in 助軍
HAN: Support Army, one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see pa hsiao-wei (Eight Commandants).

1381 chu-fang ?da-a-i 駐防八旗
CH'ING: Provincial Bannermen, a general reference to military units in the Banner (chu) system that were stationed throughout the empire under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War (ping-p'u), in contrast to the Metropolitan Bannermen (ching-chu) stationed in and around Peking; normally commanded by provincial-level officers such as Manchu Generals (ching-chuan) or Vice Commanders-in-chief (fu tu-tung).

1382 chu-hai 主櫓
T'ANG: Spice Keeper, 10 unranked, subordinate to Seasoners (ch'ang-hai), in the Spice Pantry (ch'ang-hai-shih) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuo-tzu shih). RR: préposé aux herbes. P30.

1383 chu-hou 諸侯
Lit., the various Marquises. (1) CHOU: Feudal Lords, a collective term for all regional lords regardless of their specific titles of nobility Duke (kung), Marquis (hou), Earl (po), Viscount (tsu), and Baron (nan). (2) HAN: imperial Marquises, a collective reference to all those sons of Princes (wang) who bore the noble title Marquis, i.e., those who are not expected to inherit their fathers' status as princes. C1. lieh-hou (Adjoint Marquis, Marquis-consort, Grandee of the First Order). P64.
1384 chū-hou wáng 諸侯
HAN: Feudatory Prince, a generic reference to all sons of Emperors other than Heirs Apparent, who were all given the title Prince; so referred to because of their similarity in status to the Feudal Lords (chū-hou) of Chou times.

1385 chū-k'ai sūMK 翡翠
In Chou times, apparently, the designation of a kind of Archivist. Thereafter throughout history, an archaic reference to a Censor (yu-shih), especially an Attendant Censor (shih yâ-shih) or a Palace Censor (tien-chung shih yâ-shih). P18・25.

1386 chū-hsiâ shou-chih ssū 主贊收支司

1387 chū-hù 主户
SUNG: Tribal Chief, one of several titles awarded local chieftains of southwestern aboriginal peoples. P72.

1388 chū-yi 主衣
SUI—T'ANG: Valet, several on the staff of each Office of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-shu), subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'üang ssu) in Sui; in T'ang, 16 in the Clothing Service (shang-i chi) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), 4 ip each Court of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-iia) under the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng ssu). RR: préposé aux vêtements. P29, 38.

1389 chū-i châ 主衣局
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Imperial Wardrobe Service, a unit of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) responsible for maintaining the clothing of the imperial family; headed by 2 Supervisors (tu t'ung) rank 5. P37.

1390 朱衣使者
SUNG: lit., commissioners with vermilion gowns: unofficial reference to Examining Officials in civil service recruitment examinations. See shih-ku-an, chu-k'ao, lien-ku-an, chien-chih.

1391 chū-kâo 主稿
CH'ING: Drafter, one or 2 in each Bureau (bu) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (lien-fan yiian), normally an ad hoc assignment for an official holding a regular post as Director (lang-chung) or Vice Director (lai-ai) of a Bureau (ch'ing-li ssu) in a Ministry (pu). BH: keeper of drafts.

1392 chū-k'âo 主考
(1) Examiner, from T'ang on, an unofficial or quasi-official reference to the presiding official(s) of a service recruitment examination. (2) MING-CH'ING: Provincial Examiner, a court official delegated to preside over a triennial Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) of candidates for civil service careers; normally assisted by one or more Assistant Provincial Examiners (fu chu-k'âo) and Department and District Magistrates (chih-chou, chih-hsen) serving as proctors and graders (see lien-kuan). Also see shih-ku-an. T'ung-k'ao.

1393 chū-k'o 諸科
SUNG: lit., other examinations: a general term denoting civil service recruitment examinations given at the capital other than that leading to the degree of Presented Scholar (chin-shih): nominally of equal status with the Presented Scholar examination, but of less prestige in practice. See chu.

1394 c'i-i-it, dō-i, iwg-fî wti 主客清吏
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Receptions; one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), responsible for the reception of foreign dignitaries; headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a; a counterpart of the earlier agency called chu-k'o, chu-k'o ts'ao, or simply chu-k'o. P9.

1395 chū-k'â 众客冷
N-S DIV (N. Wei); Director of Receptions, a subordinate of the Supervisor of Dependencies (tien-k'o chien). P11.

1396 chū-k'â 众客 or chu-k'âo
N-S DIV: Ministry of Receptions, one of a variable number of Ministries (pu) developing under the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Minister (shang-shu); alternated from period to period with the name chu-k'âo ts'ao (Section for Receptions), headed by a Director (ling, etc.), subordinate to a Ministry of Sacrifices (ts'ung pu) or a Ministry of Rites (li-pu). In general, both types of agencies were antecedents of the later Bureau of Receptions (chu-k'o ssu) in the Ministry of Rites. P9.

1397 chū-k'âo ssū 主客司 or chu-k'âo
T'ANG-SUNG: Bureau of Receptions, one of 4 top-echelon units of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), responsible in collaboration with the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) for managing the reception of foreign dignitaries at court; headed by a Director (ling-chung) rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung, and a Vice Director (lai-yiian) rank 6b in T'ang, 7a in Sung. Successor of the earlier Ministry of Receptions (chu-k'o pu) and antecedent of the Ming-th'ing chu-k'o ch'ing-li ssu (Bureau of Receptions). Also see ssu-fan. RR+SP: bureau des hôtes. P9.

1398 chū-k'o ts'ao 主客曹 or chu-k'âo
HAN-N-S DIV: Section for Receptions, one of 4 to 6 central government units headed by Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu), in the aggregate called the In'erial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai); in collaboration with the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) responsible for communications with foreign leaders and the reception of foreign dignitaries at court. Between Hān and T'ang, regularly part of the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu), alternating with a Ministry of Receptions (chu-k'o pu) as a Section headed by a Director (ling, lang, shih-lang, lang-chung), subordinate to a Ministry of Sacrifices (ts'ung pu) or a Ministry of Rites (li-pu). In general, antecedent of the later Bureau of Receptions (chu-k'o ssu) in the Ministry of Rites. See ssu ts'ao, lien ts'ao, ssu-fan, tien-k'o shu, nan chu-k'o ts'ao, pei chu-k'o ts'ao, tso chu-k'o, yu chu-k'o. BH: master of guests. P9, 11, 19.

1399 chū-kuân 主管
SUNG: lit., to be in charge of: a prefix found in many designations of official assignments, almost always in reference to low-ranking or unranked personnel; e.g., chu-kuân hsüeh-shih (Superintendent of Education), an assignment often borne by Prefects (chih-chou) and District Magistrates (chih-hsen); chu-ku-an chia-ku lan (Archivist in Charge), one in each Ministry (pu). P8, 20, 26, 29.

1400 chu-kuó 主國
Pillar of State. (1) A designation of high merit apparently stemming from high antiquity, throughout history encountered as an unofficial reference to an eminent civil official such as a Counselor-in-chief (chêng-hsing) or a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsing), or to an eminent military officer. (2) SUI-MING: a merit title (hsüan), usually 2nd in esteem
only to Supreme. Pillar of State (shang chu-kuo), granted to either civil or military officials of rank 2b through Chin, thereafter 1b. In Ming, 2nd in esteem to Left and Right Pillars of State, each 1a. RR+SP: pilier de l'état. P63, 65.

1401 chū-kuō tā chiang-chūn 柱國大將軍
N-S DIV (Chou): Pillar of State and General-in-chief, designation granted 8 supreme military leaders, one serving as commander-in-chief over all, one commanding the imperial bodyguard, and the others commanding 6 regional armies. May be encountered in other periods as a combination of the honorific title Pillar of State with the functional title General-in-chief. P65.

1402 chū-lào 王爵
T'ANG: Milk Provisioner, 74 unranked members of the Office of Herds (tien-mu shu) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u shu). RR: préposé aux laitages.

1403 chū-ú 諸史
(1) Lit., the various functionaries: may be encountered in any era as a collective reference to the imperial officialdom or to all subofficial functionaries (see lifu). (2) HAN: Leader of the Officials (?): a supplementary honorific title (chia-hua) awarded to some eminent court officials who were deemed specially worthy companions of the Emperor. HB: inspector of officials.

1404 chū-Un 主歲
CHIN-YUAN: Commandant of Granaries, in charge of supplying the imperial armies; in Chin a subordinate of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei shu); Yuan affiliation not clear.

1405 chū-úi 諸路
YUAN: the various Routes, a prefix attached to central government agencies that had empire-wide authority in narrowly specified realms: e.g., the Supervisorate-in-chief of Precious Goods for (in?) the Various Routes (chu-ru pao-ch'uan tu fe-chu shu). It is important to note, however, that in other instances chu-ri is not properly part of the title but is merely a collectivizing term meaning “the various” or “all” Routes (see under chu), fulfilling its normal grammatical function. In Yuan materials it is not easy to determine whether a particular chu-ru ... construction signifies a central government authority with empire-wide authority or signifies agencies that were found in all or many Routes. In this dictionary, chu-li ... (and similarly prefixed) agencies are entered under the immediately following words: i.e., in the example noted above, under pao-ch'uan tu fe-chu shu.

1406 chū-mù wù 竹木務

1407 注擬案
SUNG: Nominations Section, a unit in the Civil Appointments Process (tsio-hsiian) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). SP: service chargé d'inscrire la nomination à une charge.

1408 chú-níchâng-ch'üeh 注擬掌闕
SUNG: Nominations and Vacancies Section, a unit in the Military Appointments Process (yu-hsiian) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). Might also be encountered as a combined reference to the Nominations Section (chu-ni art) and a Vacancies Section (chung-ch'üeh an?) in the Civil Appointments Process (tsio-hsiati). SP: service chargé d'in-

scribe la nomination à une charge et de s'occuper des postes vacants.

1409 chú-nièn 主號
SUI-T'ANG: Sedan-chair Supervisor, 4 unranked on the staff of each Office of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-shu) and Court of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-tai), in T'ang also members of the Sedan-chair Service (shang-nien chu) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: préposé aux voitures à bras. P29.

1410 chú-păn ㄆ_i/MM or ㄆ IMM
SUNG: Prayer Tablet Section, a unit of the Imperial Archives (pi-ko) presumably responsible for the preparation of inscribed tablets to be burned in sacrificial rites, or for storing copies of such texts. SP: service des planches d'invo- cation ou service des prières des sacrifices.

1411 chú-păn kuăn 主判官 or chu-p an
SUNG: lit., an official who is principally in charge. Manager: in the early Sung decades a temporary assignment rather than a substantive appointment, commonly found in many agencies of the central government, sometimes even designating officials in active charge of Ministries (pu), no matter who might nominally be the Ministers (shang-shu). SP: secrétaire ou directeur. P13.

1412 chú-pô 駐泊
SUNG: lit” temporarily anchored: Detached, a prefix used with the names of military units to signify that they were not regular garrison forces of Prefectures (chou) but were assigned (temporarily“) to Area Commanders-in-chief (tsung-kuan). SP: troupes impériales stationnées en province.

1413 chú-pû 主簿
Lit” to be in charge of records. (1) HAN-CH'ING: Recorder, members of a great many agencies, nonnally handling the flow of documents in and out of their units • usually in ranks 7, 8, or 9; e.g., in the T'ang Court of Imperial Sacrifices (yi-kuan shu), rank 7b; in the Sung Censorate (ya-shih t'ai), 8b; in the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (tsu-tien chien); rank not clear; in the Ming Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu shu), 8b; in the Ch'ing Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chao-shih fu) 1b. HB: master of records. RR+SP: préposé aux registres. BH: archivist. (2) HAN-CH'ING: Assistant Magistrate on the staff of various units of territorial administration, especially Districts (hsien); normally the 3rd ranking post, behind one or more Vice Magistrates (ch'eng) as well as the District Magistrate (ling, chih-hsien), rank from 9a to 9b in T'ang, 8b in Sung, 9a in Chin, Yuan, Ming, and Ch'ing. BH: registraire.

1414 cAtí-fūi，衣^ 主簿尉
Recorder's Onice, especially in Ming and Ch'ing referring to the subunit in an agency that was headed by a Recorder, see chu-pu (1). P26.

1415 chú-sê jên-chiâng tsîng-kuan fu... 諸色人匠總管府
YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief of All Classes of Artisans, an agency in the Ministry of Works (tung-pu), responsible for supervising various manufactories of metal, wood, and stone products; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 3a • with the assistance of both 2 Associate Administrators (tung-čhî) and 2 Vice Supervisors-in-chief (fu tsung-kuan). References may be found to a Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief of All Classes of Artisans (chu-se jên-chiâng tu tsîng-kuan fu), but this is probably no more than a variant form of the Supervisorate-in-chief. P15.
1416 ditís/tái 主膳
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): Palace Provisioner, head of the Catering Bureau (hsiao shan-pu) in the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung li-fu; 5a); furnished drinks and delicacies for Imperial banquets, receptions, sacrificial ceremonies, etc.; comparable to the T’ang Bureau of the Food Service of other periods. See nèi-shan. P30. (2) T’ANG: Waiter, 840 unranked serving men authorized for the staff of the Food Service (shang-shih shù) of the Palace Administration (tien-chang sheng), for attendance at banquets and ceremonial occasions. RR: serviteur préposé aux mets. P38.

1417 chúshè tso-yú 主射左右
SUI: lit., archers on left and right; Personal Bodyguard, 8 men attached to the household of the Heir Apparent; a variant of pêi-shen tso-yu. P26.

1418 chúshēng 主乘
T’ANG: Carriage Master, 6 unranked personnel in the Office of the Imperial Stables (tien-chiu shu) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (lai-pu) wm); supervised 100 Coachmen (chih-yu). RR: préposé aux attelages.

1419 chúshêng 諸生
Throughout history, a collective reference to Students of almost any kind, sometimes made specific by preceding context. In Ming and Ch’ing, often used without any qualifying prefix as the equivalent of Government Student (sheng-yuan).

1420 chúshí 主事
Lit., one in charge of affairs: apparently originated as a military title, but early became a civil service title, ultimately a widespread one. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Administrative Aide (？) a petty subordinate to the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hs’ai), and in certain military headquarters. HB: master of affairs. (2) N-S DIV—SUI: Director, head of a Section (ts’u) in a Ministry (pu) in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), rank apparently varying from 8b up to 5b; the title in this usage may have evolved from chu-shih ling-shih (Clerk), e.g., see under chu-k’io. (3) SUI-CH’ING: Secretary in a Bureau (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu) of a Ministry (pu) and in many other agencies of the central government; numbers variable; rank normally 8 or 9 in T’ang, 8b in Sung, 7b in Chin and Yüan, 6a in Ming and Ch’ing. See lâng chu-shih. RR—SP: préposé aux affaire. BH: second class secretary, secretary.

1421 chúshí 主食

1422 chú-shih 佐史
Abbreviation of chu-hsia shih (Archivist, Censor).

1423 chú-shí 柱石
Lit., pillar and plinth: throughout history, an unofficial reference to specially prominent ministers; in Ch’ing, particularly referred to Censors (yá-shih).

1424 chúshí 祝史
N-S DIV (N. Wei)—T’ANG: Supplication Scribe in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu); rank 7b2 in N. Wei, thereafter apparently unranked; number not clear for N. Wei; 16 in Sui, 6 in T’ang. RR: invocateur. P27.

1425 chúshí fánggù 主事房
SUI-CH’ING: Secretary’s Office, a possible reference to the place of business of any chu-shih (Secretary). In Sung, particularly referred to the mail-handling section of the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng) called k’ai-ch’ao-fang. SP: chambre de la réception et de l’expédition des dépêches.

1426 chúshí kùn 主試宮
T’ANG-CH’ANG: Examining Official in a civil service recruitment examination; an unofficial generic designation.

1427 chúshí ling-shíh 主事令史
N-S DIV (N. Wei)—SUI: Clerk, generally rank 8b or lower, found in various agencies, especially those subordinate to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). See chu-shih, ling-shih.

1428 chúshū 主書
N-S DIV-SUNG: Scribe, low-ranking or unranked personnel found in many agencies, especially the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng), often assisting Drafters (chu-shu shen-jen) sometimes called chu-shu ling-shih (Scribal Clerks). SP: scribe principal. P2, 3.

1429 chúshù 助書
N-S DIV: Assistant Clerk, subofficial functions found in the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng) and perhaps other agencies. See lâng chu-shih. P2.

1430 chússu 主司
T’ANG: Examiner, a generic term for the officials who supervised civil service recruitment examinations. P24.

1431 chússù 諸司
Lit., the various offices: throughout history a collective reference to categories of agencies often specified in the immediately preceding context; without such qualification, the term normally suggests all the agencies of the central government.

1432 chússu kùn 諸司宮
SUNG: Officials of the Various Offices, a collective reference to staff members (the heads?) of the various Offices (ssu) in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yuan), normally on assignment detached from the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); hence may be encountered as a collective reference to palace eunuchs. In other eras as well as Sung · may be encountered as a collective reference to all officials of central government agencies. SP: fonctionnaire chargé des affaires des divers services.

1433 chússù lì-tsái 主司里宰
N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit. meaning not clear; possibly a Chinese translation of an alien term: Commander (?), posts created, apparently throughout the domain, by Emperor Shih-tsu (r. 424-451) because of the prevalence of military disorders; status and specific functions not clear. P20.

1434 chússùshí 諸司事
SUI-MING: the various Directresses, a collective reference to 24 palace women individually known as Directress (wm), rank 4a in T’ang · 6a from Sung on. See erh-shih-ssu ssu. RR: directeur.

1435 chússùshí 諸司使
SUNG: Commissioner of the Various Offices, a collective reference to 2 groups of holders of honorific titles: one group designated Grand Masters (ta-fu), considered the principal Commissioners (chu-shih); the other designated Court Gentlemen (lang), considered Vice Commissioners (fu-shih). SP: commissaire des bureaux divers.
1436 夏-參與 夏朝參與
SUNG: Administrators of the Various Sections, a collective reference to the officials in charge of clerical units ill prefectorial (chou) headquarters and some other agencies of territorial administration, rank 9b; e.g., Administrator of the Revenue Section (ha-ts'ao t'an-ch'un), Administrator for Education (wen-huieh t'an-ch'un). See t'an-ch'un. SP: administrateur des bureaux divers.

1437 夏-撰史 夏朝撰史
SUI-MING: the various Managers, a collective reference to 24 palace women individually known as Manager (tien), rank 6a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. See liu tien, erh-shih-ssu tien. RR: intendant.

1438 夏-史局 夏朝史局
CH'ING: Grand Minister Resident of Tibet, a representative of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yian) installed from 1709 to have full responsibility for the pacification and administration of Tibet. From 1729 he, the Grand Minister Assistant Administrator of Tibet (pan-pan t'ai-ch'en), and the Dalai Lama governed Tibet cooperatively. BH: imperial resident of Tibet.

1439 夏-史局 夏朝史局
CH'ING: an unofficial reference to a chu-shih (Secretary). P23.

1440 夏-史局 夏朝史局
N-S DIV—SUN: lit., to write; a prefix in many titles suggesting Editorial .... Officials so designated often constituted an Editorial Service (chu-tso ch'a) and normally worked on the Imperial Diary (ch'i-ch'u ch'a) or other historical compilations in the pi-shu sheng (Secretariat, then Palace Library), the Historiography Office (shih-kuan), the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yian), etc. Common titles include chu-tso cheng-tzu (Editorial Proofreader), chu-tso chiao-shu lang (Editor), chu-tso chang-k'u (Editorial Clerk), and chu-tso ling-shih (Editorial Clerk). P23.

1441 夏-史局 夏朝史局
SUI-SUN: Editorial Service, part of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), responsible for compilation of the Imperial Diary (chi-chu ch'a) and other historical materials till 630, when a Historiography Office (shih-kuan) was established to do so, whereas tion editorial Service became increasingly devoted to preparation of the state-issued calendar; briefly after 661 known as ssu-wen chu-tso, normally headed by one to 4 Editorial Directors (chu-tso lang). RR: service des rédactions; SP: bureau de la rédaction du calendrier.

1442 夏-史局 夏朝史局
N-S DIV (San-kuo)-SUN: Editorial Director, normally 2 but one to 4 in Sung • members of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng, pi-shu sheng) or the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) during the era of N-S Division, when the post was ordinarily filled by men with substantive posts elsewhere; from Sui on, head of the Editorial Service (ch'i-wu yao) of the Palace Library; responsible for compiling the Imperial Diary (ch'i-ch'a ch'a) and other historical materials till 630' thereafter responsible for preparing the state-issued calendar, etc.; rank 5a then 5b in Sui, 5b in T'ang • 7b in Sung. Normally aided by one or more Assistant Editorial Directors (chu-tso tso-lang), rank 6b.1 in T'ang, 8a in Sung. RR:SP: secrétaire, secrétaire assistant. P23, 24.

1443 夏-史局 夏朝史局
N-S DIV-T'ANG: variant reference to the Editorial Service (chu-tso ch'a); sheng in San-kuo Wei and Chin, t's'ao in Sui and very early T'ang. P22, 23.

1444 夏-主子 夏朝主子
Lit. • a master or lord: occasionally used in unofficial reference to the Emperor. P64.

1445 夏-主子 夏朝主子
CHOU: Royal Tutor, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan), responsible for the education of the Heir Apparent, other sons of the King, and sons of high officials. CL: attaché aux fils. In other contexts, of course, may refer to “the various (philosophical) masters” of antiquity or simply “the various sons.”

1446 夏-主文 夏朝主文
T'ANG: unofficial reference to an Examiner in a civil service recruitment examination.

1447 夏-主文 夏朝主文
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Courtier-secretary, one category of duty assignments for aristocratic Courtiers (chung-san, q.v.).

1448 夏-主內 夏朝主內
SUNG: Chief Prison Custodian in a Mail and Prison Office (mo-k'an ssu). SP: préposé aux affaires.

1449 夏-主內 夏朝主內
SUI-T'ANG: Pharmacist, variable numbers of unranked personnel, probably professional specialists, assigned to the Imperial Medical Office (fai-i shu), the Medicines Service (shang-yao ch'i) of the T'ang Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), and all Offices of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-shu) and Courts of the Imperial Mausoleum (ling-t'ai). RR: préposé aux remèdes. P29, 36, 38.

1450 夏-主內 夏朝主內
T'ANG: lit. • to pursue what is important, to pursue with demands (?); Inquery Agent, a minor member of the staff of a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih); specific functions not clear. RR: fonctionnaire qui poursuit dans les cas importants.

1451 夏-主內 夏朝主內
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Director of Coinage, a subordinate in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu h-sh), one for the Eastern Circuit (tung-tao) and one for the Western Circuit (hsi-tao). P16.

1452 夏-印局 夏朝印局
SUNG: Seal Maker, number not clear, unranked, on the staff of the Directorate for Palace Manufactories (shao-fu chien); made and inscribed imperial and other state seals. SP: fonctionnaire chargé de la fabrication des sceaux et des caractères sigillaires. P9.

1453 夏-印局 夏朝印局

1454 夏-印局 夏朝印局

1455 夏-印局 夏朝印局

1456 夏-印局 夏朝印局
An adjective referring to the Heir Apparent: the Heir Apparent’s, of the Heir Apparent, for the Heir Apparent, etc.
jurisdiction of a Branch Bureau of Military Affairs (hsing-shu-mi yuan), see shu-mi yuan. (2) CH'ING: Office, a common equivalent of the more traditional term ssu.

1457  ck · ú 除
(1) HAN-YUAN: a common verb meaning to appoint. From Han into the era of N-S Division, used for appointments made by the heads of agencies rather than by the Emperor (see p'ai). From Han on, also, a more general term normally signifying appointment by the Emperor, but differentiated from p'ai in that p'ai was used for one's initial appointment as an official and ck·ú was used for subsequent appointments or promotions. Thus a new Presented Scholar or Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) might be appointed (p'ai) a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien) and later appointed (ck·ú, i.e., promoted) to Censor (iyu-shih). In Yuan, ck·ú differed from p'ai in specifying an appointment made on the basis of recommendations by superior officials. The use of both ck·ú and p'ai waxed in Ming; then and in Ch'ing the standard term “to appoint” was shou, qualified by prefixes in many ways. See t'ang-chi. (2) Throughout history, also used as the verb to dismiss. See hsieh-ch'ü ming-chi.

1458  ch'ü-cheng yüan  儲院
YUAN: Household Service for the Heir Apparent, c. 1330 renamed from the more traditional Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih yuan); a huge establishment controlling some territory, great wealth, and many subordinate agencies; headed by a Commissioner (sshih) rank 2a. P26.

1459  cWü-chi  儲極
Unofficial reference to the status · hence indirectly to the person, of the Heir Apparent.

1460  ch'ü-chi  除籍
Lit., to be removed from the register, i.e., dismissed from service: abbreviation of hsieh-ch'ü ming-chi.

1461  ch'ü-chih ssih  處置使
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., a delegate who arranges and disposes of matters: Supervisory Commissioner, one of the many titles commonly adopted by T'ang Military Commissioners (ch'ih-tu ssih) when they became almost autonomous regional warlords beginning in the 750s; usually found in combinations such as Surveillance, Investigation· and Supervisory Commissioner (an-ch'u ts'ai-fang ch'ü-chih ssih); in Sung · one of the titles used for officials placed in charge of Military Commissions (shuai-ssu) of Circuits (tsao, lu) · or used for delegates from the central government to troubled areas with ad hoc assignments combining titles such as pacification Commissioner Supervising … (ch'ü-chih). SP: commissaire-inspecteur. P50.

1462  ch'ü-chih ssih  儲陟使
T'ANG: lit., a delegate to demote and promote: Personnel Evaluation Commissioner, a concurrent title commonly taken by Military Commissioners (ch'ih-tu ssih) as they became almost autonomous regional warlords beginning in the 750s; most often found in the combination Investigation and Personnel Evaluation Commissioner (ts'ai-fang ch'ü-chih ssih); implied the power to judge and deal with officials in the commissioner's jurisdiction on his own initiative and authority. RR: commissaire impérial chargé de désigner à la disgrace et à l'avancement. P50, 52.

1463  ck · ú-ck · ing sMk ssu  儲邵使
YUAN: in 1328-1329 only, the official variant designation of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih yuan); headed by a Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (ch'ü-ch'ing ssih). Also see ch'ü-cheng yüan. P26.

1464  ch'ü-chun  儲君
T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1465  ch'ü-érh  儲貳
N-S DIV-SUNG: unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1466  ck · ú-fei  儲妃
From antiquity, a general reference to a Wife of the Heir Apparent.

1467  ch'ü-fu  儲副
T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1468  ch'ü-huang  儲皇
An occasional unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1469  ck · ú-i 廚役
CH'ING: Kitchen Helper, 390 unranked personnel authorized for miscellaneous chores in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). P27.

1470  ck · ú-hú  出閣 大 · 出閣
Lit., to depart the palace: from Han on, refers to the custom or dynastic law that required sons of Emperors other than the Heir Apparent, when they matured, to move out of the imperial palace and away from the dynastic capital—“to go to their fiefs” (chih-kuo, q.v.), i.e., to take up residence in other cities from which, sometimes in reality but most often in name only, they reigned over territories with designations such as Prince of Ch'ü (Ch'ü-wang) or Prince of Chin (Chin-wang), imitating the nomenclature that prevailed in the Chou age of Feudal Lords (chü-hou). The custom was not followed at all times, e.g., in the latter half of T'ang and in Ch·ing. See wang, ch'in-wang, wang-fu. P69.

1471  ch'ü-küng  儲宮
Throughout history an unofficial reference to the residence, hence indirectly to the person, of the Heir Apparent.

1472  ch'ü-lüang  儲兩
N-S DIV (San-kuo): an unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1473  cWü-ming  除名
Lit., to have one's name removed (from the register of officials), i.e., to be dismissed from service: an abbreviation of hsieh-ch'ü ming-chi. Also see chü-chi.

1474  <RA >  ú-wesA  進內 WA  出納錢物使
T'ANG: Commissioner of Accounts, supervisor of disbursements and receipts in the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-mung ssu), from 746; rank not clear, but subordinate to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) and Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court. P7.

1475  ch'ü-nà ssih  出納使
T'ANG: Commissioner of Accounts, supervisor of disbursements and receipts in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (ts'ai-fu ssu), from 743; rank not clear, but subordinate to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) and Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court. P7.

1476  ch · ú shán-ssu  儲鹽司
YUAN: Office of Food Supplies for the Heir Apparent, part of the administrative establishment of the Eastern Palace (t'ung-kung), residence of the Heir Apparent; headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank not clear. P26.
1477 ch’ü-shên 出身
T’ang—Ch’in: lit. “to produce the person, meaning to begin a career in government service; a term normally found with a prefix, e.g., chin-shih ch’ü-shen” (to enter government service via status as a Presented Scholar or Metropolitan Graduate). From Sung on, in addition to this general usage, the term also had a narrower one, specifying candidates who qualified in the highest-level civil service recruitment examinations as Regular Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih ch’u-shen), with prestige below Metropolitan Graduates with Honors (chin-shih chi-lü) but above Associate Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih t’ang ch’u-shen).

1478 ch’ü-shih 廚史
N-S Div (Chin): Kitchen Supervisor, a subordinate of the Director of Banquets (ta-kuan ling) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-la-hsin); rank not clear. P30.

1479 ch  ā-tí 偕娣
Throughout history an unofficial reference to the eldest son of an Emperor’s principal wife, who ordinarily became Heir Apparent.

1480 ch’u-tuân 偕端
Especially in the last few dynasties, an unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih).

1481 ch’u-wéi 偕閔
T’ang: an unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent.

1482 chuăn 轉
Rank or grade: from T’ang on, most specifically, the rank of a merit title (hsin-hsin) hence merit rank.

1483 chuăn ch’êng-pó 專城伯
Sung: unofficial reference to a Prefect (chüan-shou).

1484 chuăn-chih 專知
T’ang-Sung: Specially-appointed Administrator, prefix to an agency name indicating an official holding a different nominal position appointed by imperial order to take charge of the agency designated. See chih (to know).

1485 chuăn-chih yá-shih 專典校检
T’ang: Specially-appointed Examining Editor of Imperial Writings—a serving in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsen tien shu-yuan) while holding nominal office elsewhere in the central government. P25.

1486 chuăn-kou 專勾
Sung: Special Control Office in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu); staff and functions not clear.

1487 chuăn-shè 傳舍
Han: variant of yu-t’ung (Postal Relay Station).

1488 chuăn-shih hsüeh-shih 拔史學士
N-S Div: Historiographer, a compiler of historical works, subordinate to the Imperial Editor (t’ang chu-tsò) apparently in the Secretariat (pi-shu sheng); rank not clear. P23.

1489 chuăn-shih pō-shih 史書博士
T’ang: Erudite of the Seal Script—one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsiä hung), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 1 a eunuch post. R.R: maître de l’écriture de la cour.

1490 chuăn-yûn shih 轉運使
(1) T’ang: Transport Commissioner, assignment for a court official in 712 to supervise transport of tax grain through the gorges of the Yellow River between Loyang and Ch’ang-an; in 734 a Transport Commissioner-in-chief (tu chuăn-yên shih) was assigned to expedite transport of tax grain throughout the Chiang-Huai and Honan areas; after 763 headquartered at Yangchow to expedite the transport of tax grain throughout the Grand Canal system. Sometimes also established in a Circuit (t’u) with concurrent responsibility for supervising the state monopoly of salt. (2) Sung-Chin: Fiscal Commissioner, one in each Circuit (tu, tao) with general responsibility for tax assessments and collections and all other fiscal matters. In Sung and Liao, a duty assigned to a nominal court official; in Chin, rank 3a. sp: commissaire aux finances d’une province ou intendant fiscal ou commissaire des transports. (3) Yuan-Chin: unofficial reference to officials with responsibility for transport of tax grains along the Grand Canal, e.g., the Ch’ing dynasty Director-General of Grain Transport (ts’ao-yûn tsun-tu). P60.

1491 chuăn-yun shih-fu fú-tiên hsing-yû k d-ch’ü-yü 轉運使副提點行獄部
Sung: Circuit Intendants Evaluation Bureau, established in 1049 with a staff of court officials as ad hoc appointees, to conduct personnel evaluations of the supervisors of Circuits (ts’u) such as Fiscal Commissioners (chuăn-yên shih) and Judicial Commissioners (t’i-tien hsing-yû kung-shih); apparently superseded not later than 1080 by evaluation procedures conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

1492 chuăn-yü shu 挺運司

1493 chuăn-yùn-yén ssū 轉運鹽司
Yuan: Tax Transport and Salt Monopoly Commission, responsible to the metropolitan Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng) for all transport and monopoly activities in the Metropolitan Area (chih-li) around Peking, after 1319 via the intermediary Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank not specified.

1494 chu’an-chê 傳車
Han: unofficial reference to a Regional Inspector (ts’u-shih).

1495 chu’an-chi 轉制
T’ang: Proclamation Carrier, 8 unranked personnel assisting Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chang) of the Chancellery (men-hsiæ sheng); apparently responsible for the delivery of imperial orders to or from the Supervising Secretaries. R.R: porteur d’édits impériaux. P19.

1496 ch’u-nân-fu yiän 車法院
Sung: Institute for Propagation of the Tripitaka, a group of scholarly officials subordinate to the Court of State Ceremonial (yung-lu ssu) responsible for translating and publishing Buddhist canonical works. Sp: cour de la propagation de la loi chargée de la traduction du canon bouddhique.

1497 ch’u-nân 水駕
Guardian of the Waterways. (1) Chou: 12 assigned to
ch'üan-hsun hō-t'úng

SUNG: Registered Documents Office, an agency of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng) responsible for the issuance of blank registered documents (bo-t'ung) that government agencies were required to use in memorializing the throne. See k'an-ho. SP: bureau de la délivrance des certificats pour les demandes du palais.

chüan-t'ung

T'ANG: Edict Carrier, 4 unranked personnel on the staff of the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (tsu-t'en-t'ai), later discontinued; apparent apprentices in the skill of binding state-issued calendars. RR: élève relieur du calendrier.

chüang-t'ou

Unofficial reference to a Principal Graduate (chuang-yuan) in the highest civil service recruitment examination.

chüang-t'ou chü

CH'ING: lit., estate manager's office (for the imperial lands): abbreviation of san-ch'i yin-liang chuang-t'ou chü (Rents Office for Lands of the Inner Banners).

chüang-ting chü

YUAN: Bookbinding Service, a workshop under the Supervisor-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu), headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 8b or 9b.

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CONFISCATING PROPERTY, AND RECOVERING STOLEN GOODS. SP: service de reconsideration.

1519 chu-i-shih 追捕
See under the romanization tui-shih.

1520 chu-i-shih 萬氏
CHOU: Handler of Divination Bamboo, 2 ranked as Ju-nior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'iu-kuan) who made fires for divination purposes using a kind of bamboo named chui. CL: préposé au bois de Tchou.

1521 ch'ü-lien 垂簾
Lit., to drop the curtain; a term used throughout history when Empresses or empresses participated directly in court audiences, from which, they were normally concealed behind a curtain.

1522 cM-p'ai 準備
SUNG: Reserve, occasionally found as a prefix to a title, apparently signifying a supernumerary appointee or someone in a status preparatory to taking office without having formally been authorized to take office. SP: en réserve.

1523 ch'ün-ch'ing 春卿
Spring Chamberlain, an archaic reference deriving from the Chou usage of the term ch'un-kuan (Ministry of Rites). (1) N-S DIV (Liang): a generic or collective reference to 3 of the central government officials called the Twelve Chamberlains (shih-erh ch'ing, q.v.). (2) SUI-C'H'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister of Rites (li-pu shang-shu).

1524 ch'ün-fang 春坊
Lit., spring quarters. (1) N-S DIV·T'ANG: unofficial reference to the residence, hence indirectly to the person, of the Heir Apparent. (2) T'ANG-C'H'ING: Secretariat of the Heir Apparent, one each Left and Right, in general charge of the household of the Heir Apparent, under the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih), each Secretariat normally headed by a Mentor (shu-tzu), rank 5a in Ch'ing. In T'ang till 662 the Left Secretariat was known as the men-hsia fang, and the Right Secretariat as known as the tien-shu fang. Also commonly rendered Directorate of Instruction. RR: grand secrétariat de l'héritier du trône. P4, 23, 26.

1525 cWun-kuan 春官
Lit., official or office for spring, a season of renewals. (1) CHOU, N-S DIV·T'ANG: Ministry of Rites. In Chou, the 3rd of 6 top-echelon agencies in the royal government, headed by a Minister of Rites (tsung-po) ranked as a Minister (ch'ing); responsible for a wide range of ritual affairs and subordinate agencies. Revived by Chou in the era of N-S Division to replace what had been known as ts'ao-po (Ministry of Sacrifices); revived again from 684 to 705 in T'ang to replace the name li-pu (Ministry of Rites). In all later eras may be encountered as an archaic reference to the li-pu. CL: ministère du printemps ou des rites. P9. (2) T'ANG-C'H'ING: Spring Office, one of 5 seasonal Offices (kuán), including one for Mid-year (chung), of calendrical specialists in the T'ang Astronomical Service (ts'ai-shih chu) and later Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t'ai), the Sung Astronomical Service, the Sung—Ming Directorate of Astronomy (tsu-tien chien), and the Ming-C'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-t'ien chien). Headed by a Director (ling in early T'ang, otherwise cheng), rank 5a in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. RR+SP: administration du printemps. BH (cheng): astronomer for the spring. P35. (3) MING; Spring Support, from 1380 to 1382 one of 4 offices, each named after a season and open to more than one appointee, intended for the Emperor's closest and most trusted advisers; see ssu-fu-kuan (Four Supports). P4, 67.

1526 chün-kuăn tâ-fu 春官大夫
T'ANG: variant designation from 684 to 705 of all Directors (lang-chung) of Bureaus (jjin) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). P9.

1527 ch'un-ssâ 春司
Unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu).

1528 chün-t'ai 春臺
Unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu).

1530 chung 春
Lit., center, central, middle. (1) In directional (or often combined directional-hierarchical) usage occurs, e.g., in Central Capital (chung-tu, chung-ching) as distinguished from Northern, Southern, Western, or Eastern Capitals, or in Inner Court (chung-ch'ao; more commonly nei-ch'ao, nei-t'ing) in contrast to Outer Court (wai-ch'ao, wai-t'ing). (2) In hierarchical usage occurs, e.g., in distinctions among Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih); or among Large Districts (tsa-hsien), Ordinary or Middle Districts (chung-hsien), and Small Districts (hsiao-hsien). (3) Palace or Capital, prefix to a title or agency name as in chung-shu (lit., palace writer), chiu-shih-chung (lit., one who provides service within), etc. (4) Full, prefix to a salary notation stated in bushels in Han and some later times, signifying an amount actually somewhat greater than that stated; e.g., chung erh-ch'ien shih (full 2,000 bushels) in contrast to erh-ch'ien shih (ordinary or plain 2,000 bushels) or chen erh-ch'ien shih (true 2,000 bushels), and pi erh-ch'ien shih (equivalent to, i.e., somewhat less than, 2,000 bushels).

1531 chung ch'ang-ch'ü 中長秋
HAN: Domestic Service of the Empress, a eunuch agency in the imperial palace, headed by a Director (ling). See chung-ch'ü chien, chung-ch'ü ssu. BH (ling): prefect of the emperor's palace of prolonged autumn.

1532 chung ch'ang-shih 中常侍
HAN-N-S DIV: lit" a regular attendant in the palace: Palace Attendant-in-ordinary. (1) A supplementary honorific title (chia-kuan) granted to officials deemed especially worthy of being companions of the ruler. (2) Beginning c. A.D. 60 and continuing through most of the era of N-S Division, a title granted to 4 eunuchs in the domestic service of the Empress; in N. Ch'i members of the Palace Security Service (chung shih-chung sheng)1 which supervised all access to the inner chambers of the palace. P37.

1533 chung-ch'ao 中朝
Inner Court, throughout history a variant of the more common terms nei-ch'ao and nei-t'ing, denoting imperial in-laws, palace eunuchs, and officials closely associated with the ruler, who were often thought to constitute a special interest group devoted to behind-the-scenes manipulation of the ruler to their selfish advantage, in contrast to the much larger body of officials, both in and outside the capital, who normally had very limited access to rulers and were occupied primarily with administering state affairs, referred to as the Outer Court (wai-t'ing, wai-ch'ao). Both groups were only vaguely definable, but factional disputes in government were
1534. chung-chêng 中正
N-S DIV: lit., one who hits the mark and sets things right (chêng); Rectifier, from A.D. 220 local dignitaries appointed in each Region (chou), Commandery (chên), and District (hsien) to register and classify all males in their jurisdictions who were considered eligible for government office on the basis of their hereditary social status, assigning them to 9 ranks (chîu p'in, q.v.) theoretically reflecting their meritousness. Rectifiers were themselves often classified into grades as Senior Rectifiers (ta chung-chêng) and Junior Rectifiers (hsiao chung-chêng), and sometimes at the Regional level were called chou-tu (Regional Rectifier). Status ranks assigned by Rectifiers were the basis for civil service recruitment through most of the era of N-S Division, and the system had echoes in even later times. See chêng, cho, ch'êng-wang, han-jen. P53, 54.

1535. chung-chêng-p'ung 中正榜
CH'ING: List of Expectant Appointees, from 1761 refers to passers of the highest civil service recruitment examinations in relatively low status; normally 60, were appointed Secretaries (chung-sha) in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) or were presented to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) for appointments as Instructors (hsieh-chêng, hsieh-hu) in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) when vacancies occurred. P24.

1536. chung-chêng-yaun 中政院
YUAN: Household Service for the Empress, an enormous establishment with its own military and revenue-collecting agencies, headed by a Commissioner (shih) who must normally have been a Mongol noble; rank not specified.

1537. chêng-ch'êng 中政
Abbreviated reference to yu-shih chung-ch'êng (Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief, Vice Censor-in-chief).

1538. chung-ch'êng-hsiang 中丞相
CH'ING: Eunuch Counselor-in-chief, a term used for the highest-rankng post in the officialdom (see ch'êng-hsiang) when it was held by a eunuch.

1539. chung-chi-shih 中給事
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Supervising Secretary, rank 3b2; in 499 changed to traditional name chi-shih-chêng, q.v. P18, 19.

1540. chung-chi-shih-chung 中給事中
(1) HAN-SUI: Palace Attendant, a eunuch title: in N. Ch'i, 4 were members of the Palace Security Service (chung shih-chung sheng) c. 605 renamed nei ch'êng-chih, q.v. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Senior Supervising Secretary, changed from chi-shih-chung chi-shih in 499; functions and relations with major agencies of the central government not clear; rank 5b.

1541. chung-chiang 中薦
HAN: Center Leader of a group of Court Gentlemen (lang), distinguished from a Left Leader (tso-chiang) and a Right Leader (yu-chiang). See ch'e-lang chung-chiang.

1542. chung-ch'ên 中陳
TANG: unofficial reference to a Rectifier of Omissions (pu-ch'êchê).

1543. chung-chih 中旨
Palace Edicts: throughout history, referred to an imperial pronouncement of any sort that was initiated by the Emperor or his domestic agents rather than being a response from the Emperor to a proposal submitted by appropriate members of the officialdom; generally considered irregular and perhaps dangerous by the officialdom because from early Han it was state doctrine that Emperors would not initiate government action but instead would approve or disapprove proposals submitted by the officialdom, or choose among competing proposals; and because in the case of young or otherwise weak Emperors the officialdom commonly suspected that Palace Edicts were influenced by or issued directly from favored eunuchs or palace women for their own selfish purposes.

1544. chung-cik-fu 中執法
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kue); lit., one who maintains the law within the palace: an unofficial reference to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'êng). P18.

1545. chung-ch'êng 中卿
CHOU: Ordinary Minister, 2nd highest of 3 ranks among which Ministers (ch'êng) seem sometimes to have been distributed; see chung-ch'êng, hsia-ch'êng. Ministers were the highest category of officials serving the King (wang) and Feudal Lords (chu-hou), ranking above Grand Masters (tsa-fu) and Servicemen (shih).

1546. chung-ch'an-ang 中尚令
HAN: Eunuch Director of Standards, in A.D. 175 replaced the Bureau of Standards (p'ing-chun) in control of the state's price-equaiization system; at least nominally subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). HB: palace prefect of standards.

1547. chung-chu 中舉
MING-CH'ING: lit. hit the mark in a civil service recruitment examination, meaning to pass the provincial examination (hsing-shih) and become a Provincial Graduate (chê-jen).

1548. chung-ch'uan 中銓
(1) TANG: Vice Ministerial Selections, a reference to the personnel evaluations supervised by the Vice Ministers of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang) as distinguished from those supervised by the Minister of Personnel (li-pu shang-shu), which were changed shung-shu chün lian. See hi-ch'uan, tung-ch'uan. Cf. chung-hsian. (2) T'ANG-CHW: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Personnel.

1549. chung-ch'êh 中缺
CH'ING: Ordinary, 3rd highest of 4 terms used in the classification of all units of territorial administration from Circuits (tau) down to Districts (hsien), reflecting the importance and complexity of the business transacted locally.

1550. chung-ch'ên 中軍
(1) Middle Army, one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see pa hsiao-wei (Eight Commandants). (2) N-S DIV: Capital Army or Army of the Center, designation of a principal military force. (3) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Adjutant, one of Three Adjutants (san chên) assigned to a Princedom (wang-kou); see shang-chên, hsia-chên. P69, 69.4) CH'ING: Adjutant, chief administrative officer on the staff of a field commander, or head of the Office of Military Affairs (ying-wu ch'u) under a Provincial Governor (hsiao-fu) or Governor-general (tsung-tu), in the latter cases normally with the status of Vice General (fu-ch'iang), rank 2b. BH: adjutant.

1551. chung-erh-chên shih 中二千石
HAN-N-S DIV: Full 2,000 Bushels, in Han a designation of rank carrying a monthly stipend of 180 pecks (hsu) of grain, compared to 120 pecks due to someone of ordinary
1552 chung-feng ta-fu 中奉大夫
SUNG-MING: Grand Master for Palace Attendance, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials holding ranks 4a2 or 5b in Sung; 3b2 in Ch’in; 2b in Yuan and Ming. P30. 68.

1553 chung-fu 中傳
Palace Mentor, a title sometimes granted to esteemed eunuchs.

1554 chung-han 中翰
MING-CH’ING: lit., palace penman: unofficial reference of the Front Echelon Department of State Affairs (nei-ko), especially Secretaries (chung-shu) of the Grand Secretariat.

1555 chung-hang 中行
T’ANG-SUNG: Middle Echelon of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), a general reference to the Ministries of Revenue (hu-pu) and Justice (hsiing-pu) — denoting their lesser prestige than the Ministries of the Front Echelon (ch’ien-hang), those of Personnel (li-pu) and War (ipu-ping). P68.

1556 chung-hang lang-chung 中郞部中
Middle Echelon Director. (1) T’ANG-SUNG: unspecific reference to a Director (lang-chung) of a Bureau (ssu) in either the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) or the Ministry of Justice (hsiing-pu). (2) SUNG: variant reference to the prestige title (san-kuan) Grand Master for Closing Court (ch’iao-san ta-fu), granted to civil officials of ranks 5b1 and 6b.

1557 chung-hang yuen-wai lang 中郞員外郎
Middle Echelon Vice Director. (1) T’ANG-SUNG: unspecific reference to a Vice Director (yuan-wai lang) of a Bureau (ssu) in either the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) or the Ministry of Justice (hsiing-pu). (2) SUNG: variant reference to the prestige title (san-kuan) Gentlemen for Closing Court (ch’iao-san lang), granted to civil officials of ranks 7b1 and 7a.

1558 chung-hou 中侯
Watch Officer. (1) HAN: one Left and one Right on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (ch’ung-tso shao-fu; ch’ung-tso ta-chiang); discontinued in 22 B.C. HB: captain of the central region. (2) From antiquity into Sung times if not later, a duty assignment for a military officer, to supervise the guarding of a central headquarters; in T’ang from 691 each Guard (wei) unit normally had 3 titular officers of this sort, rank 7b, the status being considered one among the Officers of the Four Categories (ssu-se kuan, q.v.), RR+SP: officier de guet. P14. 26.

1559 chung-hsiao 中校
(1) HAN-SUNG: variant designation of the Construction Office of the Center (ch’ung-hsiao-shu; see hsiao-shu). (2) CH’ING: Ordinary Lieutenant, one category of military officers collectively called hsiao (Lieutenants), q.v.

1560 chung-hsien ta-fu 中憲大夫
CHIN-CH’ING: Grand Master Exemplar, prestige title (san-kuan) granted to civil officials of rank 5a2 in Ch’in, 4a thereafter. P68.

1561 chung-hsing-p’ing-po 中行平博
MING-CH’ING: a collective abbreviated reference to Drafters (chung-shu she-jen), Messengers (hsiing-jen), Case Reviewers (p’ing-shih) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), and Eudrites (po-shih) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’u-ch’ang ssu), posts to which new Metropolitan Graduates (ch’ing-shih) were commonly appointed. P5.

1562 chung-hsien 中選
T’ANG: Central Appointer, a reference to the Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu) in terms of his role in personnel evaluations, as distinguished from Vice Ministers of War (ping-pu shih-lang), who were called tung-hsuan and hsia-hsuan. Cf. chung-ch’uan.

1563 chung-hu 中護
T’ANG: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of Mentors (shu-tzu) who headed the Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (see ch’un-fang). May be encountered in later periods as an unofficial reference to such Mentors. P26.

1564 chung-hu-ch’uan 中護軍
(1) HAN: Army Supervisor ・ apparently a court dignitary assigned to assist a General-in-chief (ta-chiang-ch’uan) during a campaign; in use from A.D. 25. HB: commissioner over the army of the centre. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-Chin): Capital Protector, commander of one of 2 major military forces normally garrisoned around the dynastic capital; in contrast to the Capital Commandant (chung ling-ch’uan), headed a force that was less a capital guard than an army held in readiness for campaigning if necessary. (3) T’ANG: Palace Protector, 2nd highest eunuch post in the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts’e ch’uan) from the late 700s; subordinate to a Palace Commandant-protector (hu-ch’uan-ch’ang-wei). RR: protecteur d’armée. P43. (4) SUNG: Central Defense Army, one of the Four Field Defense Armies (hsiing-ying ssu hu-ch’uan) that from 1131 comprised the S. Sung standing army under control of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan); this was directly subordinated to the Palace Command (tien-ch’i-en ssu) and was considered the mainstay of military defense around the capital at Hangchow. See hu-ch’uan.

1565 chung-huang-men 中黃門
HAN: Palace Attendant, eunuch subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); rank variable from =400 to =100 bushels. See huang-men. HB: palace attendant of (within) the yellow gates. P37.

1566 chung-huang tsang-fu 中黃藏府 or chung-huang tsang
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Palace Storehouse, headed by a Director (ling) in later Han (created A.D. 147) rank 600 bushels; stored imperial valuables of all kinds under supervision of the Palace Treasurer (shou-kung ling) or the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) in Chin supervised by the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (then archaically called hsia-ch’ing). Often abbreviated to chung-tsang-fu. In Chin grouped with Left and Right Storehouses (t’o, ya-tsang), constituting what was commonly called the Palace Treasury (tsai-fu). HB: palace storehouse. V1 37.

1567 chung-i 中畿
T’ANG: lit., middle-size ritualist: unofficial reference to a Vice Director (yiian-wai lang) of the Headquarters Bureau (li-pu) in the Ministry of Rites (also li-pu). See hsiao-i, shou-i.

1568 chung-i 中議
YUAN: Counselor, 2: rank not clear but considered Staff Supervisors (shou-pu shou, q.v.), in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih yuan). Perhaps equivalent to ssu-i (Counselor). P26.
1569 ch'ung4-tâ-fu 中議大夫
CH'IN-CH'ING: Grand Master for Palace Counsel, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 5a1 in Chin, 4a in Yuan and Ming, 3b in Ch'ing, P68.

1570 chung-jén 家人
CHOU: Grave Maker, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-tu), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for preparing tombs for royal Princes resident in the capital, other dignitaries of the court, and Feudal Lords (chu-hou); also supervised funerals at such tombs, and in some sacrificial ceremonies there played the role of the dead recipient of the offerings. Cf. chih-sang (Funeral Director), mu ta-tu (Grand Master of Cemeteries). CL: officier des sépultures.

1571 chung-keng 中更
CH'IN-HAN: lit. • a member of the 2nd (middle) watch; Grandee of the Thirteenth Order, the 8th highest of 20 titles of nobility (chu-hou) awarded to deserving subjects. P65.

1572 chung-kua ssu 鐘鼓司
MING: Bells and Drums Office, a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Director (cheng, tai-chien); provided musical signals at court audiences and accompaniment for intimate palace entertainments; see ssu ssu (Four Offices).

1573 chung-kua yüan 鐘鼓院
SUNG: Bureau of Bells and Drums, subordinate to or otherwise related to the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chii); in charge of the bell and drum tower of the Hall of Civil Virtues (wei-te tien), which housed timekeeping mechanisms including a clepsydra. SP: cour de clochettes et de tambours.

1574 chung-kuân 中官
(1) Throughout history, one of many generic terms for eunuch. (2) T'ANG-CH'IING: Mid-year Office • one of 5 seasonal Offices of calendrical specialists in the T'ang Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chii) and later Bureau of Astrology (ssu-tien t'ai), the Sung Astronomical Service, the Sung-Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien), and the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (chin-t'ien chien); headed by a Director (läng) in early T'ang, otherwise cheng, rank 5a in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. RR+SP: administration du centre. BH (cheng): astronomer for the mid-year. P35.

1575 chung-kuân ling 鐘鼓令
HAN: Director of Minters, • in charge of the imperial household's coinage work, assisted by a Vice Director (ch'eng); subordinate first to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), then from 115 B.C. to the Commander of the Imperial Gardens (shu-heng tsu-wei); in later Han subordinate to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta ssu-mung). HB: prefect of the office of coinage. P16.

1576 chung-küng 中宮
From Han on, a common unofficial reference to the residence, hence indirectly to the person, of the Empress (huang-hou).

1577 chung-küng yú 中宮僕
HAN: Coachman of the Empress, rank 1,000 bushels; replaced the Former Han Director of the Stables (ch'iu-lang). HB: coachman of the empress.

1578 chung-küng ahú 中宮署
HAN: Administrative Office of the Empress, a later Han eunuch agency headed by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels; his staff included an Aide (ch'eng) and an Aide for the Palace Walkways (fu-tao ch'eng). HB (ling): prefect recorder of the empress.

1579 chuang-kung-yeh-chê 中宮翼者
HAN: Receptionist in the Empress's Palace, 2 eunuch appointees in the Palace Domestic Service (i-ch'ing, ch'ang-ch'u chien); in later Han, 3 eunuch appointees, rank 400 bushels, headed by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels. HB, internuncios of the empress.

1580 chuang-kuang 中郎
(1) CH'IN-HAN: Inner Gentleman: in Chin one of 3 categories to which expectant officials serving as courtiers were assigned, collectively called the Three Court Gentlemen (san lü); functional differentiations among the categories are not clear. In Han, the highest status accorded expectant officials serving as courtiers, rank >600 bushels. See under lü. HB: gentleman-of-the-household. (2) N-S DIV: Palace Attendant on the household staff of the Heir Apparent or a Prince. (3) SUNG: Adjutant, a civil or military official, rank 6a to 9a, found in various military headquarters, presumably as an administrative aide to the senior military officers. SP: secrétaire-adjoint. P5 29 69.

1581 chuang-liang chiang 中郞將
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Leader of Court Gentlemen, generic designation of the officials, rank =2,000 bushels, placed in charge of the Three Corps (san shu) of expectant officials in the imperial entourage who were collectively called Gentlemen (läng); differentiated by the prefixes tsu (of the Left), yu (of the Right), and wu-kuan (for Miscellaneous Use). HB: general of the gentlemen-of-the-household. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Commandant, one, rank 4b in charge of each of the Five Garrisons (wu-fa) that constituted the hereditary military elite corps of the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chen) or • after 636, the Sixteen Guards (shih-ku lu wei) at the capital. RR+SP: colonel P5, 17, 26.

1582 chuang-lêi ling 中壘令
HAN: Director of the Capital Garrison, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chung-wei), assisted by a Vice Director (ch'eng) and associated with Commandants (wei, hsiao'weî) of the Capital Garrison. All these officials were in the command structure of the Northern Army (pei chên) at the capital. HB: prefect of the capital rampart.

1583 chuang-liang lang 中亮郎
SUNG: Court Gentleman for Forthrightness, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 7b; also a variant reference to the Vice Commissioner of the Visitors Bureau (k'o-sheng fu-shih) in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng).

1584 chuang-liang-tâ-fu 中亮大夫
SUNG: Grand Master of Forthrightness, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 7b; also a variant reference to the Commissioner of the Visitors Bureau (k'o-sheng shih) in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), or to the eunuch Congratulatory Commissioner (hsiao-ch'ing shih) in the Palace Domestic Service (pei-shih sheng).

1585 chuang Ung-chân 中領軍
N-S DIV: Capital Commandant, commander of one of 2 major military forces normally garrisoned in and around the dynastic capital; his force was the principal guardian of the capital, whereas the 2nd force, under the command of the Capital Protector (chung hu-chên), was an army held in readiness for campaigning if necessary.
chung lu shih ts'an-chun 1586-1602

1586 cÅür-gù-MiAMâw-c/w 中錄事參軍

1587 chung-lâng 錡律郎
N-S DIV: Court Gentleman for Bells and Pipes, rank, organizational affiliation, and function not clear, but presumably had some involvement with formal court music.

1588 chung-ping ts'âo 中兵曹 or chung-ping N-S DIV: Section for Inner Troops, normally one Left and one Right, units in the developing Ministry of War (wu-ping ts'ao), etc. in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung), rank 6a2 in N. Wei. P12, 69.

1589 chung-sân 中散
N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., unattached at court (?), apparently the Chinese translation of an alien term: Courtier, rank 5b, an aristocratic status normally awarded to sons of meritorious fathers, with functions much like those of the Han dynasty's Court Gentlemen (lang). From such status a man could be assigned to high office in the regular administration, central or regional, and even granted a title of nobility (châiêh). Eventually, Courtier status could be attained by promotion from status as a Student of the National University (chung-shu hsüeh-sheng) and was sometimes awarded even to Chinese commoners, especially those with specialized skills as physicians, diviners, astrologers, ritualists, etc. All Courtiers not on special duty assignments constituted an imperial bodyguard (san-lang wei-shih) commanded by a Corps Leader (ch'uang-chiang). While in Courtier status, a man could be assigned special tasks such as Courtier-attendant (shih-yû chung-san; unlike other Courtiers, rank 5a), Courtier for Memorials (tsou-shih chung-san) and Courtier-secretary (chu-wen chung-san); or he could be dispatched on special missions to investigate conditions in units of territorial administration up to Regions (chou) and Defense Commands (chen). Attendants in the household of Princes were also commonly awarded Courtier status. Meritorious Courtiers were apparently normally promoted from their rank 5 status to posts as Directors of Courtiers (chung-san ling), rank 4b, and thence to posts as Palace Stewards (chi-shih-chung). The term chung-san may be found, confusingly in reference to N. Wei times, as an abbreviation of chung-san ta-fu (Grand Master of Palace Leisure?), but the 2 titles were not interchangeable. Cf. san-kuan (prestige title).

1590 chung-sân ling 中散令
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Director of Courtiers, several, rank 4b; functions not clear, but a stepping-stone from rank 5 status as a Courtier (chung-san) toward that of Palace Steward (chi-shih-chung), 3a.

1591 chung-sân-tâ-fu 中散大夫
HAN-YûAN: Grand Master of Palace Leisure (?), initiated late in Former Han as a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsien), thereafter carried a salary of 600 bushels; rank (pan) 10 in the era of N-S Division (Liang). From T'ang on, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 5a or 5b. HB: palace attendant grandee. P68.

1592 chung-shâng 中尙
SUNG: Central Service Office (?) in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien); staff and functions not clear, but cf. chung shang-fang shu. SP: office de Va-telier impérial au centre.

1593 chung-shâng-chên 中尙監
YUAN: Directorate for Felt Manufactures, a rank 3a agency responsible for providing felt goods: oil sorts, including carpets, for the imperial household; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. P38.

1594 chung shâng-fâng shû 中尙方署
T'ANG: Central Service Office in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien); established at the beginning of the dynasty in lieu of the Han-Sui shang-fang, shang-fang ling, nei-shang-fang shu; then c. 680 renamed chung-shang shu. See separate entries. P38.

1595 chung shâng-shîh 中尙食
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Palace Provisioner, number not clear, subordinates in the Department of Scholarly Counselors (chi-shu sheng) who were responsible for keeping the imperial palace supplied with food and drink. P30, 37.

1596 chung shîng-shê 中尚書
HAN: lit., eunuch imperial secretary, a variant of chung-shu (Palace Secretary). Cf, shang-shu (Imperial Secretary). HB: palace master of writing.

1597 chung-shâng shû 中尙署
T'ANG: Central Service Office in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien) responsible for providing precious wares for ritual and ordinary palace use, clothing for the palace women, etc.; headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b. Initiated c. 680 by renaming the earlier shang-fang shu. Also see tsu-shang shu, yu-shang shu. RR: office de Va-telier impérial du centre. P38.

1598 chung-shê 中舍
A common abbreviated reference to chung-shu she-jen (Secretariat Drafters).

1599 chung shê-jên 中舍人
Secretary, a title more esteemed than she-jen alone, comparable to nei she-jen, both chung and nei suggestive of palace posts; commonly prefixed with t'ai-tzu (Heir Apparent). (1) N-S DIV (Chin-T'ANG: irregularly, the 2nd-level executive post in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang), aid to its head, the Mentor (chu-tzu), commonly 4, rank 600 bushels or rank 5; in 627 superseded by chung-yên (Companion). (2) T'ANG-LIAO: 2nd-level executive post in the Archive of the Heir Apparent (tien-shuang), in 662-670 and again from 711 (7077) on called Right Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (yu ch'ung-fang), in T'ang 2, rank 5a2. In Sung one (?). RR: SP: vice-président du grand secrétariat de V’héritier du trône, (SP only) sous-secrétaire de .... P26.

1600 chung-shîh 中使
Throughout history, a reference to anyone specially dispatched as a representative of the Emperor: Imperial Commissioner.

1601 chung-shîh 中士
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Ordinary Serviceman, next to lowest of the 7 (or 9) ranks into which all officials were classified, outranking only Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih); the rank indicator is normally a suffix appended to the functional title. In Northern Chou, equivalent to rank 8a. See shih. CL: gradué du deuxième classe.

1602 chung-shîh 鐘師
CHOU: Master of the Bells, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), subordinate to the Musicians-in-chief (ta ssu-yâeh) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'ung-kuan). CL: maître des cloches.
1603

chung shih-chung 中侍中
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Palace Superintendent, 2 eunuchs, heads of the Palace Security Service (chung shih-chung sheng), which controlled access to the inner chambers of the imperial palace. See chung shu-chung. P.37.

1604

chung shih-chung sheng 中侍中省
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Palace Security Service, a eunuch agency that controlled access to the inner chambers of the imperial palace, headed by 2 Palace Superintendents (chung shih-chung). Also see chung ch'ang-shih, chung chi-shih-chung. P.37.

1605

chung-shih chü 中侍局
CHIN: Supervisory Service in the household of the Heir Apparent, in charge of all attendants; headed by a Director-in-chief (tu-chien). P.26.

1606

chung-shu 中書
(1) HAN: Palace Secretary, a eunuch post created late in the reign of Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.), perhaps with the famous historian Su-ma Ch'ien as the first appointee after his castration; such eunuchs took over the document-processing functions of Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) until 29 B.C., when the eunuch appointments were apparently discontinued. Also called chung shang-shu, HB: palace writer. (2) HAN-MING: abbreviated reference to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) or, in Sung, the Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia). (3) CH'ING: Secretary, 124, rank 7b, serving as clerical workers in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). Cf. chung-shu she-chen. P.2.

1607

chung-shu 中署
N-S DIV (Sung): Central Office in the Right Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (yu shang-fang), subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), created in 464-465 by renaming yá-fu (Palace Wardrobe); apparently a eunuch agency headed by a Director (ling); specific functions not clear. P.37.

1608

chung-Sha chien 中書監
N-S DIV: Secretariat Supervisor, recurringly the joint head of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) together with the Secretariat Director (chung-shu ling), thus the highest-ranking official in the most influential policy-formulating agency in the central government. P.23, 67.

1609

chung-shu chien-chêng 中書檢正
SUNG: Secretariat Examiner, a variant of chien-chêng kuan (Examiner), q.v.

1610

chung-shu fang 中書房
MING: Palace Secretariat, from the 1430s or 1440s manned by palace eunuchs who handled the Emperor's paperwork as confidential secretaries. Also called wen-shu fang.

1611

chung-shu-fü 中書府
N-S DIV: common variant form of chung-shu sheng (Secretariat).

1612

cMngsM hou-sheng 中書後省
SUNG: Secretariat Rear Section, staffed with a Policy Adviser (tsung-chü ch'ang-shih), a Grand Master of Remonstrance (chen-i ta-fu), a Remonstrator (su-chien), and an Exhorter (ch'ang-yen), all prefixed Right; also 6 Drafters (chung-shu she-jen), and an Imperial Diarist (ch'i-chü she-jen); created c. 1080 as a special branch of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) charged with remonstrance functions; apparently abolished c. 1129. See men-hsia hou-sheng. SP: grand secrétariat arrière.

1613

chung-shu hsing-sheng 中書行省
See hsing chung-shu sheng.

1614

chung-shu hsüeh 中書學
N-S DIV (N. Wei); variant reference to the National University (kao-tzu hsüeh). P.34.

1615

chung-shu k'ao 中書科
MING-CH'ING: Central Drafting Office, responsible for drafting proclamations · staffed by an unspecified number of Drafters (chung-shu she-jen), rank 7b; originally subordinate to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), after 1380 autonomous but closely associated with the emerging Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); in Ch'ing headed by an Academician (hsüeh-shih) of the Grand Secretariat, rank 2b, commissioned as Grand Minister Inspector of the Central Drafting Office, (chi-chüa chung shu k'ao shih-wu ta-ch'ien). BH: imperial patent office. P.2.

1616

chung-shu yüng 中書令
N-S DIV-YUAN: Secretariat Director: promptly upon the fall of Han, became head of the former Palace Secretaries (chung-shu) in the imperial palace, headed by 2 Palace Superintendents (chung shih-chung). Also see chung ch'ang-shih, chung chi-shih-chung. P.37.

1617

chung-shü men-hsia 中書門下
T'ANG-SUNG: Secretariat-Chancellery, developed in the early 700s as a combination of the previously separate Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), in recognition of the fact that these two major agencies in the top echelon of the central government had long been virtually indistinguishable by their functions; replaced the Administration Chamber (chung-shu t'ang) as the locus of Grand Councilors (tsai-hsia); served by staff agencies generally comparable to the Six Ministries (liu pu) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), called Offices (feng): a Personnel Office (li-feng), a Central Control Office (shou-chiang), a War Office (ping-fang), a Revenue Office (tsai-fang) and a combined Justice and Rites Office (hsing-t'ang). Sung perpetuated this late T'ang organization but with 6 subordinate administrative Offices: a Personnel Office, a Revenue Office, a Rites Office (hsing-fang), a War Office, a Justice Office (hsing-fang), and a Works Office (kang-fang). Together with the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan), known as the Two Administrations (liang-fu) that dominated the central administration. Nominaly headed jointly by Vice Directors (shih-lang) of the Secretariat and Chancellery, who normally served principally as Grand Councilors, having cumbersome titles such as Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu p'u-yeh t'ang chung shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih). See men-hsia chung-shu shih-lang. RR: (la grande salle) du grand secrétariat impérial et de la chancellerie impériale.

1618

chung-shü shê-jen 中書舍人
N-S DIV-CH'ING: Draftier in the Secretariat (chung-shu}
chung-shu sheng  1619-1632

sheng) or Secretariat Drafter, principally a handler of central government documents; in the era of N-S Division their number was highly variable, and at times they were functioning heads of the Secretariat; in T'ang 6, rank 5a; in Sung 4, 4a; in Ming and Ch'ing 20 or more, 7b · staffing the Central Drafting Office (chung-shu k'o) that served the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). Also see she-chen, t'ung-shih she-jen, nan-kung she-jen, nan-sheng she-jen. RR+SP: grand secrétaire du département du grand secrétariat impérial.

1619 chung-shu sheng 中書省
N-S DIV-MING: Secretariat, a top-echelon agency of the central government nominally responsible for formulating the ruler's orders but usually having broader policy-formulating responsibilities. Deriving from the Han corps of Palace Secretaries (chung-shu), it evolved during the era of N-S Division as a major executive agency with shifting relationships with the simultaneously evolving Chancellery (men-hsiao sheng) and Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). In Sui, called nei-shih sheng, it was one of Five Departments (wu sheng) that dominated the central government. In T'ang known as the nei-shu sheng till 620; into Sung the Secretariat together with the Chancellery and the Department of State Affairs were the Three Departments (san sheng) that were the predominant central government agencies; their senior officials were the Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang) who advised the ruler on all important policies. In Y''ıan and early Ming the Secretariat alone was the core administrative unit of the central administration till 1380 · when Ming T'ai-tsu (r. 1368-1398), in what has been considered a crucial advancement of imperial autocracy, "abolished" the Secretariat and left its subordinate Six Ministries (liu pu) uncoordinated except by himself. The Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) that subsequently evolved to provide intermediary coordination is considered to have had less authority and prestige than the earlier Secretariat. Through Yiian the nominal head of the Secretariat was a Director (ling; see chung-shu ling · although nominal Vice Secretaries (shih-lang) were often its functioning heads. In early Ming the Secretariat was headed by 2 Grand Councilors (ch'eng-hsiang). Often rendered Imperial Secretariat of the Central Secretariat. RR+SP: département du grand secrétariat impérial. P.2, 3 · 4.

1620 chung-shu shih-lang 中書侍郎
See shih-lang.

1621 chung shu-tzu 中書子
CH'IN-N-S DIV, YüAN: Palace Cadet in the household of the Heir Apparent, commonly prefixed t'ai-tzu: in earliest times number not clear, commonly 4 in the era of N-S Division, one in Yuan; rank =400 (-600?) bushels in Han · rank 4 common in the era of N-S Division, not clear in Yiian; in early centuries were perhaps the leaders (or most senior) of the companions and bodyguards of the Heir Apparent who were designated Cadets (shu-tzu), but functions were never clearly specified. HB: palace cadet of the heir-apparent. P.26.

1622 chung-shu wai-sheng 中書外省
SUNG: lit. "secretariat outer section: meaning not wholly clear, but apparently an alternative reference to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) during the period 1080—1129' when its corps of remonstrance officials was separated into a Secretariat Rear Section (chung-shu hou-sheng). SP: département extérieur du secrétariat impérial.

1623 chung-shih t'ai-fu 中書大夫
CHIN-MING: Grand Master of Palace Accord, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 5a2 in Chin, 4a in Yiian and Ming. P68.

1624 chung-so 中所
CH'ING: Center Subsection, one of 5 divisions of the Imperial Procession Guard (hsiao-i wei), headed by a Director (chung-yin kuan-chün shih) · rank 3a. BH: third sub-department.

1625 chung-su 中司
T'ANG: lit "palace office: unofficial reference to a Vice Censor-in-chief (yi-shih chung-ch'eng), apparently because he was originally a representative of the Censor-in-chief (yi-shih ta-fu) inside the imperial palace.

1626 chung su-chuang 中書侍郎
Variant rendering of chung shih-chuang (Palace Superintendent). q.v.

1627 chung t'ai-fu 中大夫
(1) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Ordinary Grand Master, the 5th (or 3rd) highest of 9 (or 7) ranks into which all officials were classified, specifically designating officials with annual stipends between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels of grain. P68. (3) HAN: Grand Master of the Palace · a title granted to an eminent Court Gentleman (lang) serving as adviser to the imperial court; in 104 B.C. upgraded to Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (kuang-lu ta-fu), rank =2,000 bushels; also see t'ai chang ta-fu. HB: palace grandee. (4) N-S DIV: Grand Master of the Palace, variant of kuang-lu ta-fu and of yi-shih chung-ch'eng (Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief), q.v.; also a title of lowly attendants in the households of Princes, rank 8 or 9. (5) T'ANG-MING: Grand Master of the Palace, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 4b2 in T'ang, Sung · and Chin and 3b in Yuan and Ming. P68.

1628 chung t'ai-fu üng 中大夫令
HAN: lit., director of grand masters of the palace: from c. 156 to 143 B.C., the official variant of weh-wei (Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison). HB: prefect of the palace grandees.

1629 chung-t'ai 中臺
Central Pavilion. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 703 to 705 · the official variant name of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). RR: tribunal du centre. (2) Unofficial reference, varying through history, to an Imperial Secretary (shang-shu) in Han, the developing Department of State Affairs in the era of N-S Division, the Minister (shang-shu) of any Ministry (pu) in Ming and Ch'ing.

1630 chung t'ai-pu 中太僕
HAN: Chamberlain for the Palace Stables, in charge of the carriages and horses used by the Empress and other palace women. See t'ai-pu. HB: palace grand coachman. P39.

1631 chung-fang 中堂
YüAN: Central Hall. (1) YUAN: unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor (ch'eng-hsiang) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). (2) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ta hsieh-shih) of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

1632 chung-tsai 秘宰
Minister of State. (1) CHOU: head of the Ministry of State
1634 Chung-ts'ao 中曹 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Palace Ministry, in the 470s and 480s an agency nominally under the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu), headed by an Attendant Minister (shih-yü shang-shu), a post occupied by a palace eunuch favored by the Empress Dowager (t'at-hou); the Ministry was probably created for him and did not survive him. In 488 he was reportedly transferred to a (specially created?) Capital Ministry (tu-ts'ao) as Honorflic (chia) Chancellor of Palace Attendants (shih-chung chi-chu) while retaining concurrent status as Attendant Minister of the Palace Ministry. Cf. nang-ts'ao, pei-ts'ao, hsü-ts'ao.

1635 中都曹 or chung-tu ts'ao HAN: variant reference to tu-kuan ts'ao (Section for General Administration), q.v.

1636 Chung-tun 中盾 HAN-N-S DIV: Palace Patrolman in the household of the Heir Apparent, normally prefixed with t'ai-tzu; rank 400 bushels in Han; headed by a Director (chung) subordinate to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih); often prefixed Left or Right. Also called chung-yin, q.v. HB: palace patrolr. P26.

1637 Chung-waifu 中外府 N-S DIV (Chou): Branch Department of State Affairs, name adopted in 553 to replace hsing-t'ai. q.v.

1638 Chung-wei 中尉 (1) HAN: variant reference to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih-chin-wu, q.v.). HB: commandant of the capital. (2) HAN: abbreviated reference to the Commandant-in-ordinary of the Nobles (chi-chieh chung-wei, see chu-chiêh). (3) HAN-N-S DIV, YUAN: Commandant-in-ordinary, a military officer actively entrusted with defense and police work in a Princem (wang-kou), a Marquisate (hou-kou), or another noble fief; rank 2,000 bushels in Han, 6b to 9 in N. Wei, 3a in Yinian; normally 6 appointees in Yuan. In other periods encountered as a middle-level military officer serving in many capacities, often with functions indicated in a prefix. See san ch'ing (Three Ministers), hu-chun chung-wei. P13, 32, 65, 69.

1639 Chung yeh-chê 中備者 HAN-N-S DIV: Palace Receptionist, a category of subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) who were apparently eunuchs except for a brief interval beginning in 29 B.C.; headed by a Director (ling) or Supervisor (pi-yeh) in Han, and by a Director and one or more Vice Directors (pi-yeh) in N. Wei and N. Ch'i. HB: palace intercinnos. P37.

1640 Chung-yen 中鹽 SUNG: lit., being fair with salt: Equitable Exchange of Rice for Salt, a system instituted by T'ai-tsung (r. 976-997) to maintain a steady flow of rice into the populous capital city. The state established an Equitable Exchange Depot (che-chung tsang) in Kaifeng and there paid for merchant deliveries of rice with certificates or vouchers entitling the merchants, in theory always on a basis of fair exchange, to receive prescribed amounts of state-monopolized salt and to participate in the highly profitable domestic salt distribution. It is not clear how long and how effectively the system endured or how important it was in the state fiscal system. The system was the source of inspiration, at least indirectly, for the Ming dynasty's Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt (k'ai-chung). Cf. t'e-chu chih-chih chih-yen ssu (Supervisor of Grain and Salt Exchange).

1641 Chung-yufu 中御府 (1) HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo, S. Dyn.): Palace Wardrobe, normally a group of eunuchs and palace women responsible for mending and washing clothes in the household of an enfeoffed Prince (wang) or Marquis (hou); headed by a Director (chung). See yü-fu. P69. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant name of the tien-chung sheng (Palace Administration). P38.

1642 Chung-yun 中允 (1) HAN: variant form of chung-tun (Palace Patrolman). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Companion for the Heir Apparent, often prefixed Left and Right and with t'ai-tzu; 2nd to the Mentor (shu-tzu) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch'un-fang); number variable, rank 5a2 in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 6a in Ming and Ch'ING. From 616 to 620 and again from 652 to 656 called nei-yen. RR: vice président du grand secrétariat de l'héritier du trône. SP: sous-secretaire du secrétariat de la maison de l'héritier du trône. BH: secretary of the supervisorate of imperial instruction. P26.

1643 Chung 衝 SUI-CH'ING: lit., to fill up; a term used in the sense "to take office as..." but often signifying a quasi-regular appointment taken in addition to one's regular position.

1644 Chung 衝 CH'ING: lit., bustling: a category used in defining the importance of agencies of local government. See chung-fan-p'ê-nan.


1646 Chung-cheng yuan 崇政院 5 DYN (Liang): lit., office for the veneration of governance; a variant designation of the shu-mi yuan (Bureau of Military Affairs).

1647 Chung-chih t'ang 崇志堂 MING-CH'ING: College for Venerating Determination, one of the Six Colleges (liu t'ang) among which all students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed. P34.

1648 Chung-chin 崇進 CHIN-YUAN: Lord Advanced in Veneration, a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 1b2 in Chin, la in Yuan. P68.

1649 Chung-chu 龍主 An elegant reference to an Imperial Princess (kung-chu, q.v.).
1650 ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan 行疫疲難
CH'ING: lit., bustling, complex, exhausting, and difficult: categories used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration, from Circuits (tao) down to Districts (hsien). Any one, 2, or 3 terms, or all 4, ranked the unit concerned, respectively, as Simple (chien-ch'üeh), Ordinary (chung-ch'üeh), Impor'tant (yao-ch'üeh), or Most Important (tsui-yao). Ranks of officials responsible for such units varied in accordance with these gradations.

1651 cWüng-fei 充妃
MING: Consort of Fulfillment, title of a high-ranking palace woman.

1652 cAWw容/o ism 崇福司
YUAN: Commission for the Promotion of Religion, a relatively autonomous agency of the central government responsible for supervising Nestorian, Manichaean, and other untraditional religious communities in China; staffing not clear; reportedly directed 72 local Religious Offices (chung-chiao ssu) scattered about the empire.

1653 ch'ung-hsien kuan 崇賢館
T'ANG: Institute for the Veneration of Worthies, predecessor from 639 to 675 of the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuan), during part of this interval, reportedly provided the Heir Apparent with a kind of custodial surveillance over his staff; headed by 2 Supervisors of Literature (ch'ung-chiao ssu) and 4 Instructors (chu-chiao).

1654 ch'ung-hsia chü 崇虚局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): lit., service for venerating emptiness: Taoist Affairs Service, responsible for supervising sacrifices and prayers to holy mountains and rivers and for registering and monitoring the Taoist clergy; headed by a Vice Director (ch'eng) of the Office for the Imperial Ancestral Temple (t'ai-miao shu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and the Ministry of Personnel (chen). CL: collège pour l'exaltation de la sagesse.

1655 ch'ung-hsüan hsüeh 崇玄學
T'ANG: lit., school for venerating the (Taoist) mysteries: Taoist Affairs Service, responsible for supervising sacrifices and prayers to holy mountains and rivers and for registering and monitoring the Taoist clergy; headed by a Vice Director (ch'eng) of the Office for Imperial Ancestral Temple (t'ai-miao shu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and the Ministry of Personnel (chen). CL: collège pour l'exaltation de la sagesse.

1656 ch'ung-hsüan shü 崇玄署
SUI-SUNG: lit., office for venerating the (Taoist) mysteries: Office of the Taoist Worship, headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b in T'ang; responsible for registering and generally monitoring the activities of all Taoist monks and nuns in the capital area; subordinate to the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu) in the Sui, State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) in T'ang till 694, then the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) till 736; then the Court of the Imperial Clans (tsung-cheng ssu) till 743, then the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) till 788 and 807 when the Office was apparently subordinated to special Commissioners for Merit and Virtue (kung-te shih) of several sorts, except that it was reassigned to the Ministry of Personnel for the era 842–846; the Sung organizational relationships are not clear. RR+SP: office du culte taoiste.

1657 ch'ung-hua 充華
SUI: Lady of Complete Loveliness, title of one of the Nine Concubines (ch'ung-pin, q.v.); rank 2a.

1658 ch'ung-i 充依
HAN: Favored Lady, designation of a category of imperial concubines whose rank was equivalent to 1,000 bushels. HB; compliant lady.

1659 ch'ung-k'ang 充康
SUI-SUNG: Lady of Complete Department, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (ch'ung-pin, q.v.); rank 2a.

1660 ch'ung-i shih 崇儀使
SUNG: Commissioner for Fostering Propriety, an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (san-kuan) Grand Master for Military Strategy (wu-lueh ta-fu), awarded to rank 7 a military officers. P68.

1661 ch'ung-i wei 崇儀衛

1662 ch'ung-jen 充人
CHOU: Fatterner of Sacrificial Animals, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ung-kuan); received animals from the Breeders of Sacrificial Animals (mu-jen) and tended them in the final stages of their preparation as sacrificial victims in important state ceremonies. CL: engraisseur.

1663 ch'ung-jen 冲人
Lit. a young and weak man: This Weakling, throughout history a term used by rulers in direct reference to themselves; equivalent to the imperial Wei (chien).

1664 ch'ung-jen 春人
CHOU: Eunuch Huller, 2 attached to the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan), in charge of preparing rice required for sacrificial ceremonies, etc.; assisted by 2 Female Hullers (nü-ch'ung-wai) and 5 convicts. CL: officier de battage.

1665 ch'ung-jung 充容
HAN, SUI-SUNG: Lady of Complete Countenance, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (ch'ung-pin, q.v.); rank 2a from Sui to Sung. RR+SP: femme d'une dignité accomplie.

1666 ch'ung-lu ssu 崇禄寺
LIAO: alternate designation of the kung-lu ssu (Court of Imperial Entertainments), changed (date not clear) to avoid a name taboo. P30·68.

1667 chung-sang kou 崇雑
N-S DIV (N. Dyn.): Marquis for Venerating the Sage, a title conferred on successive heirs directly descended from Confucius; in 485 replaced Grand Master for Venerating the Sage (chung-sheng ta-fu) which had served since 473 at the latest; was in turn changed in 550 to Marquis for Revering the Sage (kung-sheng hou), while in the S.Dynasties the counterpart title was Marquis for Honoring the Sage (feng-sheng hou). Enjoyed such perquisites as grants of land, was responsible for conducting appropriate sacrifices and other rituals for the spirit of Confucius. P66.

1668 chung-te 崇德
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Esteemed Virtue, designation
of an imperial concubine considered one of the Three Consorts (san-fu-jen, q.v.), ranking just below the Empress.

1669 ch'üang-wén ch'ien 樂文監
YUAN: Directorate for the Reversion of Literature, responsible for translating Confucian texts into Mongolian; subordinate to the combined Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin hsüeh-yüan chien kuo-shih yuan), name changed from Directorate of Literature (i-wen ch'ien) in 1340.

1670 ch'üang-wén kuan 崇文館
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei), T'ANG, LIAO: Institute for the Veneration of Literature, a group of literati who did editorial and archival work for the imperial court in San-kuo Wei and for the household of the Heir Apparent in T'ang and Liao; in T'ang and Liao staffed with an Academician (husuehshih) and unspecified numbers of Auxiliary Academicians (chih hsuehshih), and subordinate to the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ts'o ch'un-fang). From 639 to 675 called chung-hsien kuan (Institute for the Veneration of Worthies). RR: collège pour l'exaltation de la littérature. P23, 26.

1671 ch'üang-wén yüan 崇文院
SUNG: Institute for the Veneration of Literature, a palace building housing the Three Institutes (san kuang, q.v.) and the Imperial Archives (pi-ko); in 1082 absorbed into the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). SP: cour pour l'exaltation de la littérature. P25.

1672 ch'üang-yüan 充媛
SUI-SUNG: Lady of Complete Beauty, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chu pin, q.v.); rank 2a. RK: femme d'une beauté accomplie.

1673 ch'üang-yüan shu 崇元署
SUI: Bureau of Receipts in the Court for Dependencies (han-lin hsüeh-yüan), headed by a Director (ling): responsible for entertaining tribute delegations. P17.

1674 chà 局
Service: common term for an agency or office, normally a subordinate and relatively minor one; almost always with a descriptive prefix, e.g., chiahsu châ (Imperial Silk Manufactory), shang-i châ (Clothing Service). P28·38.

1675 chu 都
HAN: Community, an unofficial reference to either a Neighborhood (t'ung) or a Village (li), HB: agglomeration.

1676 chu-ch'i 車騎
See ch'i-chi chang-ch'ien (General of Chariots and Cavalry).

1677 chu-ch'ien 政監
MING: University Student-initiate, designation of a man who, having become a Provincial Graduate (chu-juen) in the civil service examination recruitment sequence, had been admitted to the Directorate of Education (huo-tzu chien) for advanced study in preparation for obtaining the highest-level examination leading to the degree of Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih). Also see chin-sheng, kung-sheng.

1678 chu-chü shih 齊鳩氏
CHOU: lit. 'master ospréy' master duck both symbols of happiness in marriage: unofficial reference to a Minister of War (ssu-mu), head of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan).

1679 chu hsiia-ts'ai 騎秀才
Youthful Talent, an unofficial reference in the later dynasties to any student (hsiahsiang) preparing for the lowest-level examinations in the civil service examination recruitment sequence.

1680 chu-hsü an 駕叙案
SUNG: Recall Section, one of 13 Sections (an) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), staffed with clerical subofficials; handled documents concerning the recall to duty of officials who had completed punitive absences. SP: service de la restauration des fonctionnaires titres.

1681 chu-t'ien 駕人
CHOU: Footwear Provisioner, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsüa-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan) in charge of the many kinds of shoes and slippers required by the ruler and his household for various ritual and other functions. CL; cordonnier.

1682 chu&'i-jen 駕人
(1) N-S DIV-L'ANG: Recommendee, a common quasi-official designation of men chosen by local authorities for submission to the capital as nominees for appointments in the civil service or, in Sui and T'ang, for participation in civil service recruitment examinations. (2) SUNG: Prefectural Graduate, quasi-official designation of men certified by heads of Prefectures (chu, fu) to participate in civil service recruitment examinations at the dynastic capital, normally on the basis of a Prefectural Examination (chiah-shih) not quite yet the official designation described below. See te-chieh, mien-chieh. (3) YUN-CH'ING: Provincial Graduate, the official designation granted a passers of a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) entitling him to proceed further in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; lit., he was "offered up" in the sense that he was also available for immediate appointment, but after early Ming no Chinese could expect this status alone to lead to an eminent career.

1683 chu-kuang 鉅公
Lit., grand duke, "sir big": from Han on, an unofficial reference to the Emperor.

1684 chu-shè 居攝
Lit. to occupy (the throne) as an assistant: one of the terms used throughout history in reference to anyone serving as Regent, normally for an underaged ruler.

1685 chu-shih 居士
HAN: Palace Prison, headed by a Director (ling), subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); specific uses not clear; in 104 B.C. renamed pao-kung: HB: the convict barracks. P37.

1686 chu-shih ssü 拘收司
SUNG: Inventory Office, one of many agencies that served the State Finance Commission (san sou) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan), rank 8a or 8b; established in 1001 to keep inventory records for all granaries, storehouses, etc., under the Commission's control; discontinued c. 1080. SP: bureau d'enregistrement et de contrôle.

1687 chu-sü 司句
N-S DIV-MING: lit., office for catching (?): unofficial reference to the Bureau of Revision (pi-pu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), the Ministry of General Administration (tu-ts'ao), or from T'ang to 1390 the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu).

1688 chu-ts'ai 劃曹
Occasional unofficial reference to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu).
1689 chu-tzu 舉子
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate (chü-jên).

1690 ch'ü 4
HAN: Regiment, a military unit comprising several Companies (t'uen). Any special campaigning force that was led by a General (kiang-ch'in) or General-in-chief (ta ch'iang-ch'in) was normally divided into Divisions (pu), each comprising several Regiments. See pu-ch'ü. HB: company.

1691 ck · u-an 麹案
SUNG: Yeast Section one of 5 Sections in the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssu) in the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (t'uan-kuan, t'ui-kuan); monitored the provisioning of the palace with yeasts and other fermenting agents needed for the preparation of vermicelli, liquors, etc. Discontinued c. 1080. Its functions probably absorbed by the Ministry of the palace with yeasts, flour, and dough; discontinued for the preparation of vermicelli, liquors, etc. Discontinued (ch'ü-wu tu-chien). Relations with such agencies as the Imperial Winery (ch'iü-fang) and the Wine Stewards Office (shang-yün shu) are not clear. Also see nei chü-fang, shang-yün chü, liang-yün shu. P30, 49.

1701 chüan 揄
MING-CH'ING: lit., to contribute: a term used in a number of contexts referring to someone who had obtained his status, rank, or even office by contributing a prescribed amount, usually of grain, to the state in a time of emergency; i.e., ... by purchase.

1702 chüan-kung 揄贄
CH'ING: Student by Purchase, a student (sheng-yüan) in a state-operated Confucian School (ta-hsüeh) who had obtained the status and privileges by making a contribution to the state, in a prescribed amount. See kung-sheng.

1703 chüan-shū 揄輸
CH'ING: lit., to subscribe or contribute: used in the same sense as chüan (*** by purchase).

1704 ch'üan 權
Lit., authority; hence, "with the authority of ..." (1) N-S DIV-SUNG: Provisional, a prefix indicating that the office-holder was appointed before attaining appropriate rank, pending regular substantive (chen) appointment or confirmation. (2) SUNG: Provisional, a prefix used during the early Sung decades especially to indicate that the office-holder was a court official detached on commission (ch'ü-ch'en) to perform the functions of the post indicated, whether his rank was higher or lower than was appropriate, and particularly when the post already had a nominal appointee. Context must be relied on to determine which of these 2 senses is appropriate in any given case.

1705 cWūan 鉴
SUI-CH'ING: a term signifying "evaluation •" one of the principal personnel-administration responsibilities normally borne by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). Cf. the term hsüan, meaning "selection for appointment." See liu-pei ch'üan, liu-wai chüan, shang-shu chüan, chung-ch'üan, tung-chüan.

1706 chüan-fū 泉府
CHOU: Treasurer for Market Taxes, 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) subordinate to the Director of Markets (ssu-shih) in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); charged with receiving market-tax commodities and selling them at fair prices at times of low supply, apparently also responsible for minting coins for use in trade. Cf. pao-ch'üan, pao-ch'üan, pao-feng, pao-yüan, and various p'ung-ch'üan entries. CL: trésorier de la monnaie. P16.

1707 chüan-hsüeh 皓學 or 皓著
YUAN: Evaluations Clerk, 5 unranked personnel on the staff of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). P5.

1708 chüan-shūk 許子 教學從事
N-S DIV: Educational Assistant, one of several school officials on the staffs of Regional Inspectors (ts'ung-shih). See tien-shih ts'ung-shih. P51.

1709 chüan-jen 太又
CHOU: Master of Hounds, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan) in charge of dogs used in pursuing criminals and those offered as sacrificial victims. CL: officier du chien.
1710  chóu-nüng käng-shih 動農公事
SUNG: Agriculture Intendant; a concurrent title for officials in units of territorial administration who were specially charged with encouraging agricultural development. SP: chargé des affaires de l'horticulture agricole.

1711  chóu-nüng shih 動農使
TANG-CHIN: Agricultural Development Commissioner, a special delegate from the central government to stimulate agriculture in a designated area; appointed as early as 723 in T'ang; after 1006 a concurrent title for officials of Circuits (lu) and sometimes smaller units of territorial administration who bore similar responsibilities. SP: commissaire à l'agriculture.

1712  chóu-nüng yüan 動農院
HAN: Agriculture Inspector, a duty assignment for Headquarters Clerks (tsung-ling) of Districts (hsien) on spring and summer tours of the jurisdiction. HB: officials for the encouragement of agriculture.

1713  chí-an-pû 泉布
Lit., wealth for distribution: in Ch'ing and perhaps earlier, a common reference to copper coins or, more generally, money. See pau-ch'üan, pao-yüan. P16.

1714  ch'ü-an-pû 銓部
Lit., ministry of evaluations: from T'ang on, a common unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

1715  ch'üeh 稽
Nobility: throughout history, a general term referring to the titles and ranks of the nobility, whether substantive, honorary, or posthumous, whether hereditary or not. Titles normally indicated are Prince (wang), Duke (kung) Marquis (hou), Earl (po), Viscount (tsu), and Baron (wm) often in several gradations each indicated by prefixes, e.g.) Commandery Duke (ch'in-lung). In Chou times wang was not included, being reserved for the King, and the titles Minister (ch'ing), Grand Master (ta-fu), and Servicemen (shih) were included.

1716  ch'üeh-hüo wu 柴穀務
SUNG-CHIN: Monopoly Tax Commission, several established in 965 at the capital and elsewhere to supervise the collection of taxes on state-monopolized commodities including tea, salt, and liquor, each Commission apparently headed by an Overseer-general (tsung-lung), under whose supervision taxes were collected by local State Monopoly Agents (chien-tang kuan); the Overseers-general seem to have been responsible in part to the Department of State Affairs (ATum'äm sheng) but also in part to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). In Chin there seems to have been only one such Commission, headed by a Commissioner (shih). SP: bureau des denrées monopolisées, bureau d'échange monopolisé. P62.

1717  ch'üeh-i 樟義
CH'ING: lit., perceiver of right: Buddhist Rectifier, one Left and one Right, both rank 8b in the Buddhist Registry (seng-ta ssu). BH: principal clerk, secondary clerk.

1718  ch'üeh-ha-an 柴易案
SUNG: Monopoly Exchange Section, one of 6 units under the Treasury Bureau (ch'in-pu ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) staffed with clerical subofficials who handled administrative details of the Bureau's supervision of transactions in non-grain commodities monopolized by the state. Established c. 1080 when the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: service des échanges monopolisés. P6.
weij.  Cavalry Commandant by Grace (en chi-we). The first 3 titles were subdivided into 3 grades (teng). Inheritance of such titles was only rarely indefinite; the privilege was normally prescribed, from one generation up to 26 generations.

1729 chūn 君
Throughout history a broad generic term for rulers and other official superiors; Lord, often used in contrast to Minister (ch'en). Also used in direct address to any superior or respected elder, in the sense of My Lord.

1730 chūn 軍
(1) Throughout history the most common term for Army, the largest military unit for operational purposes; commanded by dignitaries of many different titles, most commonly General (chiang-chi). Some Armies in some periods had specifically prescribed organizational patterns and sizes, but in normal usage such precision is not to be found. The term usually has some kind of identifying prefix. (2) Military: common prefix modifier in agency names and other nomenclature. (3) SUNG-YUAN: Military Prefecture, designation of a Prefecture (otherwise commonly chou or fai) under which military matters were placed under governmental concern; headed by a Prefect (chih-chien).

1731 chūn W>
(1) CH'IN-SUI: Commandery, a standard unit of territorial administration normally incorporating and coordinating several Districts (hsien), from late in the era of N-S Division differentiated on the basis of size of resident population so that in Sui there were 9 grades of Commanderies, from shang-shang (upper-upper) at the top to hsia-hsia (lower-lower) at the bottom, grouped into 3 categories of Large (shang), Middle (chung), and Small (hsia) Commanderies; headed by a Governor (shou, t'ai-shou) · rank 2,000 bushels from Han into the era of N-S Division, then transformed into a range of ranks from 7 up to 3 according to population size of the units. As a formal unit of government, abolished at the beginning of T'ang. HB: commandery. P53. (2) MING-CH'ING: commandery, quasi-official or unofficial reference to a Prefecture (chou, fa).

1732 chūn-chăng 郡長
HAN: Commandery Governor · a title early superseded by chun-shou. P53.

1733 chūn-ch'äng 郡丞
(1) CH'IN-SUI; Commandery Aide, principal assistant for non-military matters to a Commandery Governor (chun-shou, t'ai-shou). P53. (2) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Vice Prefect (t'ung-chih) of a Prefecture (fu).

1734 chūn-chi ch'äng-ch'äng 軍機章京
CH'ING: Secretary in the Council of State, 60, rank not specified, divided into 4 Duty Groups (pan), each headed by a Duty Group Chief (ling-part), rank 3a. See chang-ching.

1735 chūn-chi chg' · ǜ 軍機處
CH'ING: lit., office for military emergencies: Council of State, established in 1730 as successor to a previous quasi-official Deliberative Council (t'eh-cheng chu), by taking over many functions previously performed by the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko), became the most prestigious and powerful agency in the policy-formulating procedures of the central government; normally, but with wide variations, consisted of 5 Grand Ministers of State (chi ch'i t'a-ch'en), 3 Manchus and 2 Chinese · who were all normally concurrent Grand Secretaries (ta hsieh-shih) or senior officials of the Six Ministries (liu pu); often chaired by an Imperial Prince, at the apex of the central government hierarchy, the Council deliberated with the Emperor on all policy matters, civil as well as military, and promulgated the Emperor's decisions.

1736 chūn-ch'i hsing-ts'ou 軍機行走
CH'ING: Probationary Grand Minister of State, common designation of a newly appointed chün-ch' i ta-ch' en.

1737 chūn-ch'i t'a-ch'ān 軍機大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister of State, designation of eminent dignitaries chosen to serve in the Council of State (chun-ch' i chu). BH: grand councillor.

1738 chūn-ch'i chí chēn 軍器監
T'ANG-SUNG: Directorate for Armaments, in charge of the manufacture and storage of weapons; headed by a Director (chien), rank 4a in T'ang, 6a in Sung, under general supervision of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). After mid-T'ang the Directorate gradually lost its functions to palace eunuchs. In the first Sung century its functions were mostly performed by units of the State Finance Commission (san) after c. 1080 it became functionally important, but in S. Sung it again lost its functions, this time to an Armaments Office (chun-ch'i shou) more tightly absorbed into the Ministry of Works. The relationship between these Sung agencies and the Imperial Arsenal (ch'ing-hsiao yu-chien chun-ch'i chieh) is not clear. Also see wsu-ch'ü chien. RR: direction des armes de guerre. SP: direction des armes.

1739 chūn-ch'i shou 軍器局
(1) SUNG: common abbreviation of chi-tsoo yu-chien chun-ch'i chia (Imperial Arsenal). (2) MING: Provincial Arsenal, commonly subordinate to a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsia-chun-ch'i chung shih su), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9b. P15, 19, 52.

1740 chūn-ch'i k'ā-shih 軍器庫使
SUNG: Commissioner of the Armory, reportedly (though somewhat unlikely) an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (san-kuan) Grand Master for Perfect Health (ch'ing-ho tsu-fu), granted to rank 6b medical officials. SP: commissaire du magasin des armes.

1741 chūn-ch'ung kung-kk, t'iông k'ū 軍器弓箭庫
SUNG: Armory for Bows and Lances, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei su). SP: magasin des arcs et des lances.

1742 chūn-ch'i nú-ch'ien-ch'ien k' · ǜ 軍器弩箭庫
SUNG: Armory for Crossbows · Arrows, and Swords, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei su). SP: magasin des arbalètes, des épées et des flèches.

1743 chūn-ch'i sō 軍器所

1744 chūn-ch'i tāo-wō-jū 軍器雜物庫
SUNG: Armory for Miscellaneous Weapons, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei su). SP: magasin des armes diverses.

1745 chūn-ch'ang 軍將
General of the Army: in Chou times, the commander of one of the armies maintained by the King or a feudal Lord (chu-hou), a special duty assignment for someone ranked
as a Minister (ch'ing); in subsequent history, especially in Sung, an ad hoc designation for a military commander. CL+SP: général de l'armée.

1746 chün 郡將 or chün-chiang
N-S DIV: Commandery General, a variant reference to the Governor (t'ai-shou) of a Commandery (chün).

1747 chän-chiên 軍監
SUNG: common combined reference to Military and Industrial Prefectures; see chän, chien,

1748 chün-chi 君主
Throughout imperial history a common unofficial variant of kung-chu (Imperial Princess), to be distinguished carefully from the homonym signifying a Princess of lesser rank,

1749 chün-chu 軍主
N-S DIV: Army Commander, common designation for an officer in control of a field army; sometimes prefixed with Chief (fu).

1750 chün-chu 君主
Commandery Princess: throughout the history the most common noble title granted to daughters of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) in T'ang and early Sung restricted to daughters of Heirs Apparent. See chün kung-chu, hsien-chu, ko-ko.

1751 chün-chun 君郡
Commandery Mistress, title of honor or nobility granted to mothers and wives of various members of the imperial clan and, until shortly after 1100, those of some other dignitaries. RR: dame de commanderie. (2) MING: granted to daughters of Defender-generals of the State (chen-kuo chiang-chün). (3) CH'ING: granted to daughters of Beile (pei-fo) and those of secondary wives or concubines of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang).

1752 chün-fang 軍坊
SUI: Precinct Company, basic unit of urban militia in the Garrison Militia (fu-king) system instituted in 583; headed by a Company Commander (fang-chu), subordinate to a Garrison (fu).

1753 chün-fu 軍府
(1) Armory, throughout history a common designation for any storehouse of military gear. (2) Armory Headquarters or Military Command, throughout history a common reference to the office and supporting staff of a General (chiang-chun) or a comparable military leader. (3) T'ANG: Garrison, common reference to the principal military unit in the Garrison Militia (fu-king) system, most commonly abbreviated to/ as. RR: milices pour Varmées (?). P43, 44. (4) T'ANG: possible antecedent of Sung dynasty Military Prefectures (chun). See shih-erh chün (Twelve Armies).

1754 chün-fù-jên 慰夫尺
SUNG: Commandery Mistress, honorific designation awarded to wives and mothers of various high-ranking civil and military officials, e.g. · Military Affairs Commissioner (chu-mi shih). Commissioner of the Court of Palace Attendants (hsiaan-hui shih); not as prestigious as chün t'ai-fu-jen, kuo fu-jen, kuo t'ai-fu-jen. qv.

1755 chün-hou 君侯
From Han on, a collective or generic reference to Marquises (hou); also occasionally used as a form of direct address to a member of the nobility, in the sense of "my lord Marquis;"

1756 chün-hou 郡侯
CHIN-YUAN: Commandery Marquis, title of nobility (chüeh), rank 4a or 4b in Chin; 3a in Yüan; 4th highest of 7 noble grades in Chin, 6th highest of 10 in Yüan. See hou, chu-hou, kuo-hou, k'ai-kou hou, k'ai-kou hsien-hou, k'ai-kou chüan-hou. P65.

1757 chün-hsiü 郡侯
Jen-t'ai or Military Commissioner, rank 9b 'on the staff of a Prefecture (chou). P53.

1758 chün-hsien 郡縣
Commanderies and Districts: from Ch'in on, a generic reference to the regional and local units administered by appointees of the central government in what eventually developed, through many transformations, into the territorial-administration hierarchy of Provinces (sheng), Prefectures (fu), and Districts (hsien) in the Ming-Ching era; regularly used as a shorthand reference to such a governmental system (centralized, bureaucratic, direct) in contrast to the ancient Chou dynasty system of regional and local administration by hereditary nobles "established by enfeoffment" (feng-chien; also see chu-hou, Feudal Lords) and by sub-infeudation (decentralized, feudal·indirect). These 2 patterns of governmental organization were the ideal polar opposites discussed throughout imperial history by Chinese political theorists, some of whom lamented the predominant chün-hsien system's lack of the benevolent, paternalistic qualities that they liked to think characterized the feng-chien system at its best. In Han the chün-hsien concept gained the added implication of government staffed with officials who were state-certified Confucian scholars and litterateurs.

1759 chün-hsü 俊秀
HAN-CH'ING: Elegant Scholar, unofficial polite reference to any student · especially in Ming and Ch'ing times to those admitted to the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); not used for anyone who had passed even the first examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

1760 chün-hsü k·ù 軍需庫

1761 chün-hsün yüan W·M·N
SUNG-CHIN: Police Office, one established in each of the 4 Capital Townships (ssu hsiang) into which the successive Sung dynastic capitals, Kai-feng and Hang-chow, were divided; each Police Office he·ed by a Left and a Right Military Inspector (chün-hsün shih), rank 8a and a Left and a Right Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan), 8b. In Chin, one established in each city designated a Capital (chin)· headed by a Military Inspector or by a Commissioner (shih), rank not clear. SP: court d'inspection militaire. P20' 49.

1762 chün-hù 軍戶
YÜAN-CH'ING: Military Family, registration classification denoting a family that was obligated to provide males for hereditary, lifetime military service.

1763 chün-jên 均 A
CHOU: Land Assessor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for seeing that land taxes were equitable or that land tax
state service obligations were fulfilled in the royal domain. See tʻu-chʻan. CL: égalisier de l’impôt.

1764 chʻan-jüng 軍容
TʻANG: abbreviation of kuan chʻan-jüng shih (Inspector of the Armies).

1765 chʻan-jüng chih 鈞容直
SUNG: Military Band, one each attached to the Palace Command (tʻien-chʻen ssu) and the Office of Musical Instruction (chʻien-hsia chiao-fang so) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (tʻai-chʻang ssu). SP: troupe de musique militaire.

1766 chʻan-küan 均官
HAN: Fair Tax Office, a unit under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) apparently responsible for gathering taxes on mountain products in kind for palace use; headed by a Director (chʻang). HB: office of adjustment. P37.

1767 chʻan-kang 郡公
TʻANG-YUAN: Commandery Duke, title of nobility (chʻaih), normally 4th highest, normally granted to sons of Imperial Princes (chʻen-wang) by secondary wives or concubines; in Tʻang also granted to sons of Dukes of State (kao-kung), Dynasty-founding Commandery Dukes (kʻai-kuo chʻen-kang), and Dynasty-founding District Dukes (kʻai-kuo hsien-kang). RR: due de commanderie.

1768 chʻan-kang-chʻu 郡公主
N-S DIV (Chʻin): Commandery Princess, title of nobility (chʻaih) granted to an Imperial Princess (kung-chʻu) who was actually enfeoffed with a Commandery (chʻan).

1769 chʻan-kuo軍國
Lit., military matters and (other) state affairs: the Nation, a term used throughout imperial history suggesting national security, national well-being, the national interest, etc.

1770 chʻan-kuo郡國
HAN-TʻANG: Territorial Administrations, collective reference to Commanderies (chʻan), Princeoms (wang-kuo), and Marquisates (hou-kuo), i.e., to all regional units of territorial administration, of all categories.

1771 chʻan-ma軍馬
N-S DIV-MING: lit., cavalry (commandant) of a Commandery (chʻan): unofficial reference to a Commandant-escort (fu-ma tsu-wai), the husband of a Commandery Princess (chʻan-chʻu), deriving from the practice of enfeoffing some women of imperial descent with Commanderies. Cf. hsien-ma.

1772 chʻan-ma ling 駱馬令
HAN: Director of the Finest Steeds, one of the numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (tʻai-pʻu), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the stables for fine horses. P31.

1773 chʻan-ma mù 軍馬牧
SUI: Pasturage for Military Mounts, 24 under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Stud (tʻai-pʻu ssu), each headed by a Director (i-ssu). P31.

1774 cAĂw-mtiā 飯軍馬都督
SUNG: Commander-in-chief of Infantry and Cavalry, concurrent title sometimes granted to Grand Councilors (tsaihsiang).

1775 chʻan-mén軍門
CʻHʻING: lit., military gate, i.e., a military headquarters with an imposing entrance: unofficial reference to a Provincial Military Commandery (tʻe-tu).

1776 kʻan-minfŭ 軍民府
YUAN-MING: lit’ office for soldiers and civilians; Tribal Office, one type of the agencies created to administer southwestern aboriginal groups; may also be encountered as an abbreviation of chʻan-min tung-kuan fu or chʻan-min wan-hu fu (both Tribal Command); also see tʻu-ssu. P72.

1777 chʻan-min tung-kuanfŭ 軍民總管府
YUAN: Tribal Command, one type of the agencies created to administer southwestern aboriginal groups; see tung-kuan fu, tʻu-ssu.

1778 kʻan-min wăn-hŭ fŭ 軍民萬戶府
YUAN: Tribal Command, one type of the agencies created to administer southwestern aboriginal groups; see wăn-hu fu, tʻu-ssu.

1779 chʻan-pó 郡伯
(1) YUAN: Commandery Earl, 6th highest of 8 grades of nobility (chʻaih). (2) Throughout imperial history, an occasional indirect reference to a Commandery Governor (chʻan-shou, tʻai-shou) or a Prefect (tʻu-ssu, chʻih-chou, chʻih-fu). Also see ta chʻan-po.

1780 chʻan-shih 軍使
SUNG: Military Commander, one for each 100 soldiers in the units under the Palace Command (tʻien-chʻen shih-wei ssu) and the Metropolitan Command (shih-wei chʻun-chʻiin ma-pa ssu). SP: commissaire impérial d’une armée.

1781 chʻan-shih考師
N-S DIV; Army Supervisor, variant of chien-chʻan, q.v.

1782 chʻun-shih 郡使
HAN: Commandery Chief, one of the titles granted to chiefs of southwestern aboriginal tribes. See tʻu-ssu. P72.

1783 chʻun-shih chʻien-pʻan kuăn 軍事監判官
SUNG: Military Supervisor, rank 8b, on the staffs of such regional dignitaries as Military Commissioners (chʻieh-tu shih), Surveillance Commissioners (kuan-chʻa shih), and Military Training Commissioners (tʻuan-lien shih). SP: surveillant ou assistant ou régisseur militaire.

1784 chʻun-shih Vūukuăn 軍事推官
SUNG: Military Judge, rank 8b, on the staffs of such regional dignitaries as Military Commissioners (chʻieh-tu shih), Surveillance Commissioners (kuan-chʻa shih), and Military Training Commissioners (tʻuan-lien shih). SP: juge militaire.

1785 chʻun-shou 郡守
(1) CʻHʻIN-SUI: Commandery Governor, head of a Commandery (chʻan), rank 2,000 bushels in Han. HB: commandery administrator. (2) TʻANG-CʻHʻING: unofficial reference to a Prefect (tʻu-ssu, chʻih-fu, chʻih-chou) or, in Ming-Chʻing times, to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih). Also see tʻai-shou. P50, 53.

1786 chʻun-shou 郡首
Lit., Commandery head: throughout imperial history, an unofficial reference to a Commandery Governor (chʻan-shou homonym) or to a Prefect (tʻu-ssu, chʻih-chou, chʻih-fu).

1787 chʻun-shū 均輸
HAN: Office of Tax Substitutes, one subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) or the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (tsa ssu-nung), in charge of collecting grain and other local products paid as taxes in lieu of cash and shipping them to places where they were in short supply (see chʻang-pʻing tsʻang, pʻing-chun) another subordinate to the Commandant of the Imperial
Gardens (shu-heng tu-wei), sharing responsibility for the production of coins (see shui-heng san kuan, Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Gardens). Each headed by a Director (ling) and an Aide (ch'eng). HB (ling): prefect of price adjustment and transportation. P.16.

1788 ch'ün-ssu 均司
HAN: Economic Stabilization Office, in the reign of Wang Mang (9-23) established in the dynastic capital and 5 other major cities under the control of Market Masters (shih-shih); see under wu ch'ün-su shih-shih (Five Market Masters).

1789 ch'ün-su mǔ 駙司馬

1790 ch'ün ssu mā 駙司馬
(1) CHOU: Cavalry Commander of the Army, ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Min-
istry of War (hsia-kuan), apparently of more importance than their rank would normally suggest, but specific func-
tions not clear. CL: commandant de chevaux en corps d'armée. (2) HAN: Division Commander, title commonly assigned to the leader of a Division (pu), 5 of which were the normal components of a Campaigning Army (ying) under a General-in-chief (ta chiang-chun). HB: major of the army. (3) N-S DIV-SUNG: variant or unofficial designation of an Adjutant (hsing-chun ssu-ma). See ssu-ma, ch'ün-
ssu.

1791 ch'ün-fu 郑台
CH'ING: Post Station on the 3 main routes from China into Mongolia; also served as places of banishment for some officials found guilty of crimes.

1792 ch'ün fù chūn 郡太君
SUNG: Grand Lord (or Lady) of the Commandery, honorific designation granted to antecedents, male and female, of various palace women and some eminent officials, e.g., Commissioners of the State Finance Commission (sang-ssu shih).

1793 ch'ün t'ai-fu-jen 郡太夫人
SUNG: Commandery Grand Mistress, honorific designation granted to mothers and grandmothers of various high-ranking officials; e.g., a Military Affairs Commissionet (hua-
mi shih), the Minister (shang-shu) of one of the Six Min-
istries (liu pu), or a Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu); also granted to the mothers and grandmothers of various sec-
ondary wives of the Emperor.

1794 ch'ün-ti 郡邸
HAN: Liaison Hostel for the Commandery, a residence and office in the dynastic capital maintained by a Com-
mandery Governor (ch'ün-shou) to handle his communica-
tions with the central government and to house him and members of his staff on visits to the capital; headed by a Director (chang) and an Aide (ch'eng). HB (chang): chief of the commandery quarters. See ti.

1795 ch'ün-fu 軍頭
SUNG: Military Commander of a small troop unit, found in some Guards (wei). SP: chef de troupe.

1796 ch'ün-t'ou ssu 軍頭司
SUNG: Office of Military Commanders, a unit in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsian-hui yuan); functions not clear. SP: bureau des registres des chefs de troupes.

1797 ch'ün-tso 郡佐
Commandery Assistant: from Han on, a generic reference to the various 2nd- and 3rd-level assistants on the staff of a Commandery Governor (ch'ün-shou) or his later counter-
part, a Prefect (ts'u-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu).

1798 ch'ün-ts'iu 郡佐
Commandery Deputy: from Han on, a generic reference to subordinates of a Commandery Governor (ch'ün-shou) or his later counterpart, a Prefect (ts'u-shih, chih-chou, chih-
fu); in Ming and Ch'ing, referred more specifically to As-
sistant Prefects (t'ung-p'an). In general, this term seems to less prestige than does ch'ün-tso (Commandery As-
ti). See ts'ai, p'in-t'u-shu.

1799 ch'ün-t'un 軍屯
Army Farm: throughout imperial history, state-owned land allocated to military garrisons in the expectation that soldiers would divide their time between farming and active military training or service, or that state revenues from tenant farmers on the land would be used to support the military. In Han, at least some such lands were under the con-
trol of a Supervisor (p'u-yeh) in the Northern Army (pei-
chun) at the dynastic capital; in Ming, such lands were as-
signed to every unit in the die wei-so system of hereditary soldiers. Also see t'ung-t'en. CL: min-t'un, shang-t'un. HB: mil-
itary garrison.

1800 ch'ün-wang 郑王
HAN-CH'ING: Commandery Prince, high title of nobil-
ity (ch'üeh), ordinarily prefixed with a place-name design-
ating the noble's real or nominal fief; normally granted to sons of Imperial Princes (ch'üen-wang) by their principal wives, except for the eldest son (see shih-tzu). RR+SP: prince de commanderie. BH: prince of the 2nd degree. P.64, 65.

1801 ch'ün-wang shih-tzu 郑王世子
MING: Heir of the Commandery Prince, normally with a place-name prefix: designation of the eldest son of the principal wife pending his succession to his father's title. See shih-tzu. P.64.

1802 ch'ün-wei 郑衛
SUNG: Army Guard, one each of Left and Right, units in the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei); headed by one or more Generals (shang chiang-chun), rank 2b / 3a, or 3b; functions not clear, particularly because the Sixteen Guard system inherited from T'ang had become largely decorative, providing posts to which members of the imperial family and perhaps other favorites could be appointed. A fuller, more formal name was wei-kuan ch'ün-wei (lit., Army Guard of Guard Officers). SP: garde militaire. P.43.

1803 ch'ün-wei 郑尉
CH'IN-HAN, SUI: Commandery Defender, the principal assistant to a Commandery Governor (ch'ün-shou, yu-shou), responsible for all military and police activities; in 148 B.C. retitled tu-wei, q.v., but original title revived in Sui. Han rank = 2,000 bushels. Also see wei, hsien-wei. HB: com-
mandery commandant. P.53.

1804 ch'ün-chiang 楊長
MING: Herd Director, one subofficial functional in charge of each herd of horses overseen by the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu). P.31.

1805 ch'ün-mu chih-chih shih 結牧制置使
SUNG: apparently a variant form of ch'ün-mu shih (Commissioner of Herds). SP: commissaire chargé de diriger l'élevage des chevaux.

1806 ch'ün-mu shih 結牧使
Commissioner of Herds. (1) T'ANG: number and orga-
nizational affiliation not clear; inspected herds of state horses and cattle that were overseen by Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien), Cf. chien-mu shih (Horse Pasturage Foreman). RR: commissaire impérial aux troupeaux et aux élevages.


1807 ch’un-mu so 隷牧所

CH’ING-YUAN: Herds Office, in charge of all state-owned horse herds; in 1279 changed to Directorate of Herds (sheng-mu chien), which later was renamed Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-pu ssu). P39.

1808 嗣·/i- mw 隷牧司

SUNG-CH’ING: Herds Office · a local agency that looked after state horses in a designated area under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-pu ssu); commonly staffed with subofficial Commissioners (shih), Administrative Assistants (p’an-kuan), Herding Officials (ch’un-mu kuân), etc. Cf. mu-ch’ên ssu (Horse Pasturage). SP: bureau des troupeaux et de Vélevage des chevaux. P31.

1809 ch’un-t’ai ch’in 裙帶親

LIT.: apron-string relatives: in Sung and possibly other times, an unofficial generic reference to imperial relatives by marriage, i.e., Imperial In-laws.

1810 ch’un-t’ai kuân 裙帶官

LIT.: apron-string officials: in Sung and perhaps other periods, an unofficial reference to the husbands of Imperial Princesses (kung-ch’ênh), formally known as Commandant-escorts (fu-ma ta-wei).

1811 ch·/a*t ‘/ai-pu*o 裙太保


1812 e See under the romanization o.

1813 ên chi-wei 恩騎尉

CH’ING: Commandant of Cavalry by Grace, the lowest of 9 ranks of hereditary nobility (ch’êh-yin) granted to men not of the imperial family; from 1750 conferred in perpetuity on sons and grandchildren of non-hereditary nobles who died in battle for the state. P64.

1814 ên-ch’ênh ch’ia-tzû 恩戚家子

SUNG: lit. · descendant of a graciously chosen imperial in-law: Imperial Distaff Nephew, unofficial reference to a junior male relative of an Emperor by marriage.

1815 ên-ch’êh ch’ênh-shêng 恩取監生

CH’ING: Student by Grace in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), status gained by passing a special, irregular recruitment examination in celebration of some auspicious event. See chien-sheng.

1816 ên-k’ô ch’êh-shêng 恩科出身

SUNG: Qualified by Special Examination, status making one eligible for an official appointment, gained by passing a special, irregular recruitment examination. See êt-e-tou mingy ch’êh-shên.

1817 ên kung-shêng 恩賜生 or en-kung

MING-CH’ING: Tribute Student by Grace, status entitling one to participate in the Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment process and to be considered at least nominally a National University Student (chien-sheng) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), gained by passing a special, irregular recruitment examination. See kung-sheng. BH: senior licentiate by imperial favor.

1818 ên-pû kung-shêng 恩補貢生

CH’ING: Supplemental Tribute Student by Grace, status entitling one to participate in the Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment process and to be considered at least nominally a National University Student (chien-sheng) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), awarded at times of national celebration to men who for 20 or more years had held the status of Stipend Student (lin-sheng) in government schools. Also see kung-sheng, en kung-sheng. BH: licentiate by imperial favor.

1819 ên-shêng 恩生

MING: National University Student by Grace under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), status awarded to sons of officials who served the state with extraordinary merit. See chien-sheng, en-ch’êh chien-sheng, en-yin chien-sheng, nan-yin chien-sheng.

1820 ên-shih 恩試

CH’ING: Examination by Grace, a special, irregular civil service recruitment examination given in celebration of some auspicious event. BH: examination held by imperial favor.

1821 ên-û 恩地

T’ANG: unofficial reference to an Examiner (cha-ssu) in a civil service recruitment examination.

1822 ên-tû ch’ênh-shêng 恩賜監生

CH’ING: National University Student by Grace under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), status awarded to sons of prominent persons by special imperial decree. See chien-sheng, en-sheng.

1823 ên-tû kung-shêng 恩賜貢生

CH’ING: Tribute Student by Grace, status entitling one to become at least nominally a National University Student (chien-sheng) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), attained by passing a special examination given by an Emperor at the Directorate. See kung-sheng. BH: licentiate by examination at the Pi Yung Hall.

1824 ên-yin 恩蔭

CH’ING: Hereditary by Grace’ prefix to a title of hereditary nobility (ch’êh-yin) signifying that the status had been conferred on successive heirs of officials of extraordinary merit, e.g., en-yin yin-chi-wei (Commandant of Cavalry Second Class Hereditary by Grace).

1825 ên-yin ch’ên 諲蔭

CH’ING: National University Student Hereditary by Grace, status awarded to sons of civil and military officials of rank 4 or higher in celebration of some auspicious event; comparable to nan-yin chien-sheng (National University Student Hereditary by Heroism), awarded to sons of officials who had lost their lives in state service, especially in battle. See yin (Protection Privilege), sheng, chien-sheng, en-ch’êh chien-sheng, en-tû chien-sheng, kuan-sheng.

1826 èrh Second: throughout history a generic reference to officials holding positions immediately subordinate to, or as the highest assistants of, the heads of various agencies; somewhat more specific than tso (Assistant). Also see isi-erh.

1827 èrh chia 二等

SUNG-CH’ING: Second Category of passers of the highest national civil service recruitment examination, who were awarded the status of Regular Metropolitan Graduate (chien-
erh ssu

1837 erh p̄i 耳筆

Court Scribe: throughout history, a generic reference to officials who were responsible for recording the ruler's oral orders in court audience; e.g., in Ming and Ch'ing times, these were commonly Supervising Secretaries or Supervising Censors (ch'i-shih-chung).

1838 erh-p̄u 二品

N-S DIV: lit. 2nd rank; sometimes used in a categorical reference to all men of 0 or eligible to attain, the highest official positions, or to their families; hence, the Official Elite.

1839 erh shih 二史

SUNG: Two Scribes, collective reference to the Left Scribe (tso-shih) and Right Scribe (yu-shih) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng).

1840 erh-shih ssu-chang 二十四

SUI-MING: Twenty-four Handlers, collective reference to palace women, rank 9b in T'ang and 8a thereafter, who assisted the 24 Directresses (ssu) and the 24 Managers (tien) in the Offices (ssu) among which most palace women were divided; e.g., the Handler of Records (chang-chi).

1841 erh-shih ssu ssu 二十四司

(1) SUI-MING: Twenty-four Offices, collective reference to the agencies among which most palace women were divided; e.g., the Office of Music (ssu-yâeh ssu). (2) SUI—MING: Twenty-four Directresses, collective reference to palace women, rank 4a in T'ang and 6a thereafter, who were senior members of the 24 Offices mentioned in (1) above; e.g., the Director of Music (ssu-yâeh). (3) TANG-SUNG: Twenty-four Bureaus, collective reference to the principal subordinate agencies in the Six Ministries (liu pu); e.g., the Bureau of Operations (chih-fang) of the Ministry of War (ping-pu).

1842 erh-shih ssu tien 二十四典

SUI-MING: Twenty-four Managers, collective reference to the palace women, rank 6a in T'ang and 7a thereafter, who were the principal assistants to the 24 Directresses who presided over the 24 Offices (ssu) among which most palace women were divided; e.g., the Manager of Medicines (tien-yâeh).

1843 erh-shih ssu yâ-mên 二十四衙門

MING: Twenty-four Agencies; collective reference to the units of palace eunuchs known as the Twelve Directorates (shih-erh chien), the Four Offices (ssu ssu), and the Eight Services (pao chü).

1844 erh shou 貰守

MING-CH'ING: lit., secondary governor; unofficial reference to the Vice Magistrate (t'ang-chih) of a chou (Sub-prefecture in Ming, Department in Ch'ing).

1845 erh-shih k 二稅科

SUNG: Semiannual Taxes Subsection, one of 3 Subsections (k'u) in the Left Section (tso-tsu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080; when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staffed with subofficial functionaries who monitored the collection of both summer and autumn agricultural taxes. SP: section de recette de l'impôt biannuel.

1846 erh ssu 三司

SUNG: Two Commands, collective reference to the 2 headquarters units between which troops of the Imperial Armies (ch'in-chun) were divided; the Palace Command (tien-
1847 erh yin 贛尹

1848 fā-chíeh 發解

1850 fā-hū huān 發赦官

1852 1/Č'-í, Č'-ró, Č'-Wjétái 法曲所處院

1853 fā-fāng sā 發放司

1854 fā-sā 法司

1855 fā-sū 法寺

1856 fā-sū an 法司案

1858 fā-wū an 法物集or/á-wá k'ù 庫

1860 fā-yūn shī 發運使
1861-1879

1861 fàn-yán sū 发運司
SUNG: Supply Commission • the office of a Supply Commissioner (fa-yin shih). Also see ts'ang-suu. SP: bureau d'expédition •

1862 fàn 番
Lit., to take one’s turn (of active service) in rotational sequence. (1) Throughout history, a descriptive term indicating that one was on (or subject to) rotational duty • e.g. when units of soldiers in the T'ang Garrison Militia (Ju-p'ing) system were rotated up (fan-shang) from their home Garrisons (fu) to take tours of duty in the Southern Command (nan-ya) in the dynastic capital, or when groups of hereditary soldiers in the Ming wei-so militia organization were rotated from their home Guards (wei) for tours of duty in Training Divisions (ying) at the dynastic capital. (2) T'ANG: Duty Group, designation of any team or shift that was rotating on (fan-shang) and off (fan-hsia) active duty on a daily or other short-term rotational schedule; the difference between (1) and (2) is comparable to that between soldiers who are assigned to guard duty (e.g., scheduled to be on actual watch at a guard post for 4 hours followed by 8 hours off such service) and those who constituted the watch or shift in active service at any particular time. (3) T'ANG: Term of Service, the length of time or units of time served in the Southern Command by Garrison Militia soldiers; according to the distance of the home Garrisons from the dynastic capital, the obligation of militiamen to take up rotational duty in the capital varied from one month every 5 months to one month per year. See chih (... on Duty)/fu, kuan, pan-ch'uan, pan-fan-man. KR: tour de service.

1863 fàn 番
CH'ING: lit., complex: category used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration. See ch'ung-fan-p'yian-man.

1864 fàn 藩
Lit.: border or frontier: throughout history encountered as an unofficial reference to important agencies or officials with broad territorial authority delegated from the central government. E.g., sū fan-chen, fan-fang.

1865 fān-chen 藩鎭
Lit., frontier defense command. (1) T'ANG: from the early 8th century, a variant reference to Military Commissioners (ch'ieh-tu shih). (2) MING—CH'ING: variant reference to a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsia pu-ch'eng shih ssu).

1866 fān-fān 藩房
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): unofficial reference to a Princesly Administration (wang-fu).

1867 fān-fān 飯房
CH'ING: Food Section, one of 2 agencies constituting the Palace Larder (tā ch'a-shan fang), part of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) headed by 3 court attendants designated Overseers-general (tsung-ling), with a staff of 35 Food Provisioners (fan-shang jen) provided food for court banquets, imperial gifts, etc.; in 1689 changed into a Food Provisioners Office (fan-shang juan-wei shu) under a single Overseer-general. P37.

1868 fān-fú 藩府
Lit.: frontier office or Prefecture. (1) T'ANG—CH'ING: an unofficial reference to the headquarters of various territorial administrators such as a T'ang Military Commissioner (ch'ieh-tu shih) or a Ming-Ch'ing Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-ch'eng shih). (2) SUNG: Frontier Prefecture, designation granted a number of Prefectures (fu) located in strategically important places as different as Chengtu and Hangchow • each headed by a Frontier Prefect (chih-fan-fu).

1869 fān-hsia 番下
Rotated down (or off); see fän (on rotational duty), fan-shang (rotated up or onto).

1870 fān-i 番譯
CH'ING: lit., to translate: prefix meaning in translation appended to recruitment examination degrees awarded to Manchus who took examinations in their own language, e.g., Metropolitan Graduate in Translation (fan-i chen-shih).

1871 fān-i ch'ing-jun-wen shih 翻譯經濱文使
SUNG: Commissioner for Interpretation and Embellishment, ad hoc duty assignment for a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang); the function is not clear. SP: commissaire chargé d'embléme la traduction.

1872 fān-i ch'ü 番役處
CH'ING: lit., place of rotational duty: Police Bu.eau subordinate to the Office of Palace Justice (shen-hsing ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); headed by specially delegated Directors (lang-chung) and Vice Directors (yuan-wai lang) of the Department's various Offices (wu) who while so assigned were called Supervisors of Police (kuan-hsia-fan-i). The Bureau seems to have been staffed principally with imperial bondservants (pao-i) and was charged with maintaining order within the palace • especially among palace eunuchs.

1873 飯・飯 府番夷都指揮使
MING: Commander-in-chief of Frontier Natives, 3 posts in early Ming, apparently granted to important aboriginal chiefs. See t'ao-kuan. P72.

1874 fān-k'üan 番官
Official on Rotational Duty: see fän (on rotational duty).

1875 fān-k'üan ㄆㄚn 菜都
SUNGH: Section for Submitted Tribes, a unit in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), responsible for handling relations with friendly alien peoples on the northern and northwestern borders. SP: service des officiers de la tribu soumise.

1876 fān-män 番滿
T'ANG: Completion of a Tour of Duty, referring principally to militiamen of the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) establishment who, having fulfilled their one-month service obligation in the Southern Command (nan-ya) at the dynastic capital, were released to return to their home Garrisons (fu). May also be encountered in the sense that a Duty Group (fan) was rotating off, or standing down from, its scheduled active service. See fan (on rotational duty). Cf. k'iao-man.

1877 fān-nièh liăng sū 藩無限司
SUNG: Two Provincial Offices, collective reference to Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsia pu-ch'eng shih ssu, informally called fan-suu) and Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t'hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, informally called nieh-suu), or to their heads. BHI: two chief commissioners of the provincial government.

1878 fān-p'ing 藩兵
SUNGH: Frontier Tribal Troops, designation of military units formed with friendly alien peoples on the northern and northwestern borders. SP: armée de la tribu soumise.

1879 fān-pō 藩泊
Frontier Earl: from the era of N-S Division on, a common unofficial reference to a territorial magnate such as a Re-
1880  fàn-pù  蕃部
N-S DIV (Chou): Section for Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-k'üan), in charge of the reception of tributary envoys; also the title of its Director, ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-fu); 5a. Cf. pin-pu. P11.

1881  fàn-shàng  番上
Rotated up (or onto), referring (1) to men or groups taking their scheduled rotational terms on some particular active duty; or (2) in T'ang, more specifically, to militiamen of a regular rotational schedule, were rotated from their home Garisons (fu) into the Southern Command (nan-yü) at the dynastic capital. See fan (on rotational duty).

1882  fàn-shàng jén-wéi shù  飯上人委署
CH'ING: Food Provisions Office, one of 2 agencies that constituted the Palace Larder (yü ch'ü-k'üan fang), part of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu); headed by an Overseer-general (tung-ling), with a staff of 35 Food Provisions (fan-shang jen); provided food for court banquets, imperial gifts, etc.; until 1689 called Food Section (fan-fang). P37.

1883  fàn-shù  蕃書
T'ANG: Translator of Foreign Writings, 10, apparently unranked · on the staff of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). RR: traducteur pour les écritures des pays étrangers.

1884  fàn-ssu  蕃司
MING-CH'ING: Regional Office, unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-cheng shih ssu).

1885  fàn-t'ai  番齋
MING-CH'ING: variant of Regional Office, common designation to a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-cheng shih ssu).

1886  fàn-Vîu  鴡頭
T'ANG: Duty Group Head, in charge of a team or shift serving in a guard or other capacity on a short-term rotational schedule with other Duty Groups (fan).

1887  fàn-t'ung ssu  蕃統司
CH'ING: Flag Office, one of 2 units in the Center Subsection (chung-so) of the Imperial Procesion Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chung-yin yen-hui shih), rank 4a. BH: flags and signals section.

1888  fàn-wăng  蕃王
N-S DIV: Regional Prince, title of nobility (chüeh), rank 2 · possibly originating in Liang, conferred on sons of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) other than the heirs (ssu-wang, Prince Presumptive); equivalent to T'ang status as Duke (kung) and Ming-Ch'ing status as Commandery Prince (ch'ing-wang). P65.

1889  fàn-yin ek  ú  蕃銀庫
CH'ING: Meal Allowance Office in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yiian), responsible for auditing expense accounts of the Court's personnel. BH: mess allowance office.

1890  fàn-yü shù  蕃育署
MING: Office of Domestic Fowl, one of 4 major Offices (shu) in the Directorate of Imperial Parks (shang-lin yüan-chien); headed by a Manager (tien-shu), rank 7a; responsible for breeding and caring for all domestic fowl in the imperial parks. P40.

1891  fàn-yüan  蕃垣 or fàn-yüeh  岳
T'ANG: lit” frontier wall or frontier peak: Protector of State, unofficial reference to almost any very powerful official, especially to a Military Commissioner (chüeh-tu shih).

1892  făng 坊
(1) Throughout history, a common designation for an area (perhaps normally enclosed) used as a Shop, Workshop · Office, or even Cage (see wü-fang (Guards Office). The specific use or function is normally suggested by a prefix. (2) SUI-CH'ING: Precinct a sub-District (hsien) unit of local organization of the population in large urban centers, especially capital cities, i.e., an urban counterpart of the rural Village (ssu); normally with a resident designated as Head (chang, cheng), who was responsible to the District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsieri) for the Precinct's fulfillment of government-in'osed obligations. P20.

1893  făng 房
T'ANG-CH'ING: Office or Section, common designation for subordinate agencies, with prefixes suggesting their functions; e.g., the Central Control Office (shu-chi fang) in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia) of T'ang times.

1894  făng-ch'è  防某
SUNG: Shops and Yards Section, a unit in the Right Section (yao-t'so) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: service d'ateliers et d'aïres.

1895  făng-chênn  方鎭
T'ANG: variant of chert (Defense Command).

1896  făng-chêng  方正
HAN-N-S DIV: Straightforward and Upright, recommendation category for men nominated by local officials to be considered at the dynastic capital for selection and appointment to office; usually only in combinations such as hsiao-lüen fang-cheng; hsien-ling fang-cheng. QQ.V.

1897  făng-chêng  方丞

1898  făng-chên shih  防禁使

1899  făng-chû  坊主
SUI: Company Commander, the militia chief in an urban Precinct (fang), i.e., a lowly officer in the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) system, abolished in a reorganization in 607. P20.

1900  făng-chù  防主
N-S DIV: Defense Chief, ad hoc assignment for a military officer, normally to take charge of guarding a city specified in a prefix.

1901  făng-chû  訪舉
N-S DIV (Sung): Examiner, an official of the Library of Complete Discernment (tung-ming kuan), serving under the Chancellor of the Eastern Library (tung-kuan chi-chiu), apparently responsible for examining and certifying the staff of Scholars (hsüeh-shih) selected to serve in the organization. P23.
1902 **fang-hsiang shih**  方相氏
CHOU: Shaman, 4 non-official specialists attached to the Ministry of War (hsi-a-kuan) who led processions in seasonal purification ceremonies and funerals, wearing bear-skin hoods with golden eyes and red and black clothing, and brandishing lances and shields; believed to drive away pestilential demons. CL: inspecteur de région.

1903 **fang-hua**  芳華
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Lady of Fragrant Loveliness, the designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu), rank = 3b.

1904 **fang-hua yuan** 芳華苑
T’ANG: lit., the park of fragrant flowers: Imperial Capital Park, from 618 to 657 the official name of the later shen-tzu yuan. Also see shang-ling yuan. P40.

1905 **fang-i**  芳儀
T’ANG: Lady of Fragrant Departement designation of an imperial concubine, rank 2a; one of the Six Ladies of Departement (liu li). RR: correction parfumée.

1906 **fang-i**  芳儀
MING-C’H’ING: Examiner, general designation for officials assigned to supervise civil service recruitment examinations.

1907 **fang-ko** 防閣
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Defender of the Hall, members of the staffs of Princesdoms (wang-kao): no more than 4 on each staff. P69.

1908 **fang-kuan** 坊官
CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Commander (fu chih-hai) of one of the 5 Wardens’ Offices (ting-ma chih-hui ssu) that policed the central dynasty, Peking.

1909 **fang-lieh kuàn** 方略館
CH’ING: Military Archive, a unit under the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) that maintained records of military affairs; normally headed by a Grand Secretariat official with the designation Director-general (tsung-t’ai). BH: military archives office.

1910 **fang-mien** 方面
MING: Regional Supervisor, general reference to executive officials of Provincial Administration Commissions (ch’eng-kuan pu-cheng shih ssu), Provincial Surveillance Commissions (ti-hsing an-ch’a shih ssu), and Regional Military Commissions (tu chih-hai shih ssu). CL: chien-ssu.

1911 **fang-po**  方伯
Regional Earl. (1) CHOU: title of nobility (ch’ieh) · perhaps specifying an Earl (po) enfeoffed with a territory that he administered, in contrast to Earls in service at the royal court. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a Regional Inspector (ts’u-shih). (3) MING-C’H’ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih). May be encountered in any period in unofficial reference to other territorial dignitaries. Also see ta fang-po.

1912 **fang-shih**  方士
CHOU: Justiciar of the Domain, title used ambiguously in the principal source; probably 16 with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-ku), with supervisory responsibility over regional (fang) dignitaries called Justiciars of the Administrative Regions (chia-shih) and Justiciars of the Inherited Regions (tu-shih), but possibly a generic term including all these Justiciars. CL: prévôt de région.

1913 **fang-shih**  方氏
CHOU: Regional Official · common element in the titles of, and perhaps a generic reference to, 6 officials of the Ministry of War (hsi-a-kuan) who concerned themselves with various matters relating to fiefs and other dependent territories outside the royal domain. See chih-fang shih, tu-fang shih, huai-fang shih, ho-fang shih, hs’un-fang shih, hsing-fang shih.

1914 **fang-shou wei** 防守尉
CH’ING: Post Commandant, a rank 4a military officer commanding a minor garrison of bannermen (see ch’i, pa ch’i); responsible to the Vice Commander-in-chief (fu tu-t’ung) of a Province. BH: military commandant of the 2nd class.

1915 **fang-šù**  房地科
SUNG: State Properties Subsection, one of 3 Subsections (kü) in the Left Section (tsao-ch’ao) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080, when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staffed with subofficial functionaries who monitored the management of state-owned buildings and nonagricultural lands and the receipt of regional specialty commodities submitted as nominal tribute (kang). SP: section de taxe d'immeubles. P6.

1916 **fang-yiwi** 防圍
SUNG: abbreviated collective reference to Defense Commissioners (fang-yu shih) and Military Training Commissioners (t’uan-lien shih), and to the system of military organization in which they served.

1917 **fang-wa lang**  坊舞郞
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Regional Dance Director, number unspecified, rank 5b or 6b, subordinates of the Palace Chief Musician (hsieh-liu chung-lang; see under hsieh-liu lang). P10.

1918 **fang-yeh ch’eng**  坊縣丞
N-S DIV (Ch’in): Aide for Mercantile Taxes (?’a a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu).

1919 **fang-yu**  方獻
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Lady of Fragrant Excellence, designation of one of 27 imperial consorts called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu), rank = 3b.

1920 **fang-yu**  防歴
Lit., to defend against. (1) SUNG-C’H’IN: Defense, prefix attached to the term Prefecture (fu, chou, ch’un) when the area was dominated by a Defense Commissioner (fang-yu shih). (2) CH’ING: Platoon Commander, a rank 5a military officer commanding a minor garrison of bannermen (see ch’i, pa ch’i) at an imperial mausoleum, imperial horse pasturage, imperial horse hunting preserve, etc.; normally responsible to the Vice Commander-in-chief (fu tu-t’ung) of a Province. BH: captain.

1921 **fang-yu hai-tao yun-liang w’an-hu fu**  防歴海道運糧萬戶府
YÜAN: Sea Transport Defense Brigade, created in 1355 by upgrading the prior Sea Transport Defense Battalion (hai-tao hsun-fang chien-hu su) based at T’ai-chou (modern Ch’eng-chou), two months later established a Branch Office (fen-su) at P’ing-chiang (modern Kiangsu); headed by a Commander (wan-hu), apparently rank 2a. P60.

1922 **fang-yu ku’an-ch’a shih**  防歴觀察使
T’ANG: Defense and Surveillance Commissioner, a del-
fang-yii shih 1923-1937

egate from the central government on a nominally temporary duty assignment supervising a Prefecture (chou) less prestigious than a Military Commissioner (chieh-tsu shih). P50.

1923 /ü/ig-j^M磁沩防廕使

Defense Commissioner. (1) T'ANG: a delegate from the central government on ad hoc duty assignment supervising a Prefecture (chou), or a designation conferred on certain Prefects (lu-chu-shih); after 762 displaced by the more prestigious title Military Commissioner (chieh-tsu shih). (2) SUNG-LIAO: duty assignment (ch'ai-ch'ien) for a central government official to supervise the affairs of a Prefecture (chou) where military matters were of some importance; also a prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 5B military officials. RR+SP: commissaire impérial à la défense. P50, 57.

1924 fâng-yâ shòu-châ shih 防蠶守捉使

T'ANG: Defense and Security Commissioner, a delegate from the central government on ad hoc duty assignment in charge of a Prefecture (chou, chên); originated in response to the rebellion of An Lu-shan in 755. RR: commissaire impérial aux détachements militaires chargé de la défense de la région.

1925 fêi 妃

(1) Consort: throughout history used generically in reference to wives of Emperors other than the principal wife designated Empress (hou, huang-hou) usually denoting the highest-ranking palace women excluding the Empress; commonly with several differentiating prefixes, e.g., kuei-fêi (Honored Consort), te-fêi (Virtuous Consort). RR: concubine. (2) Consort: throughout history the most common designation, without prefixes, of principal wives of Emperors and other Princes. HB: principal wife (of the heir apparent). (3) Ch'ing: Consort-in-ordinary, used without prefixes as the designation of the 3rd-ranking Consort of the Emperor, after Imperial Honored Consort (Jiuang kuei-ch'en) and Honored Consort. BH: imperial concubine of the 3rd rank. See san fei, ssu fei.

1926 fêi-uchi 飞骑

T'ANG: Flying Cavalryman, general designation of soldiers in the Left and Right Encampments (t'un-yiing) established in 638 as bases for the Imperial Army of Original Followers (yiian-ts'ang chin-chun) supplemented with recruits from elite families; part of the Northern Command (ipei-yâ). The troops were regularly tested for archery, horsemanship, weight lifting, etc.; and those most skilled joined the elite imperial escort group called the Hundred Cavaliers (po chi). The term Flying Cavalryman was apparently not used officially after the Left and Right Encampments were transformed into the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (ya-lin chên) in 662; but it may have been used even after T'ang as an unofficial reference to any group of elite cavalrymen. RR: cavalier volant. P43.

1927 fêi-chi wei 飞骑兵

Commandant of Flying Cavalry. SUI: the 5th highest of 8 Commandant (wei) titles conferred on inactive officials (see san-kuan), beginning in 586; the practice terminated c. 604. (2) T'ANG-MING: merit title (hsian) conferred on officials of rank 6b through Chin, thereafter 5b; in Ming conferred only on military officials. RR+SP: directeur de la cavalerie volante. P65.

1928 fêi-chhân 飞钱

T'ANG: lit., flying coins, common term for the various prototypes of paper money that circulated in the dynasty's last years. See pao-ch'ao, chiao-tsu wu, hui-tzu chien, chiao-ch'ao. P16.

1929 fêi-chiû 飞驒

T'ANG: Stable of Flying Mounts, one Left and one Right, among the palace stable units collectively called the Six Stables (liu chiu, q.v.). RR: écurie des chevaux volants.

1930 fêi-lâng cûi飛颺廄 or fêî-lâng yâ-yûnU 飞揚廄 or 飛揚苑

T'ANG-LIAO: Flying Dragon Corral (ch'hia) or Flying Dragon Park (yûn), from 696 the name of one of the Six Palace Corrals (chang-nei liu hsien), where horses were reared inside the palace grounds; headed by a eunuch Commissioner (shih), in Sung subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) but early renamed Imperial Corral (t'en-chiu fang). RR: par des dragons volants. SP: cour des écuyers célestes.

1931 飛驒使

Flying Dragon Commissioner. (1) T'ANG-LIAO: in T'ang a eunuch in charge of the Flying Dragon Corral (fei-lung ch'iu), thereafter a regular official, rank not clear, in charge of the Flying Dragon Park (fei-lung yûn). (2) CITING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Palace Stud (shang-szu yûn).

1932 fêi-pô-shû pî-shih 飛白書博士

T'ANG: Erudite of Fancy White Calligraphy, a specialist in outline-like script originated by Ts'ai Yung of Later Han; one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chhiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hstîeh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: maître de l'écriture fei-po.

1933 fêi-shih 肺石

T'ANG: Resounding Stone, suspended outside a palace gate to be struck by anyone who, having failed to get a satisfactory response from regular administrative agencies to a complaint about injustice or a disastrous state policy, wished to attract imperial attention to his complaint; members of the Palace Gate Guards (chien-men weih) were supposed to respond to such appeals and transmit the complaints to the throne. Also see t'eng-wen ku (Public Petitioners Drum).

1934 fen 分

Common prefix to an agency name or official title meaning Detached or Branch, as in ... fen-ssu (Branch Office of ...). Normally such a branch agency or detached official carried the full range of the home office responsibilities, but in a narrowly specified territorial jurisdiction. Fen differs from hsing (mobile) in that fen normally suggests a stably fixed establishment whereas hsing suggests a relatively impermanent movable establishment.

1935 /ê/i-cî, dsA分察使


1936 fên-ch'ài liâng-liào yûn 分差糧料院

SUNG: Branch Office for Provisions and Labor Services, the local representative of an Overseer-general (tsuang-ling), who managed the logistical support of armies. SP: bureau des vivres, de fourrage, et des corvées.

1937 fên chhî-chhên 分治監

CHIN: Branch Directorate of Waterways, a local agency representing the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shih ch'ien) at the dynastic capital, headed by an Administrator (yûn), rank 8a; responsible for the management of rivers, marshes, ferries, bridges, and river boats. Apparently also known as
Outer Directorates (wai-ch'ien): established 1153, in 1225 consolidated into two Outer Directorates. P59.

1938 fen-fu 分府

1939 fen-hou 粉侯
Lit., powder Marquis, suggesting the Marquis-consort of a face-powdered lady: from Sung on, an unofficial reference to an Imperial Son-in-law, the husband of an Imperial Princess (kung-chu) officially entitled Commandant-escort (fu-ma tu-wei) or, in Ch'ing, Consort (o-fu).

1940 分巡兵備道
CH'ING: General Surveillance and Military Defense Circuit, the jurisdiction of, and a quasi-official reference to, a Surveillance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a fu-shih) or an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a ch'en-shih) detached from a Provincial Surveillance Commission (hsing-an-ch'a shih ssu) to serve as a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-t'ai) in charge of a Branch Office (fen-ssu) of the Commission, with both censorial and military responsibilities. Secfen-hsün tai, ping-pei tai. BH: military circuit taotai.

1941 fen-hsüan tao 分巡道
MING-CH'ING: General Surveillance Circuit, until 1753 a Branch Office (fen-ssu) of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ı-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu) headed by a Surveillance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a fu-shih) or an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a ch'en-shih) detached from his home Commission with full authority to represent it in supervising the judicial and surveillance activities in a Circuit (t'ao) of 2 or more Prefectures (fu); the term is normally prefixed with geographical names suggesting the specific territorial jurisdiction. The official in charge was commonly called a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-t'ai). After 1753 Circuit Intendants of all sorts, while continuing to serve as intermediaries between the Prefectures of their jurisdictions and the Provincial Surveillance Commissions, were considered separate substantive appointees of rank 4a and no longer had titular appointments in Commissions. BH: circuit intendant. P52.

1942 fen-pu an 分簿案
SUNG: Separating and Registering Section, one of several Sections (an) in the Left Bureau (tso-t'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) staffed with subofficial functionaries who recorded all trial reports received and distributed them to the appropriate units of the Court for review. SP: service de la division des registres. P22.

1943 fen-shou tao 分守道
MING–CH'ING: General Administration Circuit, until 1753 a Branch Office (fen-ssu) of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih jim) headed by an Administration Vice Commissioner (pu-cheng ts'ang-cheng) or Assistant Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng ts'ang-i) detached from his home Commission with full authority to represent it in supervising general administration activities in a Circuit (t'ao) of 2 or more Prefectures (fu); the term is normally prefixed with geographical names suggesting the specific territorial administration. The official in charge was commonly called a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-t'ai). After 1753 Circuit Intendants of all sorts, while continuing to serve as intermediaries between the Prefectures of their jurisdictions and the Provincial Administration Commissions, were considered separate substantive appointees with rank 4a and no longer had titular appointments in Commissions. BH: circuit intendant. P52.

1944 fen-shu 粉署
T'ANG: lit., powder office: unofficial reference to a (any?) Vice Director (yên-wai lang) of a Bureau (kung-pu).

1945 fen-ssu 分司
Branch Office. (1) Throughout history, a term applied to units of many kinds that were detached from their base agencies; sometimes an indirect reference to the head of such a detached unit or even to a lone detached official. (2) SUNG: may be encountered as a clerical error for san ssu (State Finance Commission). (3) MING–CH'ING: most specifically refers to the office of a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-t'ai, q.v.), until 1753 nominally a member of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu) or a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ı-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu). P52.

1946 fen-t'ai 分臺
YUAN: Branch Office of the metropolitan Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), established in Fukien in 1365. Cf., hung-t'ai.

1947 fen-ti 分地
YUAN: one of several general terms for land grants (often rendered as appanages) that were conferred on members of the nobility (ch'eh); the recipients of larger tracts were virtually autonomous fief-holders who nominated men for official appointments in their domains, collected taxes, and exercised other governmental powers until about 1311; when the central government began exerting its direct control in all areas and nobles were given stipends in lieu of incomes derived from their tracts.

1948 fen-mo 分條
N-S DIV (Chin-S. Dyn.): a process of “dividing into groups” the Sections (ts'ao) of the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng)’s several Overseers (lu ... shih) of the Department being assigned different groups (ts'ao) so as to divide and limit their authority.

1949 fen-ts'ü shih 汾督署
T'ANG: Office for Sacrifices at the Fen River (in modern Shansi Province, the original power base of the T'ang founders); established in 733 (whether in the dynastic capital or in Shansi is not clear) with principal sacrificial and custodial functions in the temple honoring the spirit of the river; apparently supervised by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); headed by a Director (ling, shu-ìing), rank 7b2. RR: office du temple de la rivière Fen. P28.

1950 fen-an fu-pao sô 奉安符寶所
SUNG: Office of Tallies and Seals for Imperial Funerals, relationship with other agencies not clear; probably headed by a dignitary entitled Court Gentleman (lang). SP: bureau des insignes.

1951 feng-ch'ang 奉常
Lit., bearer of the flag, ch'ang in this usage denoting an imperial flag or banner decorated with the sun·the moon, and a dragon: occasional variant of or, more commonly, an unofficial reference to the Ch'in-Sui Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang) or the Sai-Ch'i'ing Chief Minister (ch'ang) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). BH: underkeeper of ceremonies. SP: intendant de rites et de musiques. P27.
1952 **feng-ch'ang ssù** 奉常寺
SUI-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Office of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssù); from 662 to 671, the official name of the Court. RR: cour des sacrifices impériaux. P27.

1953 **feng-ck' áng tà-fú** 奉常大府
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssù).

1954 /è'/ cí, 如奉朝議
Audience Attendant: in Han, when ch'iao referred to spring audiences and ch'ing (sic; not ch'ing in this use) referred to autumn audiences, a collective term for all members of the imperial clan, imperial in-laws, and retired officials who participated in court audiences. In the era of N-S Division (Sung), the official designation of numerous low-ranking members of the Department of Scholarly Counselors (chi-shu sheng, san-chi sheng). In Sui transformed into the prestige titles (san-chuan) ch'iao-ch'ing ta-fu (Grand Master for Court Audiences) and ch'iao-ch'ing lang (Gentleman for Court Audiences). HB: servant at the spring and autumn courts. P68.

1955 **feng-ch'ê lång** 奉車郎
HAN: Court Gentleman for Chariots, apparently subordinate to the Commandant-in-chief of Chariots (feng-ch'e ta-wei). HB: gentleman of imperial equipages.

1956 /éig-ca, étô-wéi, 奉車都尉
HAN: Commandant-in-chief of Chariots, honorific supplementary appointment (ch'iao-kuan) carrying rank =2,000 bushels; in later Han made a regular appointment at the same rank on the staff of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-tu-hsuin), but with no duties except when in active command of campaigning troops. HB: chief commandant of the imperial equipages.

1957 **feng-ch'êên k'û** 奉宸庫
SUNG: Jewelry Storehouse, a unit under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssù) in charge of precious objects received by the Emperor in tribute, etc. SP: magasin d'or, de jade et de perles.

1958 **feng-ch'êên tà-fú** 奉宸大府
T'ANG: Grand Master of the Palace Corral, late T'ang designation for the head (or one of the heads) of horse-rearing and -training activities within the imperial palace grounds, under the supervision of the Palace Administration (tien-ch'ang sheng); apparently replaced the Office of Heavenly Mounts (tien-ch'ü fu), then in the 820s was absorbed into the pre-existing Flying Dragon Corral (fei-lang chiu). P39.

1959 **feng-ch'êên wèi** 奉宸衛
T'ANG: briefly in 662 the official variant designation of the Personal Guards (ch'ien-niu wei, ch'ien-niu fu) among the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei, kung) at the dynastic capital. P43.

1960 **feng cWén-yüan** 奉文苑
CH'ING: Imperial Parks Administration, one of Three Special Agencies (san yiiian, q.v.) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu;af); supervised numerous imperial hunting grounds and gardens in the Peking area; headed by a Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department (nei ta-ch'ên) or a Prince serving as Manager (kuart-li), assisted by 2 Chief Ministers (ch'ing), rank 3a. Established 1684 but not fully staffed till 1728. HB: bureau of imperial gardens and hunting parks. P40.

1961 **feng-ch'êng tà-fú** 奉政大夫
CHIN-CH'ING: Grand Master for Governance, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 6a in Chin, thereafter 5a. P68.

1962 **feng-ch'êng** 奉乘
See under feng-sheng.

1963 **feng-chí** 鳳祀
Customs and Regulations: from T'ang if not earlier, a combining abbreviation of feng-hsien (customs and laws) and kung-chi (disciplinary principles); q.v., both references to the standards of official conduct that surveillance officials (ch'ua-kuan) were expected to uphold; commonly occurs as an indirect reference to such officials.

1964 **feng-chià chû** 觀
T'ANG: lit. office for providing vehicles; from 662 to 670 the official variant of shang-sheng chü ("Lively Service").

1965 **feng-ch'ê-ch'ià tâ-fú** 奉禧大府
T'ANG: Grand Master of the Lively, from 662 to 670 the official variant oft'eng-yü (Steward) of the Lively Service (shang-sheng chü). P39.

1966 **feng-chëng tâ-fú** 奉宸大府
CH'ING: Provincial Magnate, unofficial reference to a Provincial Governor (hsin-fu) or a multi-Province Governor-general (tsung-tu), or collectively to officials of both sorts.

1967 **feng-chiên** 封建
Lit, ‘to install by enfeoffment or subfeudation: to enfeoff, feudal. (1) CHOU: the procedure by which the Kings (wang) of early Chou governed those parts of their realm beyond the directly-administered royal domain, by ennobling their kinsmen and other associates (preferably linked by marriage to the royal family) as Dukes (kung), Marquises (hou), Earls (pao), Viscounts (tsou), and Barons (nan), collectively called feudal Lords (chu-hou), and installing them with oaths of fealty in geographic jurisdictions of varying size and strategic importance; to a lesser extent refers also to the subfeudation of lesser members of the elite class (shih) as administrators within the royal domain and in the separate domains of the feudal Lords. (2) CH'IN-CH'ING: used by political theorists throughout imperial history as the type of decentralized, indirect rule by hereditary dignitaries éiat was ascribed to antiquity and was the ideal polar opposite of the system of Commanderies and Districts (ch'uan-hsien) instituted by the Ch'in dynasty (centralized, bureaucratic, direct). Often used in the sense of semifeudal, quasi-feudal, neo-feudal, etc., in reference to the recurrence of Chou-like patterns of political decentralization and social stratification after Ch'in, especially in such periods as the era of N-S Division and the Mongol Yuan dynasty. In the 20th century, used by anti-tradition revolutionaries and polemacists, especially communists, in reference to the whole sociopolitical order of imperial times, mostly suggesting abuses of the peasantry by large landlords rather than particular patterns of political organization.

1968 **feng-chih** 奉職
CHIN: Steward, 30 authorized for the staff of the Palace Inspectorate-general (tien-ch'ên tu tien-chien ssu) created in 1172 by retitling the wa-chang hsiao-ti (Retainers of the Outer Chamber). Cf. feng-yü (Chief Steward). P38.

1969 **feng-chih** 奉解
T'ANG: Cupbearer, 120 subofficial servants on the staff of the Office of Fine Wines (liang-yün shu) in the Court of
Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), 30 additional in the Office of Foodstuffs (shih-kuan shu) in the Household Provisioner’s Court (chia-ling ssu); part of the establishment of the Heir Apparent. RR: serveur chargé de présenter les coups. P50.

1970 fêng-chih lâng 奉直郎
SUNG: Gentleman for Forthright Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 6bl. SP: dignitaire fong-tche. P68.

1971 fêng-chih tà-fû 奉直大夫
SUNG-CH’ING: Grand Master for Forthright Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 6a in Sung, 6b1 in Chin, 5b thereafter. SP: grand dignitaire fong-tche. P68.

1972 fêng-cMh ts’an-chûn 奉旨參軍
SUNG: Correspondence Adjutant on the staff of a Prefecture (chou), rank 9b, supplementing the Adjutants of the Six Sections (liu ts’ao ts’an-chun) among whom administrative responsibilities were divided. See ts’an-chûn, liu ts’ao. P53.

1973 fêng-ch’û ts’ăng 豐儲倉

1974 fêng-ch’uàng chién-wâ k’û 封蔭物庫
SUNG: lit., storehouse of savings in money and goods; Treasury Reserve Storehouse, maintained by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) through both its Left Office (tsu-suu) and its Right Office (yu-suu). SP: magasin d’épargnes en argent et en nature.

1975 fêng-chuâng k’û 封箱庫
SUNG: Emergency Reserves Storehouse, a storehouse of fiscal reserves maintained by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) for use in military emergencies and for famine relief. SP: trésor d’épargnes pour les dépenses militaires et la famine.

1976 fû c’êA-Jióo 封爵制
CH’ING: Proclamation Drafter for Honors, a member of the Ministry of Personnel (lî-pu), rank not clear; responsible for maintaining personnel dockets concerning evaluations and the awarding of honors. P5.

1977 fêng-en chên-kûo kûng 奉恩鎮國公
CH’ING: Defender Duke, the 5th highest title of imperial nobility (chihéh): (1) designation of the eldest son of a Beile Prince (pei-tzu); (2) inherited designation of a Commander-in-chief (ts’u-tung) of a Banner (chû) in the Mongol military organization. BH: prince (of the blood) of the 5th degree.

1978 fêng-ën ch’iâng-chên 奉恩將軍
CH’ING: General by Grace, the 12th and lowest title of imperial nobility (chihéh): designation of the eldest son of a General by Grace, any son of a Defender-general of the State (fêng-kau chîng-chên), or the adopted son of a Beile (tu-lo pei-tû) or of a Beile Prince (ku-shan pei-tzu). BH: noble of the imperial lineage of the 12th rank.

1979 fêng-ën-kûo kûng 奉恩鎭國公
CH’ING: Bulwark Duke, the 6th highest title of imperial nobility (chihéh): (1) designation of the eldest son of a Defender Duke (fêng-en chên-kûo kûng) (2) inherited designation of a Commander-in-chief (ts’u-tung) of a Banner (chû) in the Mongol military organization. BH: prince (of the blood) of the 6th degree.

1980 fêng-ts’aiâng ch. ù 傅佐處
CH’ING: Comissary in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), independent of the Ministry’s Bureaus (ch’êng-li mm); responsible for the issuance of pay and rations to officers and troops of the Banners (chû). BH: office for issue of salaries and supplies. P6.

1981 fêng-kstiâng shik 鴻相氏
CHOU: Royal Astronomer, 2 ranks as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsi-shih), hereditary specialists on the staff of the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan) who were responsible for charting the movements of celestial bodies, especially the planet Jupiter, in order to determine the correct times of the equinoxes and solstices, lunar cycles, etc., probably to assist in the preparation of the government-issued annual calendar. CL: astronome impérial, officier chargé de monter et d’observer.

1982 fêng-hsiên kuân 凤壺官 or feng-hsien Guardians of the Customs and Laws, throughout history an unofficial reference to members of the Censorate (yâ-shih fai, tu ch’a-yuan) and regional counterpart agencies such as the Ming-Ch’ing Provincial Surveillance Commission (t’ê-hsien an-ch’ê shih ssu); also referred to generally as Surveillance Officials (ch’a-yuan). P5.

1983 fêng-hsîn lâng 奉信郎
SUI: Gentleman for Trustworthy Service, from c. 604 a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials apparently of rank 9b. P68.

1984 fêng-hsîn ssû 封勳司
CH’IN: Bureau of Honors, one of 2 Bureaus (ssu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) into which the more numerous traditional subsections of the Ministry were consolidated; each a petty agency managed by a Secretary (chu-shih) • rank 7b. See ts’u-kau ssu (Bureau of Evaluations). P5.

1985 fêng-hsûn tà-fû 奉訓大夫
CH’ING-MING: Grand Master for Admonishment, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 6b2 in Chin, 5b thereafter. P68.

1986 fêng-huâ 奉化
SUNG: Promoter of Culture, herofic designation conferred on various meritorious officials serving outside the capital • and on the parents of Emperors.

1987 fêng-huâng ch’û 凤凰池
Lit., phoenix pool: from early post-Han times on, an occasional unofficial reference to the Secretariat (chung-sha sheng).

1988 fêng-i 奉儀

1989 fêng-i chû 奉儀局
T’ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant designation of the Accommodations Service (shang-yao chû, q.v.).

1990 fêng-i chû 奉儀局
T’ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant designation of the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chû, q.v.).
1991 féng-i làng 奉議郎
Court Gentleman Consultant. (1) T'ANG—SUNG: prestige title (č'un-k'uan) for civil officials of rank 6b 1 in T'Ang, 8a in Sung. SP: digneitaire fongyi. (2) SUNG: 3rd-ranking exewivie official in the Court of the Imperial Clan (ťsiung-cheng ssu); after earliest Sung decades replaced the title Paymaster (chi-lu k'uan) abolished in 1129; restored in 1135.

1992 féng-i t'ai-fû 奉議大夫
CHIN-MING: Grand Master for Consultation, prestige title (san-k'uan) for civil officials of rank 6a in China, 5a thereafter. P68.

1993 féng-i t'ai-fû 奉醫大夫
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant designation of Chief Stewards (feng-yu) of the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chü). 1994 féng-jen 封人
CHOU: Boundary Marker, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for building and protecting boundary embankments that defined the royal domain and separated the feudal states, and for participating in various major ceremonies. CI: officier des levees aux frontieres. 1995 féng-jen 繼人
CHOU: Royal Tailor, 2 eunuchs and 8 palace women under direction of the Ministry of State (t'ien-k'uan) · who supervised 80 workers and 30 convicts in preparing and maintaining the wardrobe of the royal family. CI: tailleur.

1996 féng-kai yu-lin lâng 奉蓋羽林郞
HAN: Umbrella-bearer of the Palace Guard, number and rank not clear, members of the regular imperial entourage. See yu-lin.

1997 féng-kao k'o 封詔科
YÜAN: Honors Section, one of 3 minor Sections (k'o) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), headed by one or more Clerks (ling-shih) · rank not clear but low; responsible for preparing imperial proclamations awarding noble status. Comparable to the Bureau of Honors (su-feng ssu, yert-feng ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry in earlier and later periods. P5.

1998 féng-k'o 鳳閣
T'ANG: Phoenix Hall, from 684 to 705 the official variant designation of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). Subsequently an unofficial reference to the Secretariat. P3.

1999 féng-kuo ch'ing-ch'ün 奉聖將軍
MING-CH'ING: Supporter-general of the State, title of nobility (ch'ieh) conferred on certain descendants of Emperors: in Ming, the 5th highest of 8 titles of imperial nobility, generally conferred on great-grandsons of Emperors other than the prospective heirs of Commandary Princes (ch'ün-wang); in Ch'ing, the 11th highest of 12 titles of imperial nobility, conferred on all sons of Bulwark-generals of the State (fu-kuo ch'ing-ch'ün), sons by concubines of Bulwark Dukes (fu-kuo kung), and adopted sons of Commandary Princes. BH: noble of the imperial lineage of the 11th rank. P64.

2000 féng-kuo ch'ung-wei 奉國中尉
MING: Supporter-commandant of the State, the lowest of 8 titles of imperial nobility (ch'ieh) conferred on males of imperial descent; normally conferred on all male descendants of Emperors in the 6th and later generations, excluding eldest sons who inherited their fathers' titles. P64.

2001 féng-kuo shuang ch'i-ch'üehi 奉國上將軍
CHIN: Supporter-generalissimo of the State, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 3b military officers, especially used to rank members of the imperial clan. P64.

2002 féng-li làng 奉議郎
(1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Court Gentleman for Ceremonials, 30, rank not clear, on the staff of the Ceremonials Office (ssu-i shu). (2) SUI—CHIN: Vice Director for Ceremonials in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (ťai-ch'ang ssu), reduced from 16 to 8 in Sui, 2 in T'ang, one thereafter; rank 9b 1 in T'ang, 8b thereafter. It should be noted that the Sui-early T'ang title was actually Vice Director for Rituals (ch'uhzi-fang) but it was changed in 649 to avoid a personal name taboo. SP: secrétaire de la direction des rites ou surveillant des rites. (3) YUAN: Vice Director for Ceremonials in the Commission for Ritual Observances (ťai-ch'tung lü-yüeh) 2 · rank 8b, P27, 33.

2003 féng-lien ch'ih-ying 奉議承應

2004 féng-luan 奉鸞
MING-CH'ING: lic. provider of carriage bells: Director of the Music Office (chiao-fang ssu) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), rank 9a; in 1729 retitled Director (shu-cheng) of the Music Office (ho-sheng shu), P10.

2005 féng-mi kuân 封彌官
SUNG: Examination Sealer, duty assignment of eminent court officials to inspect and keep under seal originals of Metropolitan Examination Shih-shih papers that had been copied by the Bureau of Examination Copyists (t'eng-lu yuan) to help ensure objective grading; under the direction of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). In Yiian retitled mi-feng kuân. P24.

2006 féng-mien chu 奉冕臣
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant designation of the Clothing Service (shang-i chu) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng).

2007 féng-pén t'ai-chih 奉班知
MING: Protocol Officer under the Commissioner of Court Audiences (shi-hsi shih) from 1371 to 1376, rank 9a; functions subsequently performed by the Court of State Ceremonial (t'ang-lu ssu). P33.

2008 féng-pô 封數
Throughout history, a reference to sealing up and sending back for reconsideration a proclamation or other official document that was considered improper in form or substance (feng) and to annulling or correcting errors in such documents (ipo) a function most closely associated with Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung). The term is often rendered “to veto” · although the Chinese procedure was not as decisive and conclusive as the term Veto normally suggests in modern American government. In Sung the process was institutionalized in 993 in an Office of Scrutiny (feng-po ssu, feng-po fang, feng-po an) subordinate to the Office of Transmission (yiin-t'ai ssu), staffed with Supervising Secretaries of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and with various Academicians (hsüeh-shih), all on special duty assignments detached from their nominal posts. In 1001 the Office of Scrutiny was shifted under the supervision of the Chancellery; then in 1059 it was shifted back to the Office...
of Transmission, perhaps with dual status under the relatively new Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yüan). Its staff members were known officially or unofficially as Document Scrutinizing Officials (feng-po kuan). SP: bureau de révision; bureau de critique; chambre de révision; service de révision. P19.

2009 feng-shan chü 奉膳局
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant designation of the Food Service (shang-shen chü) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng).

2010 feng-shang t'ai-i 奉上太医
CHIN; Imperial Physician in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan); see cheng feng-sheng t'ai-i. P36.

2011 feng-sheng 奉乘
T'ANG-SUN: Coachman in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng); in T'ang 18, rank 9a2, in the Administration's Livery Service (shang-sheng chü); in Sung number and rank not clear. RR: chef du personnel des écuries de l'empereur. SP: intendant de véhicule. P39.

2012 feng-sheng hou 奉聖侯
N-S DIV: Marquis for Honoring the Sage, title of nobility (ch'üeh) conferred on successive heirs directly descended from Confucius; replaced Marquis for Exalting the Sage (tsung-sheng hou) in 267 and continued in use through the S. Dynasties; counterparts in the N. Dynasties were Grand Master for Venerating the Sage (ch'u iung-sheng ts'a-fu) and after 485 Marquis for Venerating the Sage (ch'u iung-sheng hou). The status carried various perquisites such as grants of land and imposed responsibility for conducting appropriate sacrifices and other rituals for the spirit of Confucius. P26.

2013 feng-sheng kang 奉聖公
SUN: Duke for Honoring the Sage, official variant, for a very short time in (beginning in?) 1086; for the noble title Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung), granted to successive heirs directly descended from Confucius; replaced Marquis for Exalting the Sage (tsung-sheng hou) in 267 and continued in use through the S. Dynasties; counterparts in the N. Dynasties were Grand Master for Venerating the Sage (ch'ung-sheng ts'a-fu) and after 485 Marquis for Venerating the Sage (ch'ung-sheng hou). The status carried various perquisites such as grants of land and imposed responsibility for conducting appropriate sacrifices and other rituals for the spirit of Confucius. P26.

2014 feng-sheng-lang 奉乘郎
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Court Gentleman for the Imperial Livery; see under tien-chung feng-sheng lang. P66.

2015 feng-sheng 1·ing-kou 奉聖守
N-S DIV: Neighborhood Marquis for Honoring the Sage, variant of feng-sheng hou (Marquis for Honoring the Sage). Also see t'ing-hou. P66.

2016 feng-shih hsiao-fu 奉使宣撫
YÜAN: Pacification Commissioner, occasional ad hoc duty assignment for unspecified officials to investigate local conditions and initiate the promotion or demotion of territorial officials. P52.

2017 feng'su 奉祀
MING-Ch'ING: Sacrificer, rank 7b; one appointed at each major altar and temple and at each imperial mausoleum (lung) to maintain appropriate ceremonies and head the local Sacrificial Office (ts'yu-chi shu) under general supervision of the Bureau of Sacrifices (ts'yu-chi ch'ung-li ssu) of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). BH: priest. P28, 29.

2018 feng'su ch'ean 奉善
HAN: Lord Sacrificer, reportedly a title of nobility (ch'aoeh) awarded by the founding Emperor c. 200 B.C. to the 9th-generation direct male descendant of Confucius; if so, the first imperial ennoblement of the Confucian line; tradition-
2030 feng-yuan 鳳苑
T'ANG: Phoenix Park, from 696 the name of one of the Six Palace Corrals (ch'ang-nei liu hsien) where horses were reared inside the palace grounds. RR: pure enclos des phénix males.

2031 fǔ 傅
Lit., a teacher. Mentor, a tutor and adviser in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), rank 2,000 bushels in Han's 3rd in T'ang, 4a in Ch'in, 2b in Ming, otherwise not clear; may be encountered in household establishments of other dignitaries. Also see t'ai-fu, shao-fu. HB: tutor. RR+SP: maître.
P56.

2032 fǔ 副
Vice: common designation, especially from T'ang on, of officials who were the principal assistants or deputies to the head of an agency. Most commonly occurs as a prefix, e.g., fu-shih (Vice Commissioner), fu tu yā-shih (Vice Censor-in-chief), but is occasionally found alone following an agency name, e.g., ... chien fu (Vice Director of the Directorate of ...).

2033 fǔ 婦
Generic term for certain categories of imperial concubines. See under shih-fu, nei-ming fu, wai-ming fu.

2034 fǔ 府
Ety., a man and a hand under a shelter; lit. · to store or accumulate, a storehouse, an arsenal · etc. (1) Storehouse or Stores Office, throughout history found as an agency name, normally with a specifying prefix. (2) Court or Office, throughout history commonly appended as a suffix to official titles · usually of dignitaries, to designate their work places or official headquarters and in addition the staff of personnel that served them; e.g., the Han dynasty ch'eng-hsiang fu (Office of the Counselor-in-chief). Thus the term k'ai-fu (lit. · to open an office) · q.v., signified a dignitaries setting up a headquarters and staff. (3) CHOU: Fifth Class Administrative Official, 5th highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (chiao mings) below those designated cheng (Principal, etc.), shih (Mentor, etc.), ssu (to be in charge; office), and lü (Function-aiy); above shih (Scribe), hsü (Assistant), and tu (Attendant). CL: le cinquième degré de la subordination administrative; garde-magasin. (4) N-S DIV (N. Dyn.).- T'ANG: common abbreviated reference to Garrison, a unit of c. 1,000 soldiers in the Garrison Militia system (see fá-ping). The organizational development of these militia units, which were especially esteemed in the first T'ang century, was very complex but can be summarized as follows: The successive alien Wei dynasties that dominated North China in the 400s and 500s originally segregated their own peoples in such Garrisons scattered throughout their territories and eventually accepted (finally conscripted) Chinese as well into Garrison service. The Garrisons grew from an originally authorized 100 to more than 600 by early T'ang. In Sui each Garrison was controlled by a Cavalry General (p'iao-chi chiang-chän) assisted by a Chariot and Horse General (che-chi chiang-chän · · · each subject to the control of one of Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) at the dynastic capital, to which militiamen were rotated for service. By 607 the Garrisons had apparently split into 2 types, a Cavalry Garrison (p'iao-chi Ju) and a Chariot and Horse Garrison (che-chi Ju), with a correspondingly designated General; for in that year the 2 types were consolidated into a single standard type, a Soaring Hawk Garrison (yang-yang Ju) with a Commandant (lang-chiang) and a Vice Commandant (fu lang-chiang). In 613, for reasons not clear, some additional Garrisons were separately established with the names Assault-resisting Garrison (che-ch'ung fu) and Courageous Garrison (kuo-fu), each with a Commandant (tu-wei). At the beginning of T'ang in 618, briefly, the Commandants and Vice Commandants of the Soaring Hawk Garrisons were retitled Military Chief (chün-t'ou), rank 4a2, and Garrison Assistant (mu, 5a1, respectively; but before year's end the Soaring Hawk Garrisons were retitled with Chariot Garrisons or Chariot and Horse Garrisons, each with a General (chiang-chän). At the same time similar military units were created in the household of the Heir Apparent, as Guard Commands (shuai-fu). In 619 (623?) the Cavalry Garrisons and Chariot and Horse Garrisons were consolidated into one type, Assault-resisting Garrisons, with Commandants (tu-wei) and Vice Commandants (fu lang-chiang). (The Assault-resisting and Courageous Garrisons established in 613 had apparently disappeared with Sui.) In 624 all Garrisons were renamed Commander-generals' Garrisons (lung-chün fu) and were headed by Commander-generals (lu-ch'ang) and Adjunct Commandants (pieh-chiang, also called fu t'ung-chön). Finally, in 636 the militia Garrisons were renamed Assault-resisting Garrisons, each having one Commandant (tu-wei), rank 4a1, 4b2, or 5a2 depending on the number of militiamen in the Garrison; one each Left and Right Vice Commandant (kao-ti-t'ou, 5b2, 6a1 · · · 6a2; and one Adjunct Commandant (pieh-chiang · · · 7a2, 7b1, or 7b2. The Garrisons were graded as Large (shang), Medium (chung), or Small (hsia) according to the size of their militiamen contingents. For purposes of rotating personnel in and out of the military units at the dynastic capital · Garrisons were normally affiliated with or subordinate to the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei, q.v.). RR: milice. (5) T'ANG-YUAN: Superior Prefecture, a unit of territorial administration comparable to an ordinary Prefecture (chou) but in a specially honored or strategic location such as the environs of a capital city; normally headed by a high-ranking dignitary entitled Prefectural Governor (mu or yin). RR+SP: préfecture supérieure. (6) MING-CH'ING: Prefecture, a unit of territorial administration coordinating several Districts (hsien) and perhaps Subprefectures or Departments (both chou), and routinely communicating with major agencies of the central government, although increasingly subordinated to intermediary agencies at the provincial (ch'eng) level; headed by a Prefect (chih-fu), rank 4a or 4b. P53. Among many entries suffixed with fu in these varied meanings, see as examples erh Ju, san fu, shou-fu, shang-fu, ta-fu, ni-fu, wang-fu, nei-wu fu.

2035 fǔ 帥
Ety., the side-props that prevent a chariot from turning over, hence, lit · "to help," to support: Bulwark. (1) Used throughout history as a broad categorical reference to officials and subserviency functions in service under the head of an agency. (2) SUNG: quasi-official reference to a Grand Councillor (ts'ai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang) who was nominally a Director (shih-ch'ung) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). RR+SP: ministre d'état, premier ministre. Also see t'ai-fu, ts'ai-fu, yüan-fu, ting-fu.

2036 fǔ-ch'ai 副齋
MING-CH'ING: lit., assistant purifier by fasting: unofficial reference to an Assistant Instructor (hsüan-tao) in a local Confucian School (fu-hsüeh).

2037 fǔ-ch' e 副車
CH'ING: lit. · to help with the chariot: Honorable Failure, designation of a candidate in a Provincial Examination
(hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment sequence whose merit was considered inadequate for status as a Provincial Graduate (chà-jen) but deserving of honorable mention; his name was therefore published on a Supplementary List (fu-pang) alongside the list of those who passed.

2038 fù-chéng 副正
May be encountered as the title of a Vice Director in an agency headed by a chéng (Director, Head, etc.).

2039 fù-chéng 副政
N-S DIV: Bulwark of Government, honorific title of high esteem: one of many titles collectively referred to during this era as the Three Dukes (san kung) or, in N. Wei, the Eight Dukes (fu kung). P2.

2040 軍正都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): Commandant for Rectitude, one of several Commandants (fu-we) who served as advisers to the Heir Apparent. P26.

2041 fù-chiáng 副將
(1) Vice General, a common military title ranking below that of General (chiang-chên), often used for the 2nd in command of a large military unit whether in garrison or on campaign. (2) MING: common reference to a Regional Commander (tsung-ping kuan). (3) CH'ING: title of 2b military rank in the Green Standards (lu-yung) organization, most commonly referring either to a Regional Vice Commander in charge of Green Standards forces in a relatively small area, subordinate to a Regional Commander (tsung-ping) and superior to Assistant Regional Commanders (ts'ung-chiang), or to an Adjutant (chung-chên fu-chiáng or simply chung-chên) serving as chief military aide to a Provincial Governor (hsün-fu) or a Governor-General (tsung-tu). BH: colonel' adjutant.

2042 /ti-cÁtÁ fí/ 符節令
HAN: Manager of Credentials, rank 600 bushels, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu) in charge of tallies and other official symbols of authority; assisted by an Aide (ch'eng). HB: prefect of insignia and credentials. P37.

2043 fù chün-shéng 附監生
CH'ING: Student by Purchase, Third Class, under the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien), a status attainable by men already entitled Supplementary Student (fu-sheng). See under li chien-sheng, kung-sheng, sheng-yán.

2044 fù-chín 福齒
CH'ING: Princess-consort of an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) or a Commanding Prince (ch'äng-wang), i.e., the principal wife of an eldest son in direct descent from an Emperor. See t'se fu-chín. BH: princess consort.

2045 fù-chíng-cháo 副京兆
From Han on, an unofficial reference to the 2nd-ranking official of the local administration unit in which the dynastic capital was located, e.g., the Ch'ing dynasty Vice Governor (ch'äng or fu-ch'äng) of Shun-t'ien Prefecture (Peking). See chung-chao.

2046 fù-chú 副主
Unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu).

2047 fù-chú 府主
Unofficial reference to a Commandery Governor (chün-shou, t'ai-shou) or to a Prefect (chih-chou, chih-fa).

2048 fù-chüan 副轉
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Second Assistant Salt Controller (yen-yün suu yun-p'än).
fu hsueh-sheng  2063-2076

Confucian School (ju-hsieh) in a prefectural capital city, though referring only to the school at K'ai-feng fêi, the dynastic capital, in N. Sung; headed by an Erudite ipo-shih) in Sung, thereafter by an Instructor (chiao-shou). SF: école de préfecture. P32.

2063 fù hsieh-sheng 附學生
MING-CH'ING: Supplementary Student, admitted to government schools at the Prefecture (fu) and lower levels beyond the originally authorized quota; in early Ming understood to mean students not receiving state stipends, but gradually came to refer to all newly admitted students, with or without stipends; commonly abbreviated to fu-sheng.

2064 fù-hsün 復訓
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Instructor (hsüin-tao) in a Confucian School (ju-hsieh) in a District (hsien).

2065 fù tú-wêi 附義都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): Commandant Bulwark of Righteousness, a counselor on the staff of the Heir Apparent. P26.

2066 fù-jên 夫人
(1) Mistress, a courteous reference to anyone's wife; more formally, a prestige title (san-kuan) officially conferred on the mother of the principal wife of an important dignitary, or an even more remote distaff relative; in Sung specifically indicated the wife or mother of a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang); in Ming and Ch'ing indicated the wife or mother of a civil or military dignitary of rank 1 or 2. Also see chün Ju-jen, kuou-fu-jen. (2) CHOU-MING: Consort, a title of nobility (chäch) granted to women: in Chou the principal wife of a Feudal Lord (chou-hou); from Chou through T'ang a generic term for secondary wives of rulers, ranking immediately after the Queen or Empress (hou, huang-hou); in Ch'i of the S. Dynasties, more specifically, one of the Three Consorts (san fu-jen, q.v.); in Sui and T'ang till shortly after 700, a categorical title to the Consorts entitled kuei-fei, shu-fei, te-fei, and hsien-fei, q.v.; in Ming used with or without prefixes for secondary imperial wives, apparently esteemed less than the titles fei and pin, q.q.v. RR: femme de premier rang. (3) CH'ING: Dame-consort, title of nobility granted to wives of Beile (pei-lo) and Beile Princes (pei-tzu), and occasionally wives of lesser members of the imperial nobility down to the rank of Supporter-general of the State (feng-kuo chiang-chên). BH: princess-consort.

2067 fù-jên 婦人

2068 fù-jung 副戎
CHWG: unofficial reference to a Vice General (fu-chiang), rank 2b.

2069 fù-kuân 府官
(1) Collective reference to all officials of any agency or group of agencies calledfu, especially Prefectures from T'ang through Ch'ing. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): T'ANG: Officials of the Establishment, a category of personnel in a Princely Establishment (wang-kuo M) a Marquisate (hou-kuo), or other establishments of nobles, distinguished from other personnel Official of the Domain (kuo-kuo), the first group serving in the noble's personal household, the 2nd group administering the territory allocated as his fief. E.g., the Administrator (chäng-shih) of a Princely Establishment was an Official of the Establishment, whereas the Director of the Princedom (wang-kuo long) was an Official of the Domain. These usages seem to have faded away in T'ang. P69.

2070 fù-káng 府公
(1) N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a Commandery Governor (ch'än-shou, t'ai-shou); also used in direct address to a Prince (wang) by staff members of his Princely Establishment (wang-fu). (2) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih).

2071 fù-tσi-i^ sAē呀副資生
CH'ING: Tribute Student, Second Class: one of 4 categories of men certified in preliminary examinations by Provincial Education Commissioners (t's-su hsieh-cheng) for at least nominal status as students under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) and for participation in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) of the civil service recruitment examination sequence; the status carried no stipend. It was sometimes granted to men who did not pass the Provincial Examination but did well enough to deserve honorable mention; see fu-ch'e, fu-pang. BH: senior licentiate of the second class.

2072 fù kung-shêng 附資生
CH'ING: Tribute Student by Purchase, Third Class, under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), a status attainable by men already entitled Supplementary Students (fu-sheng), newly entitling them to compete in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. The status was lower than tin kung-sheng and aen kung-sheng but higher than li kung-sheng.

2073 fù-k'o chúang'chênn 輔國將軍
Bulwark-general of the State. (1) N-S DIV: common honorific designation conferred on chieftains of southwestern aboriginal tribes; see fa-han chiang-chên. (2) MING-CH'ING: a title of nobility (chäch) conferred on males directly descended from an Emperor: in Ming · 4th highest of 8 such titles, conferred on grandsons of Commandery Princes (chen-wang) other than heirs in direct line of succession; in CV'ing · 10th highest of 12 such titles, conferred on non-heir sons of Bulwark Dukes (fu-kuo kung). Lesser Defender Dukes (fu-ju pa-fen chen-kuo kung), Lesser Bulwark Dukes (fu-ju pa-fen fu-kuo kung), and Defender-generals of the State (chen-kuo chiang-chên), and on sons by concubines of Beile (pei-lo) or Beile Princes (pei-tzu), and Defender Dukes (chen-kuo kung). BH: noble of imperial lineage of the 10th rank. P64.

2074 fù-k'o chúang-wêi 輔國中將
MING: Bulwark-commandant of the State, 7th highest of 8 ranks of imperial nobility (chäch), conferred on 4th-generation grandsons of Commandery Princes (chen-wang) other than heirs in direct line of succession. P64.

2075 fù-k'o kung 輔國公
CH'ING: Bulwark Duke, 6th highest of 12 ranks of imperial nobility (chäch), conferred on the eldest sons, i.e., the presumptive heirs of Defender Dukes (chen-kuo kung). BH: prince of the 6th degree. P64.

2076 fù-k'o shêng chiang-chênn 輔國上將軍
CHIN: Bulwark-grandissimo of the State, a rank 3b prestige title (san-kuan) granted to military officers, especially used to rank members of the imperial clan. P64.
2077 fù-šäng 腹郞
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Vice Director (yüan-wai lang) of a Bureau (ch'ing-li ssu) in a Ministry (fu).

2078 fù-U 腹裏
Yuán: Metropolitan Area, a Province-size region surrounding and directly administered from the dynastic capital at modern Peking, incorporating modern Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, and Inner Mongolia; most specifically, the area administered chiefly by the metropolitan Secretariat (chung-shu sheng).

2079 fù-U yín-ū kuān-kōu 腹裏印曆管勾
Yuán: Calendar Clerk for the Metropolitan Area, one, rank 9b, in the Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yüan). P35.

2080 fù-sheng 腹ifer surveillanî; (fu-ma

2081 fù-ū 備令
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Steward in the household of a Princess (kung-chu). P69.

2082 fù-mā 副馬
Variant form of the fu-ma in fu-ma tu-wei.

2083 fù-mátó-H^・副馬都尉
Lit., commander of the reserve horses accompanying a chariot or carriage: Commandant-excort. (1) HAN: from the time of Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.), an honor commonly conferred on imperial in-laws and the sons and grandsons of Dukes (kung); in Later Han a regular appointment ranked at 2,000 bushels for a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-khsin), with no duties except when in active command of troops in campaigning armies. HB: chief commandant of attendant cavalry. (2) N-S DIV-MING: title conferred on the consorts of Imperial Princes (kung-chu), in Ch'ing changed to o-ma. SP: officier-surveillant; (fu-ma alone): gendre de l'empereur. (3) T'ANG: title of either a functioning or an honorary military officer, rank 5b, in the imperial bodyguard forces called the Left and Right Guards (tsuo-, yu-wei). RR: officier des chevaux d'escorte.

2084 fù-mā 府幕
N-S DIV: Headquarters, quasi-official or unofficial reference to the principal office or quarters of any agency designated an Office (fu); in later times may be encountered as a reference to the headquarters of a Prefecture or Superior Prefecture (both/iì).

2085 fù-mā 府牧
See under ma.

2086 fù-mā ti fo-wà/i 父母官
Lit., Father-and-mother Officials, i.e., officials who take parental care of the people: throughout history a common generic reference to officials in charge of local units of territorial administration, most particularly District Magistrates (hsien-ling, chih-hsien) but sometimes including even the heads of Prefectures (chou, fu).

2087 fù-níng k-ū 宮籍
YUAN: Vault of Imperial Abundance, a unit of the Ministry of Revenue (fu-pu) established in 1290 to manage receipts and disbursements at the Imperial Money Vault (wen-i pao-yüan ku); headed by a Supervisor (ü-cüü), rank 5b. P7.

2088 fù-nù 負弩
CH'IN-HAN: lit., crossbow-bearer; variant designation of a Neighborhood Head (t'ing-chang).

2089 fù-p'án 府判
Administrative Assistant. (1) CHIN: one, rank 5b, general staff assistant to the Governor (yin) of the Superior Prefecture (fu) in which the dynastic capital was located; specially responsible for maintaining discipline in the residential population. (2) YUAN: number and rank not clear, found in the Commands (tsung-kuan fu) and Chief Commands (tu tsung-kuan fu) of Routes (fu). Also see p'an-kuan. P32.

2090 fù-páng 副榜
Supplementary List. MING: a rare bulletin published alongside the list of men who had passed a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence and were pronounced Provincial Graduates (chü-jen), announcing the extraordinary conferring of a Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) degree on an outstanding passer. (2) CH'ING: an announcement alongside the list of passers at a Provincial Examination specially listing men who had not done well enough to become Provincial Graduates but were honored with the distinction of being Honourable Failures (fu-ch'e).

2091 fù-shà 副倉
T'ANG-SUN: lit., court gentleman for tallies and seals: Seals Secretary in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), rank 6b1 in T'ang; 2· 7b, in Sung; in T'ang replaced/m-ALT lang, q.v., from 694 to 705 and again after 713. RR+SP: secrétaire chargé des inscriptions en deux parties et de sceaux.

2092 fù-pên k'ē 副本庫
CH'ING: lit., storehouse for copies of documents: Archive of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko), where the official copies of imperial documents were stored; apparently managed by 4 Manchu and 2 Chinese Grand Secretariat Archivists (nei-ko tien-chi). BH: archives office. P2.

2093 fù-pēng 府兵
N-S DIV (N. Dyn.KTANG: Garrison Militia, a system of military organization originating with N. Wei settlements of non-Chinese troops, then gradually becoming a general military service in which men were career-long soldiers from the age of 21 to 60 stationed in Garrisons (ifu) scattered throughout the country and being rotated in and out of training or tactical units at the dynastic capital and the frontiers. In late Sui and after the earliest T'ang decadades, the system had to be supplemented with paid recruits, and it faded away in the 700s. See fu. Cf. wei-so.

2094 fù-pēh shih 服不氏
CHOU: lit., one who subjugates those that will not submit (?): Animal Tamer, a hereditary post carrying rank as Ordinary Serviceman (hsia-shih) with status in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); responsible for providing wild animals for sacrificial use and furs to be used as royal gifts. CL: dompteur d'animaux féroces,

2095 fù'shèng 附生
Supplementary Student. (1) MING-CH'ING: abbreviation for hsüeh-sheng. (2) CH'ING: sometimes used as a general reference to all candidates for Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) who had been certified in preliminary examinations by Provincial Education Commissioners (fu-tu hsüeh-cheng), or to the better qualified of 2 categories of such candidates, distinguished from Added Students
2096 付事 付事
CHIN: Clerk found in various offices of the central government, probably unranked. P5, etc.

2097 府史 府史
SUI—SUNG: Office Scribe, a minor official or subofficial functionary found in many agencies such as the Nine Courts (ch'u ssu) and the Five Directorates (wu chien). SP: scribe. P5, etc.

2098 父師 父師
Lit., father-mentor: Grand Master, a term of direct address for aged degree-holders or retired officials of some repute; more prestigious than hao-shih. q.v.

2099 臺試 臺試
CH'ING: Confirmation Test, a certification examination given to all Provincial Graduates (chi-jen) who appeared at the capital as candidates for the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. BH: test examination.

2100 副使案 副使案
SUNG: Section for Vice Commissioners, a unit in the Military Appointments Process (ya-hsuan) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 6a. SP: service de commissaire-adjoint.

2101 副使正 副使正

2102 副使司 副使司
CHIN-YUAN: Verification Office for checking the measurements of materials acquired for construction: a unit in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); in Ch'in headed by a Clerk (kuai-tou); Yuan staffing not clear but probably similar. P15.

2103 播臺 播臺
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a hsün-fu (Grand Coordinator in Ming, Provincial Governor in Ch'ing)".

2104 被道丞 被道丞
HAN: Aide for the Palace Walkways, a eunuch subordinate in the Later Han Administrative Office of the Emperor (chang-kung shu); in some fashion supervised (use of?) the enclosed, elevated passageways that connected palace buildings in the establishment of the Emperor. HB: assistant for the covered elevated passageways.

2105 賦曹 賦曹
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Tax Collector, one serving with a Ford Guardian (chin-chü) at each approach to Nanking, the dynastic capital. P62.

2106 副都 副都
(1) SUNG-MING: common abbreviated reference to a fu tu chih-hai shih (Vice Commander-in-chief, Military Vice Commissioner, Regional Vice Commissioner); see chih-hui shih. (2) CHIN: also apparently stood alone as a title, Assistant Commander; see ping-ma.

2107 /故在白副都統 故在白副都統
CH'ING: Vice Commander-in-chief of a Banner (ch'i) military organization, rank 2a; sometimes supervisor of all Banner garrisons in a Province (sheng) in lieu of a Manchu general (chiang-chun). BH: deputy lieutenant-general.

2108 /故飯加里副都御史 故飯加里副都御史
MING-CH'ING: Vice Censor-in-chief, one each Left and Right comprising the 2nd echelon of executive officials of the Censorate (fu chu-yuan), rank 3a; in Ch'ing one was Manchu, one Chinese. BH: vice-president of the censorate. P18.

2109 副端 副端
T'ANG: "Vice Rectifier: quasi-official reference to a Palace Censor (tien-chung shih yu-shih) who was performing the supervisory functions of an Attendant Censor (shih yu-shih) in the Headquarters Bureau (t'ai-yüan) of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai), or to the Attendant Censor assigned to review judicial decisions reported from the western half of the empire. RR: sous-chef. P18.

2110 副屯 府端
N-S DIV: Headquarters, quasi-official or unofficial reference to the principal office or quarters of any agency designated an Office (fu); in later times may be encountered as a reference to the headquarters of a Prefecture or Superior Prefecture (both fu).

2111 副總管 雲通監
CHIN: lit., directorate of circulation-in-abundance coins (?): Directorate of Motley Circulation, created in 1180 with a Director (chien), rank 5a by renaming the 2-year-old Tai-chou Directorate of Coinage (t'ai-chou chien-chien) in modern Shanxi' possibly because in addition to producing coins it began printing and circulating paper money (?); supervised from 1182 by a Controller of Coinage (ku-t'ung chu-chien chien) detached on special duty assignment from his regular post as Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (tsun-chih cheng-shih) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) at the core of the central government, rank 2b, a virtual Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) of great influence and authority. The assignment of such a dignitary suggests that the Tai-chou monetary establishment required very special attention. See li-yung chien-chien. P16.

2112 父子軍 父子軍
T'ANG: lit., the father-to-son army: Hereditary Army; unofficial reference to the Imperial Army of Original Followers (yuan-t'ung chien-chien, q.v.). RR: armee héritédaine.

2113 副尉 副尉
YUAN: Mentor-commandant, one of 3 dignitaries on the household staff of every Prince (wang) ranking below the Princely Mentor (wang-fu) and above the Commander (fu ma); the first form of the title was used only on the staffs of the 3 most esteemed Princes. P69.

2114 數文閣 數文閣
SUNG: Hall for the Diffusion of Literature, an addition to the Hanlin Academy (han-t'ung hsieh-shih yu'an) in 1140, staffed with Academicians (hsieh-shih). BH: armée héréditaire.

2115 副都 副都
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Squad Commander (pa-tu) in the Imperial Army of Original Followers (yuan-t'ung chien-chien). SP: pavilion Fou-woen.

2116 副尹 府尹
See under yin.

2117 副都監 副都監
SUNG: Military Commissioner, one of many comparable titles for central government officials delegated to bring order to troubled areas, particularly in this case to restore or
improve discipline and morale among troops; usually prefixed with a geographic name, e.g., liang-huai fu-yu ch‘i-chu (Military Commissioner for Huai-tung and Huai-hsi), SP: commissaire chargé de consoler ou de réconforter les armées.

2118 fù-yú shìh 撫諭使
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner, a central government official delegated to bring order to a troubled area; usually prefixed with a geographic name defining his territorial jurisdiction. SP: commissaire chargé de consoler et de réconforter le peuple.

2119 /ɪ n ə s M 撫諭司
SUNG: Pacification Office subordinate to a Prefecture (chou), staffed with or headed by regular prefectural officials with special assignments as Pacification Officials (fu-yu kuan), responsible for maintaining social order and discipline. SP: bureau chargé de consoler le peuple.

2120 fù-yüan 府院
CHIN: Graduate with Highest Honors, designation awarded the highest-ranking passer of a civil service recruitment examination at the Route (lu) level, comparable to chich-yuan of other periods.

2121 fù-yüan 撫院
MING-CH‘ING: unofficial reference to a Ming Grand Coordinator or a Ch‘ing Provincial Governor (both hsün-fu), combining the / of hsün-fu with the yuan of tu ch‘i-yüan (Censorate), in which such provincial dignitaries commonly held nominal regular or concurrent appointments.

2122 fù-yüan fù-chih kuan 府院法直官
See under fa-chih kuan.

2123 fù-yüan k‘u 資源庫
YÜAN: see wan-t fu-yüan k‘u (Imperial Silk Vault).

2124 fù-yüeh ssú 斧钺司
CH‘ING: Halberd Office, one of 2 units constituting the Forward Subsection (ch‘en-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (lu-an-i wei), headed by a Director (chang-yin yang-hui shih), rank 4a. BH: halberd section.

2125 hă-lă-lù wăn-hùfū 息勒魯萬戶府
YÜAN: Karluk (Qarluk) Brigade, a unit of the Palace Guards (su-wei) under the control of the Chief Military Command (tu tu-tu fu) headed by an Overseer (ta-li ssu) and a Brigade Commander (wan-hu), both rank 3a; subordinate to the Sea Transport Brigade (hai-tao liang-yün ch‘ien-hu so). P60.

2126 hă-făng tad 海防道
MING-CH‘ING: Coastal Defense Circuit, the equivalent in coastal areas of Military Defense Circuits (ping-pai tao) and supervisory jurisdictions of Vice Commissioners (fa-shih) and Assistant Commissioners (ch‘ien-shih) detached from Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t‘i-hsing an-ch‘a shih ssu) and commonly called Circuit Intendants (t‘ao-t’ai); place-name prefixes suggest the geographical extent of each Circuit. In 1753 all Circuit Intendants, while remaining intermediaries between provincial and prefectural (fu) administrations, were dissociated from their original Commissions and transformed into autonomous regular appointments, rank 4a.

2127 hăi-jen 魁人
CHOU: Spiceman, a eunuch chef attached to the Ministry of State (t‘ien-kuan) for the preparation of relishes, minced meats, and other condiments for the royal table and for important state sacrifices. CL: employé aux hachis ou aux épices.
han erh-pan

2137  kân  èrk-pàn  漢三班
CH’ING: Second Chinese Duty Group, one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (chün-chi chang-ch'ing). Also see han yu-p’an, man yu-p’an, man erh-pan.

2138  hân-jên  官人 or hân-kûan  官
N-S DIV: lit., a cold or impoverished man or official; Humble Man, Humble Official. The term was used in connection with the Nine Ranks (chiu p’iin) system of categorizing potential appointees to government office on the basis of their genealogical distinction or lack of it; it refers to men considered suitable only to serve as subofficial functionaries or in very low-ranking posts, to officials (kuan) of such status, and to the offices (also kuan) allocated to them. Humble ma; have been used as a synonym of Impure of such status, and to the offices (also kuan) allocated to them. See under chung-cheng.

2139  hân-jên  ssū  漢人司
CHIN: Chinese Assistant, 3° rank not clear, serving as administrative aides to the Vice Directors (yüan-wai lang) of Sections (ts’ao) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). P6.

2140  hân-kâng  廠工
N-S DIV (Chou): Armorer in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), number not specified, with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; =7a). P14.

2141  hân-lín  翰林
Lit., a grove or forest of brush-points, suggesting a group of litterateurs: from the 700s on, occurs as a prefix to numerous titles of literary and editorial workers and even other specialists such as physicians, most commonly but not solely members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan); normally rendered simply Hanlin. Also see pei-men. P23.

2142  hân-lín  hsiiêh-shih  翰林學士
T’ANG-CH’ING: Hanlin Academician, a member of the T’ang–Sung Institute of Academicians (hsiiêh-shih yüan) and head of the Ming-Ch’ing Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). The title originated in the reign of T’ang Hsuan-tsong (r. 712-756) as a duty assignment (drafting, editing, compiling, etc.) for officials holding substantive posts elsewhere in the central government. In Sung became a substantive post, rank 3a; 3a in Ch’in; 3a then 2b, after 1318 2a in Yuan; 3a then 3b, but generally 5a in Ming; 2a in Ch’ing; in Ch’ing one each Chinese and Manchu appointee. Also see shih-chiang hsiiêh-shih, shih-tu hsiiêh-shih. RR=SP: lettré. P23.

2143  hân-lín  hsiiêh-shih  ch’êng-chih  翰林學士承旨
T’ANG-YUAN: Hanlin Academician Recipient of Edicts, from the 800s normally one or more senior members of the group of Hanlin Academicians (han-lin hsiiêh-shih) in the T’ang-Sung Institute of Academicians (hsiiêh-shih yüan) and the Yuan Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin kuo-shih yüan), who apparently organized and supervised the work of the group. Also see ch’êng-chih. P23.

2144  hân-lín  hsiiêh-shih  yüan  翰林學士院

2145  hân-lín  t’ai-huâ  yüan  翰林醫官院
5 DYN-CHIN: Medical Institute, staffed with professional physicians with greatly varying titles, in Sung headed by a Commissioner (shih); provided medical service for the imperial household. Comparable to the earlier Imperial Medical Office (t’ai-i yüan); apparently unrelated to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) or the Imperial Medical Service (t’ai-i chi), a unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu), but may have merged with the latter by the end of Sung. SP: cour de médecine. P36.

2146  hân-lín  kâng-fêng  翰林供奉
T’ANG: Academician in Attendance, literary and editorial aides to the Emperor; initiated c. 712 jointly with Academicians Awaiting Orders (han-lin tai-chiao) as new titles replacing Academicians of the North Gate (pei-men hsiiêh-shih); c. 738 both new titles consolidated into the single title Hanlin Academician (han-lin hsiiêh-shih). Appointees assigned to the Institute of Academicians (hsiiêh-shih yüan) but apparently worked in a separate office unofficially called the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). Not a substantive post, but a duty assignment (ch’êi-ch’ên) for officials holding substantive posts elsewhere in the central government. Also see kung-fêng hsiiêh-shih, kung-fêng kuan. RR: académicien à la disposition de l’empereur. P23.

2147  hân-lín  kuo-shih  yüan  翰林國史院
YUAN: Hanlin and Historiography Academy, abbreviation of han-lin hsiiêh-shih yüan ch’ên (concurrenly) kuo-shih yüan: designation for what in other periods was simply called the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). Sometimes found in the further variant han-lin kuo-shih chi-hsien yüan (Hanlin, Historiography, and Scholarly Worthies Academy; see chi-hsien yüan). P23.

2148  hân-lín  shih-shû  書
SUNG: Court Calligrapher, a professional specialist (??) in the Court of Imperial Calligraphy (han-lin yü-shu yüan), no apparent relationship with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). SP: lettré-calligraphe.

2149  hân-lín  ssū  翰林司
SUNG: Office of Fruits and Tea, a unit under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-ku ssu); no relationship with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

2150  hân-lín  t’ai-ch’ao  翰林侍詔
T’ANG-MING: Academician Awaiting Orders, a duty assignment in the T’ang Institute of Academicians (hsiiêh-shih yüan) for officials of literary talent holding substantive posts elsewhere in the central government (see han-lin kung-fêng), from Sung on, a substantive post in the Institute of Academicians i.e., the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan); rank 9b in Ming. See tai-chiao. RR: académicien attendant les ordres de l’empereur. P23.

2151  翰林侍制
CHIN-MING: Academician Awaiting Instructions, literary and editorial aides to the Emperor, members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), rank 5a or 5b; discontinued in 1381. P23.

2152  hân-lín  t’ü-huâ  yüan  翰林圖畫院
SUNG: Imperial Painting Academy, apparently an alternate reference to the Painter Service (t’ü-huâ chu) in the Artists Institute (han-lin yüan) of the Palace Domestic Service (tsai-shih sheng), but suggesting the inclusion of regular officials on special duty assignments as well as professional specialists. See under hua-yüan.

2153  hân-lín  yü-shû  yüan  翰林御書院
SUNG: Imperial Academy of Calligraphy, organizational
2154 han-lin yüan 翰林院
(1) T'ANG-CH'ING: Hanlin Academy, a loosely organized group of literati who did drafting and editing work in the preparation of the more ceremonious imperial pronouncements and the compilation of imperially sponsored historical and other works, principally designated Hanlin Academicians (han-lin hsüeh-shih). Originated c. 738 as the office of Academicians Awaiting Orders (han-lin tzu-chao) who served as secretaries to the Emperor. In its early history, its staff held substantive posts elsewhere in the central government, and the Academy had no substantive status. In Yuan it had status as a regular central government agency titled the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin kuo-shih-shih), headed by 6 Hanlin Academicians Recipients of Edicts, rank lb. In Ming it became the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin yuan), headed by the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih-shih) ch'eng-chih), headed by 6 Hanlin Academicians Recipients of Edicts, rank 1b. In Ming headed by a Chancellor (hsüeh-shih), 3a then 3b, but generally 5a; was especially important as the career ladder by which men gained entry into the Grand Secretariat (nei-k'o). In Ch'ing headed by 2 Academicians in Charge (han-lin chang-yuan hsüeh-shih-shih), one Chinese and one Manchu, both 2b. RR: académie. BH: national academy. P23. (2) TANG-SUNG: common variant reference to the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan), SP: bureau de la forêt des pin-cènares. (3) SUNG: Artisans Institute, a unit in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), staffed with astronomers, calligraphers, painters, and physicians who were mostly professional specialists not members of the regular officialdom.

2155 han lu-an-i shih 漢 استراتيجية
CH'ING: Chinese Commissioner of the Imperial Procession Guard (han-i lu-an-i), rank 1a, paired with a Manchu Commissioner (lu-an-i shih) as 2nd in command under the Prime Minister in Charge of the Guard (chang wei-shih ta-ch'en). See lu-an-i wei. BH: national academy. P23.

2156 Mn-p'en-fang 銘本房

2157 han-p'iao ch'ien-ch'ü 漢彊簽署

2158 han-shih 函使
Correspondence Clerk, one of many kinds of subofficial functionaries found in many periods of history.

2159 han shih-wei 漢侍衛
CH'ING: Chinese Imperial Guardsman, one of several categories of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei), who served as the Emperor’s bodyguard. BH: Chinese corps of the imperial bodyguards.

2160 han-tang-fang 漢檔房
CH'ING: Chinese Archive in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan), a translation and archival agency. See man-tang-fang. BH: translation office.

2161 han fü-p'an 漢頭班
CH'ING: First Chinese Duty Group, one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (ch'uan-chi chang-ch'ung). Also see han erh-p'an, man t'ou-p'an, man erh-p'an.

2162 han-yüan 漢苑
T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., garden of writing brushes: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), comparable agencies such as the Sung dynasty Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan) and the Yuan dynasty Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin kuo-shih yuan), or their personnel. P23.

2163 hung-shou 行首
SUNG: Column Leader, subofficial functionaries serving as ushers in the Visitors Bureau (ko-sheng) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) or as heads of small squads in various military units. SP: chef de troupe.

2164 ho-ch'ài 廼寮
CH'ING-YÜ: Construction Foreman, apparently several on duty in the Imperial Forest (ts'ai-lung) and the Yuan dynasty Headquarters of Waterways (ts'ai-shu sheng), and others in the Ta-tu (i.e., Pei-king) Regency (fù-tu shu). P15, 49.

2165 heng 衝
See ch'ung-heng, lin-heng, yü-heng.

2166 heng-hung shih 樂行
SUNG: Commissioner of the Crosswise Ranks, honorific designation of the man in charge of the highest-ranking military officers in court audience, assisted by a Vice Commissioner (fei-shih) in charge of the lowest-ranking officers.

2167 heng-kuán 衝官
HAN: Weighmaster, apparently several on duty in the Imperial Forest Park (shang lin yuan) outside the capital city, presumably responsible for checking on hunting catches; headed by a Director (chang) subordinate to the Commander of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng ta-wei). HB (chang): chief of the office of the forest.

2168 heng-t'ai 衝使

2169 ho-ch'i chu 合劑局
SUNG: Pharmacy Service, a unit in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: bureau pharmaceutique.

2170 ho-ch'i 呼止
Lit.: to call to a halt: Shouter of Warnings, in Sung and no doubt other periods as well, one of many types of men authorized to form the retinue of an official in travel status; see under tao-tuung.

2171 ho-ch'u shu 河渠署
SUI-SUNG: Office of Rivers and Canals, a unit under the Directorate of Waterways (ts'ai-shu sheng), headed by a Director (ting), rank 8a. Temporarily in early Sung called Rivers and Canals Section (ho-ch'i shu), with a Manager (kou-tang kung-shih), subordinate to the State Finance Commission (san su). RR+SP: office (bureau) des rivières et des canaux. P14, 15.

2172 ho-ch'uan 禄鍋
Meaning and derivation not clear, but from the era of N-S Division on, an unofficial reference to the Emperor.
ho-fang shih 2173-2193 224

2173 kō-fang skik 合方氏
CHOU: Region Unifier, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) in charge of maintaining roads, monitoring trade, and overseeing visitors from afar. CL: agents d'union des regions.

2174 hō-fang tō-chā sū 河防提督司
YUAN: Supervisorate of River Defense, each headed by a Supervisor (tō-chā), rank 5b, established in 1351 under each Branch Directorate of Waterways (hsing tu-shui chien), to maintain security supervision along the Grand Canal and other important waterways. P59.

2175 hō-jēng'sū 合奉祀
MING: Joint Sacrifice (t′u-chi shu), several of which were subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t′ai-chang shu) at Nanking. P49.

2176 kō-kō-fang 河西房
SUNG: Northwestern Defense Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) : one of 12 Sections created in the reign of Shen-tsung (1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a county-wide scale. This Section supervised the northwestern frontier, the core of which was Shan-hsi Circuit (t′ai-chung sheng). Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch′eng-chih), rank 8b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. See shih-er hăng (Twelve Sections). SP: chambre de defense de la frontiere Occidentale.

2177 hō-jā 合人
SUNG: Expectant, a prefix indicating that one is qualified and certified to take up duty in the post named.

2178 hō-kōu chīh-chāng 合口脂匠
T′ANG: lit., maker of land suitable for eating or, possibly, maker of lip ointments: Medication Maker, 2, probably professional specialists, on the staff of the Medicines Service (feng-i chu) of the Palace Administration (tien-chuang sheng). RR: ouvrier fabricant de graisse pour les lèvres. P38.

2179 Arf-ArMtòo 河塘道
CH'ING: Grand Canal Storehouse Circuit, in charge of paying laborers on the southern section of the Grand Canal, under the Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu) based in Kiangsu; also an abbreviated reference to the Circuit Intendant (tao-tai) in charge. P59.

2180 hō-tō 硖臻
See mo-li (Northeastern War Prisoners).

2181 hō-piāo 河標
CH'ING: lit., the river flag: Waterways Command, a general reference to the administrative structure and personnel subordinate to a Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu); often occurs as prefix to a title, e.g., ho-piāo chung-chān fu-chiāng (Vice General serving as Adjutant of the Waterways Command; see chung-chān); also occurs as an indirect reference to a Director-general of the Grand Canal. See piao.

2182 Arf-yêrô 河泊所
MING-CH'ING: Fishing Tax Office, headed by one or 2 Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih), unranked, established in 1382 in all localities where fishing was of commercial importance, to collect taxes on the catch; in early Ming numbered more than 250 but in Ch'ing lost importance except in Kwangtung Province. BH: river police inspector. P54.

2183 hō-shēng shū 和聲署
CH'ING: Music Office, headed by 2 Directors (chēng), one each Chinese and Manchu; one of 2 agencies constituting the Music Ministry (yich-pu) established in 1729 to replace the traditional chiao-fang shu, q.v. Also see shēng yieh shu. P10.

2184 hō-shēh ch'in-wáng 和碩親王
CH'ING: full designation of Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang), hō-shēh is the transliteration of a Manchu word meaning fief or appanage, hence suggesting a Prince with territorial claims. BH: prince of the blood of the first degree.

2185 hō-shēh kō-kō 和碩格格
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Commandery Princess (ch'un-chu).

2186 hō-shēh kūng-chū 和碩公主
CH'ING: Imperial Princess, specifying one borne by a secondary wife or concubine rather than by the Empress.

2187 hō-shēh ǒ-fū 和碩額驸
CH'ING: Consort of the Imperial Princess (i.e., of a ho-shēh kung-chu), 2nd-ranking male consort in the nobility (chüeh). BH: husband of an imperial princess.

2188 hō-shēh pēi-lì 和碩貝勒
CH'ING: lit., fief-holding imperial kinsman: Enfeoffed Beile, a title of nobility (chüeh) awarded by the founder of the Manchu imperial line, Nurhachi, to his brothers, sons, and nephews, 8 of whom constituted the top-echelon advisory group serving Nurhachi until his death in 1626; soon thereafter transformed into a more formal Deliberative Council (tien-chung ch'u). See pei-lo. P64.

2189 Ad-Aî河informatics河台
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu).

2190 hō-tō 呼導
Shouting Guide: in Sung and no doubt other periods as well, one of many types of men authorized to form the retinue of an official in travel status; see under tao-tai.

2191 hō-tō 河道
MING-CH'ING: (1) Waterways Circuit, a branch office of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hoan pu-chi-chung shih shu) or Provincial Surveillance Commission (t′ai-chung shih chien) in charge of river maintenance, irrigation, etc.; commonly also an abbreviated reference to the Circuit Intendant (tao-tai) in charge; normally prefixed with a geographic name suggesting the jurisdiction of the Circuit. BH: river tao-tai. P59. (2) Unofficial reference to a Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu) or his establishment.

2192 hō-tō fì-chā sū 河道提署司
YUAN: Waterways Supervisorate, variable number, established with place-name prefixes in appropriate areas to direct the maintenance of waterways, irrigation systems, etc., under supervision of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien) or one of its branches; each headed by a Supervisor (t′ai-chu), rank 5b. Sometimes known as ho-fang tō-chā sū (Supervisorate of River Defense). P59.

2193 kō-tō-tsān-tū 河道總署
Director-general of the Grand Canal. (1) MING: variant reference to the ts'uo-yūn tsung-tu (Director-general of Grain Transport). (2) CH'ING: number variable but commonly 3 or more stationed at Huai-an and called Chiang-nan hō-tao tsung-tu or nan-ho, one stationed at Chi-ning and called
Shantung and Honan ho-tao tsung-tu or tung-ho, and one stationed at Ku-an and called Chilli ho-tao tsung-tu or priho. Separate from the grain transport hierarchy (see ta'ao-yun tsung-tu). They controlled maintenance and operation of the Grand Canal and shipping on relevant sections of the Yellow River. They usually held nominal posts as Ministers of Works and concurrent Censors-in-chief (kung-pu shang-shu chien tu yu-shu hu).

2194 hou-hang 河港
N-S DIV (N. Ch‘i): Lady of Harmonious Virtue, designation of one of 27 Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu), rank =3b.

2195 A‘a-tfcA・á^/  Palmerston
SUNG: lit. ‘place for harmonious purchases: Grain Requisition Depot, a local agency that purchased grain from the populace at a fixed low price to fulfill state needs, primarily military; subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). SP: aîre d'achat à l'amiable.

2196 kó-t‘i’ SfKB河儀使 or kó-fyö-ché’ 議者
HAN-SUNG; River Conservancy Commissioner, supervisor of dike repairs, fishing practices, etc. Established in Former Han (shih) to coordinate and supervise various water-control (tu-shui) officials, in Later Han (yeh-che) superseded others; throughout Han, a duty assignment rather than a substantive post. See hu tu-shui shih. From the era of N-S Division through T‘ang (primarily yeh-che, but both shih and yeh-che in T‘ang), a substantive post in the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui t‘ai, tu-shui chien), rank 8a in T‘ang; numbered as many as 60 in Sui. In Sung (shih or p‘an-kuan) an added responsibility of senior functionaries in Prefectures (chou) around the dynastic capital, Kaifeng. RR (shih): commissaire chargé des digues des fleuves; (yeh-che): visiteur des digues des fleuves. SP: commissaire des chaussées; (t‘an-kuan): assistant des chaussées. P14, 59.

2197 hou-t‘ing 河廳
MING-CH‘ING: unofficial reference to a Fishing Tax Office (ho-p‘o so).

2198 hou-t‘ing 河庭
Lit., crane pavilion: from T‘ang on, an unofficial reference to the Bureau of Evaluations (k‘ao-kung ssu) in the Ministry of Person- nel (li-pu), apparently because in T‘ang times the office wall of the Bureau had a crane painted on it by a well-known artist.

2199 hou-t‘u 河督
MING-CH‘ING: abbreviation of ho-tao tsung-tu (Director-general of the Grand Canal).

2200 kó-t‘ung 合同
Lit., to match: one of several terms used for registered documents, a form of paper used by officials for correspondence with the issuing agency, where the authenticity of the correspondence could be verified by matching the paper with a retained stub-book sheet, at the overlaid margins of which a seal had been impressed before the paper was issued. Sometimes called a tally. See kar-ho.

2201 kó–t‘ung p·‘ing-yu sù 合同憑由司
SUNG: Certificate Validation Office, a unit in the Palace Eumuch Service (lu-nei nei-shih sheng) that prepared certificates needed by the appropriate authorities to issue commodities for palace use. SP: bureau de délivrance des certificats des choses demandées par le palais.

2202 AfR-H‘t‘o 河務道
CH‘ING: River Maintenance Circuit, also a reference to the Circuit Intendant (tao-t‘ai) in charge, rank 4a; used with place-name prefixes. See tao-t‘ai.

2203 A‘o-j‘i’/&ä/i-ca’tôwg 河營參將
CH‘ING: Assistant Brigade Commander, highest-ranking military subordinate to a Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu). See le-ssu-ch‘iang.

2204 hou-yüng chien 和用監

2205 hou 侯
(1) CHOU: Marquis, a title of nobility (ch‘eh) used by some regional lords and commonly granted to sons of Kings (wang). See chu-hou (Feudal Lords). (2) HAN-CH‘ING: Marquis, a title of nobility, usually next in prestige only after Prince (wang) and Duke (kung), sometimes hereditary, sometimes conferred for special merit; usually prefixed with a geographic name designating the noble’s real or hypothetical fief. Occurs with a variety of qualifying prefixes: e.g., k‘ai-hou, hsien-hou, hsiao-hou, t‘ung-hou, li-hou, qv. P64, 65. (3) HAN: Commandant, a military title with many uses, commonly with rank of 600 bushels; less prestigious than hsiao-wei (also Commandant) and ssu-ma (Commander) but more prestigious than ch‘ien-hu (Battalion Commander). HB: captain.

2206 hou 后
(1) CHOU: Queen, principal wife of the King (wang). (2) CH‘IN-CH‘: Ino: Empress: throughout imperial history the most simple designation of an Emperor’s principal wife, commonly prefixed with her maiden surname. See huang-hou, huang t‘ai-hou, t‘ai-huang t‘ai-hou.

2207 hou‘Ch‘i 候氣
HAN: Observer of Air Currents, a duty assignment for 12 Expectant Officials (tai-chao) in the Imperial Observatory (ling-t‘ai). HB: watcher of the others. P35.

2208 hou chúng-ru 候鑑律
HAN: Observer of the Bell-like Pitchpipes, a duty assignment for 7 Expectant Officials (tai-chao) in the Imperial Observatory (ling-t‘ai). HB: watcher of the Chung pitch pipes. P35.

2209 hou-féi sù häng 后妃四星
T‘ANG: The Empress and the Four Chief Consorts, collective reference to the ranking palace ladies, including the consorts kuei-fei, hai-fei, li-fei, and hua-fei, qv.

2210 hou-feng 候風

2211 hou-hang 後行
(1) T‘ANG-SUNG: Rear Echelon of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), specifically designating the Ministries of Rites (li-pu) and of Works (kung-pu), which were less prestigious than both the Front Echelon (ch‘en-hang) comprising the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and of War (ping-pu) and the Middle Echelon (ch‘ang-hang) comprising the Ministries of Revenue (hsu-pu) and of Justice (hsing-pu). P38. (2) SUNG: Junior Clerk (?): an uncommon title coupled with Senior Clerk (? ch‘en-hang), apparently subofficial functionaries; found in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsiao-huai yuan), the Accounting Office (shen-chi ssu) of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t‘ai-fu ssu), etc. SP: employé de rang arrière.
2212 hou-hsing 候星

2213 hou-Ushūn 候選
T'ANG-CH'ING: Expectant Appointee, designation of a qualified man awaiting appointment or reappointment by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). BH: candidate.

2214 hou-hŭ tâ-ch'ên 後大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister of the Rear Watch, duty assignment in rotation for Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en) to serve on active bodyguard duty. BH: chamberlain of the rear guard.

2215 hou'yi 候日
CHOU: lit.: a watcher, or one who waits for people; Scout, 6 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 6 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for checking on road conditions and watching for travelers. CL: attendants, vedettes.

2216 hou'jih 候日
HAN: Observer of the Sun, a duty assignment for 2 Expectant Officials (tai-chao) in the Imperial Observatory (ling-tai). BH: watcher of the sun. P35.

2217 hou kuâi-yîng 候晷影

2218 hou-kûo 侯國
Marquisate: throughout history, the domain of a Marquis (hou) on whom a fief (real or nominal) had been conferred. BH: marquisate.

2219 hou-mîào 后廟
Temple of the ... Empress, common designation throughout history for buildings in which the spirits of Empresses were honored or worshipped by their descendants; each controlled by a civil service Temple Director (shih-chang), with the aid of Court Gentlemen for Fasting (chai-lang), Temple Attendants (miao chih-kuan), etc. The term is commonly prefixed with the posthumous designation of the Empress to whom the temple was dedicated. P28.

2220 hou-pú 候補
CH'ING: Expectant Appointee, designation of qualified men for whom there were no vacant posts but who were assigned by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) to appropriate central government or provincial agencies to occupy the first appropriate vacancy. See hou-hsüan.

2221 hou-pú láng 侯部郞 or hou-pú li 吏
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): Astronomical Observer, as many as 15 on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling). P35.

2222 hou-pú pan 候補班
CH'ING: Corps of Expectant Appointees, collective reference to all Expectant Appointees (hou-pu) on duty in an agency, where they might be given miscellaneous tasks pending substantive appointments to posts as they became vacant.

2223 hou-shê 喉舌
Lit.: throat and tongue, the speaking organs; hence Spokesman for the Ruler: from antiquity an unofficial reference to such dignitaries as the Chou dynasty Minister of State (chung-t'ai), the Han dynasty Imperial Secretary (shang-shu), the Ming dynasty Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih) etc. To be distinguished from the categorical designation Speaking Officials (yen-kuan), whose duty was to speak to the ruler, not for him.

2224 hou-shéng 後省
SUNG: Rear Section of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), as distinguished from the Front Section (ch'en-sheng); division of functions not clear. SP: département postérieur du palais intérieur. P19.

2225 hou-sō 後所
CH'ING: Rear Subsection, one of 5 top-echelon units in the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chung-yin kuan-chun shih) rank 3a; with 8 subordinate Offices (mostly lü). BH: fifth sub-department.

2226 hou-tsung yüan 厚宗院
SUNG: lit.: agency for generosity to clansmen: Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen, variant designation of tan-tsung yuán, q.v.; one each in the western and southern branches of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu).

2227 hou-wêi 候衛
SUI-T'ANG: Reserve Guard, one each Left and Right, created c. 604 as units of the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) at the dynastic capital; nomenclature apparently persisted in T'ang through the 636 reorganization of the Twelve Guards into the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei), but in 662 renamed Imperial Insignia Guards (chin-wu wei). RR: garde de surveillance. P43.

2228 kdu-yuân 後苑
SUNG: Rear Garden, a reference to the inner quarters of the imperial palace, hence to eunuchs of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); prefixed to many eunuch titles. SP: pare arrière.

2229 hsi 禧
CHOU: lit., servant, perhaps derived from the name of an alien tribe in the far northeast: aside from use in common compounds such as hsi-kuăn (slave) and hsi-šu (servant, slave), one of many terms used to designate a eunuch (see kuăn-hsüan).

2230 hsi 西
West: common prefix in agency names and official titles, ordinarily paired with East (tung) but found in other directional combinations as well; in addition to the following entries, look for entries formed by the characters that follow hsi wherever encountered.

2231 hsbcWáng 西殿
MING: Western Depot, a eunuch secret-service agency established in the 1470s on the pattern of the Eastern Depot (tung-chiang), under the control of the eunuch Director of Ceremonial (ssu-li t'ai-chien); collaborated with the Imperial Bodyguard (chin-wu wei) in punishing those allegedly guilty of treason.

2232 Arf-чYíwtí 喜起舞
CH'ING: lit., dancers who celebrate the ruler's achievements, derived from a passage in the ancient Shu-ching (Classic of Writings): Palace Dancers, supervised by one of the Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: court ballet.

2233 hsbcchiên 西監
(1) SUI-T'ANG: Directorate of the Western Parks, one of 4 Directories in charge of maintaining the buildings and
grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an; in Sui under the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (yüan tsung-ch'ien), in T'ang under the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu); headed by a Supervisor (chien) in both periods, in T'ang rank 6b2. See ssu-mien chien, tsung-chien, pei-chien, nart-chien. P40. (2) CHIN: abbreviated reference to the Western Directorate of Coinage (puo-feng ch'ien-chien).

2234 hsüehhù 西織
HAN: West Weaving Shop under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), headed by a Director (ling); eventually combined with the East Weaving Shop (tung-chhih) into a single Weaving Shop (chih-shih). HB: western weaving house. P37.

2235 hsü-chüan 西銓
T'ANG: Selector of the West, unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), in contrast to the other Vice Minister's unofficial designation as Selector of the East (tung-ch'üan); reference is to the Ministry's role in selecting appointees for office. See shang-shu chüan, chung-ch'üan.

2236 hsüFu 西府
SUNG: West Administration; unofficial reference to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) as contrasted to the East Administration (tung-fu), referring to the office of Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang, etc.) or the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). These top-echelon agencies of the military and civil establishments in the central government were known collectively as the Two Administrations (eh-fu).

2237 hsü-hang 西行
T'ANG: West Echelon of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), consisting of the Ministries of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), and of Works (kung-pu) as distinguished from 3 others in an East Echelon (tung-hang); supervised by the Assistant Director of the Right (yu-ch'eng) in the Department.

2238 hsü-ho 義和
HAN: Astrologer (?) on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling) (?). The term derives either from (a) a legend that families named Hsi and Ho were put in hereditary charge of calendrical calculations in high antiquity, or from (b) pre-ChMn origins of the notion that a mythical being called Hsi Ho (or Hsi-ho) is charioteer of the sun. Han usage as a title is not clear.

2239 hsü-hsünn ssu 惜薪司
MING: Firewood Office, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Director (cheng, t'ai-chien); see ssu ssu (Four Offices).

2240 hsühsüan 西選
T'ANG: Appointee of the West, unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), as distinguished from the Appointee of the East (tung-hsüan); also see chung-hsüan. The usage derives from the role played by the Vice Minister in selecting appointees for military offices, cf. hsü-hsüan.

2241 hsü-hsüeh kuăn 習學官
SUNG: Apprentice, variant of hsü-hsüeh kung-shih; 6 reportedly assigned to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: fonctionnaire stagiaire.

2242 hsü-hsüeh kung-shih 學學公事
SUNG: Apprentice in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); status not clear. SP: stagiaire des affaires publiques.

2243 hsü4 西掖
CH'ING: West Chamber, unofficial reference to the Central Drafting Office (chuang-shu ko).

2244 如än習藝館
T'ANG: Institute for Study of the Polite Arts, new name given the Palace Institute of Literatura. (nei wen-hsüeh ku'an) in 692, then quickly changed again to Palace School in the Grove (wan-lin nei chiao-fang); responsible for educating palace women. RR: collège où on apprend les arts.

2245 hsü4 kuăn-kōu kuän 西驛管勾官
SUNG: Clerk for Postal Relays in the West, 2 unranked personnel on the staff of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu); in charge of travel arrangements for envos from tribal groups on China's western frontier. P11.

2246 hsü4yiànn 西染院
SUNG: West Dyeing Office, a palace workshop headed by a (eunuch?) Commissioner (shih). SP: cou occidentale de teinturerie.

2247 hsü-jên 醞人
CHOU: Keeper of Dried Meats, 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) responsible for gathering from various meats and other edibles to be preserved by drying, and for providing dried foods of all sorts needed for royal sacrifices, banquets, funeral rituals, etc. CL: officier des pièces sèches, dessècheur.

2248 hsüJën 醞人
CHOU: Vinegarman, 2 eunuch members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan), who prepared all foods preserved in vinegar for use in the royal palace, in sacrifices, in entertainments of guests etc. CL: vinagrier.

2249 hsü-jang shih-chê 西夜使者
SUI: Commissioner for Western Tributaries, a member of the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an office (shu) to supervise arrangements for the treatment of envoys from tribes on China's western frontier; c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tributary Envos (ssu-fang ku'an). P11.

2250 hsü-kô ch'Uchià 西閣絹酒
SUI-T'ANG: Master of Ceremonies in the West Hall, a receptionist, rank 7b1, in a Princely Establishment (wang-ju); difference from tung-ko chi-chiu is not clear. RR: maître des cérémonies de la salle de Vouest de la maison d'un prince. P69, nine.

2251 hsü-kù 西庫
SUI: Western Storehouse, one of several storage facilities constituting the Left Vault (tso-tsang), which stored general state revenues under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ao-fu ssu). See tso-tsang, ya-tsang, nan-pei k'u.

2252 hsü'kuän 西官
SUNG: lit., official of the west; unofficial reference to the husband of an Imperial Princess (kung-chu). Seefu-ma tu-wei.

2253 hsü'kuän chu 秘官局
SUI-T'ANG: Menials Service, a eunuch agency in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 8b; in charge of palace slaves and laborers; assigned titles and ranks to members of the palace staff.
and provided medical and funeral services for palace women.  

**2254 hsi-kung 西宮** 
Western Palace: unofficial reference to the household, and indirectly the person, of the Empress, in contrast to the unofficial designation Eastern Palace (tung-kung), referring to the Heir Apparent.

**2255 hshbling 夕郎**  
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate (chi-shih huang-men; also see huang-men shih-lang). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: archaic reference to a chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary or Supervising Censor).

**2256 hsi'lin ssu 㱾陵司**  
YÜAN: Victualling Office of the combined Regency (liu-shou ssu) and Chief Route Command (tu tsung-kuan fu) at the auxiliary capital in modern Chahar called Shang-tu (Supreme Capital); responsible for providing victuals for members of the nobility and important visitors; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 5a. P49.

**2257 kii Ung-Chu (ssu)夕緣録(司)**  
SUNG: West Office of Embroidery, a palace workshop headed by a (eumuch?) Commissioner (shih), rank 7a or higher. SP: cour occidentale des brocarts.

**2258 hsi liu pu 晩熟六無**  
LIAO: Six Hsi Tribes, a group of (proto-Mongol?) tribes resident in modern Jehol, one of the Four Great Tribes (ssu ta-pu), each supervised from the dynamic capital by an Office of the Grand Prince (ta-wang fu), e.g., of the Six Hsi Tribes. P17.

**2259 Ar-fó 円馬**  
See under hsien-ma (Frontrider, Librarian).

**2260 hsiUmá hsiao-tt 西小底**  
LIAO: Horse Trainer in the Palace Domestic Service (ch'eng-ying hsiao-tt ch'eng-hua ling), rank 3a. P39.

**2261 hsi-nán tű hsún-chién (shih)** 
CH'ING: Executive Police Chief for the Southwest, rank 7a, in charge of suppressing banditry in the region of modern Pao-ting southwest of the Jurchen dynamic capital at modern Peking; based at Liang-hsiang District (hsien). P54.

**2262 hsUnèjguan-yuán 西內染院**  
SUNG: West Palace Dyeing Office, probably a variant of hsi jan-yuan (West Dyeing Office). SP: cour occidentale de teinturerie du palais.

**2263 hsUpái 夕拜**  
Lit. to do homage in the evening; derivation not clear: from Han on, an unofficial reference to a chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor).

**2264 ksi-pü 部**  
MING-CH'ING: lit’ rhinoceros Ministry: unofficial reference to the Ministry of War (ping-pu).

**2265 ksi-pü 西部**  
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of Western Relations, an agency of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) responsible for overseeing administration along the western frontier and for the conduct of military operations against alien western tribes; headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shu) with a staff including Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) delegated for concurrent service from the Department of Scholarly Counselors (chi-shu sheng); had one to 6 subordinate Sections (ts'ao) abolished in 493. See man-pu, pei-pu.

**2266 ks-pü wēi 西部尉**  
HAN: Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, West Sector, rank 400 bushels, a Later Han subordinate of the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-nei) responsible for police supervision of the western quadrant of the dynamic capital, Loyang. See ya-pu (West Sector), ming-pu wēi. P20.

**2267 hsi sháng kō-mén 西上閤門**  
SUNG-CHIN: Palace Audience Gate of the West; see under shang ko-men (Palace Audience Gates). SP: porte de pavillon supérieur de l’Ouest, bureau des ceremonies de condoléance. P33.
for their personal use fees levied on all new appointees to office, ranging as high as 10,000,000 coins per person. HB: western quarters.

2275 hsi-t'ou 西頭
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Clerks Office (Kung-mu yu'an) in the Institute of Academicians (hsia-shih yuan). P.23

2276 hsi-t's'ao 西曹
(1) HAN: Western Section, one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei) in the central government; headed by an Administrator (yi-an-shih), rank =300 bushels; handled matters concerning personnel administration in the military service. Probably duplicated on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang), but with different functions. HB: bureau of the west. (2) N-S DIV-SUI: Western Section, one of several units among which administrative work was divided in the headquarters of Regions (chao) and Commanderies (chih), probably responsible for paperwork concerning judicial matters; normally staffed with one or more Administrative Clerks (shu-tso). (3) CHIN: unofficial reference either to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) or to the Ministry of Justice (hsiing-pu). (4) MING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice. P.32

2277 Ari-tosfó 細作署
N-S DIV: Fineries Workshop for the production of unspecified sorts of goods for palace use; headed by a Director (ling); in the S. Dynasties subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), in the N. Dynasties to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (M'ian ssu). P.14. 37

2278 hsi-Vai 西推
T'ANG: West Surveillance Jurisdiction, one of 2 jurisdictions defined for cenorial surveillance; see under ssu-t'ai yu-shih (Four Surveillance Censors). RR: examen judiciaire des affaires de l'ouest.

2279 hsi/Wai ts'ung-cheng ssu 西外宗正司
SUNG: Western Office of Imperial Clan Affairs, a branch of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu) established at Loyang in 1104 to oversee imperial kinsmen resident in West China, headed by an Administrator (chih); incorporated a Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen (tsung-tsun yu'an); apparently disappeared in the flight of the Sung court southward in the 1120s. See san-wai tsung-cheng ssu, kuang-ch'in mu-ch'ien chai. Cf. tsung-cheng ssu (Court of the Imperial Clan). SP: bureau extérieur des affaires de la famille impériale de la capital de l'ouest. P.1

2280 hsi-wangfu 奚王府
LIAO: Office of the Grand Prince of the Hsi Tribes, an agency at the dynastic capital charged with overseeing the Six Hsi Tribes (hsi liu pu); headed by 2 Generals (hsia-chu-kun). P.17

2281 hsi-yeh 西冶
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Western Mint, one of several coin-producing agencies, each with a Director (ling) or a Vice Director (ch'eng) in charge, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); see yeh. P.16

2282 hsi-yü 智驭
T'ANG: Horse Trainer, apparently several subofficial functionaries assigned ° beginning in the 660s, to the Livery Service (shang-sheng ch'iu) of the Palace Administration (tien-chang sheng). See yü. RR: dressier de chevaux.

2283 hsi-yü i-yüo ssu 西域醫藥司
YUAN: Office of Western Medicine, an agency apparently specializing in the medical and pharmaceutical lore of the Islamic world; organizational affiliation not clear.

2284 hsyu t'ih 西域都護
HAN: Protector-general of the Western Regions, established in the reign of Hsiian-ti (r. 74-49 B.C.) as the duty assignment of a Commandant of Cavalry (chi tu-we), and concurrent Grand Master of Remonstrance (chien ta-fu) to be China's proconsul in Inner Asia, supervising "tie 36 states of the western regions." Discontinued in A.D. 107. HB: protector-general of the western regions.

2285 hsi-yüan 西垣
HAN: West Garden, an area of the capital city in which, at the end of Han, a special defense force was organized for the capital and the palace under the control of a mixture of regular officers and eunuchs known collectively as the Eight Commandants (pa hsiao-wei) of the West Garden.

2286 hsi-yüan 西垣
SUNG: lit., the west wall: unofficial collective reference to Drafters <chung-shu she-jen> of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng).

2287 hsyU-yüan 西院
SUNG: West Bureau, abbreviation of sien-kuan hsi-yüan (West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation); see under shen-kuan yüan. Also a term apparently used in early Sung on some seals authorized for the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) in contrast to others marked East Bureau (tung-yüan), although the terms had no relevance to the organizational structure of the unified Bureau.

2288 hsià 下
Lit., down, below, to go down. (1) In hierarchical usage occurs, e.g., in such combinations as Senior Serviceman (shang-shih), Ordinary Serviceman (ching-shih), and Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), and in distinctions between, e.g., rank 6, 2nd class grade 1 (6b1: ts'ung-liu p'in shang-teng) and rank 6, 2nd class grade 2 (6b2: ts'ung-liu p'in hsia-teng). (2) To send down, often used as a verb referring to the transmission of a document from the throne to a particular agency for consideration, recommendation, or implementation. (3) To demote, sometimes used as a verb referring to the demotion of an official to an office of lower rank.

2289 hsià-ân 下案
SUNG: Second Section, one of 2 paired units (cf. sharg-an) in such agencies as the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu j'ien). The organization and specific functions of each are not clear, but it is possible the Second Section dealt with documents being "sent down" (hsia), i.e., transmitted to lesser administrative agencies. SP: service de la réception et de Vexpédition des dépêches officielles.

2290 hsià-chiéh 下界

2291 hsià-chien 下監
SUNG: Second Veterinarian Directorate, abbreviated reference to mu-yung hsia-chien, one of 2 units in the Court
of the Imperial Stud ‘t'ai-p'u ssu’ charged with treating sick horses. See shang-chien. SP: direction inférieure pour soigner les chevaux malades.

**2292 hsia-ch'ing 下御**

CHOU: Junior Minister, lowest of 3 Minister ranks (see shang-ch'ing, chung-ch'ing), the highest categories of officials serving the King (wang) and Feudal Lords (chua-hou), ranking above Grand Masters (ia-fu) and Servicemen (shih).

**2293 hsia-ch'ing 夏卿**

Summer Chamberlain, an archaic reference deriving from Chou usage of the term hsia-kuan, q.v. (1) N-S DIV (Liang): generic or collective reference to 3 of the central government officials called the Twelve Chamberlains (shih-erh ch'ing, q.v.). (2) SUI-CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu). P37.

**2294 hsia-Chün 下軍**

HAN; Lower Army, one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see pa hsiao-wei (Eight Commandants). (2) N-S DIV (S. Ch’i): Subordinate Ac’tuant, one of Three Adjutants (san ch’ian) assigned to a Princedom (wang-kuo); cf. shang-chun, chung-chun. P69.

**2295 hsia-hsiéh sā 夏卦司**

SUNG: Unloading Office, an agency of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-mung ssu) responsible for the receipt of grain taxes shipped to the dynastic capital along the Grand Canal; established in 988 in partial replacement of the former Supply Commissioner for the Capital (ching-shih shui-lu fa-y). Also see fa-yün shih, p'ai-an ssu. SP: bureau de la réception de convoi. P60.

**2296 hsia-kuán 夏宫**

Lit., official or office for summer, traditionally considered the season for war. (1) CHOU-CH’ING: Ministry of War. In Chou, 4th of the 6 major agencies in the royal government, responsible for aiding the ruler in all military matters, with 6 subordinate agencies; headed by a Minister of War (ssu-ma) ranked as a Minister (ch’ing). Revived by Chou of the era of N-S Division to replace what had been known as the chia-pu (Section for Communications and Horse-breeding); revived again from 684 to 705 in T’ang to replace the name ping-pu (Ministry of War). In all later eras may be encountered as an archaic reference to the ping-ph. CL: ministère de l’étété. P12. (2) T’ANG-CH’ING: Summer Office, one of 5 seasonal offices, including one for Mid-year (chung), of calendrical specialists in the T’ang Astronomical Service (tai-shih ch’u) and later Bureau of Astronomy (ts’ui-tsen t’ai), the Sung Astronomical Service, the Sung-Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tsen chien), and the Ming-Ch’ing Directorate of Astronomy (chien-tién chien) headed by a Director (ling in early T’ang, otherwise cheng); rank 5a in T’ang, 8a in Sung, 6b in Ming and Ch’ing; in Ch’ing one each Manchu and Chinese appointee. RR+SP: administration d’été. BH (cheng): astronome pour l’été. P35. (3) MING: Summer Support, from 1380 to 1382 one of 4 posts, each named after a season and open to more than one appointee, intended for the Emperor’s closest and most trusted advisers; see ssu-fa-kuan (Four Supports). P4, 67.

**2297 hsia-pin 下嫔**

N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Lesser Concubine, categorical reference to 6 palace women equal in rank to the Six Chien Ministers (lui ch’ing). See shang-pin, hsüin-hui, ning-hai hsuan-hui, shun-hui, ning-hui, huang-hsüirt.

**2298 hsia-shih 下士**

CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Junior Serviceman, the lowest of 9 (or 7) ranks into which all officials were classified, outranked by Ministers (ch’ing), Grand Masters (ia-fu), Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); the rank indicator is normally appended as a suffix to the functional title. In Chou of the era of N-S Division, equivalent to rank 9a. CL: gradué de 4ième classe.

**2299 hsia-tū-fu 下大夫**

Junior Grand Master. (1) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): 6th highest of 9 (or 4th of 7) ranks into which all officials were classified, following all Ministers (ch’ing) and both Senior Grand Masters (shang-ta-fu) and Ordinary Grand Masters (chung-ta-fu); the rank indicator is normally appended as a suffix to the functional title. In Chou of the era of N-S Division, equivalent to rank 6a. CL: préfet de 3ième classe. (2) HAN: 9th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under shang-kung), including all officials with annual salaries between 600 and 2,000 bushels of grain. P68.

**2300 hsia-t’s'ai 夏采**

CHOU: lit., summer colors, deriving from an anecdote in the ancient Shu-ching (Classic of Writings): Master of Mourning +4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) whose principal charge was to organize the funerals of members of the royal family and to try to summon back the soul of a newly dead King. CL: assorisseur de couleurs.

**2301 hsia wū ch’i 下五旗**

CH’ING: Five Lesser Banners, Manchu military organizations controlled by Imperial Princes (ch’ing-wang), as distinguished from the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch’i) under the direct control of the Emperor; the Five Lesser Banners were the Bordered White, Plain Red, Border Red, Plain Blue, and Bordered Blue Banners. See ch’i, pa ch’i. BH: five lower banniers.

**2302 hsian 县**

(1) T’ANG-SUNG: Township (urban) in a large city; e.g., the N. Sung capital, Kaifeng; was divided for local administration into 2 each Right and Left Townships, each headed by a Magistrate (ling). See ssu hsiang (Four Capital Townships). SP: arrondissement. (2) T’ANG-SUNG: Wing, usually prefixed Left and Right: subsections of some agencies, commonly military; e.g., the Left and Right Wings of the Bureau of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts’e hsiang, q.v.). RR: bâtiment. SP: aile. (3) SUNG: occasional variant of chün (Military Prefecture).

**2303 hsüang 相**

Ety., an eye beside (behind? peering from behind?) a tree; lit., to assist. (1) Minister: from high antiquity a title of distinction normally given only to senior officials in a ruler’s central administration. (2) Grand Councilor: throughout imperial history a quasi-official reference to such top-chelon officials as Han Counselors-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiao), T’ang-Sung Grand Councillors (ts'ai-hsiao), and Ming-Ch’ing Grand Secretaries (ts’ai-shih-shih). (3) HAN-MING: Administrator: in Han and early post-Han times the senior official in a Princedom (wang-kuo), Marquisate (hou-kuo), or other semi-feudal domain; thereafter revived occasionally, as at the beginning of Ming for the senior official in a Prince Establishment (wang-fu), in 1380 changed to chung-shih. P69. (4) N-S DIV: occasional variant of Dis-
Pacific University Institution for the Advancement of Literature (F. 1). (4) SUI: Ward, a sub-District group of 500 relatively self-governing families, subdivided in 5 Precincts (ク). (5) Most generally, a somewhat derogatory reference to the suburbs or hinterland from the point of view of a dynastic capital. (2) CHOU: District, in theory the largest grouping of people in the royal domain or the environs of the seat of a Feudal Lord (chu-hou), comprising 12,500 people subdivided in 5 Townships (chou, hsien); headed by a popularly elected Grand Master (ta-fu). CL: district intérieur. (3) CTIN-CF'ING: Township, a sub-District (hsien) group of relatively self-governing families, subdivided in Villages (chi). (4) SUL: Ward, a sub-District group of 500 relatively self-governing families in an urban area, subdivided in 5 Precincts (加). 2305 hsiiang-chên hsiêh-shih 講正學士 T'ANG: Academician Editor, one or more members of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hung-chen kuan) from the 670s to 823; aided in drafting and revising government documents. RR: lettré réviseur et correcteur. 2306 hsiiang-chên hsiang 僑壇 MING-CF'ING: lit., recommended by the Provinces; unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate (chá-jen) in the civil service recruitment examination system. 2307 hsiiang chin-shih 鄉進士 MING-CF'ING: lit., a scholar presented by the Provinces, or a Province-level counterpart of a Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih): unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate (chá-jen) in the civil service recruitment examination system. 2308 hsiiang-chên 鄉舉 SUNG: lit., an offering from the countryside (to the dynastic capital); unofficial reference to the Prefectural Examination (chieh-shih) in the sequence of civil service recruitment examinations; perhaps also to a Provincial Graduate (see under chá-jen, t'e-chieh). 2309 hsiiang chên 鄉君 T'ANG-CF'ING: Township Mistress, an honorific title for women, commonly with a place-name prefix: in T'ang-Sung granted to wives and mothers of officials with merit titles (hsin) of rank 4; in Ming to daughters of Supporter-generals of the State (feng-kou ch'ang-chun); in Ch'ing to daughters of Defender Dukes (chen-kou kung) and Bulwark Dukes (fu-kou kung). 2310 hsiiang-chên 鄉軍 May be encountered as a variant of hsiang-ping (Local Militia). 2311 hsiiang-fâ 鄉法 N-S DIV (Chou): Township Justice Bureau in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan); also the title of the Bureau's senior officials, the Director, ranked as a Senior Service-
2322  hsiăng-hsüeh 廪學
CH'ING: Township School, a sometime District School (hsien-hsüeh) whose District administration had been eliminated but which remained in operation. P51.

2323  hsiăng-huó nei-shih 香火內使
SUNG: Eunuch Sacrificer, one offered to each Imperial Mausoleum (ling) to make sacrificial offerings. See nei-shih. SP: intendant de sacrifice. P29.

2324  hsiăng-i Axiârt 詳議官 or hsiang-i
(1) SUNG: Recommendation Evaluator, one of several categories of duty assignments in the Judicial Control Office (shen-hsing yuan) of early Sung. (2) SUNG: Consultant, a duty-assignment category in the Ritual Service (t yü-chih) and the Ritual Regulations Service (li-chih chü) established shortly after 1100 by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). SP: chargé de délibérer en détail, bureau de la délégation législative.
(3) MING: Evaluator, 3, rank 7a, in the Punishment Reviewing Office (shen-hsing ssu) of early Ming. P22.

2325  hsiăng-i ssü 詳議司
SUNG: Office of Recommendation Evaluators, collectors of recommendation to the Recommendation Evaluators (hsiăng-i i kuan) in the Judicial Control Office (shen-hsing yuan) of early Sung. SP: bureau de la délégation en détail, bureau de la réforme législative.

2326  hsiăng-kuán 廟官
Township Officials or Capital Township Officials. (1) SUNG: generic reference to personnel, civil or military, assigned to police or judicial duty in the Four Capital Townships (ssu hsiang) into which each of the successive capital cities · Kai-feng and Hangchow, was divided for local administration; e.g., chün-hsün shih, chün-hsung/an-kuan, kung-shih kan-tang shih. During Sung may itself have become a quasi-official title. SP: juge d’arrondissement de la capitale. P20. (2) CHIN: 2 each Left and Right, rank 8a in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); supervised laborers engaged in construction and maintenance of the dynastic capital. P15.

2327  hsiăng-k’uei 鄉魁
MING-CH’ING: Provincial Graduate with Distinction · unofficial reference to those who ranked from 6th to 18th on the pass list of a Provincial Examination (hsiăng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. See ch’ü-jen, chieh-yüan, ching-k’uei.

2328  hsiăng-k’un 詳委
General. (1) LIAO: apparently a Khitan rendering of the Chinese chiang-chün, but explained by Chinese to mean an official who was in charge of affairs (li-shih kuan); ranked below Commissioners (shih) and Vice Commissioners (fu-shih) in many agencies of the Northern Administration (pei-mien). P38, 40. (2) CHIN: title granted chieftains of some subordinate tribes. P17.

2329  hsiăng-k’ün 鄉魁
MING-CH’ING: lit., a local (wearer) of official garb: variant of hsiang-hsien (Local Worthy).

2330  hsiăng-k’ung 鄉公
N-S DIV: Duke of the Household, common unofficial reference to an imperial relative while on official duty.

2331  hsiăng-k’ung 鄉公
Minister Duke, throughout history an unofficial reference to a paramount executive official in the central government such as a Han Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiang) · a Tang—Sung Grand Councilor (ts’ai-hsiang) · or a Ming-Ch’ing Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih).

2332  hsiăng-k’ung 鄉公
N-S DIV (San-kao Wei): Township Duke, a title of nobility (chüeh) initiated in 222 for the sons of Princes (wang) other than their heirs, who were called Township Marquises (hsiăng-hou).

2333  hsiăng-k’ung 鄉貫
T’ANG: lit., local tribute: Prefectural Nominee, unofficial reference to a man nominated by a Prefect (t’zu-shih) to participate in the regular civil service recruitment examinations.

2334  hsiăng-k’ung-chú 鄉公主
HAN: Township Princess, a title of nobility (chüeh) awarded to daughters of some Princes (wang); the basis for the distinction between them and Neighborhood Princesses (t’ing kung-chu) is not clear. See kung-chu. P69.

2335  hsiăng-k’ung-lâng 鄉貫郎
MING-CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate (ch’ü-jen).

2336  hsiăng-k’ung shou 鄉貫首
MING-CH’UNG: unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate with Highest Honors (chieh-yüan).

2337  hsiăng-k’uo 相國
(1) CH’IN-N-S DIV: Counselor-in-chief, a title alternating with ch’eng-hsiang, q.v., but held in higher esteem; in Han made a Marquis (hou) if not already one, with rank of 10,000 bushels; HB: chancellor of state. (2) MING: Grand Councilor, highest-ranking official of the central government as head of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), one each Left and Right, rank 1a; existed only from 1364 to 1368; then changed to ch’eng-hsiang. (3) Minister of State: from T’ang on, an unofficial reference to the highest-ranking officials of the central government, e.g.: a T’ang-Sung Grand Councilor (ts’ai-hsiang) or a Ming-Ch’ing Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih). P2, 4.

2338  hsiăng-t’ao 鄉老
(1) CHOU: District Elder, 3 appointed among members of the Ministry of Education (tsi-kuan), each to supervise 2 of the 6 Districts (hsiang) surrounding the royal capital; each bore the nominal title Duke (kung) and was among the intimate advisers of the ruler; each cooperated with the Grand Masters (ta-fu) of the Districts in his jurisdiction to recommend at court men of merit and ability. See hsiang (District). CL: ancien de district intérieur. (2) Local Elder, throughout history an unofficial reference to a man of age and distinction in his locality, with whom local officials were expected to consult.

2339  hsiăng-t’u 鄉吏
SUNG: Township Supervisor, 8 appointed in 1008 to provide police-like supervision of the 8 Townships (hsiang) outside the new city wall of the dynastic capital, Kai-feng> under the jurisdiction of the Kai-feng Superior Prefecture (fu): in 1021 the number was increased to 9. P20.

2340  hsiăng-t’u 鄉吏
CH’IN-HAN: Township Guardian, a sub-District (hsien) dignitary sharing with the Elder (san-lu) supervision of a Township (hsiang, q.v.), principally responsible for police work; also known as yu-chiao, q.v. P20.

2341  hsiăng-p’ing 鄉兵
SUNG: Prefectural Army, garrisons of professional career soldiers stationed away from the capital · considered of poorer quality than troops in the Imperial Armies (chien-chüan) stationed in and around the capital; headed by prefectural-level
2342 **hsiang-ting 郎兵**

Local Militia: beginning in Sung if not earlier, a general term for civilian-soldiers recruited, trained, and assigned to patrol and other police duties in their home areas, at a sub-District (hsien) level of organization. See *hsiang-chin*, *hsiang-ying*, *min-ting*, *pao-chia*, *pao-wu*. Cf. *kuan-ting*.

2343 **hsiang-ting an 郎兵案**

SUNG: Prefectural Armies Section, a major unit in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), through which affairs of the various Prefectural Armies (*hsiang-ting*) were dealt with. SP: *service de l'armée provinciale*.

2344 **hsiang-pó 巷伯**

Lit., elder of the palace corridors. (1) May be encountered in any period as an archaic reference to a senior eunuch. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Senior Palace Attendant, a eunuch title carrying rank as Ordinary Serviceman (shang-shih). P32.

2345 **hsiang-pó 郎伯**

N-S DIV (Chou): District Earl, an ancient title resurrected, usually has the prefix hsiao (Junior), usually has a rank-title suffix, e.g., *Ordinary* Grand Master (*chung-ta-fu*), Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*). P32.

2346 **hsiang'shen 郊绅**

Lit., rural (wears of) sashes, a collective reference to all those who had status as officials (*kuan*) but, while unassigned or retired, lived in their home areas, where they constituted the most influential class in Chinese society: rural elite, commonly rendered alternatively as the rural gentry. Cf. *shen-shih* (the elite), *shen-chin* (the elite), *shih ta-fu* (the official class).

2347 **hsiang-sheng 摩生**

MING-CH'ING: archaic reference to a Government Student (*sheng-yian*) in a Confucian School (*ju-hsieh*) at the Prefecture (*fu*) or lower level.

2348 **hsiang-sheng 餓生**

CH'ING: lit., student (who had donated) troop rations: Student by Purchase in a government school; a variant of *li-sheng*, q.v. Also see *sheng-yian*.

2349 **hsiang-tao 相導處**

HAN: lit., minister's office: unofficial reference to the office hence indirectly the person, of a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'en-hsing*).

2350 **hsiang-tai 鄉士**

CHOU: District Judge, 8 with rank as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) with special responsibility for the administration of justice in the Districts (*hsiang*) in the immediate environs of the royal capital. CL: *préfet de district intérieur*.

2351 **hsiang-shih 鄉試**

CHOU: District Preceptor, 4 with rank as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), half appointed for each 3 of the 6 Districts (*hsiang*) in the immediate environs of the royal capital, responsible for giving moral instruction, taking the census, requisitioning labor service, commanding militia, participating in local rituals, sharing in the settlement of litigations among the people, etc. See *sui-shih*. CL: *chef de district*. P6.

2352 **hsiang-shih 鄉試**

YÜAN-CH'ING: Provincial Examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; in Yuan managed by provincial authorities, in Ming-Ch'ing by ad hoc examiners delegated from the central government; candidates who passed, designated Provincial Graduates (*chi¹-chêjeh*), were eligible for minor appointments or for participation in a subsequent Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*) at the dynastic capital. The recruitment examination sequence was authorized in 1313, and beginning in 1314 Provincial Examinations were conducted every 3 years with minor interruptions.

2353 **hsiang-ta-fu 鄉大夫**

CHOU: District Grand Master, one for each of the 6 Districts (*hsiang*) in the immediate environs of the royal capital with rank as Minister (*ch'êng*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who served as general administrative heads of their Districts, specially charged, in collaboration with District Elders (*hsiang-lao*), to seek out and bring to attention at court men of merit suitable for holding office. See *sui ta-fu*. CL: *préfet de district intérieur*.

2354 **hsiang-t'ao chü 仕導處**

CH'ING: Escort Office, an ad hoc agency providing an entourage for each imperial outing, consisting of Banner men (see *ch'êj*) chosen from the Vanguard Brigade (*ch'ên-fêng ying*) and the Guards Brigade (*hua-chên ying*) commanded by an ad hoc Commander-general (*ts'ang-t'ung*) with regular status normally as Vice Commander-in-chief (*ts'ung*) of one of the Eight Banners (*pa ch'êj*) or as Commander-general (*t'ung-lung*) of the Vanguard Brigade or the Guards Brigade. BH: the guides.

2355 **hsiang'tung 評定**

SUNG: Editor in the Office for Compilation of Imperial Pronouncements (*p'ien-hsii ch'êh-ling so*), apparently affiliated with the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). SP: *chargé de codification*.

2356 **hsiang-ting ch'ang-chi so 評定廳署所**

SUNG: Records Editing Office, staffing and organizational affiliation not clear; possibly a variant reference to the Records Section (*ch'ang-chi an*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsiang-pu*). SP: *bureau de vérification des registres*.

2357 **hsiang-ting ch'ih-ting să 評定勒令所**

SUN: Office for the Editing of Imperial Pronouncements, possibly a variant reference to the Office for the Compilation of Imperial Pronouncements (*p'ien-hsii ch'êh-ling so*). SP: *bureau de la codification des décrets et des ordonnances*.

2358 **hsiang-ting kuan 評定官**

SUNG: Editor, a duty assignment for variable numbers of officials in such agencies as the Law Code Office (*ch'êh-ling so*) and the Office for the Compilation of Imperial Pronouncements (*p'ien-hsii ch'êh-ling so*). SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de codification*.

2359 **hsiang-ting kuan-chih să 評定官制所**

SUNG: Office for the Editing of Regulations on the Officialdom (*t'ai*), staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. SP: *bureau de Vétablissement du régime des fonctionnaires*.

2360 **hsiang-ting so 評定所**

SUNG: Editorial Office, organizational affiliation and principal function not clear; presumably staffed with Editors (hsiang-ting, *hsiang-ting kuan*). SP: *bureau de codification*.

2361 **hsiang-tuan an 評斷案**

SUNG: Sentence Evaluators Section, a special Section (part)
in addition to the 3 ordinary Sections (see mo-k’uan an, hsüan-huang an, fen-pu an) in the Left Bureau (tsou t’uan-hsing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), consisting of 8 Subsections (fang) that routinely reviewed trial records submitted from all Circuits (lu); staffed with Sentence Evaluators (hsiüan-t’uan kuan, etc.). SP: service de révision. P22.

2362 hsiüan-t’uan kuan 詳断官
SUNG: Sentence Evaluator. (1) One of several categories of duty assignments in the Judicial Control Office (shen-hsing yüan) of early Sung. (2) A title found in the Grand Court of Revision (ta-li ssu) for members of the Sentence Evaluators Section (hsiüan-t’uan an). Originally a catch-all designation of outsiders detached from their regular central government posts for either long-term or short-term duty in the Court, the former officially designated Concurrent Supervisor (chien-cheng) the latter Concurrent Aide (chien-ch’eng) in the Court; a total of 6 such duty assignments were originally authorized later increased to 11. In 999 hsiüan-t’uan kuan was itself made an official title with 8 authorized appointees who often thereafter filled vacancies among the executive officials of the Court, while principally overseeing the work of the 8 Subsections (fang) of the Sentence Evaluators Section, reviewing trial results reported by Circuits (lu) throughout the country. SP: fonctionnaire chargé de révision. P13.

2363 hsiüan-t’uan ssu 詳斷司

2364 hsiüan-t’üan 鄉圈
SUI: Township Company, an urban militia unit in the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) system, headed by a Company Commander (t’uan-chu); several such units in an area constituted a Garrison (fu).

2365 hsiüan-wang 相王
N-S DIV: Minister Prince, unofficial reference to a Prince (wang) when serving as Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiüan).

2366 hsiüan-wéi 香尉
HAN: unofficial reference to a District Defender (hsien-su).

2367 hsiüan-wén 詳論
LIAO: General, a tribal dignitary; one of several terms that seem to be Khitan renderings of the Chinese title chiang-ch’ain. Also see hsiüan-kun.

2368 hsiüan wéng-ch’u 鄉翁主
SUN: Township President, designation of the daughter of a Prince (wang) not of the imperial family; outranked Neighborhood Princess-ordinary (t’ung weng-chu), but the basis for the distinction is not clear.

2369 hsiüan-yao le’u 香耀库
SUN: Musk Storehouse, one of the imperial storehouses maintained by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu). SP: magasin de muse.

2370 hsiüan-yén 細 詳辦案
SUN: Precedent Review Section (? ’ one of 5 Sections (an) constituting the Left Bureau (tsou t’ung) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); functions not clear. P22.

2371 hsiüan-yüan 鄉勇
CH’ING: lit., township braves: Company, a 50-man militia unit organized by a District Magistrate (chih-hsien). See min-chuang, t’uan-lien.

2372 hsiüan-yüan 鄉元
CHIN: Principal Graduate, the first man listed on the pass list for a Prefectural Examination (hsiüan-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; equivalent to chieh-yüan of other periods.

2373 hsiüan-yuêch 昆約
SUNG-CHING: Community Compact, a kind of constitution for local self-government initiated by N. Sung Neo-Confucians with imperial approval, in early Ming imposed by the government on all officially recognized Communities (hsiü) in the Community Self-monitoring System (hsüeh-chia) basically a statement of principles for proper conduct, proper family and community relationships, proper community cooperation on projects such as irrigation systems, etc., incorporating moral admonitions promulgated by Ming T’ai-tsu (r. 1368-1398) and expanded by the Ch’ing K’ang-hsi Emperor (r. 1661-1722); known to many Westerners as the Sacred Edict. Members of the Community were expected to gather together for regular meetings at which the Community Compact was read aloud, something like a lay sermon was delivered by a local dignitary, complaints were aired and discussed, etc. Eventually the term came to refer to the group as well as to the written document. See li-chia, pao-chia.

2374 hsião 小
Frequently occurs as a prefix to titles or agency names meaning small, lesser, junior, etc. In all instances, in addition to the following entries, see entries under the terminology that follows hsiiao or comparable entries prefixed with ta (large, grand, senior, etc.). Cf. shao.

2375 hsião 枚
(1) HAN-SUI: Construction Foreman on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (chien-sheng to-chiang) commonly prefixed Left, Right, Front, and Rear. HB: enclosure. P14. (2) SUNG: Construction Office, a variant of hsiao-shu. SP: office des travaux. P14. (3) CH’ING: Lieutenant, a mid-rank military officer found in many units comprised of Bannermen (see chi); the unit and function are sometimes specified in a prefix; rank commonly 6, sometimes 7 or 8. Status modified by prefixes as in shang-hsiao (Senior Lieutenant), chuung-chiao (Ordinary Lieutenant), shao-hsiao (Junior Lieutenant), fu-hsiao (Vice Lieutenant). BH: lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, sergeant, colonel, P37. Also see under the common alternate romanization chiao.

2376 hsião-ch’én 小臣
HAN: Guard Commander, rank 200 bushels; one stationed at each Imperial Mausoleum (lung) with a detachment of troops to prevent looting and other abuses. HB: chief of a regiment. P29.

2377 hsiào-ch’én 小臣
CHOU: Servant, 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsiiao-kuan) who valed the King within his palace. See nei hsiào-ch’én. CL: petit serviteur.

2378 hsiãoOCh’í 聰 Cré, a mounted soldier cavalryman, cavalier. (1) HAN-...
units as the Sui-Chin Courageous Guards (hsiao-wei; hsiao wei-fu) and the Ch’ing Imperial Guardsmen Command (ch’iin-ch’on ying), but not limited to them. RR: cavalier courageux.

BH: private of the 1st class. (3) Occurs as a prefix before military titles, e.g., hsiao-chi ts’an-ling (lit., commander of regimental troops?; Regimental Commander), hsiao-chi hsiao (lieutenant of troops?; Lieutenant); sometimes with a prefix of its own, e.g., niao-ch’iang hsiao-chi ts’an-ling (Regimental Commander of Mounted Musketeers?) in the Firearms Brigade (huo-ch’ing ying) of the Ch’ing dynasty Inner Banners (nei-ch’i). The literal sense of hsiao-chi as a prefix in military titles is not clear; certainly by Ch’ing times the literal sense of cavalryman must have been lost, as was (or was beginning to be) the case described in above. P43.

2379 hsiao-chi-fu 騎府 or hsiao-chi wei-fu 騎府

SUI-T: ANG: Courageous Guard, one Left and one Right, military units in the Sui and early T’ang Twelve Guards (shih-eh wei) serving at the dynastic capital. Created in 660 as the hsiao-wei wei or hsiao-chi wei-fu; at the founding of T’ang retained with the same confusion of names, but in 622 formally named hsiao-wei. RR: garde courageuse. P43.

T’ANG: Eunuch Apprentice, designation of young eunuchs serving at the dynastic capital. Created in 604. (1) N-S DIV: from Chin on, a common variant of hsiao-wei. Cf. cf. hsiao-chi. (2) T’ANG-MING: mferit title (hsiu-chi) conferred on officials of rank 6a through Chin, thereafter 5a; in Ming conferred only on military officers. RR: aussi-chi

2380 hsiao-chi-chi'ang 小給使學生


2381 hsiao-chiwei 小給尉

Commandant of Courageous Guards. (1) SUI: 3rd highest of 8 Commandant titles conferred as prestige titles (sankuan) on rank 7a officials, beginning in 586; the practice was discontinued c. 604. (2) T’ANG-MING: =mferit title (hsiu-chi) conferred on officials of rank 6a through Chin, thereafter 5a; in Ming conferred only on military officers. RR-S-P: directeur de la cavalerie courageuse. P65.

2382 hsiao-chi-ying 小給

(1) N-S DIV: from Chin on, a common variant of hsiao-chi (Imperial Guard), commanded by a General (ch’iang-ch’un). (2) CH’ING: Cavalry Brigade collective reference to the Lower Banners (wai-ch’i) stationed in or near Peking; coordinated by a Commander-general (t’ung-ling) chosen in annual rotation (ch’i-k’ei-ni) among the Commanders-in-chief (ts’un-ling) of all the Banners. Cf. nei hsiao-chi-ying. BH: banner corps of the line.

2383 hsiao-chhi 小旗

MING: Squad Commander, subofficial leader of 10 soldiers; 5 such Squads constituted a Platoon under a Platoon Commander (tsung-chi) in a Guard (wei), the standard Ming military garrison.

2384 hsiao-chhi 小旗

See under the romanization hsiao-chi. Cf. ch’i.

2385 hsiao-chiapu 小翼

N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Equipment (ch’iu-pu) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kiat): Vice Dk’-ctor, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P12.

2386 hsiao-chiang-shih 小匠師

N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials of the Office of Construction (ch’iang-shih ssu) in the Ministry of Works (tsung-kuan): the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2387 hsiao-chiao-hsi 小教習

CH’ING: collective unofficial reference to Instructors (hsiao-k’o) in charge of training Hanlin Bachelors (hsia-chi shih) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yu-an).

2388 hsiao-chien 小監

MING: Boy Eunuch, a generic reference rather than a title, apparently in contrast to the eunuch title tai-chien (Director), which came to be a generic reference to palace eunuchs of all sorts.

2389 hsiao-chien 小謹

Junior Remonstrator: from T’ang on, an unofficial reference to a Reminder (shih-i) or, after Sung, to any “speaking official” (yen-kuan) other than the most senior ones.

2390 hsiao-chih-fung 小職方

N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials of the Bureau of Operations (chih-fung) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan): the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P12.

2391 hsiao-ching shih 孝經師

HAN: N-S DIV: lit., master of the Classic of Filial Piety: Instructor in a sub-District (hsiang, hsii); rank not clear; but quite low. HB: master of the classic of filial piety. P51.

2392 hsiao-chü-ch’iing 小九卿

Nine Lesser Chief Ministers; cf. chiu ch’iing (Nine Chief Ministers). (1) MING: collective reference to the heads of the Courts of Imperial Sacrifces (t’ai-ch’ing ssu), of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u ssu), of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), and of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu), and the heads of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (ch’ia-chi shih), the Hanlin Academy (hsia-hi yu-an), the Directorate of Education (tso-tsho ch’en), the Pasturage Office (yu-an-ma ssu)· and the Seal Office (shang-pao ssu). (2) CH’ING: collective reference to the heads of the 4 Courts mentioned in (1) above, the Imperial Clan Office (tsung-jen fu), the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent, the Directorate of Education (tso, yu ch’un-fu), and the Governor (yin) of Shun-t’ien Prefecture (fu), site of the dynastic capital, Peking.

2393 hsiao-chüHü 小秋

T’ANG-CH’ING: lit., junior autumn (officials), deriving from the Chou dynasty name ch’iu-hu-kuan (Ministry of Justice): collective reference to the Vice Directors (yian-wai lang) of Bureaus (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu).

2394 hsiao-chü 小祝

CHOU: Junior Supplicator, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’u-kuan) who prayed at minor sacrifices and assisted at major ones. CL: officier intérieur des prières ou sous-invocateur.

2395 hsiao-chu 小著

SUN: Junior Writer, counterpart in the earliest Sung years of the later Assistant Editorial Director (chu-tso ssu-lang; see under chu-tso lang) in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); cf. ta-chu. P23.
hsiao-ch'u ming-chi 2396-2417

2396 hsiao-ch' u ming-chi 削除名籍
See under hsieh-ch' u ming-chi.

2397 hsiao-ch'üan 小銓
T・ANG'CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang). See ch'üan.

2398 hsiao chün-chi 小軍機
CH'ING: Secretary, 60 unranked personnel in the service of the Council of State (chün-chi ch'iu); divided into 4 Duty Groups (puan), each headed by a Duty Group Chief (lung-puan). Also called chang-ch'ing. Q.v.

2399 hsiao-fan-pu 小蕃部
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Section for Foreign Relations (fan-pu) of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan): the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P11.

2400 hsiao-fang 小方
HAN: occurs in the last century of Later Han as a title used in at least one rebel movement, apparently in the sense of being junior boss (hsiao) in a region (fang), or boss of a smaller region than one dominated by a tai-fang, q.v.: Vice General.

2401 hsiao hsing-jen 小行人
CHOU: Junior Messenger, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan) who handled rituals and communications in relations between the King and lesser Feudal Lords (chu-handou). See ta hsing-jen. CL: sous-voyageurs.

2402 hsiao hsing-pu 小刑部
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-ranking executive officials of the Bureau of Punishments (hsing-pu) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan): the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P13.

2403 hsiao-hsi 小司
CHOU: Junior Dancing Master, 8 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) • members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who examined and punished the court's dancing students and arranged the musical stones in accordance with the rank of the personage before whom dancing was performed. See ta-hsi. CL: sous-aside.

2404 hsiao'hsuan 小選
T'ANG'CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang): see hsia-an.

2405 hsiao-kao-yuan 小 M 院
SUNG: lit., office of the lesser selections (for appointments): Office of the Vice Minister of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang) (?), probably referring to the fact that appointments of lesser-ranking personnel were handled by the Vice Minister, whereas appointments of higher-ranking personnel were handled by the Minister of Personnel (li-pu shang-shih). See hsian, shih-lang yu-hsian, shih-lang yu-hsuan. SP: petite cour du choix des fonctionnaires.

2406 hsiao-hsueh 小學
Elementary School. (1) Throughout history the most common designation of schools for children up to about the age of 14. SP: école primaire. P34. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): SUNG: common variant designation of, or unofficial reference to, the School of the Four Gates (issu-men hsieh). P34.

2407 hsiao kuang-men 小黄 H Palace Attendant: one of many terms designating eunuchs. (1) HAN: 10 then 20 eunuchs, ranked at 400 then 600 bushels, from c. A.D. 30 regularly appointed as general-service flunkeys for the Emperor and Empress. HB: junior attendant at the palace gates. (2) SUNG: members of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: petite porte jaune, petit gardien du palais (eunuche).

2408 hsiao-i 小儀
T'ANG: lit., little ritualist: unofficial reference to a Secretary (chu-hsih) in the Headquarters Bureau (li-pu) of the Ministry of Rites (also li-pu). See chung-i, shou-i.

2409 hsiao-jen 校人
CHOU: Commandant of the Royal Stud. 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who supervised the 12 Stables (ch'iu) that constituted the Royal Stud; a principal responsibility was classifying all the royal horses in 6 categories: for breeding, for war, for ceremonial display, for travel, for hunting, and the weak—the last category being used within the royal palace. CL: inspecteur ou directeur des haras.

2410 hsiao-kuan 小官
CHOU: variant of shih (Serviceman).

2411 hsiao-kuan 校官
Education Official: throughout history a collective designation of teachers in local schools.

2412 hsiao-kuan chi-chiu 校官祭酒
HAN: Director of Education, head of a state school at the Commandery (chun) or lower level; apparently interchangeable with wen-hsieh chi-chiu.

2413 hsiao-n 小吏
Subofficial functionary, a somewhat deprecatory variant of li (subofficial functionary).

2414 hsiao-ii 校理
See under chiao-ii.

2415 hsiao-ii fang 小史房
SUNG: Appointments Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-me yian); one of 12 Sections (fang) created in the reign of Shen-tsun (r. 1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section, presumably in cooperation with both the Ministry of War (ping-pu) and the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) contributed to the evaluation for reassignment of officials with status as Minister Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih ch'en), i.e., rank 8, and higher; and administered the promotions and transfers of military officials with status as Commandant (hsiao-wei), i.e., rank 9, and higher. Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'en-chieh), rank 9b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. See shih-erh fang (Twelve Sections). SP: chambre de contrôle.

2416 小史部
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Appointments, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); see li-pu. P5.

2417 hsiao liang-sheng kuun 小丽省官
SUNG: Junior Officials of the Two Departments, collective reference to the Imperial Diarists (ch'i-chu lang, ch'i-chu she-jen) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). P24.
2418 hsiao-lien 孝廉
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Filial and Incorrupt; a recommendation category for men nominated by local officials to be considered at the capital for selection and appointment; usually the most prestigious such category. (2) SUNG-CH'ING; unofficial reference to graduates in Prefectural Examinations (chieh-shih) or Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; equivalent to the Yuan-Ch'ing Provincial Graduate (ch'ü-jen).

2419 hsiao-lien fang'cheng 孝廉方正
CH'ING: Filial, Incorrupt, Straightforward and upright; a recommendation category instituted in 1722 for subofficials and commoners of great promise, whom successive Emperors irregularly ordered to be nominated by local units of territorial administration; being nominated in this way became a minor path of entry to official status and appointment to low-level posts, up to rank 6. BH: filial, disinterested, straightforward, and upright.

2420 hsiao-lien lang 孝廉郎
YUAN-CH'ING: lit., junior Chancellery (official); various designation of a Supervising Secretary (hsiao-shu ling; hsiao-shu). See under hsiao-shu ling, hsiao).

2421 hsiao-lien tso-wei 孝廉左尉
HAN: Filial and Incorrupt Defender of the Left and of the Right, rank 400 bushels. Later Han police officers in the capital city, Loyang; see ssu wei (Four Defenders). BH: commandant of the left (of the right) of the filially pious and incorrupt. P20.

2422 hsiao-ang 校令
HAN-SUNG: variant reference to the Director of a Construction Office (hsiao-shu ling; see under hsiao-shu. hsiao). BH: prefect of the enclosure.

2423 hsiao mien-hsia 小門下
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): lit., junior Chancellery (official); variant designation of a Supervising Secretary (chi-shih-chang) in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng).

2424 hsiao mii-chia 小木局
YUAN: Carpentry Service, a unit in the Palace Maintenance Office (hsiao-mei ssu) of the Peking Regency (liu-shou ssu), established in 1263 to work on carriages, boats, and furniture for palace use; headed by 2 Superintendents (t'ieh-ling), unranked; functions continued in Ming and Ch'ing by subsections of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). P15.

2425 fei&^/nfo 小保
SUNG: Small Security Group, a unit in sub-District (hsien) organization of the populace; consisted of 10 families with a Head (chung). 5 such units constituting a Large Security Group (hsia-pu).

2426 Asiapiv-pu 小兵部
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials of the Section for Tributary Relations (pin-pu) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). Cf. fan-pu. P17.

2427 hsiao ping-pu 小兵部
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials of the Bureau of Military Personnel (ping-pu) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P12.

2428 hsiao san-su 小三司
T'ANG: Junior Three Judicial Offices, designation of a court tribunal consisting of the 2nd-level executive officials of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). See san ssu, ta san-suu.

2429 hsiao shan-pu 小膳部
N-S DIV (Chou): Catering Bureau in the Ministry of State (tien-kuan), headed by a Palace Provisioner (chu-shan) ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-fu; 5a); furnished drinks and delicacies for imperial banquets, receptions, sacrificial ceremonies, etc. See nei-shan. The counterpart of Bureaus in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-tu ssu) of other periods. P30.

2430 hsiao-shih 小史
SUNG: 1st Scribe. (1) CHOU: ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who assisted Grand Scribes (ta-shih) in maintaining genealogies of Princes and historical records of the feudal states. CL: annaliste inférieur ou sous-annaliste. (2) From the era of N-S Division on, occasionally used for a minor clerical function, normally unranked. See kan, SP: employé. P53, 54.

2431 hsiao-shih 小御
CHOU: Junior Preceptor, 8 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who assisted Grand Preceptors (ta-shih) in instructing court musicians and participating musically in sacrifices and other ceremonies. CL: sous-instructeur.

2432 hsiao shih-ku'an 小試官
SUNG: Metropolitan Examiner, duty assignment for eminent officials of the central government to supervise the Metropolitan Examinations (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

2433 hsiao shih-shih 小御史
N-S DIV (Chou): lit., junior preceptor: Vice Chancellor of the National University (t'ai-hsiieh, lu-men hsieh), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-fu; 6a). P34.

2434 hsiao-shih 小史
HAN-T'ANG: Construction Office headed by one or more Directors (ling), rank 600 bushels in Han, 8b2 in T'ang, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso ta-chiang, chiang-tso shao-fu) or the Director for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien); 5 in Han prefixed Left, Right, Center, Front, and Rear; thereafter commonly 3 prefixed Left, Right, and Center. At least in T'ang the Construction Office of the Center provided boats, chariots, and various other military equipment; that of the Right did woodworking of all sorts; and that of the Left built walls of tamped earth. Also see hsiao. BH: enclosure. RR↑SP: office des travaux. P14.

2435 hsiao ssa-chih 小司稽
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Textiles (ssu-chih) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2436 hsiao ssa-chin 小司金
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials of the Bureau of Metalwork (ssu-chin) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan): the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Di-
hsiao ssu-hui

2437 hsiao ssu-hui 小司水
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Waterways (ssu-hui) of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2438 hsiao ssu-k'ou 小司寇
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Gardens (ssu-kou) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Senior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2439 hsiao ssu-k'ang 小司空

2440 hsiao ssu-tu 小司徒
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Convict Labor (ssu-tu) of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P13.

2441 hsiao ssu-ma 小司馬
Vice Minister of War. (1) CHOU: 2nd highest post in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan), 2 appointees ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), ranked as a Senior Grand Master (shang ta-fu; 4a). P14. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: may be encountered as an archaic reference to a Vice Minister of Works (kung-pu shih-lang).

2442 hsiao ssu-mu 小司木
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Carpentry (ssu-mu) of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a) and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2443 hsiao ssu-néi 小司内
N-S DIV (Chou): Junior Palace Attendant, a eunuch title with rank of Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih; 8a).

2444 hsiao ssu-p'i 小司皮
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Leatherwork (ssu-p'i) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2445 hsiao ssu-sé 小司色
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Prints (i'se-je) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2446 hsiao ssu-shih 小司市
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Markets Office (ssu-shih) in the dynastic capital administration, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a); specific functions and organizational affiliation not clear. P32.

2447 hsiao ssu-shài 小司水
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Waterways (ssu-shài) of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2448 hsiao ssu-t'ü 小司徒
N-S DIV (Chou): title shared by 2nd-level executive officials in the Bureau of Excavation (jim-zhu) (? in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); the Vice Director, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), and the Assistant Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2449 hsiao ssu-t'ü 小司堤
CHOU: Vice Minister of Education, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), 2nd-level executive officials of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); primarily in charge of censuses, land registers, and requisitioned service assignments; also supervised education in the feudal states. See sui-jen. CL: sous-directeur des multitudes. P6.

2450 hsiao ssu-yu 小司玉
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Jade Work (iijw-yu) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan) • ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2451 Asfásuusja劝小司樂
N-S DIV (Chou): Junior Music Director, number unspecified in the Ministry of Rites (ch'iu-kuan), ranked as Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a) and Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). Cf. sssu-yu, ta sssu-yu. P10.

2452 hsiao'ti 小厩
LIÃO-CH'IN: Retainer, servant of low status comparable to a bondservant, found in the households of most nobles and in the Palace Domestic Service (ch'eng-yíng hsiao-ti chou) commonly prefixed with descriptive terms, e.g., hsiao ma hsiao-ti (Retainer for Training Horses), wai-chang hsiao-ti (Retainer of the Outer Chamber). P38.

2453 hsiao-tí ll-tien 李弟力田
HAN: lit., filial, brotherly, and industrious farmer: Social Exemplar, designation of a category of men whom local officials were called on to recommend as potential official appointees, beginning c. 190 B.C.; by the reign of Wen-ti (r. 180-157 B.C.) had become regular appointees in the sub-District (hsien) system of local administration, especially charged with educational functions; cooperated with other local dignitaries called Elders (sart-lao).

2454 hsiao-ti tsái-hsiang 小宰相
N-S DIV (N. Dyn.): Junior Grand Councilor, unofficial reference to Palace Attendants (shih-chung) and eunuch Imperial Gatekeepers (huang-men) because of their great influence on Emperors, potential or actual. See tsai-hsiang. P2.

2455 hsiao-tsang shù 鄭藏書
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)SUI: Office of Delicacies, a unit in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-fu ssu) that prepared special meat and fish dishes for court banquets; headed by a Director (ling). In T'ang retitled chen-hsiu shu. P30.

2456 hsiao-wei 枚尉
Commandant • normally prefixed with functionally descriptive or laudatory terms. (1) HAN-SUNG: title of functioning military officers in a wide range of ranks; see under prefix. (2) T'ANG—MING: prestige title (san-kuan) or merit
2457  hsiao wei-fu 警衛府 or hsiao-wei
SUI-CINH: Courageous Guard, one of many terms used from Sui on to designate an imperial palace or bodyguard unit, normally paired with prefixes Left and Right; included among the Twelve Guards (shih-ehr wei) in Sui and early Tang and among the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) from 636 to the end of Tang and in Sung. Created c. 604 by renaming pei-shen fu (Imperial Guard). Till 662 the names hsiao-wei fu and hsiao-chi wei were almost interchangeable with hsiao-wei, which then was made the single official name. In 685 renamed wa-wei wei (Militant and Awesome Guard); from 705 again called hsiao-wei. RR+SP; garde couragée. P43.

2458  hsiao wu-tiang 小武蔭

2459  usiao-yá-pu 小虞部
N-S DIV (Chou): Vice Director of the Bureau of Forestry (y-pu) in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), partly affiliated with the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih; 7a). P14.

2460  hsiěh 俠
Common prefix, or part of a prefix, to titles suggesting "to assist with"; hence Vice, Associate, or Assistant.

2461  hsiěh-chén 俠陣
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice General (fu-chiang).

2462  kšié-chéng ská-yín 協征尹
MING: Governor Companion in Rectitude, a merit title (hsien) for civil officials of rank 5b. P65.

2463  hsiěh-chung láng 協忠郎 and hsiéh-chung tâ-fu 大夫
SUNGC: Gentleman (Grand Master) Companion in Loyalty, merit titles (hsien) for civil officials of ranks 7b and 5a, respectively, beginning in 1116.

2464  hsiěh-hsiä 協格
CH'ING: Assistant Proofreader, 10 unranked personnel in the Imperial Printing Office (hsia-shu ch'u) in the Hall of Military Glory (wu-yung tien).

2465  hsiěh-j'äng 協戎
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice General (Ju-chiang).

2466  hsiéh-k'uei 協揆
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ta hsieh-shih).

2467  hsiěh-lù-sk k ài-shù 写風史勝書

2468  hsiěh-lü 協理
MING-CH'ING: Assistant Manager or Vice Director, a common prefix to a title, normally suggesting that an official holding a position elsewhere in the government had been delegated temporarily to help oversee the affairs indicated in the terminology that follows.

2469  hsiěh-B chên-t'ien ch'en-wén-suán hsiüeh s'í/i-wei 給天監天文算學務
CH'ING: Vice Director of the Astronomical College in the Directorate of Astronomy, a post normally held concurrently by the Director (chien-cheng) of the Directorate, rank 5a. BHE: assistant superintendent.

2470  hsiéh-lü-huán-fangshih-wú 協理關防事務
CH'ING: Vice Director, 2 in the Overseers Office (chang kuan-fang ch'u) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: assistant chancellor. P37.

2471  hsiéh-lí shih-wu láng-ch'ung 協理事務部長
CH'ING: abbreviation of hsiéh-li yuan-ming yuan shih-wu lang-ch'ung, Vice Director in a Bureau of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) serving as Assistant Director of the Summer Palace; under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Department. P40.

2472  hsiéh-lí shih-wu yün-huái shih 協理事務雲麾使
CH'ING: abbreviation of hsiéh-li hsien-an kung kuan-hsüeh shih-wu ta-ch'en, Grand Director of the Imperial Procession Guard, 2, rank 4a; subordinate to 3 Imperial Procession Commissioners (tsung-li shih-wu kuan-ch'in shih), in turn subordinate to 3 Imperial Procession Commissioners (luan-li shih-wu ta-ch'en); under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Department. P37.

2473  hsiéh-L' shih-wu yün-huái shih 協理事務雲麾使
CH'ING: abbreviation of hsiéh-li hsien-an kung kuan-hsüeh shih-wu ta-ch'en, Director of the Imperial Procession Guard, 2, rank 4a; subordinate to 3 Imperial Procession Commissioners (tsung-li shih-wu kuan-ch'in shih), in turn subordinate to 3 Imperial Procession Commissioners (luan-li shih-wu ta-ch'en); under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Department. BH: assistant chief marshal.

2474  hsiéh-líng 協領
CH'ING: Assistant Commandant in the hierarchy of Provincial Bannermen (chu-fang), normal rank 3b; subordinate to a Vice Commander-in-chief (fu tu-t'ung) in charge of provincial forces, superior to Garrison Commandants (ch'eng-shou weí) Company Commanders (tsö-ling) etc. BH: colonel of a regiment.

2475  hsiéh-lü 協律
YUAN: Assistant for Pitchpipes, professional musicians attached to the Office of Western Music (t'ien-yüeh shu) and the Office of Contented Music (an-ho shu). PIO.

2476  hsiéh-lú hsiao-wei 協律校尉
N-S DIV (Chin-Liang): Director of Imperial Music, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (fu-t'ang); provided classical music for important state rituals. Successor to the hsiéh-lü tu-wei of Han times and predecessor of the hsiéh-lü lang of later times. PIO.

2477  hsiéh-lü hsiao-wei 協律校尉
N-S DIV (N. Wei)·CH'ING: Chief Musician, normally hereditary professionals attached to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fu-t'ang fu); successors of earlier hsiéh-lü hsiao-wei. Number variable, rank 5b1 in N. Wei, 8a in T'ang, 8b in Chin, 8a in Ming and Ch. In N. Wei subordinate to a Palace Chief Musician (hsiéh-lü chung-lang), rank 4b2. In Ch. members of both the Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and the Imperial Music Office (shen-yüeh so, shen-yu shu), both in the Music Ministry (yüeh-pu). RR+SP: préposé à l'harmonie des tuyaux sonores. BH: chief musician. PIO.
2487 hsieh-füng ts'ü-yun ts'ün-ch'ang
協同督運參將

MING: Assistant Grain Transport Commander, one authorized in 1457 to help the Grain Transport Commander (ts'ao-yün tsung-ping kung) supervise the Tax Transport Leaders (ju-tsung) of various areas in organizing and directing the fleets of boats that brought tax grain from the Yangtze delta up the Grand Canal to provision the dynastic capital, Peking. See ts'ün-ch'ang. P60.

2488 hsieh-yin 協音

YÁ:AN: Assistant for Tones, professional musicians attached in the Office of Contended Music (an-ho shu) and the Office of Western Music (t'ien-yüeh shu). Cf. hsieh-lü. P10.

2489 hsieh-yin lâng 諧音郎


2490 kái shuài yà-shí jén 細繫師صديق

T'ANG: Copyist of Imperial Books in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (ch'i-hsien tien shu-yüan), an assignee reportedly chosen from among the 4 Chancellors of the Hanlin Academy (ch'i-hsien tien-shih) although the Chancellors ranked higher than their colleagues serving as Administrators and were often appointed to concurrent service in the Academy while principally serving as Grand Secretaries (ta hsieh-shih) or Ministers (shang-shu) or Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of Ministries (pu). P23.

2491 hseìn 憲

Fundamental laws: throughout history, a vague reference to the uncodified teachings, rules, and precedents on which government was based; a common element in unofficial and sometimes official references to Censors (yi-shih), who were considered guardians of the fundamental laws, and sometimes other kinds of officials as well. See feng-hsien.

2492 hseìn 縣

(1) CHOU: Township, a local self-government unit under an elected Head (cheng) comprising 5 Wards (pi) in the outer regions of the royal domain, corresponding to chou in the immediate environs of the royal capital; responsible for properly classifying people and lands, adjudicating disputes, promoting agriculture and morality, and raising a local militia when called on. CL. arrondissement extérieur.

(2) District: throughout imperial history, the basic formal unit in the hierarchy of territorial administration, several neighboring Districts being clustered under the supervision of a Commandery (chihin), a Region (chou), or a Prefecture (chu) or fu; graded by size of the resident population or prestige of location · e.g., in Ch'ın and Han in larger Districts producing more than 10,000 bushels of tax grain and smaller Districts producing less; in T'ang in 7 grades indicated by the prefixes ch'ih (Imperial), chi (Metropolitan), wang (Honored), ch'in (Important), shang (Large), chung (Middle), and hsia (Small). District heads were Magistrates (ling and chang in Ch'ın and Han, rank 1,000 to 600 bushels or 500 to 300 bushels, respectively; ling continuing into Sung, rank normally from 7a to 5a; chih-hsien from Sung through Ch'Mg, rank normally 7a); they were consistently aided by Vice Magistrates (chieng, 7a to 9a) and had clerical staffs divided by functions into Sections (ts'ilin) they were all-around representatives of the Emperor and the central government in their localities, commonly referred to as Father-and-mother Officials (tsu-mu kuan). A common variant rendering is County. HB: prefecture. RR+SP: sous-préfecture. BH: district. P54.

2493 hsiên 衛

A troublesome term, often loosely used; most commonly the equivalent of rank "p'in, chieh" or nominal office (i.e. "
2494 **hsien-kung**

in Ch'ing to daughters of Beile Princes (pet-tzu). RR: dame de sous-préfecture.

2503 **hsien-fu** 隷法

N-S DIV (Chou): District Justice Bureau in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan), functions not clearly specified; also a title shared by the Bureau's executive officials—the Director, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (chung-shih; 7a), and the Vice Director, ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih; 8a). P13.

2504 **hsien-fei** 賢妃

SUI-MING: Worthy Consort, one of several secondary imperial wives; in T'ang and Sung seems to have ranked 4th among the major consorts, behind Honored Consort (kuei-fei), Pure Consort (shu-fei), and Virtuous Consort (te-fei); rank = la. RR: concubine sage.

2505 **hsien-fu** 隷府

Common unofficial reference to the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yuan). See hsien (fundamental laws).

2506 **hsien-hou** 隷侯

HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): District Marquis, title of nobility (châeh) for someone enfeoffed with a District (hsien). P64.

2507 **hsien-i** 賢儀

T'ANG: Lady of Worthy Department, designation of an imperial concubine, rank 2a; one of the category called the Six Ladies of Department (liu i). RR: correction sage.

2508 **hsien-kung** 隷憲

MING; Fundamental Laws and Regulatory Principles, title of a code governing the collaboration of Censors (yü-shih) and members of Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t'ch'eng an-ch'a shih ssu) in maintaining disciplinary surveillance over local officials; first issued in 1371 and repeatedly revised. Sometimes used as an indirect generic reference to officials (ch'iu-kuan). See feng-hsien, kung-chi.

2509 **hsien-kuan** 隷官

Lit. 'official responsible for the fundamental laws (see hsien): Censorial Official, a common generic or collective reference to Censors (yü-shih); in Sung may be encountered as an honorific concurrent title awarded to favored officials. SP: fonctionnaire de justice.

2510 **hsien-ku-an** 隷官

District Official: generic reference to officials of Districts (hsien); in Han, for reasons not clear, sometimes an indirect reference to the Emperor.

2511 **hsien-ku-an** 隷開

T'ANG-SUNG: Official at Leisure, an unofficial reference to subordinate officials in Prefectures (chou) and Districts (hsien), whose duties were commonly considered not burdensome.

2512 **hsien-kung** 隷公

N-S DIV (Chin-SUI, SUNG; District Duke, title of nobility (châeh); in Sui and Sung, 5th highest of 9 noble ranks; in Sui abolished c. 604 when the array of noble titles was reduced to Prince (wang), Duke (kung), and Marquis (hou), all without prefixed qualifications; in Sung may be found only as an abbreviation of K'ai-kuo hsien-kung (Dynasty founding District Duke). Also see k'ai-kuo kung, K'ai-kuo chên-kung, kuo-kung, ch'un-kung, kung. SP: due du sous-préfecture. P65.

2495 **hsien-e-Wâ 賢察**

Customs Collector: common reference to any official assigned to collect fees at a customs barrier or market.

2496 **hsien-chung 領長 or hsien-ch'ên 臣**

From Sung or earlier, an unofficial reference to the senior executive officials of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yuan), normally the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-tu, tu yü-shih). See hsien (fundamental laws).

2497 **hsien-chung 領長**

N-S DIV (Chou): Stable Keeper, rank 9a; a member of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). P35.

2498 **hsien-shih 領職**

Lit. 'assignment in an enclosure: from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to Educational Officials (hsiao-kuan). Also see lêng-kuan (lit. 'cold officials).

2499 **hsien-ch'ên shih 領職使**

T'ANG: Commissioner for the Palace Corrals and Stables, created c. 700 to replace the Livéry Service, a school established within the imperial palace for educating the sons of senior officers of the Eight Banners (pa ch'i), headed by Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) designated Managers of the School ... (kuan-li hsien-an kung kuan-hsiang shih-wu).

2500 **hsien-chê 隷主**

(1) District Princess, a title of nobility (chêeh). In Han granted to daughters of Emperors who were enfeoffed with Districts (hsien); from the era of N-S Division through Yan, regularly granted to daughters of all Princes (wang); in Ming and Ch'ing granted to daughters of Commandery Princes (chên-wang). (2) Occasionally encountered as an unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-lang, chîh-hsien).

2501 **hsien-chê chêin 隷開監長**

HAN: Directorate of Horse Corrals under the Chamberlain for the Palace Stud (t'ai-pu), headed by a Director (chêin), rank and specific functions not clear but possibly in charge of training colts for palace use. HB: chief inspector of the pens for training colts. P31.

2502 **hsien-chên 隷君**

District Mistress, a title of nobility (chêeh) or honor granted to women in Han to wives of some officials (category not clear); in T'ang to mothers and wives of officials of ranks 3, 4, and 5; in Sung to wives of Chief Secretaries (shu-tzu) in the household of the Heir Apparent; in Ming to daughters of Defender-generals of the State (chen-kuo chiang-chêin).
hsien kung-chu

2513 hsien k'ung-ch'ú 郡公主
HAN: Imperial Princess of ... District, title of nobility (ch'ieh) awarded to daughters of Emperors, prefixed with the names of Districts (hsien) whose tax receipts were allocated as stipends for the women—i.e., "Districts with which they were "enfeoffed." Cf. kung-chu, hsien-chu.

2514 hsien-lāng 仙郎
T'ANG: lit., reclusive gentleman: unofficial reference to a supernumerary Director (see yüan-wai) of a Bureau (tim) in a Ministry (pu). Cf. yüan-wai lang.

2515 hsien-liäng 賢良
HAN: Worthy and Excellent, a recommendation category for men nominated by local officials to be considered at the capital for selection and appointment to government posts. HB: capable and good.

2516 hsien-liäng fūng-ch'èng 賢良方正
Worthy and Excellent, Straightforward and Upright, a recommendation category. (1) HAN: one of several categories for men nominated by local officials to be considered at the capital for selection and appointment to government posts. (2) SUNG: the most common term used for men within and without the civil service who were promoted or appointed on the basis of guaranteed recommendations (pao-ch'ü) from eminent officials and success in subsequent special examinations (chih-k'u) presided over by the Emperor.

2517 hsien-liäng wén-hsien 賢良文學
HAN: Worthy, Excellent, and Learned, a recommendation category for men nominated by local officials to be considered at the capital for selection and appointment to government posts.

2518 hsien-č'ang 郡令
CH'IN—CH'ING: District Magistrate, standard designation of the head of a District. See under hsien and liäng.

2519 Asfért-wá 先馬 or 洗馬
(1) CHOU—N-S DIV: Frontrider, an attendant and mentor in the entourage of an Heir Apparent and also of a Marquis (hou) in Han and probably the early part of the era of N-S Division; in part responsible for riding before his master on any outing to clear the way or, less likely, for leading ahead his master's horse on an outing; in Han rank 600 bushels. In Han the 2nd form above (then no doubt homophones) displaced the first original form, for reasons that are not clear but possibly to avoid some taboo or some ambiguity of the time. HB: forerunner. (2) N-S DIV-LIAO, MING—CH'ING (2nd form): Librarian in the Editorial Service (ssu-ch'ing chhi) of the Heir Apparent, such responsibilities growing out of the tutorial duties of the Frontrider described above and becoming the dominant responsibilities as early as the 4th century; rank 5b in N. Wei, 5b2 in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 5b in Ming and Ch'ing. In Chin and Yiian his functions were no doubt borne generally by the staffs of the Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch'iu-fang). RR+SP: bibliothécaire. BH: librarian. P26.

2520 hsien-má 郡馬
HAN-MING: unofficial reference to a Commandant Escort (fu-mu-wei), the husband of an Imperial Princess (hsien-chu, kung-chu), originating with the Han practice of enfeoffing Imperial Princesses with Districts (hsien).

2521 hsien-měi shih 衙枚氏
CHOU: Silencer, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for applying gags to soldiers sent on secret missions and for shouting for silence at state ceremonials. CL: préposé au bâillon.

2522 hsien-min 先民
Lit., one who goes before (leads, sets an example for) the people: from antiquity, an indirect reference to a King (wong) or Emperor.

2523 hsien-ná shih 率納使
Lit., one who makes a presentation (to the throne). (1) T'ANG: Petition Box Commissioner, from 742 to 756 the official redesignation of li-kuei shih, to avoid using a homophone of the kuei character meaning demon or ghost. See chih-kuei shih. RR: commissaire impérial pour la réception et la présentation (des requêtes). P21. (2) MING—CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-ch'eng shih).

2524 hsien-nán 郡男
CHIN-yüAN: District Baron, title of nobility (ch'ieh), rank 5b; in Chin the lowest of 7 noble grades, in Yüan the lowest of 10. See nan, k'ai-kuo nan, k'ai-kuo hsien-nan. P65.

2525 hsien-péi 先輩
MING—CH'ING: lit" senior colleague: a respectful form of direct address to or between Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih); may also be encountered as a form of direct address in other circumstances.

2526 hsien-pó 郡伯
N-S DIV—CHIN: District Earl, 4th highest of 6 ranks of nobility (ch'ieh) normally awarded men unrelated to the imperial family; ranked below Marquis (hou) and above District Viscount (hsien-tzu). See k'ai-kuo hsien-po.

2527 hsien-pù 郡簿
SUNG: abbreviated reference to an Assistant District Magistrate (see chu-pu).

2528 hsien-pù 畿幅
Lit" ministry of fundamental laws. (1) SUI—T'ANG, MING: Bureau of Punishments, a major unit of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), changed from hsing-pu c. 604, changed back to hsing-pu in 620; in Ming changed from tsung-pu (Bureau of Supervision) in 1389, then abolished in 1390. (2) T'ANG—CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice. Cf. hsien-kuan, hsien-ssu, hsien-t'ai. (3) T'ANG: from 752 to 757 the official redesignation of the Ministry of Justice. RR: bureau de la justice. P13.

2529 hsien-sán 關散
CH'ING: translation of a Manchu word: Unassigned Bannerman, a hereditary soldier in the Banner system (see ch'i, pa ch'i) without position or pay. How a man came to this status is not clear. BH: bannerman at large.

2530 hsien-shāo yüan 仙韶院
T'ANG: Bureau of Taoist Music, before 838 calledfa-ch'+ (t'ai-yüan shu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). RR: cour où on exécutait les airs taoistes.

2531 hsien-shên ch 'ú 現審處
CH'ING: Judicial Office, established in 1748 in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), independent of its Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu), to settle litigations among officers and troops of the Banner establishment (see ch'i, pa ch'i), in coordination with the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). P6.

2532 hsien-shên ssú 現審司
CH'ING: Interrogation Office, one each Left and Right
in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), independent of its Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu); established in 1723 to coordinate interrogations of prisoners awaiting sentencing; in 1737 the Right Interrogation Office was transformed into a Metropolitan Area Bureau (chih-li ch'ing-li ssu) to supervise judicial matters of the Province-size region surrounding Pe-king; in 1742 the Left Interrogation Office was transformed into a Fengtien Bureau to supervise judicial matters of Fengtien Province in modern Manchuria. Always, like Bureaus, the Offices were headed by Directors (lang-chung), one each Chinese and Manchu, rank 5a. P13.

2533 hsien-shih 駐士
CHOU: Township Justiciar, 32 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), under supervision of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for judicial and penal matters in regions distant from the royal capital that were called Townships (hsien). CL: prévôt de justice d'une dépendance.

2534 hsien-shih 駐師
CHOU: Township Preceptor, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), under supervision of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for general administrative, fiscal, and military controls in those regions distant from the royal capital that were called Townships (hsien). CL: préposé à dépendance.

2535 hsien-shih-k'ang-lü 現食俸祿
CH'ING: lit.: currently receiving a salary: On active duty, usual in reference to officials in regular service with substantive appointments.

2536 hsien-shih 賞書
CH'ING: lit.: worthy writer: unofficial reference to a Provincial Graduate (chü-jen) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

2537 hsien-ssu 窮司

2538 hsien-ssu mû 窮司幕 or hsien-ssu tuân 窮司端
N-S DIV: occasional quasi-official or unofficial reference to the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai).

2539 hsien-tà-fu 窮大夫
SUNG: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

2540 hsien-t'ai 窮臺
Lit., pavilion of the fundamental laws. (1) Throughout imperial history, an unofficial reference to the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'ü-yüan) or any sort of Censor (yü-shih), considered a guardian of the fundamental laws (see hsien, feng- hsien; cf. hsien-tuan). (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 671, the official name of the Censorate, then headed by a Censorate Director (hsien-t'ai chang), rank 4a2. P18.

2541 hsien t'ai-ü-ch'un 窮太君
SUNG: District Grand Mistress, title of honor granted to mothers of Worthy Ladies (k'ai-jen), lesser imperial wives with rank =5a.

2542 hsien-ts'ai 窮宰
Throughout history, an occasional archaic reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien). See tsai, tsai-hsiang, chung-ts'ai.

2543 hsien-ts'ao 仙曹
T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Director (lang-chung) of a Bureau (iim) in a Ministry (pu).

2544 hsien-tsa 窮佐
Throughout history, an unofficial reference to a principal secondary official in a District (hsien), such as a Vice Magistrate (ch'ü-eng) or an Assistant Magistrate (che-pu); or a generic reference to all such officials: District Assistants.

2545 hsien-tsz 窮尊
Throughout history, an unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien).

2546 hsien-tzu 窮子
CHIN-YUAN: District Viscount, title of nobility (chüeh); 6th highest of 7 noble grades in Chin, 9th highest of 10 in Yian; rank 5a in both periods. See tsu (Viscount), k'ai-kuo tsu, k'ai-kuo hsien-tzu. P65.

2547 hsien-wang 憲網
Callign'hic variant of hsien-kang (Fundamental Laws and Regulatory Principles).

2548 hsien-wang 窮王
N-S DIV: District Prince, title of nobility (chüeh) created by Wei in 224 with rank of 3,000 bushels for imperial sons in recognition of the constrinction of the realm as compared to Han, when imperial sons were known as unqualified Princes (wang); the term was used intermittently through the rest of the era of N-S Division. P65.

2549 hsien-wei 窮尉
CH'IN-YUAN: District Defender, status comparable to the Vice Magistrate (ch'eng), with special responsibility for police activities in the District. From T'ang on, duties became more varied. In lieu of a Defender, Ming entrusted police responsibilities to local Police Offices (hsün-chien ssu) and miscellaneous administrative work to Clerks (tien-shih). See wei. RR: commandant. SP: directeur militaire, chef de police, commandant. P49.

2550 hsien-wen k'o 窮文閣
SUNG: Hall for Making Literature Illustrious, one section of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), staffed with Academicians (hsüeh-shih).

2551 hsien-yin 窮尹
District Governor, throughout history an unofficial (in T'ang, quasi-official) reference to a District Magistrate /hsien-ling, chih-hsien/. See yin. P54.

2552 hsin 信
Lit., someone who is trusted (?); occasionally encountered as a variant of shih (Commissioner), especially in reference to an envoy.

2553 hsin-fu chün 新附軍
YQAN: Newly Submitted Army, the component of Yuan military forces comprising officers and soldiers of the former S. Sung state who surrendered to the Mongols; distinguished from the Chinese Army (han-chün) comprising surrendered members of the Chin dynasty forces in North China,
and the Allied Army (t’an-ma-ch’ih chün) of Khitan, Jurchen, and some Chinese who joined the Mongol cause early in the assault on the Chin empire.

2554 hsin-l k’á 新衣庫

2555 hsin-p’ao tsung-kuán 信政總管
CH’ING: Commander-in-chief of the Alarm Guns, rank 4a; in charge of security at the various gates of the dynastic capital. See chien-shou hsin-p’ao kuán (Commander of the Alarm Gun). BH: controller of the alarm-signal guns.

2556 hsin-shih 信使
HAN-T’ANG: lit., a trusted commissioner; used occasionally as the designation of an Envoy, e.g., to a foreign ruler.

2557 hsin-tzu hsíeh-shih 新字學士
YUAN: New Script Academician, one or more appointed in 1271 in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yuan), apparently specialists in writing Mongolian in the new alphabetic script devised by the Tibetan lama Thags-pa; in 1275 expanded into a complete and autonomous Mongolian Han-lin Academy (men-hu han-lin yüan). P23.

2558 hsin yüeh-fù 新樂府
T’ANG: New Music Office, status and functions not clear. See huang-t’ou tang.

2559 hsin yun-liang VúChü wū新運糧提名司
YUAN: New Grain Transport Supervisorate, established in 1284 under the Chief Grain Transport Commission (tu ts’āo-yün shih suu) for the Metropolitan Region (ch’eng-ch’ih); to supervise the use of 250 land transport wagons based at postal relay stations (chart) in north central China; headed by a Supervisor (t’ung t’i-ch), rank 5a, 2 Associate Supervisors (t’ung t’i-chu), and one Vice Supervisor (fu t’ung). P8. 60.

2560 hsin 幸
Abbreviated variant of hsin-hsing (Imperial Progress).

2561 hsin fx or hsin ... shih 行...事
(1) either form, the 2nd enclosing an agency name or official title) HAN-YUAN: lit. “to carry out the duties of . . .”, to act as ... in an office where there was a temporary vacancy: Acting, usually but not always used when the appointee was of lower rank than was appropriate for the office. SP: chargé en outre. (2) (first form only, prefix to an agency name) Lit., moving; Branch, throughout history nonnally denoting a temporary, to some extent movable detachment or representative of the main agency indicated. Cf. fen, hsiang-tsai.

2562 hsin-án 刑案
Justice Section: a unit attached to both the Census Bureau (hu-pu suu; cf. hu-pu) and the Tax Bureau (tu-chih suu) in the State Finance Commission (san suu) of early Sung; apparently created in 1005 by a merging of the Military Section (ping-an) of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yert-t’ieh suu) with a Tax Section (tu-chih an; cf. tu-chih suu), prior affiliation not clear. Subsequent history also not clear except that in the 1080s, with the discontinuance of the State Finance Commission, merged into or was transformed into the Tax Bureau (also tu-chih suu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). The name also occurs as a variant or unofficial reference to a Justice Section (hsing-ts’ao) on the staff of a territorial unit of administration; see liu t’ou (Six Sections). SP: service de justice.

2563 hsin-ch’ih hsa-yao ch’ü 行管司藥局
YUAN: Medication Transport Service, headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b; provided medications for the imperial entourage (while traveling?); hierarchical relationships not clear. Abolished in 1323-1324.

2564 hsin-chih 星置
N-S DİV-CH’ING: lit. meaning not clear; unofficial reference to a Secretary (chu-shih).

2565 hsin chung-sha sheng 行中書省
YUAN-MING: Branch Secretariat, a replica of, and responsible to, the metropolitan Secretariat (chu-shih chung-sha) in the dynastic capital; the paramount administrative agency in a provincial area; in Yuan headed by a Grand Councilor (ch’eng-hsing-sheng), rank lb (compared to la for his metropolitan counterpart); in Ming headed by a Chief Administrator (p’ing-chung cheng-shih), lb; in 1376 abolished, provincial military direction being assigned to Regional Military Commissions (ch’eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih suu) and provincial civil direction being assigned to Provincial Administration Commissions (ch’eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih suu). Also see hsin-sheng, hsi ng-shu-mi yüan. P50. 52.

2566 hsin-chün chang-shih 行軍長史
T’ANG: Army Aide, a duty assignment, normally for a civil official, to accompany an army on campaign as a senior administrative aide to the campaign commander (ch’ang-shih, ch’ang-shih, etc.). RR: administrateur en chef de l’armée en campagne.

2567 hsin-chün ssü-má 行軍司 H or hsin-chün
HAN-SUNG: Adjutant in the headquarters of an army on campaign or in the headquarters of a Military Commissioner (ch’i-ch’ih shih); originally had relatively unimportant status as an administrative aide to a commander (ch’ang-shih, etc.), but in T’ang was commonly a man of military abilities, who often succeeded to command; in Sung again primarily an administrative subordinate to a military commander, rank 8b. See suu-ma, ch’un ssü-ma, ch’un-ssü. RR: administrateur supérieur de l’armée en campagne. SP: administrateur de l’armée en expédition.

2568 hsin-chün ts’ân-móú 行軍參謀
T’ANG: Army Counselor, one of several titles for senior but 2nd-level officers in armies on campaign. RR: grand conseiller de l’armée en campagne.

2569 hsin-fang 刑房
(1) SUNG: Office of Justice in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chu-shih men-hsia sheng). See liu-fang (Six Offices). (2) SUNG: Justice Section in the Proclamations Office (chu-shih chün suu) of the Secretariat (chu-shih sheng). See vu-fang (Five Sections). SP: chambre de justice. (3) From T’ang on, may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu).

2570 hsin-fang shih 形方氏
CHOU: Supervisor of Territories, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chu-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who dealt with foreign envoys, determined the extent of dependent territories, and sought to harmonize foreign groups. CL: préposé à la configuration des régions.

2571 hsin-fù 行夫
CHOU: Courier, 38 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (chu-kuan) who carried messages to foreign leaders and welcomed and aided
important visitors at the royal court; subordinate to the Senior Messenger (ta hsing-jen). CL: aide-voyageur.

2572. hsing-ho shu 興和署
YUAN: Bureau of Joyful Music, one of 2 major units constituting the Music Office (chiao-fung ssu); headed by 2 Directors (ling)’ rank 6b. See hsiang-ho shu (Bureau of Sacrificial Music). P.10.

2573. hsing-hsi 刑席
CH’ING: variant of hsing-ming (Legal Secretary).

2574. hsing-jen 行人
Messenger. (1) HAN: designation of couriers subordinate to the Chambelain for Dependencies (ta-hsing till 104 B.C., then ta hung-lu), headed by a Director (ling); together with a counterpart group of Interpreters (i-kuan), maintained communication with enfeoffed Princes (wang) and Marquises (hou) and with foreign tributary chiefs. In Former Han also found on the staffs of Marquisates (hou-kuo). HB: usher. P17, 69. (2) MING: see under hsing-jen ssu. Also see ta hsing-jen (Senior Messenger).

2575. hsing-jen ssu 行人司
MING: Messenger Office, a central government agency attached to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu)’ headed by a Director (cheng), rank 7a, and staffed with Messengers (hsing-jen), 8a; its principal function was to deliver formal, non-routine documents to important dignitaries such as Princes (wang) and foreign chiefs. The Office was commonly staffed with new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) who, despite its low rank, considered it a good stepping-stone to more prominent appointments. The Office was not perpetuated in Ch’ing, which used ad hoc duty assignments to fulfill its functions. CL. ta hsing-jen (Senior Messenger).

2576. hsing-AC官 刑科
MING-CH’ING: Office of Scrutiny for Justice, one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu-kuo)’ staffed with Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) who principally monitored the functioning of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). P.18.

2577. hsing-kuân 刑官
CHOU: variant reference to the Minister of Justice (ssu-kou; also see chi’u-kuan).

2578. hsing-kuân 星官
Astronomical Official: throughout history a generic reference to officials responsible for astronomical observations and calculations. P.35.

2579. hsing-kuân 官 or hsing-kuan
N-S DIV (Chin): Provisioner of Sweets, 2 subordinate to the Director of Banquets (ta-kuan ling) under the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hstín). P.30.

2580. hsing-kung 行宮
Lit., mobile palace, i.e., a temporary residence of the ruler in travel status; from antiquity: Auxiliary Palace. During Sung’s withdrawal from North China in the 1120s, used as a prefix for various central government agencies, especially close-support agencies for the imperial palace. In Liao used as a prefix for agencies in the dynasty’s various branch capitals. In Ch’ing referred to the court’s summer resort at Ch’eng-te, modern Jehol; also called li-kung (Detached Palace). See hsing, hsing-tai. P.37.

2581. hsing-kung pu 刑工部
(1) May be encountered in any period as an abbreviated reference to the Ministries of Justice (hsing-pu) and of Works (kung-pu). (2) SUNG: Ministry of Justice and Works, a combined agency in the last S. Sung century, displacing the two separate Ministries of other times.

2582. hsing-kung nMK 行宮使
SUNG: Commissioner of the Auxiliary Palace, a central government dignitary during and perhaps after the transition from N. Sung to S. Sung in the 1100s; status and functions not clear, but likely a persQnage specially assigned to attend to Tang quarters and provisions for the Emperor and his entourage in travel status. CL. tu tsung-kuan, tu pu-shu. SP: commissaire de palais mobile.

2583. hsing-ling 星郎
T’ANG-CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Director (lang-chung) of a Bureau (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu) in a Ministry (pu).

2584. hsing-li-hung 刑禮房
T’ANG: Justice and Rites Office, a clerical unit in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chieh-chou, cheng-hsia) from the early 700s; maintained liaison with the Ministries of Justice and of Rites (hsing-pu, li-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), and to some extent performed the functions these Ministries performed earlier.

2585. hsing-li sheng 星曆生

2586. hsing-ming 刑名
CH’ING: Legal Secretary, one of several private secretaries (mu-yu) normally found on the staffs of Department and District Magistrates (chih-chou, chih-hsien); a non-official specialist adviser on judicial matters.

2587. hsing-mu 刑幕
CH’ING: variant of hsing-ming (Legal Secretary).

2588. hsing-nei 行內
HAN: lit., the palace (nei, ta-nei) where the ruler currently resided (hsing-tsai): a variant of Imperial Palace (kung, chhi-chung).

2589. hsing-ó 經娥
HAN: Lady of Graceful Beauty, designation of an imperial consort, rank =2,000 bussels. HB: graceful lady.

2590. hsing-pu 刑部
(1) N-S DIV: Bureau of Punishments, one of several major units in the Section for Justice (tu-kuan) that was evolving as a separate branch of the central government under the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); normally headed by a Director (lang). (2) SUI-CH’ING; Ministry of Justice, one of the Six Ministries (liu pu) that were the administrative core of the central government’ from T’ang through China a unit in the Department of State Affairs, in Yuan and early Ming a unit in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng)’ then from 1380 relatively autonomous. Headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a in T’ang, 2b in Sung, 3a in Ch’ing, 2a in Ming, 1b in Ch’ing after 1720; in Ch’ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. In general, the Ministry supervised the administration of justice and the management of prisons and convicts throughout the empire, often collaborating with the Censorate (wu-shih t’ai, tu cha-yuan) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); these 3 agencies were known collectively as the Three Judicial Offices (saufa-ssu). Late in S. Sung the Ministry was combined with the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) into a single Ministry of Justice and Works (hsing-kung pu). In early Yuan there were many organizational changes: in 1260 there was established a combined Ministry of War, Justice, and Works (ting-hsing-kung pu),

hsing-pu
Directors often remained on the staff coordinated by the Secretariat; and finally in 1276 it was stably established as one of 6 separate Ministries coordinated by the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). The Ministry was subdivided into Bureaus (ssu) in Sui, T'ang, and Sung, with minor variations: e.g., in T'ang a Bureau of Judicial Administration (hsing-pu, hsing-pu ssu), a Criminal Administration Bureau (tu-kuan, tu-kuan pu, tu-kuan ssu), a Bureau of Review (pi-pu, pi-pu ssu), and a Bureau of Frontier Control (ssu-men, ssu-men ssu), each headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung) rank 5b. The Ministry had no subordinate Bureaus in Liao, Chin, and Yuan, although Directors often remained on the staff simply as Directors in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu lang-chung). The T'ang-Sung organizational pattern was restored at the beginning of Ming, but from 1390 through Ch'ing Bureaus had territorial jurisdictions and names, one per Province (sheng), each with a Director (lang-chung), 5a, through which the Ministry supervised judicial and penal affairs in the various Ming-Ch'ing Provinces. RR: ministère de la justice; BH: ministry (board) of justice or of punishments. (3) T'ANG-SUNG: Bureau of Judicial Administration, one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Justice; responsible for preparing and revising laws and various judicial regulations and for confirming the propriety of sentences in judicial cases presented to the Emperor for final decisions, headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b or 6b. RR: bureau de la justice. P13.

2591 hsing shang-shu sheng 行向書省 N-S DIV: Branch Department of State Affairs, a kind of proto-provincial administrative unit commonly established temporarily to administer a territory being newly incorporated into the domain of a dynastic regime of this era. See shang-shu ta hsing-t'ai, hsing-t'ai.

2592 hsing-sheng 行省 YUAN-MING: abbreviation of hsing chung-shu sheng (Branch Secretariat); may also be encountered in reference to a senior provincial-level official, especially a Yuan dynasty Overseer (ta-tu-hua-ch'i). Also see hsing-shih, shih-shih.

2593 hsing-shih 星使 Lit.: a star-like delegate, apparently suggesting that the ruler was comparable to the sun and his representatives to the stars; throughout history a common unofficial reference to a Commissioner or Envoy sent from the court on a special mission and sometimes used in directly addressing such an official. See shih, shih-hsing.

2594 hsing-shou 行首 See hang-shou.

2595 hsing shu-mi yüan 行枢密院 YÜAN: Branch Bureau of Military Affairs, a transitory regional military headquarters representing the metropolitan Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) at the dynastic capital normally headed by a central government dignitary; on special mission normally sent to the court on a special mission and sometimes used in directly addressing such an official. See ching-shih, ching-shih, tu. E.g., applied to various S. Sung central government agencies and posts from which the usage described in (3) above derived. In Ming, applied to agencies and posts at modern Peking (then Pei-p'ing) through 1420, while modern Nanking was the office of the Prince of Ch'ing T'ai (t'ai-sheng).
cial dynastic capital, and applied again to Peking agencies and posts from 1425 to 1441 even though Peking had become the official dynastic capital in 1421 because of a lingering feeling that Nanking, the founding Emperor's capital, should again in time be made the official capital. E.g., during these years the Ministry of Rites at Peking, the real seat of government, was confusingly designated the Auxiliary Ministry of Rites (hsing-tsai li-pu), whereas the skeletal replica left at Nanking, now merely an auxiliary capital, was officially designated Ministry of Rites (li-pu) without any qualifying prefix. After 1441 the prefix hsing-tsai was at last dropped from the names of Peking agencies and posts, whereas all agencies and posts at Nanking were clearly so identified, e.g., as the Nailing Ministry of Rites (nan-ching li-pu). Good usage might well be to ignore the 1425-1441 aberration and from 1421 on to refer, e.g., to the Ministry of Rites without qualification (or, if greater precision is required, e.g., as the Naiûcìng Ministry of Rites (han-lin yu-shíh t'ai) at Peking in providing censoirial surveillance over provincial-level Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng), changing China in effect into 3 large surveillance spheres. One established in Shensi in 1279 after an intermittent, somewhat migratory existence in the Northwest from 1264; one established at Yangchow in 1277 and moved to Hangchow in 1284 to monitor the South (Chiang-nan), disappearing amid rebel uprisings in 1365. Each organized like die metropolitan Censorate, headed by a Censor-in-chief (yâ-shih ta-pu), rank la: but responsible to the metropolitan Censorate. Also see hsíng-t'ai. P18.

2602  hsíng-tâo  行曹
Justice Section. (1) SUI-CH'ING: may be encountered as an archaic reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) or possibly to the Ministry's Bureau of Judicial Administration (hsing-pu, hsing-pu ssu). (2) MING-CH'ING: a clerical agency in each unit of territorial administration from Prefectures (hsien) down to Districts (hsien), staffed entirely with salaried functionaries who handled paperword concerning judicial matters. Successor of the fa-ts'ao (Law Section) of earlier times. Also see liu ts'ao.

2603  hsíng-tsu  職曹
Justice Section. (1) SUI-CH'ING: may be encountered as an archaic reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) or possibly to the Ministry's Bureau of Judicial Administration (hsing-pu, hsing-pu ssu). (2) MING-CH'ING: a clerical agency in each unit of territorial administration from Prefectures (hsien) down to Districts (hsien), staffed entirely with salaried functionaries who handled paperword concerning judicial matters. Successor of the fa-ts'ao (Law Section) of earlier times. Also see liu ts'ao.

2604  hsíng-wén  職文
YUAN: Supply and Printing Office in the Mongol Directorate of Education (meng-ku kuo-tzu chien) responsible for provisioning all students in units of the Directorate and for printing government-sponsored publications; headed by a Director (ts'ai hsiang), and a Provisioner (ying-feng), both members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yu-shí). P23.

2605  hsíng-ying  職營
T'ANG: lit. theAile encampment: Mobile Brigade, a military unit detached from the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e chitin), also see shen-ts'e hsíng. See ying. P43.

2606  hsíng-ying ssu  職營司
SUNG: lit. '4 defense armies in mobile encampments: Four Field Defense Armies, a military organization created in 1131 encompassing all of the Sung imperial armies remaining after Sung's withdrawal from North China; especially included a Central Defense Army (shang lu-hsiang) based near the S. Sung capital, Hangchow; all steadily declined in importance as Sung relied more heavily on scattered Palace Armies (yi-ch'en chün) directed by the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yu-shí). Also see yâ-shih ssu.

2607  /m'ii-g-3/ 如-ca, ásA 刑獄按察使
LIAO: Penal Commissioner, a court official on an ad hoc duty assignment supervising the management of prisons and judicial processes in units of territorial administration. See an-ch'a shih, t'î-hsing-an-ch'a shih.

2608  hsíng  職院
YUAN: Branch Censororate, 2 established to assist the metropolitan Censororate (yâ-shih t'ai) at Peking in providing censoirial surveillance over provincial-level Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng), changing China in effect into 3 large surveillance spheres. One established in Shensi in 1279 after an intermittent, somewhat migratory existence in the Northwest from 1264; one established at Yangchow in 1277 and moved to Hangchow in 1284 to monitor the South (Chiang-nan), disappearing amid rebel uprisings in 1365. Each organized like die metropolitan Censorate, headed by a Censor-in-chief (yâ-shih ta-pu), rank la: but responsible to the metropolitan Censorate. Also see hsíng-t'ai. P18.

2611  hsíu-chîh  修職<br>
SUNG, MING: Gentleman for Good Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 9a in Sung, 8a in Ming; c. 1117 superseded râng-shih lang (Court Gentleman for Promoted Service); in Ming an appointee could be advanced to ti-kung lang (Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement) without a change of rank: P68.

2613  hsíu-Chŕ  修注
SUNG: variant of lang she-jen (Imperial Diarist).
Yellow River: Yellow River Conservation Office, established in 1073 to keep the river open for transport in the area of its mouth; headed by a Supervisor-in-charge (t‘u-ta ts’u-chu); apparently subordinate to the Director of Waterways (t‘u-shui chien). Also see t‘i-ch’i hou-ch’u ssu. P59.

2616  fštó-Adš站修河司
SUNG: abbreviation of hsiu-chin huang-ho ssu (Yellow River Conservation Office).

2617  Asū-AöMå • 少如wi修合司藥司
YLIAN: Imperial Pharmacy, responsible for the preparation of medications for the court; headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b; hierarchical relationships not clear. Discontinued in 1323—1324. Cf. hsing-ch’i’eh ssu-yao chü.

2618  hsiu-ksän 修 m
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Lady of Cultivatelic Instruction, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank = 3b.

2619  hsiu-huá 修華
N-S DIV-SU: Lady of Cultivated Loveliness, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin); rank 2a in Sui.

2620  hsiu-i 修儀
N-S DIV-SUNG: Lady of Cultivated Deportio, through T’ang the designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin), in Sung one of a group of minor concubines; rank 2a in T’ang and Sung. RR: femme d’une correction raffinée. SP: femme titrée intérieure de 2e rang.

2621  hsiu’i chih-chih 繡衣直指 or hsiu-i shih 
HAN: variant reference to a hsii-i yü-shih (Bandit-suppressing Censor); also (2nd form) Bandit-suppressing Commissioner, a duty assignment for an official other than a Censor to suppress banditry in an area normally specified in a prefix. HB: special commissioner clad in embroidered garments. P18, 52.

2622  hsiu-yü-shih 繡衣御史
HAN: lit., embroidered-uniform Censor: Bandit-suppressing Censor, a special imperially ordered duty assignment for a Censor (yü-shih) to supervise the suppression of banditry in an area normally specified in a prefix. HB: secretary clad in embroidered garments. P18.

2623  kstiūjihlisó 修 H 書院
SUNG: Calendar Preparation Office, a unit in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), headed by a Supervisor (bi-chi); SP: bureau de la rédaction du calendrier.

2624  ksti-juŋ 修
N-S DIV-SUNG: Lady of Cultivated Countenance, designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin) through T’ang, of one of a group of minor concubines in Sung; rank 2a in T’ang and Sung. RR: femme d’une dignité raffinée. SP: femme titrée intérieure de 2e rang.

2625  hsiu kung-te shih 修功德使
T’ANG: Commissioner for the Cultivation of Merit and Virtue, from about the 7th-8th centuries one of several titles granted to eminent Buddhist monks who, under supervision of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu), were charged with regulating the issuance of ordination certificates and the state obligations of Buddhist monks throughout the country. These were apparently antecedents of the Buddhist Registries (seng-lu ssu) of later dynasties. Also see ta kung-te shih, kung-te shih. RR: commissaire chargé de pratiquer les mérites et la vertu. P17.

2626  hsiu lü shih 修閲氏
CHOU: Commandant of the City that separated areas within the royal capital; 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-kuan) who supervised the guarding of these internal barriers in an emergency. Cf.: surveillant des portes de quartiers.

2627  hsiu-nei stsi 修內司
SUNG, CHIN, YUAN: Palace Maintenance Office responsible for the construction and repair of palace buildings, subordinate to the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien) in Sung; the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) in Chin, and the Regency (lu-shou ssu) at Peking in Yian; thereafter its functions were carried out by an enlarged Ministry of Works. Headed by 2 Directors (chieng-kuan), one a court official and one a palace eunuch, in Sung; by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b, in Chin; by a Superintendant (t‘i-tien) rank 5b, in Yuan. Normally supervised 2 Repair Offices (pa-tso ssu) prefixed East and West. SP: bureau de réparation du palais et du temple des ancêtres de l’empereur. P15, 38.

2628  hsiu-shih 修書處
CH’ING: Imperial Printing Office located in the Hall of Military Glory (wu-ying tien) within the palace grounds at Peking; printed and kept printing blocks of imperially sponsored compilations of many sorts; headed by a Manager (kuan-li... shih-wu) who was normally a Prince (wang) or Grand Minister (ta-ch’en) under the authority of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu shu). BH: printing office and bookbindery at the throne hall.

2631  hsiu-shä hsiüeh-shih 修書學士
T’ANG: Compiler Academician, unspecified number established in 723 in the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (li-cheng hsiu-shu yuan). RR: letrier rédacteur de textes.

2632  hsiu-tao t‘ang 修道堂
MING-CH’ING: College for Cultivating the Way, one of the Six Colleges (liu t‘ang) among which all students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed. P34.

2633  hsiu-ts’ai 秀才
Cultivated Talent. (1) From antiquity a categorical rubric under which talented men were nominated to be considered for official appointments. (2) T’ANG: originally one of several degrees awarded to men nominated for office by local authorities who passed qualifying examinations given by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); discontinued by 659, thereafter becoming a common unofficial reference to a Presented Scholar (chi-chi shih). (3) SUNG: unofficial designation of all candidates in a Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. (4) MING-CH’ING; unofficial reference to all men qualified to participate in Provincial Ex-
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amations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, having real or nominal status as Government Students (sheng-yuan) in Confucian Schools (lu-hsia) at the prefectural (fu) or lower level. BH: licentiate.

2634 hsü-ts ’ān 穀所 修倉所
Abbreviation of ’ān-Asia hsü-t’süan so (Office of Granary Repairs).

2635 hsü-ts’ao àw 修造案 or hsü-ts’ao ssü 司 (1) SUNG (an): Palace Construction Section, one of 5 Sections in the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssü, cf. hu-pu), one of 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san ssü) in early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’an-kuan, t’ui-kuan); managed palace construction projects, the construction of bridges and weirs, and storehouses for various pottery and wood products used in the palace; c. 1080, when the Commission was discontinued, was absorbed or transformed into the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch’ang-tso chien). (2) SUNG (施): Palace Construction Office, established in S. Sung as a unit of Lin-an Prefecture (fu), site of the new imperial capital, modern Hangchow; staffing not clear. SP: bureau (service) de réparation et de construction dans la capitale. P15.

2636 hsü-t’suan 修叢
SUNG: Compiler, number and rank not clear, in the Calendar Preparation Office (hsü jihö so) of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), also in the Imperial Genealogy Office (yâ-iêh 50) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssü). SP: rédacîeur.

2637 hsü-wén kuan 修文館
T’ANG: Institute for the Cultivation of Literature, from 621 to 626 and again from 706 to 710 the official variant name of the hung-wen kuan (Institute for the Advancement of Literature). RR: collège pour le perfectionnement de la littérature.

2638 hsü-wù àn 修武案
SUNG: Section for the Cultivation of Militancy, an ad hoc unit of the Ministry of Personnel (pi-pu) that participated in the Military Appointments Process (iu-hsüan).

2639 /wū-yâWi’ì fêwàií 修玉牒宮
T’ANG-SUNG: Compiler of the Imperial Genealogy, number and rank not clear in T’ang, one or 2 but rank not clear in Sung; subordinates of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssü). RR: fonctionnaire chargé de la généalogie impériale. SP: fonctionnaire chargé d’établir la généalogie impériale.

2640 hsü-yüan 修媛
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i)-SUNG: Lady of Cultivated Beauty, designation of an imperial wife; in T’ang one of the group called the Nine Concubines (chin pìn); rank 2a in both T’ang and Sung. RR: femme d’une beauté rafinée. SP: femme titrée intérieure de 2e rang.

2641 hsü 賜
(1) Assistant: throughout history, one of several terms used in reference to subofficial functionaries in government service, especially found in such combinations as hsü-li, q.v. (2) CHOU: Seventh Class Administrative Official, 7th highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (chiu ming); below those designated cheng (Principal, etc.), shih (Mentor, etc.), ssu (to be in charge; office), lu (Functionary), w (Storekeeper), and shih (Scribe); above only t’u (Attendant). CL: le septième degré de la sub-ordination administrative; aide.

2642 hsü-Ch’ang 賜長
SUNG: Chief of Assistants, unranked leader of subofficial functionaries in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssü), the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssü), etc. SP: scribe en chef.

2643 hsü-chih 給職
SUI: Protocol Official, one subordinate to each Commissioner (shih-che), e.g., Commissioner for Western Tribunaries (hsi-jung shih-che), in the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssü); in charge of placing foreign envoys in correct order of rank for imperial audiences, etc. P11.

2644 hsü-hsing 恤刑
MING-CH’ING: lit., to pity (those enduring) punishments: Prison-inspecting Bureau, a prefix to titles of members of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) delegated at 5-year intervals or oftener to inspect and report on conditions in the empire’s prisons; e.g., Prison-inspecting Bureau Director (hsü-hsing lang-chung); the practice was discontinued in 1666. P13.

2645 hsü-i 給儀
SUI: Ritual Official, one subordinate to each Commissioner (shih-che), e.g., Commissioner for Western Tribunaries (hsi-jung shih-che), in the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssü); in charge of monitoring the deportment of foreign envoys at imperial audiences and other functions. P11.

2646 hsü-k · d 序客
HAN: lit.: “one who places guests in proper order: unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta-hung-lu). May be encountered in later times in reference to the personnel of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssü).

2647 hsü-k’uèi 賜魁
One of many terms used in general reference to a Subofficial Functionary. See li, hsü-li.

2648 hsü-ū 賜吏
Throughout history, one of the most general generic designations for Subofficial Functionary, a class of personnel who performed the more menial tasks in all governmental units and had no ranked civil service status though at times they could be promoted into official status for meritorious service. See li.

2649 hsu-pān 序班
N-S DIV (Ch’i), MING-CH’ING: Usher on the staff of the early Chamberlain for Dependencies (hung-lu) and in the later Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssü), in charge of greeting officials and guests and positioning them at court audiences and other important ceremonies; in Ming and Ch’ing, rank 9b; in Ming commonly numbered almost 100 plus 9 at the auxiliary capital, Nanking; in Ch’ing gradually reduced from 22 to only 4, filled by Chinese appointees, aided by from 8 to 12 Apprentice Ushers (hsü-hsü hsū-pān). BH: ceremonial usher. P33.

2650 hsü-shih 賜史
Variant of hsi-li (Subofficial Functionary), either a scribal error or a specific indicator of clerical functions.

2651 hsü-shih 賜師
CHOU: Chief of Assistants, one for every 20 clusters of merchant shops in the capital marketplace, representing the
One of many terms used as general designations of Sub-official Functionaries (see ći, hsi-i).  

2652  hsü-tsö 胡佐
One of many terms used as general designations of Sub-official Functionaries (see ći, hsi-i).  

2653  hsüán 遴
(1) T'ANG-CH'ING: Selection: used, principally in reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) evaluation and selection of inactive officials for reappointment. See ch'ün (evaluation).  
(2) SUNG: Appointments Process, a formal designation for the process by which the Ministry of Personnel chose men for appointment or reappointment, qualified in several ways: Civil Appointments Process (yü-hsüan) and Military Appointments Process (yu-wu hsiian) and Senior Appointments Process (shih-lang yu-wu hsüan) and Junior Appointments Process (shih-lang hsüan). See separate entries.  

2654  hsüán-chêng yüan 政院
Yuán: Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs, originally named tsung-chih yüan (Supreme Control Commission) but renamed in 1288; a large agency with 26 branches throughout China to supervise the Buddhist clergy and in Tibet, where 18 of the branches were located, to provide general civil administration; headed by 2 Commissioners (shih) till 1329, when the number increased to 11; rank 1b; assisted by 2 Vice Administrators (t'ung-chih yu-wu hsüan), 2a.  

2655  hsüán-chiâu láng 宣教郎
SUNG: Court Gentleman for Instruction, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8b in S. Sung.  

2656  hsüán-ch'ing shift 宣慶使
SUNG: Congratulatory Commissioner, a eunuch post, rank 6a in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); specific functions not clear, but presumably delivered imperial messages of congratulations to imperial kinsmen and perhaps other personages on suitable occasions such as birthdays. Also known as chang-lang ta-fu (Grand Master of Forthrightness).  

2657  hsüán-făn 宣諭
MING-CH'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (ch'eng-hsüan pa-cheng shih).  

2658  hsüán-fêng láng 宣奉郎
SUNG: Court Gentleman for Service, until 1080 a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 7b.  

2659  hsüán-fêng ta-fu 宣奉大夫
SUNG: Grand Master for Court Service, after 1080 a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3a.  

2660  hsMn-fùS/义
T'ANG: All-encompassing Father, from 627 a title bestowed on Confucius; probably derived from hsüan-ni kung (Duke of Supreme Sageliness’).  

2661  hsüán-fû 司宣撫使 or hsüan-fû sù 司 Pacification Commissioner or Pacification Commission.  
(1) T'ANG (shih): originated as the designation of imperial delegates responsible for military or diplomatic action to restore order in areas disrupted by banditry, or among disruptive alien tribes outside China Proper; time not clear.  
(2) SUNG (shih): common designation of officers leading units of the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) on campaign. SP: commissaire-inspecteur chargé de propager la majesté.  

2662  hsüán-huang ân 宣黃案
SUNG: Sentence Promulgating Section, one of 5 Sections (an) in the Left Bureau (ts'o-t'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: service chargé des directives sur les fonctionnaires titrés. P22.  

2663  hsüán-hui 宣徽
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Manifest Excellence, designation of one of 6 Lesser Concubines (hsia pin).  

2664  hsüán-hui yüan 宣徽院
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Court of Palace Attendants, headed by one or more Commissioners (shih), one of 2 organizational bases (see shu-mi yüan) from which palace eunuchs gained dictatorial power in the late T'ang decades; whereas the shu-mi yüan was transformed into a non-eunuch Bureau of Military Affairs in the Five Dynasties era, the Court of Palace Attendants retained its status as an agency supervising palace eunuchs and existed intermittently through Sung in competition with the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); from the beginning divided into a Northern Court (pei-yu-an) and a Southern Court (nan-yu-an) functional distinction not clear, each with at least one Commissioner. SP: cour chargée des registres des intendants militaires du palais. (2) LIAO-CHIN: Court Ceremonial Institute, still divided into Northern and Southern Courts, each with one or more Commissioners, rank 3a in Chin; with broadened responsibilities for supervising court activities, combining the functions that in other eras were supervised by the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) and the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu). (3) YUAN-CH'ING: Palace Provisions Commission, a very large agency in Yuan, headed by 6 Commissioners, rank 3a, supervising both the Court of Imperial Entertainments and the Palace Ceremonial Office (shih-i ssu), in 1375 terminated, yielding its functions to the more traditional Court of Imperial Entertainments and Court of State Ceremonial. In 1660 revived to replace the early Ch'ing Directorate of Palace Eunuchs (nei-kuan chien), then in 1677 transformed into the Office of Palace Accounts, (k'uai-chi ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P15 7 30 37 38.  

2665  hsüan-i 宣儀
T'ANG: Lady of Manifest Rectitude, designation of rank 2a imperial concubines. RR: femme qui manifeste la correction.  

2666  hsüan-i láng 宣義郎 or 宣議郎
T'ANG-CH'ING: Court Gentleman for Manifesting Rightness (the 2nd form seems very likely a corruption of the first), prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 7b in T'ang; for Assistant Ministers or Assistant Directors (both ch'êng) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch'iang-tso chien), and the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei ssu) in Sung; and for civil officials of rank 7a who entered the service from status as subofficial functionaries (li) in Ming and Ch'ing.  

2667  hsüan-jên 遴選
Selectman. (1) T'ANG: general designation of unassigned officials—men who, having been selected for appointment or reappointment, were awaiting appropriate vacancies. (2)
SUNG: categorical reference to low-ranking members of the civil service, as distinguished from Court Officials (ch’iao-kuan) and Capital Officials (ch’ing-kuan). SP: fonctionnaire exécutif.

2668 hsüan-kō chān 玄戈軍 TANG: Army of the Celestial Black Lance, named after a star called hsüan-kō: one of 12 regional supervisory head* quarters for militia Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chün); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée de (l’étoile) de la lance noire. P44.

2669 hsüan-k’id ssū 宣課司 or hsüan-k’id chu 宣課局 YUAN: Commercial Tax Office, one established at the dynastic capital and each significant market city or town to collect mercantile transaction taxes under the general direction of the Ministry of Revenue (hsü-ku); each headed by a Supervisor (t’ieh-chü) or Superintendent (t’ieh-ch’ing), rank 5b, in Yıan; by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), 9b, in Ming and Ch’ing. Often called shih-k’o ssū, or t’i-chü k’o chü. BH: examiner of taxes. P53, 62.

2670 hsüan-kung 聘賓 MING: Selected Student, designation of students admitted to the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) from the late 1400s on the basis of special recruitment examinations conducted throughout the empire every 3 or 5 years by Education Intendants (t’ieh-tu hsüeh tao-t’ai), in addition to those regularly admitted by nomination of local schools, etc. Cf. kung-sheng. (Tristate Student).

2671 hsüan-ûng shè-jen 宣令舍人 SUI: Transmission Secretary, a member of the staff of the Heir Apparent; title changed from t’ung-shih she-jen c. 604. P26.

2672 hsüan-míng 宣明 N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Lady of Manifest Intelligence, designation of one of 6 imperial wives called Lesser Concubines (hsia-pin).


2674 hsüan-p’àn 宣判 SUG: abbreviated reference to an Administrative Assistant (p’an-kuan) to a Pacification Commissioner (hsüan-fu shih).

2675 hsüan-p’u ts’ao 璨豫府 ox hsüan-pu (1) HAN-SUI, MING: Appointments Section, an agency responsible for managing the appointments and reappointments of officials, principally civil officials; one of a various number of units in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) that gradually evolved between Han and Sui times, sometimes replacing, sometimes co-existing with a Personnel Section (li-pu ts’ao, li-pu). In Sui c. 604 replaced the Personnel Section (li-pu), but after Sui not used except for the interval 1389-1396 in early Ming. Normally headed by a Director (lang, shih-lang, lang-chung, or yüan-wai lang). After Sui the Section was succeeded by a Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsüan ssū, wen-hsüan ch‘ing-li ssū) headed by a Director (lang-chung), one of 4 Bureaus (ssū, ch‘ing-li ssū) in the Ministry of Personnel. (2) From the era of N-S Division on, a common unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel itself. P5.

2676 hsüan-shêng 宣聖 All-encompassing Sage: from Ming if not earlier, a common reference to Confucius.

2677 hs‘In-shih 宣使 YUAN: Courier, designation of unranked subofficials found in large numbers in many agencies, especially in the central government. P44.

2678 hsüan-shih 宣使 Lit., promulgation room or office, i.e., the office from which imperial pronouncements of all sorts were issued: from antiquity, one of many unofficial references to the Imperial Palace. See kung.

2679 hsüan-shih 選侍 MING: Chosen Attendant, a title granted to otherwise untitled palace women, especially in the early 1600s, when the Wan-li Emperor (r. 1572-1620) had a group of healthy and attractive palace women assigned to attend his mature but childless Heir Apparent. P53.

2680 A-faăn-té Aing 宣德郎 Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue. (1) SUI-SUNG: prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 7a. (2) MING-CH’ING: prestige title for civil officials of rank 6b who had entered service from status as subofficial functionaries (li). P68.

2681 hsüan-tsûn shè-jen 宣贊舍人 SUG: Audience Attendant, 10, rank 7b, on the staff of the Commissioner for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men shih); introduced visitors. Also called t’ung-shih she-jen. SP: introduit des visiteurs et des affaires aux audiences. P33.

2682 hsüan-wêi ssû 宣慰司 (1) YUAN: Pacification Commission, headed by 2 Commissioners (shih), rank 2b; one or an equivalent agency (see yüan-shuai, t’u yüan-shuai) established in each Circuit (t’ao) as an intermediary for general administration between Prefectures (fu) and Brigades (wan-hufu) at the local level and proto-provincial Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng); essentially a unit of military occupation throughout China. P52. (2) YUAN-CH’ING: Pacification Office, headed by a nominal Commissioner (shih), rank 3b; one of the most prestigious titles granted aboriginal tribes in southwestern China and their natural, mostly hereditary chiefs. See shu-ssu. P72.

2683 hsüan-wêi tǔ chh-hüi shih 宣慰司指揮使 SUG: Majestic Commander-in-chief, head of the Imperial Armies (chin-ch’en) in the Palace Command (tien-ch’ien ssu), which was chiefly responsible for defending the dynastic capital and the imperial palace; relationship with the Militant Commander-in-chief (hsüan-wu t‘u chh-hüi shih) not clear. SP: commissaire général au commandement, commandant en chef.

2684 A他如卞细怂宣文閣 YUAN: Hall for the Diffusion of Literature, reorganized in 1340 from the Hall of Literature (k’uei-chung ko), staffed only with Attendant Classicists (ching-lang) and Literary Erudites (chien-shu po-shih), all litterateurs who counseled the Emperor about classical precedents and historical precedents, especially as participants in the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen). P23 • 24.

2685 hsüâit’Wũ t‘u chh-hüi shih 宣武都指揮使 SUG: Militant Commander-in-chief, head of the Im-
hsuan-yeh

perial Armies (chin-ch'ien) in the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu), which was chiefly responsible for defending the dynastic capital and the imperial palace; relationship with the Majestic Commander-in-chief (hsian wei tu chih-hui shih) not clear. SP: commandant en chef.

2686 hsuan-yeh 宣業
T'ANG: int., (one who) emanates a sense of professional (scholarly) commitment: from 662 to 671 the official variant of the title Erudite (po-shih) in the central government's Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) while it was called suu-ch'eng kuan. Also called suu-ch'eng hsuan-yeh. P34.

2687 hsuan-yu shih 宣·使 or hsuan-yu kaun 宣議官
SUNG: Pacificification Commissioner or Pacificification Official, an ad hoc delegate from the central government to help maintain or restore order in an area troubled by famine or banditry, lit., by promulgating imperial pronouncements. SP: commissaire chargé de proclamer la bienfaisance impériale (ou la faveur impériale).

2688 hsuan-yu kuang 遴院
TANG: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (fu-pu), to its subordinate Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsiai ssu), or in a general way to the process of evaluating and selecting unassigned officials for appointment or reappointment. See hsian, hsian-pu ts'ao. P5.

2689 hsueh-cheng 學政
SUNG: Monitor, 2- rank not clear, in the Elementary School (hsiao-hsueh) maintained by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); responsible for maintaining the order of precedence among students according to age. SP: surveillant. P34.

2690 hsueh-cheng 學政
(1) MING: unofficial reference to a provincial-level Education Intendant (fu-tu hsueh-tao). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (t'ai-hsueh tao, t'iu hsueh-yuan, t'i-tu hsueh-cheng). BH: provincial director of education, literary chancellor.

2691 hsueh-Ch'eng 學正
(1) CHOU: Instructor in the Ministry of Education (fu-kuan) in Yuan; rank not clear. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: Instructor Second-class, in various units of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) especially in charge of enforcing school regulations; 6- rank 9a, in Sung; 2, rank not clear, and another 2 then 4 in the Mongol (meng-ku) Directorate of Education, in Yuan; 2 at Peking and 5 at Nanking, 9a, in Ming; 4-9a then 8a in Ch'ing. Cf. chu-chiao, hsueh-lu, SP: chargé d'exécuter les règlements de l'école. BH: director of schools. P34. (3) YUAN-CH'ING: Instructor in a Confucian School (ju-hsueh) at the chou level (Yuan Prefecture, Ming Subprefecture, Ch'ing Department), rank 9b in Ming, 9a in Ch'ing. BH: departmental director of schools. P51.

2692 hsueh-cheng ku-an i-flying 學正官醫提領
MING: Superintendent of Medical Education, rank 9b, only in the predynastic Supervisor of Medicine (ts'ao fi-chu ssu), which after several reorganizations was transformed in 1364 into the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuan). P36.

2693 hsueh-chiuch 學究
T'ANG: Single Classic Specialist, designation of one of 4 examinations offered to candidates seeking the recruitment status of Classicist (ming-ching), and a reference to candidates taking this examination. Soon became a general reference to all students, and in later dynasties became a common, somewhat derisive reference to elderly scholars and teachers of only local reputation.

2694 hsueh-ch'ü ming-chi 削除名籍
Throughout history, a term meaning to erase the name from the register (of certified officials), i.e., to dismiss from the service. Abbreviated as ch'u-chi and ch'u-ming. Also see ch'u.

2695 hsueh-hsui 學習
CH'ING: Apprentice, prefixed to various lowly titles such as Clerk (pi-t'ieh-shih), denoting someone studying to become a Clerk, and sometimes authorized to wear some emblem of rank, normally rank 9. See hsi-hsueh kung-shih, hsü-hsüe kuan.

2696 hsueh-kuan 學官
(1) Educational Official, a generic reference to all officials engaged in school instruction, especially in Confucian Schools (ju-hsueh) in local governmental units. See hsiao-kuan (Education Official). (2) HAN: variant reference to an Erudite (po-shih). P34.

2697 hsueh-kuan-chang 學官長
SUI-T'ANG: Chief of Instruction in a Princedom (wang-kuo), rank 9a2, responsible for supervising the tutoring of women in a Prince's establishment. RK: chef des fonctionnaires de l'enseignement. P69.

2698 hsueh-kuan chi-ch'iu 學官祭酒
HAN: Director of Education in a local school in Later Han; apparently a general term referring both to wen-hsueh chi-ch'iu and to hsiao-kuan chi-ch'iu, or used interchangeably with them. P51.

2699 hsueh-kuan ang 學官令
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Chief of Instruction in a Princedom (wang-kuo); apparently antecedent of the Sui-T'ang title hsueh-kuan chang. P69.

2700 hsueh-lu 學錄
(1) SUNG: Provost, from 2 to 5 in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), responsible for the enforcement of scholastic regulations. SP: chargé d'appliquer les règlements de l'école. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: Instructor, Third Class, from 2 to 7 in the Directorate of Education, in Yuan also in many local schools; rank 9b in Ming, 9b then 8a in Ch'ing. BH: sub-registrar. P34.

2701 hsueh-po 學博
(1) Polite generic reference to all Educational Officials. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Instructor (chu-chiao) in the Confucian School (ju-hsueh) of a Prefecture (fu). See po-shih.

2702 hsueh-sheng 學生
Throughout history, the most common generic term for Student, especially denoting students with state stipends in local government schools.

2703 hsueh-shih 學事
HAN: Apprentice, generic designation of very lowly appointees found in many offices. HB: apprentice.

2704 hsueh-shih 學士
(1) HAN: Graduate of a school; a descriptive term not a title. (2) HAN-T'ANG: Scholar, a descriptive term for men of learning, often sought out by the government to give
counsel or engage in compilation projects, etc., but not a regular title. (5) N-S DIV (San kuo): instructor in a Marquisate (hou-kueo) and possibly other agencies. (4) T'ANG: CH'ING: Academician, from c. 707 a duty assignment for an official called on to give special counsel, assist in drafting imperial pronouncements, participate in official compilation projects, etc.; usually assigned to a non-administrative agency such as the Institute of Academicians (hsiaeh-shih yuan) or the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), with concurrent status as Academician while holding a substantive post elsewhere in the central government until Sung times, when Academician became a regular substantive post itself. Normally has a descriptive prefix. RR+SP: lettré.

(5) MING-CH'ING: Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy, rank falling from 3a to 3b to 5a in Ming; 2, one each Chinese and Manchu, in Ch'ing, rank 5a but rising with concurrent appointments to 2a; the senior appointee in the Academy and supervisor of all its activities. In Ch'ing the title was normally rendered chang-yuart hsiaeh-shih (lit., Academician in Charge of the Academy). Also see ta hsiaeh-shih, han-lin, shih-t'u hsiaeh-shih, shih-chuang hsiaeh-shih, BH: chancellor. P23, 25, 26.

2705 hsiaeh-shih 學師 Schoolmaster, a common unofficial reference to the head or senior instructor in a government school.

2706 hsiaeh-shih 穴氏 CHOU: Supervisor of Hunting, one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (chung-shih), a member of the Ministry of Justice (chHU-kuan) who established and enforced rules for the hunting of animals that made their lairs in caves. CL: préposé aux tanières.

2707 hsiaeh-shih cWeng-chih 學士承旨 TANG-YUAN: Academician Recipient of Edicts, abbreviated form of han-lin hsiaeh-shih ch'eng-chih (Hanlin Academic Recipient of Edicts); also see ch'eng-chih (Recipient of Edicts). RR: lettré recevant les décisions de l'empereur.

2708 hsiaek-SMi yUan 學士院 T'ANG-SUNG: Institute of Academicians, established in 738 as the home agency of various officials holding concurrent appointments as Academicians (hsiaeh-shih), who assisted in the drafting and revising of imperial pronouncements and imperially sponsored compilations, in collaboration with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (ch'i-hsien yuan). In Sung, especially, housed many Academicians with the prefix Hanlin, but had no organizational affiliation with the Hanlin Academy and especially none with the han-lin yuan (Artsisans Institute) subordinate to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). Often, however, used confusingly in reference to the Hanlin Academy, and sometimes confusingly referred to as han-lin hsiaeh-shih yuan. After Sung, a variant reference to the Hanlin Academy. RR: cours de lettres. SP: cours des académiciens. P23.

2709 hsiaeh-fai 學委 or hsiaeh-tao 道 or hsiaeh-yuan 院 CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (t'£-tu hsiaeh-cheng).

2710 hsiaeh-yu 學論 SUNG: Instructor, about 30 · rank 9a, in various schools administered by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); one non-official specialist in the Painting School (hua-hsueh) maintained by the Calligraphy Service (hsun-tsi chu) of the Artisans Institute (han-lin yu), subordinate to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: professeur-assistant, instructeur, P34.

2711 hsun 勳 SUI-MING: Merit Title, a category of honors awarded to both civil officials and military officers, nominally for meritorious service but usually earned simply by seniority; graded in accordance with recipients' regular ranks but ordinarily extending only through the top 5 or 7 ranks; including such titles as Supreme Pillar of State (shang chu-kuo), variously prefixed Commandants (wei) for military officers, and Governors (yuin) for civil officials. CL: san-kuan (prestige title). RR: titres honorifiques. SP: dignité.

2712 hsun 巡 T'ANG: lit., to tour; hence, an area that was toured, also an official who toured the area: Patrol or Patrolling Inspector: both prefixed Left and Right. (1) The 2 parts into which the main north-south avenue divided the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an; patrolled and supervised on a monthly rotation by Investigating Censors (chi'en-chü yu-shih) or Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yu-shih), who were expected to memorialize about all illegitimates and irregularities observed; antecedents of the Ward-inspecting Censors (hsun-ch'eng yu-shih) of Ming-Ch'ing times. (2) The capital city proper (tsuo) and its environs (yu), through which Investigating Censors and other members of the Censorate (yu-shih tuo) annually made tours inspecting government prisons and in spring and winter made tours inspecting imperial hunting preserves. Also see hsun-shih (Inspector). RR: inspecteur, P20.

2713 hsun-àn yu-shih 巡按御史 or hsun-an (1) TANG: Touring Censorial Inspector, designation of Investigating Censors (chi'en-chü yu-shih) when dispatched from the dynastic capital on routine inspection tours of government agencies in specified areas of the empire. (2) MING-CH'ING: Regional Inspector, the most important duty assignment or commission (ch'u-ch'ien) in the censorial system, an activity of Investigating Censors; one per Province (sheng) and Defense Command (chen), more for the Peking and Nanking regions; each on a one-year assignment to tour all localities in his defined jurisdiction, observing all governmental activities, checking files, auditing accounts, interrogating officials accepting complaints from the people, especially inspecting all prisons and trial records, regularly participating in policy deliberations of provincial-level authorities; submitted memorials directly to the Emperor denouncing unfit officials, criticizing inappropriate policies, or proposing new policies. In early Ch'ing officials of Ministries (pu) shared these assignments with Censors, bearing concurrent censorial titles. In both Ming and early Ch'ing times, supplemented with other kinds of censorial commissions, especially for more specialized purposes. In 1661 on the accession of the K'ang-hsi Emperor, Regional Inspectors were terminated "forever"; the Emperor preferred relying on his own bondservants for reports on conditions in the Provinces. His successor in 1725 restored the censorial function (see hsun-ch'ü k'o-tai), but for intermittent and narrower assignments. P18.

2714 hsun-ch'ü k'o-tai 巡按科道 or hsun-ch'ü CH'ING: Regional Inspector, from 1725 intermittently a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chi'en-chü yu-shih), Supervising Censors (chi-shih-chung) and other central government officials with concurrent censorial titles to tour the Metropolitan Area (chih-lü) and multi-provincial regions (e.g., Shantung and Honan) with the special charge of assisting in the suppression of banditry; a partial re-
ration of the Ming dynasty Regional Inspector (hsün-an yu-shih) tradition. See k'o-taou, hsün-ch'a yu-shih. P18.

2715 hsun ch'á-ma yu-shih 巡茶馬御史
MING: Horse Trade Censor, regular duty assignment for an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'a yu-shih) to tour and check on the activities of Horse Trading Offices (ch'a-ma ssu) in the northwest, which traded Chinese tea to friendly Mongol tribes for horses needed by the Chinese military establishment.

2716 ksün-KY ah Mk 巡察使
T'ANG: Touring Surveillance Commissioner, from 627 a central government official, often a member of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai), delegated to tour a multi-prefectural (chou) region, investigating and reporting on conditions among the people, the conduct of officials, etc.; one of several such duty assignments (see an-fu shih, t'ouan-fu shih). In 706 20 men of rank 5 or higher in various central government and governmental agencies, recommended for integrity chosen to tour 10 newly defined multi-prefectural Circuits (tao) with the same designation, each for a 2-year term; in 711 replaced by an-wa shih (Surveillance Commissioners). PR: commissaire impératoire chargé de visiter et d'inspecter une région. P50, 52.

2717 Asá/i-c/îWji^s/í 巡察御史
(1) CHIN (first form): Touring Censor, from 1217 a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih) twice a year to tour and inspect governmental operations in regions not clear, to provide data for consideration in the promotion and demotion of local officials. (2) CH'ING (2nd form): Regional Investigator for the Metropolitan Area (chih-li), from 1726 a duty assignment for 6 censorial officials, counterparts of hsün-ch'a k'o-taou elsewhere. P18.

2718 hsün-ch'en 勳臣
Meritorious Ministers: from T'ang on, a collective reference to civil officials and military officers awarded merit titles (hsun). Also occurs in a narrower sense, referring collectively to the most distinguished persons at court with a flavor equivalent to "peers of the realm"; e.g., in Ming times the hereditary military nobles descended from generals of the early reigns. Cf. hsün-kuan.

2719 ksün-chêng t'ing 巡城使
CH'ING: a police, unofficial reference to a Police Chief (hsun-chien). Also occurs in a narrower sense, referring collectively to the most distinguished persons at court with a flavor equivalent to "peers of the realm"; e.g., in Ming times the hereditary military nobles descended from generals of the early reigns. Cf. hsün-kuan.

2720 Adw-ca, N^A, O-600 巡城科道
CH'ING: quasiofficial collective reference to Ward-inspecting Censors (hsün-ch'êng yu-shih), reflecting the participation of Supervising Censors (chi-shih-chung) as well as Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih) in this type of assignment; see k'o-taou.

2721 hsün-chêng yu-shih 巡城御史
MING-CH'ING: Ward-inspecting Censor, a one-year duty assignment for one Investigating Censor (chien-ch'a yu-shih) in each of the 5 Wards (ch'êng) into which Peking (and Ming only) Nanking were divided for police surveillance; in Ch'ing one each Chinese and Manchu assigned per Ward; closely supervised and directed the Wardens' Offices (ping-ma ssu) that policed the Wards. Also called wu-ch'êng hsün-shih yu-shih. BH: census of the 5 districts. P20.

2722 hsün-ch'ê 勳威
Distinguished Imperial Relative, a common generic term for men related to Emperors by marriage, often granted titles of nobility (ch'aih) or merit titles (hsün).

2723 hsün-ch'êng yu-shih 巡江御史
MING-CH'ING: River-patrol Censor, a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih); in Ming based at the auxiliary Censorate (tu ch'ê-yüan) at Nanking, to maintain surveillance over the shipping and storage of tax grains along the lower Yangtze River; one stationed at An-ch'êng west of Nanking, one at Chen-chiang to the east at the juncture of the Yangtze and the Grand Canal, continued in Ch'ing, but terminated c. 1662. P18.

2724 hsün-ch'en ssu 巡檢司
(1) 5 DYN-SUNG: Military Inspectorate, headed by a delegate from the dynastic capital called Military Inspector (hsun-chien, hsün-chien shih), or in very important areas Chief Military Inspector (tu hsün-chien); primarily located in frontier areas but eventually in most units of territorial administration; responsible for local militia training, suppression of banditry, etc.; subordinate to the regular military hierarchy. Modified by geographic or function-specific prefixes and suffixes, e.g., ping-ma hsün-chien, q.v. SP: bureau d'inspection, d'entraînement militaire, et d'arrestation de bandit; (shih:) commissaire-inspecteur. (2) CH'ING-CH'ING: Police Office for a small area distant from a District (hsien) town, extending the police and sometimes more general authority of the District Magistrate (chih hsien) down to the lowest level; headed by a Police Chief (hsun-chien), normally rank 9b, sometimes staffed entirely by subofficial functionaries (1f). BH: sub-district magistrate. P54.

2725 hsun-chô 巡撫
SUNG: Arresting Agent with a suffix such as "for tea smugglers" (ssu-ch'a), "for salt smugglers" (ssu-yen), or "for bandits" (tsei-tao); an ad hoc duty assignment for a staff member of a District (hsien) or a Military Inspectorate (hsun-chien shih), SP: inspecteur chargé d'arrêter . . .

2726 hsün erh-fu 勳二府
T'ANG: Second Distinguished Garrison, one of the Five Garrisons (wu fu) at the dynastic capital in which military men assigned to the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) were apparently quartered. See hsün i-fu, sanfu, san wei. CF. hsün-  (Distinguished Garrison). RR: deuxième milice méritante. P43.

2727 似巡防官
See under hai-tao hsun-fang kuan.

2728 hsün-fângskik W^ 方氏
CHOU: Mentor of All Regions, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chueng-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for moral instruction of the people and informing the ruler of conditions and morale among the people and local officials. CL: préposé à V'instruction des regions.

2729 hsün-fêng k'o 勳封科
YUAN: Section for Honors and Enfeoffments - a unit in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), headed by a Clerk (ling-shih), rank not clear; apparently combined the functions of the latter Bureau of Honors (yen-feng ch'êng-li ssu) and Bureau of Records (hsun-ch'êng-li yin) in handling paperwork concerning the awarding or inheriting of honorific and noble titles. P5.

2730 hsün-fu 勳府
2731 hsün-fú 巡撫
MING-CH'ING: lit., touring pacifier: Grand Coordinator in Ming, (Provincial) Governor in Ch'ing. From 1430 sent out as delegates from the central government to coordinate and supervise provincial-level agencies, the term being used as a prefix followed by the name of the Province or other region that defined the jurisdiction, e.g., hsün-fú Shantung. In Ming always a duty assignment for a court dignitary normally with the substantive title Vice Minister (shih-lang) of a Ministry (hsu), and from 1453 normally given the nominal concurrent title Vice Censor-in-chief (fu tu yá-shih) or Assistant Censor-in-chief (ich'ten tu yá-shih) to increase the esteem and influence of the appointee by giving him impeachment powers and direct access to the throne. Appointees had no formal supporting staff of officials but in the latter half of Ming developed Private Secretariats (mu-fu) of non-official specialists. Early in Ch'ing  hsün-fu was transformed into a substantive post itself, rank 2b, still with nominal concurrent title Vice Minister of War (ping-pu shih-lang) and Vice Censor-in-chief for prestige purposes; still had no official staff, as if appointees were still Ming-style style officials, but the title now appears as a suffix, e.g., Shantung hsün-fu. In both Ming and Ch'ing, hsün-fu who had more than regular coordinating authority over general civil administration were identified with specifying suffixes, e.g.,  hsün-fu Shantung (or Shantung hsün-fu in Ch'ing) chien tsan-li (Grand Coordinator or Governor) and Concurrent Associate in Military Affairs). After mid-Ming and through Ch'ing, each hsün-fu commonly became militarily subordinate to a multi-Province tsung-tu (Supreme Commander in Ming, Governor-general in Ch'ing). P50.

2732 hsün-fū shih 巡撫使 or hsün-fū tà-shih 巡撫大使
SUNG: Pacification Commissioner (-in-chief), a delegate from the central government to direct stabilization measures in a region that had experienced war, domestic uprisings, or natural disasters. SP: (grand) commissaire-inspecteur chargé de s’informer de la souffrance du peuple.

2733 Asā-i-tijōi 亜府右翼
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., right-hand door of the merits office: unofficial reference to the Bureau of Records (ssu-hsün) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), or to its Director (liang-chang). P50.

2734 /wán-Aátōo 巡海道
MING: Coastal Patrol Circuit, one or more established in Fukien Province, apparently from the 1420's to assist in subjugating coastal piracy; normally, concurrently in charge of storing tax grains for sea transport to the north; the Circuit Intendant (tao-t'aiy) in charge was normally an Administration Vice Commissioner (pu-cheng ts'an-cheng), rank 3b, or a Surveillance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a fu-shih), rank 4a.

2735 hsūrī'hō kuān 巡河官 or hsūn-ho 巡河官
SUNG-CHIN: River Patroller, a subordinate of a Sung Ministry inspector (hsiang-chien shih) or a Chin Chief River Patroller (tu hsūn-ho kuān) under the Directorate of Waterways (te-shui chien); in both cases, in charge of maintaining dikes, supervising river traffic, and when necessary organizing river defenses. SP: inspecteur de la rivière. P99.

2736 Asaw-ZdW-sW巡河御史
MING: Transport-control Censor, duty assignment for 2 Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yá-shih) to maintain surveillance over functioning of the Grand Canal grain transport system, one in the canal's northern sector, one in its southern sector; from the 1420s (?) to 1472 when their functions were absorbed by Salt-control Censors (hsūn-yen yá-shih) in the area. Their function was separately established again later in the form of Transport-control Censors (hsūn-ts'ao yá-shih) and Transport-control Supervising Secretaries (hsūn-iss'uo chi-shih-chang). P50.

2737 hsūn-hsūmāp'ū 巡按馬鎮 or/wán-AÂ/巡按馬鎮
SUNG: Supervisor of Postal Relay Stations, duty assignment for a member of a District (hsien) staff. See hsūn ma pi. SP: inspecteur des relais de poste.
clear, found on the staffs of the T'ang Ministry of Revenue (hsun-pei), Military Commissioner (chu-chung), etc., and the State Finance Commission (san-su) of early Sung. RR+SP: inspecteur.

2747 **hsun-lien chHén-hsiá** 訓練演習
SUNG: Director of Military Training in a Circuit (hsun). apparently a duty assignment rather than a substantive office. SP: éducateur militaire.

2748 **hsun mā-a p ū 巡馬廐築**
SUNG: Supervisor of Postal Relay Stations, a duty assignment for Censors (hsun-shih), headed by a Director (chang-yin yăn-hui shih), rank 4a. BH: equestrian section.

2749 **hsun ná-p ū 巡廐廐築**
SUNG: Supervisor of Postal Relay Stations, a duty assignment for a subordinate in a Military Inspectorate (hsin-chien suu). See hsun-hsia ma p'u. SP: inspecteur des relais de poste.

2750 **hsun-nìng yú-shih 巡廐御史**
CH'ING: Agricultural Inspector, a Censor (yú-shih) on special assignment touring the Metropolitan Area (chih-li) around Peking; initiated in 1729 but quickly discontinued. P18.

2751 **hsun-shih 助士**
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Admonishing Serviceman (chung) established in 400 as a prestige title (tun-kuan) for tribal chiefs, rank 5a or 4b; comparable to the later title Grand Master of Remonstrance (ch'ien-i ta-fu). Other territorial administrators to see how they have interpreted to mean a ruler's making the rounds of feudal territories or other territorial administrators to see how they have fulfilled their responsibilities as his regional representatives: Imperial (Royal for the Chou era) Tour of Inspection, from antiquity use in reference to a ruler's journey away from his capital for almost any purpose; sometimes abbreviated to shou. Cf. hsun-hsing.

2752 **hsun-shih 巡使 or 巡史**
(1) TANG: Patrolling Inspector: see under hsun. (2) SUNG: Capital Inspector, duty assignments for Censors (yú-shih), one to maintain disciplinary surveillance over civil officials in the capital, prefixed Right; one to maintain disciplinary surveillance over military officials in the capital, prefixed Left. SP: commissaire-inspecteur. (3) MING-CH'ING: an official reference to a Ward-inspecting Censor (hsun-ch'eng yú-shih). P20.

2753 **hsun-shih 巡視**
MING-CH'ING: lit., to tour and observe: a prefix used primarily for Censors (yu-shih) on traveling duty assignments: Censor Inspecting or...-inspecting Censor, e.g., hsun-shih shan-yang ho-hu kung-wa yú-shih (Censor Inspecting River and Lake Conservancy Work in Shantung). Also see hsun (Patrol, Patrolling Inspector).

2754 **hsun-shih huáng-ch'êng yú-shih 巡視皇城御史**

2755 **hsun-shih... ts'ao wá 巡視...漕務**
MING-CH'ING: Canal Transport-inspecting...: prefix to Censor (yú-shih) or Supervising Secretary (ch'i-shih-chung), the place-name insert indicating each inspector's headquarters town. See hsun-ts'ao yú-shih (Transport-control Censor).

2756 **hsun-shih yén'Chêng yu-shih 巡視鹽政御史**
Variant of hsun-yen yú-shih (Salt-control Censor).

2757 **hsun-shih... yú-shih 巡視...御史**

2758 **hsun-shou 巡守 or 巡狩**
Lit., to tour places that are guarded, held, cared for; etc., interpreted to mean a ruler's making the rounds of feudal territories or other territorial administrators to see how they have fulfilled their responsibilities as his regional representatives: Imperial (Royal for the Chou era) Tour of Inspection, from antiquity use in reference to a ruler's journey away from his capital for almost any purpose; sometimes abbreviated to shou. Cf. hsun-hsing.

2759 **切au-sào 訓術**
CH'ING: Principal of a District Geomancy School (yin-yang hsüeh) a non-official certified by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and supervised by the Provincial Administration Commission (ch'êng-hsüan pu-cheng shih suu); had some control over local fortune-tellers, entertainers, women dentists, etc., at the District (hsien) level. BH: district inspector of petty professions.

2760 **hsun-sss à 巡司**
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a local Police Chief (hsuan-chien), head of a sub-District (hsien) Police Office (hsuan-chien suu).

2761 **hsun-tao 巡道**
MING-CH'ING: especially after 1753; a variant of hsun-tao (General Surveillance Circuit). Also see tao.

2762 **hsun-tao 巡道**
MING-CH'ING: Granary-inspecting Censor, one-year duty assignment for 14 Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yú-shih) and Supervising Censors (ch'i-shih-chung) to watch over receipts and disbursements at the government granaries at Peking and nearby T'ung-chou; the northern terminus of the Grand Canal; apparently an 18th-century change from the title ch'i-ch'ung yú-shih. Also see k'o-tao. P18.

2763 **hsun-ts'ang yú-shih 巡倉御史**
MING: Granary-inspecting Censor, duty assignment for 2 Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yú-shih), one to supervise receipts and disbursements at state granaries in Peking, one to do the same at nearby T'ung-chou; the northern terminus of the Grand Canal; apparently an 18th-century change from the title ch'i-ch'ung yú-shih. Also see k'o-tao. P18.

2764 **hsun-ts'ang yú-shih 巡倉御史**
MING: Granary-inspecting Censor, duty assignment for 2 Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yú-shih), one to supervise receipts and disbursements at state granaries in Peking, one to do the same at nearby T'ung-chou; the northern terminus of the Grand Canal; apparently an 18th-century change from the title ch'i-ch'ung yú-shih. Antecedent of the Ch'ing hsun-ts'ang k'o-tao. P18.

2765 **hsun-t'ao yú-shih 巡漕御史**
MING-CH'ING: Transport-control Censor, duty assignment for Censors (yú-shih) and in Ch'ing also for Supervising Secretaries or Supervising Censors (ch'i-shih-chung) to maintain surveillance over the handling of state tax grain shipments along the Grand Canal; established by the 1620s in lieu of part-time surveillance by Salt-control Censors (hsun-yan yú-shih). 4: one each at Huai-an in Kiangsu, Chi-ning
2766 hsün-yên căi-A-c hú-ch'ing lu chu-hsü Variant forms of hsün-yên yü-shih (Salt-control Censor). Also see chih-chih.

2767 hsün-yên yü-shih 巡鹽御史 MING-CH'ING: Salt-control Censor, from 1416 a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-ch'ü yü-shih); 4, one assigned in annual rotation to supervise salt production in each major producing area except Chekiang coast, the Nanking area, the Peking area, and the dry salt-bed sections of Shansi. They were expected to ensure that salt was officially assigned in annual rotation to supervise salt production in each major producing area except Chekiang coast; became de facto agents of the Salt Monopoly Commission; the title was changed to yun-cheng, q.v., BH: salt censor. P61.

2768 Asawô^/iriA 巡御史 T'ANG: variant of hsün (Patrolling Inspector).

2769 hsün-yüan 巡院 T'ANG: Touring Brokerage, 13 established after 758 as touring collection agencies to control salt distribution in large areas not supervised by permanent Brokerages (yüan); in effect, a mobile branch of the Salt Monopoly Commission (ch'i-chung yüeh shih) based at Yangchow on the Yangtze River. P52, 61.

2770 hú-chîp an-kuán 戶籍判官 CH'IN: Tax Assessor, one or 2, rank 6b, on the staff of each Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yüan shih), in charge of tax collections. P60.


2772 M-ch'üan yîng 水禁營 CH'ING: Tiger-hunting Brigade, an elite group of Ban-nernmen (see ch'i, pa ch'i) organized to attend the Emperor on hunts; headed by a Commander-general (tsung-t'ung); included 21 Chief Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang chang), 260 Associate Tiger Hunters (hua-ch'üang fu-chang), and 600 ordinary Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang). BH: marksman for tiger hunts.

2773 hú-chî-lang 戶直部 HAN: lit., court gentleman on duty at the gate: Gate Gentleman-attendant in the household of the Heir Apparent, supervised by one or more Gate Commanders (hu-ch'üang). P26.

2774 hú-chî shih 壽域氏 CHOU: Water Sprinkler, one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), a member of the Ministry of Justice (T'ang-ch'uan); traditionally understood to be a man who beat on an earthen jug to frighten away insects and worms. BH: frappeur de tambour en terre cuite.

2775 hú-chün 騎軍 (1) HAN: Military Protector, briefly from A.D. 1, an official on the staff of the Defender-in-chief (fu ssu-ma), one of the eminent Three Dukes (san kung); rank apparently 2,000 bushels, but functions not clear. (2) CH'ING: Tiger-hunting Brigade, an elite group of Ban-nernmen (see ch'i, pa ch'i) organized to attend the Emperor on hunts; headed by a Commander-general (tsung-t'ung); included 21 Chief Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang chang), 260 Associate Tiger Hunters (hua-ch'üang fu-chang), and 600 ordinary Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang). BH: marksman for tiger hunts.

2776 hú-chün ch'ang-chün 護軍將軍 N-S DIV: Protector-general, from San-kuo Wei on, intermittently, the designation of a military dignitary who is reported to have controlled all military appointments in some periods and in others to have commanded military units beyond the environs of the dynastic capital; also in some uses seems to have been honorific.

2777 hú-chün ch'ang-wèi 護軍中尉 (1) HAN: Protector Commandant of the Center, a title sometimes conferred on leaders or assistants to leaders of armies on campaign. BH: commissioner over the army and commandant of the capital. (2) T'ANG: Palace Commandant, a high eunuch post in the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-tse ch'un) from the late 700s, one of the organizational bases from which palace eunuchs gained dictatorial control over the imperial armies, the court, and the throne in the 9th century. BH: chef et protecteur d'armée.

2778 hú-chün fù 護軍府 Defense Brigade. (1) T'ANG: one of 3 types of military units authorized for Principely Establishments (wung-fu), one each Left and Right led by a Military Protector (hu-chün). BH: garde des protecteurs d'armée. (2) CH'ING: Tiger-hunting Brigade, an elite group of Ban-nernmen (see ch'i, pa ch'i) organized to attend the Emperor on hunts; headed by a Commander-general (tsung-t'ung); included 21 Chief Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang chang), 260 Associate Tiger Hunters (hua-ch'üang fu-chang), and 600 ordinary Tiger Hunters (hu-ch'üang). BH: marksman for tiger hunts.

2779 hú-chün tâ-wèi 護軍都尉 (1) CH'IN-HAN: Chief Commandant-protector, status and functions not clear, but from 119 B.C. apparently a subordinate of the Defender-in-chief (T'ai-wèi), one of the eminent Three Dukes (san kung). BH: commissioner over the army and chief commandant. (2) T'ANG: Chief Palace Commandant-protector, one of the highest eunuch posts in the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-tse ch'un).
from the late 700s, one of the posts from which palace eunuchs gained dictatorial control over the imperial armies, the court, and the throne in the 9th century. RR: chefpro-\text{tecteur d'arm\text{e}. P43.}

2780 kù-chün yìng 護軍营
CH'ING: Guards Brigade - a unit of elite Bannermen drawn from all Banners (ch'i) to provide guard duty for the imperial palace under a Commander-general (fung-ling). Each section of the Brigade was normally prefixed with the designation of one of the Eight Banners (pa ch'i). Also see nei hu-chün ying. BH: guards division.

2781 hù-fāng 戶房
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Revenue Office, one of 5 (in Sung 6) Offices (see liu fang) in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsiac) that developed in the early 700s as a counterpart of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shuang-shu sheng). (2) SUNG: Revenue Section, one of 5 Sections (see wu fang) in the Proclamations Office (chih-ch'ih y\text{uan}) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); also one of 4 Sections (see ssu fang) in the Bureau of Military Affairs (fu ch'eng-chih). The channel through which, in collaboration with the Revenue Office mentioned in (1) above and the Ministry of Revenue, the Bureau managed fiscal administration for the mil- establishment; dissolved c. 1074 in a reorganization of the Bureau into 10 and later 12 Sections (see shih-eh fang). (3) From Sung on, may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

2782 hù-fāng 鶱坊
T'ANG: Hawk Cage, one of the Five Cages (wu fang) of animals used in imperial hunts supervised by the Com- misioner for the Imperial Stables (hsien-chiu shih) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: le quartier des vautours. P38.

2783 hù-fāng 鶱房
CH'ING: Imperial Hawk Aviary, one of 3 subsections of the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yu ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fa).

2784 hù-k'o 户科
MING-CFING: Office of Scrutiny for Revenue, staffed with Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chang) charged with keeping censal watch over activities of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu): headed by a Chief Supervising Secretary (tu ch'i-shih-chang) in Ming, by one Manchu and one Chinese Seal-holding Supervising Secretaey (chang-yin chi-shih-chang) in Ch'ing. One of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o), independent until absorbed into the Censorate (tu ch'i-shu-y\text{uan}) in 1723. P18, 19.

2785 hù-k'o àn 户口案
SUNG: Census Section (hù-k'o an) one of 3 subsections in the Left Section (tso-t'a-o) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080, when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staged with subofficial functionaries who monitored records pertaining to population and state labor requisitions. SP: service de population. P6.

2786 hù-láng 户郎
HAN: Court Gentleman at the Doors, status and functions not wholly clear. BH: gentleman of the doors.

2787 hù-pèn 虎賞
Brave as Tigers: throughout history occurs as a prefix to military titles associated with guarding the ruler, especially such Han-T'ang titles as chang-leng chiang (Leader of Court Gentlemen) and hsiao-wei (Commandant) 't' the Yuan dynasty had a hu-pen ch'in-chán (Brave as Tigers Imperial Army).

2788 hù-pèn lăng 虎賞郎
HAN: Gentleman Brave as Tigers, designation of as many as 1,000 Court Gentlemen (lang) led by a Leader of Palace Gentlemen (lang-chung liang) ranked at 2,000 bushels; in A.D. 1 replaced the title Gate Guardsman (ch'i-men lang); may have been members of the ordinary soldiery of the Southern Army (nan-chin). BH: gentlemen rapid as tigers.

2789 hù-pà 戶部
(1) CHOU: variant reference to the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan). CL: ministère de la population. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Ministry of Revenue, one of the Six Ministries (liu pu) that were the general-administration core of the central government, subordinate to the T'ang—Sung Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and the Yuan—early Ming Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), but relatively au- tonomous after 1380, though from the mid-1400s coordi- nated by the Grand Secretariat (nei-k'o). Successor of the tu-chih (Ministry of Revenue) of the era of N-S Division and of the Sui-early T'ang min-pu, retitled c. 650 to avoid the personal name of T'ang T'ai-tsung (Li Shih-min); T'ang writers extended this taboo back to Sui, erroneously refer- ring to Sui's min-pu as a hu-pu. The Ministry was in general charge of population and land censuses, assessment and collection of taxes, and storage and distribution of govern- ment revenues. Usually divided into specialized Bureaus (ssu, ch'ing-li ssu; also see ts'ao): a Census Bureau (hu-pu, ssu-yuan, ti-kuan), a General Accounts Bureau (tu-chih, ssu-tu), a Treasury Bureau (chin-pu, ssu-chen, ssu-chin), and a Granaries Bureau (ts'ang-pu, ssu-yu, ssu-ch'). Chin and Yuan had no Bureaus, but in Yuan titie Ministry had 6 much diminished Sections (k'o): a Treasury Section (chin-k'o), a Granaries Section (ts'ang-k'o), a Special Accounts Section (nei-tu k'o), a General Accounts Section (wai-tu k'o), a Fod- der Section (liang-tu k'o), and a Budget Section (shen-chi k'o). In Ming and Ch'ing, Bureaus were named on the basis of territorial jurisdictions, one per Province (sheng, . . each Bureau directing and monitoring fiscal administration in the Province for which it was named. In Ming each such Bureau had 4 subsidiary Sections (k'o) with functional special- izations: a Statistics Section (min-k'o), a General Ac- counts Section (tu-chih k'o), a Special Accounts Section (chin-k'o), and a Granaries Section (ts'ang-k'o). The Min- istry was always headed by a Minister (shang-shu), rank 3a to lb; Bureaus were headed by Directors (lang-chung), 6b to 5a; Sections were normally headed by Clerks (ling-shu), unranked. For the early Ming transitional organiza- tion of the Ministry, see under hu-pu wu k'o (Five Sections of the Ministry of Revenue). RR+SP: ministère des fi- nances. BH: ministry (board) of finance or revenue. P6. (3) T'ANG-SUNG: common abbreviation of hu-pu ssu (Census Bureau). Also see ssu-tu, ssu-nung, tso-t'a-o, yu-t'a-o.

2790 hù-pù chá 户部局
CH'ING: abbreviated, unofficial reference to the Metro- politan Coinage Service (pao-ch'ien chá), a unit in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

2791 hù-pù shih-ssâ 户部使司
2792  hù-pú ssū 户部司
Census Bureau. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: one of 4 main subsections of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by a Director (lang-chung); rank 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung; collected and maintained all registers of population, land, etc.; kept records concerning special taxes, remittances, and exemptions. In Sung existed only nominally. RR+SP: bureau des finances. (2) SUNG: one of the 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssū) of early Sung, with functions essentially the same as those of the Ministry of Revenue at other times; headed by a Vice Commissioner (li-shih) or, when the 3 agencies functioned separately, by a Commissioner (shih). Supervised 5 subordinate Sections (an). Summer Tax Section (hu-shui Prefectural Remittances Section (shang-kung an), Palace Construction Section (hsii-t'ao an), Yeast Section (ch'ü-an), Clothing and Rations Section (li-t'ang an). Discontinued c. 1080; its functions thereafter being divided among the Ministry of Revenue and other agencies. SP: bureau des finances. P6.

2793 hù-pú wá k'o 户部五科
MING: Five Sections of the Ministry of Revenue, a reference to the organization of the early Ming Ministry from 1368 to 1380, during which period, instead of traditional Bureaus (ssū), it supervised 5 subsidiary Sections (k'o): First Section (i-k'o), Second Section (erh-k'o), Third Section (san-k'o), Fourth Section (ssu-k'o), and General Section (tsung-k'o); each headed by a Director (lang-chung). In 1373, because of an increase in its activity, the Ministry was re-staffed with a Minister (shang-shu) and a Vice Minister (shih-lang) for each of these subsidiary Sections. In a general reorganization of the central government in 1380, the Ministry's 5 Sections were transformed into 4 Bureaus (ssū) differentiated by functions; and finally in 1390 a Bureau (ch'ing-li ssū) was established for and named after each Province (sheng). See under hu-pu. P6.

2794 hù-shih 虎士
CHOU: Royal Guardsman, 800 constituting the personal bodyguard of the King, commanded by officers of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) normally prefixed Brave as Tigers (hu-pen). CL: guerriers légers.

2795 hù-shih chien 互市監
SUI-T'ANG: Directorate (also Director) of Tributary Trade, in Sui one in each Hostel for Tributary Envoys (ssu-fang kuan), in T'ang subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien); supervised trade carried on by tributary delegations. RR: direction des marchés d'échange avec les pays étrangers. P11.

27% hù-shiàn 互署
SUNG: lit., Section for levies on households: Summer Tax Section, one of 5 Sections in the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssū); cf. hu-pu in the State Finance Commission (san ssū) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); monitored the distribution among government agencies of revenues from summer tax collections. Discontinued in the 1080s, its functions absorbed by the Semiannual Taxes Subsection (erh-shui k'o) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: service de la taxe d'été.

2797 ūa-tómái 斗秣司
SUNG: lit., Section for bushels and pecks: State Grain Section, one of 8 Sections in the Tax Bureau (hu-chih ssū), one of the 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san ssū) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrator (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); responsible for keeping accounts concerning the amounts of grain in the capital granaries and for monitoring the payment of salaries to officials. Discontinued c. 1080; its functions taken over by the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) and the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssū). SP: service des greniers.

2798 hù-ts'ao 户曹
(1) HAN: Civil Affairs Section, one in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), one on the staff of the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei), and probably one on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang), all apparently headed by Administrators (yüan-shih), rank =300 bushels; concerned with census records, petitions from commoners, etc., but precise functions not clear; may be a calligraphic change from min-ts'ao (Census Section) traceable to T'ang writers (see under hu-pu). HB: bureau of households. (2) HAN-CH'ING: Revenue Section, a staff agency in each unit of territorial administration down to the District (hsien) level, responsible for overseeing regional or local fiscal management, after Han under the supervision of and in correspondence with the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) in the central government. May have been known as min-ts'ao until early T'ang. See liu ts'ao (Six Sections). HB: bureau of households. RR: bureau des finances. SP: service des finances. (3) N-S DIV: Revenue Section, alternating with hu-pu (Ministry of Revenue) as the name of a major agency of fiscal administration in the central government, subordinate to the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). May have been known as min-ts'ao; see under (1) and (2) above. (4) SUI-CH'ING: may be encountered as an archaic, unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) or to the Ministry's Headquarters Bureau (also hu-pu). P6.

2799 Aú-tō, áiWu-wei 護都爾尉
HAN: Commandant-protector of Transport, in charge of guarding tax grains shipped by water to the dynastic capital; abolished A.D. 31. HB: chief commandant protecting grain transport by water. P60.

2800 hù tū-shih shih 護都督使
HAN: River Conservancy Commissioner, variant reference to ho-ti yeh-che; see under ho-ti shih. P59.

2801 hù'tú-k'o-fú 呼圖克圖
CH'ING: Living Buddha, designation of several heads of the Mongolian branch of Lamaism, distinguished by prefixes. BH: pontiff.

2802 hù-wei 護衛
(1) LIAO: Imperial Bodyguard, established in both the Northern Establishment (pei-yuan) and the Southern Establishment (nan-yuan) of the Northern Administration (pei-mien) at the dynastic capital in modern Jehol; often called hu-wei-fu (Imperial Bodyguard Office). (2) MING: Escort Guard, one assigned for the protection of each Princely Establishment (weng-fu), headed by a Guard Commander (chih-hui shih), rank 3a. (3) CH'ING: Commander in 3 grades (teng), rank 3b to 5b, in charge of the troops in a Princely Establishment. P69.

2803 hùa-chih 畫直
T'ANG: Auxiliary Illustrator, 6 professional specialists in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hien tien shu-yuan); in 731 retitled Auxiliary (chih-yuan). RR: dessinateur auxiliaire.
2804 huá-ch’iu yüán 華秋苑
N-S DIV (Chin): Autumn Park, one of several imperial parks and gardens under the supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsien), managed by a Director (ling).

2805 huá-chú 畫局
CH’ING. Painting Service, an artisan workshop under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu); established 1278.

2806 huá-fäng 華坊
Lit., flower shop: apparently beginning in the era of N-S Division, an unofficial reference to the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu).

2807 huái-fēi 華妃
T*ANG: Splendid Consort, from the time of Hsuan-tsung (r. 712-756) one of the high-ranking palace women known collectively as the Three Consorts (sanfei). See hai-fei, li-fei. RR: concubine jolie.

2808 huái-hsüeh 畫學
SUNG: Painting School, a training unit in the Hanlin Painting Service (han-lin tu-hua chu) or the Hanlin Calligraphy Service (han-lin shu chu), or possibly both; headed by a Director (cheng). SP: école de peinture.

2809 huái-k'ung 畫工
Artisan Painter, in Sung and perhaps later times a generic designation of craftsmen (possibly hereditary) who assisted Court Painters (hua-shih) of the Painting Academy (hua-yüan) or were given less prestigious, more menial artistic tasks. Normally associated in some fashion with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) or, in Sung, with the Arts and Inns (also han-lin yüan).

2810 huái-lü mo 蔣鸂牧
SUI: Pasturage for Fine Steeds, a unit under the Office of Fine Steeds (hua-lu shu) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu); kept separate from 24 Pasturages for Military Mounts (chin-ma mu); headed by a Director (tsu-ssu). P31, 39.

2811 huái-lü shih 蔣鸂署
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i)>–SUI: Office of Fine Steeds, in charge of some imperial horse corral(s) under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu); headed by a Director (ling), assisted by Chief Stewards (feng-yü). P31, 36 · 39.

2812 huái-mu chä 花木局
CHIN: Botanical Service, a unit under the Superintendency of Imperial Parks (shang-lu shu t'i-tien); headed by a Director-in-chief (tu-ch’ien).

2813 huái-shêng 畫省
From Han times, an uncommon official designation of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) or of the post-Han Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng).

2814 huái-shih 畫士
SUNG, CH’ING: Court Painter, the most common generic reference to notable painters, especially those in government service assigned to the Sung or Ch’ing Painting Academy (hua-yüan) or in other periods to the Hanlin Academy (han lin yüan). Cf. hua-kung (Artisan Painter).

2815 huái-shih shu 林燈署
HAN: Portraiture Office in the imperial palace, apparently responsible for painting portraits of palace women and perhaps Emperors themselves; headed by a eunuch Director (chang). Cf. Yü-shuang shu (Office of Imperial Portraiture?). HB: office of the house of painting.

2816 huái-yüan 畫院
SUNG, CH’ING: Painting Academy, common unofficial reference to the Sung Painter Service (tu-hua ch‘i; also see han-lin tu-hua yüan) or to such Ch’ing agencies as the Southern Study (nan shu-fang) and the later Institute of Indulgences (ji-i-kuan); the group consisted in part of regular civil service officials with artistic talents who were detached from their regular administrative posts to serve as court painters within the palace, and in part of talented non-official professional specialists brought into such service. The Painting Academy always had close ties with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan), in Yuan and Ming times court painters were commonly placed in the Hanlin Academy or, in Ming, in the Imperial Bodyguard (ch’in-l wei). The most common generic term for court painters was huá-shih; the term huá-kung (Artisan Painter) normally referred to less distinguished artisans or technicians who assisted the huá-shih. Court painters A’êfe commonly considered to belong to the category of Palace Attendants (kuang-feng ne-i-t’ing, ne-i-t’ing kung-feng, chih-hou ne-i-t’ing, ne-i-t’ing chih-hou).

2817 huái-fäng shih 媼方氏
CHOU: Cherisher of Those Afar, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for keeping the peace with distant peoples and causing them to send representatives to the royal court. CL: agent de venue des régions.

2818 huái-huái ch’ang-ch’uan 懇遠將軍
T’ANG-SUNG: Civilizing General, in T’ang an honorific title conferred on military officers of rank 3b, in Sung a title conferred on submitted alien chieftains. RR: général qui aime la civilisation. P72.

2819 huái-fäng 懇睇
SUNG: lit., locust tree pavilion: unofficial reference to the Institute of Academicians (hsueh-shih yüan).

2820 huái-yüan i 懇遠
SUNG: Relay Station for Cherishing Those Afar, several maintained at appropriate points by the Court of State Ceremonial (heng-lu shu) for showing hospitality to envoys from non-Chinese peoples of the South and West; each administered by 2 Directors (chien-kuan). SP: relai de poste pour la contribution des pays suivants .... PI 1.

2821 huán 宮
Ety., an underling under a roof, hence a menial household servant (?). (1) Eunuch: throughout history one of the most common terms for castrated males in palace service. See under ne-i-shih sheng, tien-chung sheng, tien-nei sheng, tien-nei chu, ch’ang-ch’eu chien, hsiau-hui yüan. P3V, 38. (2) Official: an uncommon but not rare reference t’í’shun-munuch appointee in government; comparable to ch’en (Minister).

2822 huán-ché 宮者
Common generic term for Eunuch.

2823 huán-ché líng 宮者令

2824 huán-huin hsia-ts’ai 還魂秀才
MING-CH’ING: lit., a man of talent returned from status as a ghost: Consolation Graduate, a term used unofficially for a scholar who, having failed in the Provincial Examination (hsia-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, succeeded on his second effort.
2825 **huán-chê 宣衣局**
MING: Palace Laundry Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih) or Director (fa-chien); directed overaged or expelled palace women (see kung-jen) who did the palace laundry; located outside the imperial palace. See pa chê (Eight Services).

2826 **huán-jên 環人**
CHOU: Surveillance Agent, 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) and as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu'kuân), the former charged with circulating among the royal troops for purposes of disciplinary surveillance, the latter with surrounding and guarding foreign visitors at court, including surrendered chiefs. CL: circulant, entourage.

2827 **huán-jên or huán-kuân 宮宦**
Common variants throughout history of huan (Eunuch).

2828 **huán-nâ 宮女**
(1) Palace Woman, from antiquity one of several generic terms used for the secondary wives, consorts, and concubines of rulers. See kung-nâ, nâ-kuân. (2) Eunuchs and Palace Women, an occasional usage combining terms for Eunuchs (huan, huân-kuân, etc.) and for Palace Women (kung-nâ, nâ-kuân) in abbreviated form.

2829 **huán-ssâ 宮寺**
Unofficial reference to a Eunuch (see huan, huan-kuân).

2830 **huán'-wei 環衛**
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., a surrounding or encircling guard: Imperial Guards, a quasi-official reference to the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei), in T'ang constituting the Southern Command (nun-ya) at the dynastic capital; especially after 749 and on into Sung were largely decorative, providing among the royal troops for purposes of disciplinary surveillance, the latter with surrounding and guarding foreign visitors at court, including surrendered chiefs. CL: circulant, entourage.

2831 **huán-wei kuân 環衛官**
TW-SUNG: Officers of the Imperial Guards (see huan-wei); in Sung the term encompassed a range of titles from Generalsissimo (shang ch'ang-chên) down to Commandant (lang-chiang).

2832 **huáng-chêng-sân 皇長孫**
Imperial Heir Once Removed: common reference to the eldest son of the Heir Apparent.

2833 **huáng-ch'êng ssâ 皇城司**
5 DYN-SUNG: Capital Security Office, a kind of secret service agency entrusted with maintaining peace and order in the dynastic capital, headed by a military officer or a eunuch having the Emperor's personal trust, variably entitled Capital Security Commissioner (huang-ch'êng shih), Administrator (kan-tang kuân), Commander (chih-huai), Superintendent (t'ê-chih), etc. See chih-huai (Five Commanders). A beginning of S. Sung named the Mobile Imperial Guard (huang-ying chih-wei so), but soon retitled Auxiliary Capital Security Office (huang-ts'ai huang-ch'êng ssâ). SP: bureau de la ville impériale.

2834 **huáng-ch'i 皇儲**
Variant reference to the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu).

2835 **huáng-fêi 黃妃**
N-S DIV-CH'ING (?:) lit., (those having access to) the yellow (i.e., imperial) door: unofficial combined reference to Supervising Secretaries (chih-shih-chung) and (Secretariat) Drafters (chuang-shu she-jen).

2836 **huáng-hou 皇后**
Empress, throughout imperial history the standard official title of the Emperor's principal wife; mostly used posthumously, with many flattering descriptive prefixes.

2837 **huáng-k'ao 黃考**
Deceased Imperial Father, throughout imperial history the normal reference to the deceased father of a reigning Emperor, whether or not he himself had reigned.

2838 **huáng-kö 黃姐**
HAN—CH'ING: lit., the yellow (i.e., imperial) hall, indicating any hall or room in which the Emperor met with his senior officials, or indirectly referring to such officials: Imperial Council, Imperial Councillor.

2839 **huáng-kö ts'ao 黃閹曹**
HAN: Archives Section, one of a dozen or more Sections (t'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei), and probably also to the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang); headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih), rank =400 bushels. HB: bureau of the yellow door.

2840 **huáng kuêi-fê 黃貴妃**
MING-CH'ING: Imperial Honored Consort, designation of the most esteemed secondary wife of the Emperor, outranked only by the Empress; introduced by Ming Hsientung (r. 1464-1487). BH: imperial concubine of the first rank.

2841 **huáng-mên 黃門**
Lit., the yellow (i.e., imperial) gate · hence someone serving at the palace gate. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Imperial Gatekeeper, 8 at each Imperial Mausoleum (ling), others subordinate to the Director of Imperial Gatekeepers (huang-mên ling), who in turn was subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). (2) SUNG: Palace Gateman, 6th highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) granted to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. SP: intendant de la porte jardinée. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretaries, Supervising Censors) in the Censorate (ta chü-yüan). P21, 68.

2842 **huáng-mên kû-ch'ü 黃門鼓吹**
HAN: Palace Bandsman, 135 headed by the Director of Palace Entertainments (cheng-hua ling), subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). HB: drummers and pipers of the yellow gates. P10.

2843 **huáng-mên lâng 黃門郎**
Gentleman of the Palace Gate. (1) HAN: a supplementary honorific title (chia-kuan) awarded to officials deemed worthy of attending closely upon the Emperor. HB: gentleman of the yellow gates. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): a minor official assisting the Transmission Gentleman (t'úng-shih lung), who supervised the issuance and receipt of state documents at the palace; a member of the developing Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). P2.

2844 **huáng-mên ling 黃門令**
HAN: Director of Eunuch Attendants, a eunuch with rank of 600 bushels under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); directed eunuchs in close attendance upon the Emperor, largely organized in Offices (shu), some merely
**huang-men pei-ssu**  
2845-2868

numbered serially in the stem-and-branch sequence of "stems" (chia-shu, i-shu, ping-shu, etc). HB: prefect of the yellow gates.

2845 **huang-mén pei-ssà 黄門侍史**
HAN: lit., north office of the imperial gatekeepers: Palace Prison maintained by eunuchs under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); specific uses not clear. Also see chuan-yu (Imperial Prison), jo-la-yu (Central Prison). HB: northern office of the yellow gates. P37.

2846 **huang-mén shèng 黄門省**

2847 **huang-mén shih-láng 黄門侍郞**
(1) HAN-SUI: Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate, originally a supplementary honorific title (chia-kuan) that gradually evolved into the title of the Director of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng, men-hsia sheng); 4 appointees in Sui. HB: gentleman-in-attendance of the yellow gates. (2) N-S DIV: late in the era, an archaic reference to a Supervising Secretary (chi-shih-chung). (3) T'ANG: Vice Director of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng, huang-men sheng), 2 appointees; alternating with the form men-hsia shih-lang, used before 662, from 671 to 685 - from 705 to 742, and from 758 to 767. RR: vice-président de la porte jaune. P3.

2848 **huang mú-ch āng 黄木帳**
CH'ING: Imperial Lumber Depot, one each at Tung-chou and Chang-chia-wan near Peking, managed by Clerks (pi-t'ieh-shih) detached from the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) till 1687, when the Tung-chiou Depot was put under control of the Chihli Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-ta), later to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Intendant (tiao-tai) of the Waterways Circuit (ho-tao) for T'ung-yang, and the Chang-chia-wan Depot was put under control of a Superintendent (chien-ta), one Manchu official detached from the Ministry of Works. In both cases, whenever a lumber shipment arrived, members of the Ministry of Works were dispatched to check on the amount and quality of the shipment and if they approved it, to authorize its acceptance and eventual delivery to the Central Lumberyard (fu-t'u-tung) at Peking, for use in the construction, repair, and general maintenance of palace and central government buildings. P14.

2849 **huang-nà 皇女**
Imperial Princesses: throughout history an unofficial reference to the daughters of Emperors.

2850 **huang pao-i 皇包衣**
CH'ING: Imperial Bondservant assigned to one of the Three Superior Banners (shang sun chi); see pao-i. BH: imperial household bondservant.

2851 **kuang-pô 皇伯**
Imperial Uncle: throughout history an unofficial reference to an elder brother of a reigning Emperor's father.

2852 **huang-shâng 皇上**
Common indirect reference to the Emperor: His Majesty.

2853 **huang-shù 皇叔**
Imperial Uncle: throughout history an unofficial reference to a younger brother of a reigning Emperor's father.

2854 **huang-sün 皇孫**
Imperial Heir Once Removed: a common unofficial reference to the eldest son of the Heir Apparent; less explicit than huang chang-sun, but identical in meaning.

2855 **huang'sün fu 皇孫府**
T'ANG: Office of the Imperial Descendants, an agency established in the palace in 691 to care for the families of Imperial Princes (chiin-wang) resident in the capital. Cf. tsung-cheng ssu. RR: maison des descendants de l'empereur.

2856 **huang-t'â 黄闥**
Lit., the yellow (i.e., imperial) apartments, throughout history a common indirect reference to the Emperor: His Majesty.

2857 **huang t'ai-tz 黄帢子**
CH'ING: lit., (wearers of) yellow girdles: Imperial Clansmen, the official designation of all male descendants of the founding Emperor.

2858 **Auöwâ iîV « 皇太妃**
SUNG: Imperial Mother: occasional variant of the designation Empress Dowager (huang t'ai-hou).

2859 **huang t'ai-fù-jên 皇太夫人**
N-S DIV: Imperial Mother: occasional variant of the designation Empress Dowager (huang t'ai-hou).

2860 **huang t'ai-hou 皇太后**
Empress Dowager: from Ch'in on, the standard official designation of the mother of a reigning Emperor.

2861 **huang t'ai-hou 皇太后**
Empress Dowager participating in court audience (during her reigning son's minority): Empress Dowager Regent.

2862 **huang t'ai-sün 皇太孫**
Imperial Grandson-heir: normally the official designation of the eldest son of an Imperial Heir whose father had died and who had been named heir to the throne in his place; may be encountered as a variant of Imperial Heir Once Removed (huang-sun, huang chang-sun).

2863 **huang t'ai-tz 皇太子**
Common variant of Heir Apparent (t'ai-tz) normally the eldest son of a reigning Emperor.

2864 **huang-tâng fâng 皇帳房**
CH'ING: lit., office of the yellow (i.e., imperial) archive: Imperial Genealogy Section in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu). BH: genealogical record office.

2865 **huang-tâng 皇堂**

2866 **huang-ti 皇帝**
Lit., a combination of terms designating legendary sage kings of highest antiquity: Emperor, from Ch'in on the standard official designation of a dynastic ruler; instituted by the First Emperor of Ch'in to supersede the earlier term King (wang).

2867 **huang-ti li-yûn tî-tü 皇帝乳園弟子**
T'ANG: lit., disciples in the Emperor's pear garden: Members of the Palace Theater. See li-yuan.

2868 **huang ti-sün 皇孫**
SUNG: lit., imperial grandson in the line of principal wives:
variant reference to the Heir Apparent Once Removed (t'ai-sun), the eldest son of the Heir Apparent.

2869 huáng-t'ien lâng 黃頭郎
Yellow-helmeted Gentleman. (1) HAN: one of many designs of members of the Palace Guard (yü-lin). (2) T'ANG: member of the New Music Office (hsiin yueh-fu), status and function not clear.

2870 huáng-ts'ang shâ 黃藏署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-SUI: Office of the Imperial Storehouse, one of 3 storehouse offices under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu); headed by a Director (ling till c. 604, then chien), rank 8a. See ts'o-tuang, ya-tuang. P7.

2871 huáng-tsû 皇祖
Deceased Imperial Grandfather: throughout imperial history the standard ceremonial reference to the dead paternal grandfather of a reigning Emperor.

2872 huáng-tsû 子
Quasiofficial variant of ch'en-wang (Imperial Prince), or a reference to sons of Emperors before their formal installation as Imperial Princes.

2873 huáng yüan-sän M x ^
Heir Apparent Twice Removed: common reference to the eldest son of an Heir Apparent Once Removed (huang chang-sun), who was eldest son of the Heir Apparent.

2874 hui-ck · âng ân 會場案
SUNG: Collections Section in the Granaries Bureau (ts'ang-pu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), presumably supervising collection points for shipments of tax grains to the capital granaries. SP: service des places de collecte.

2875 hui-ch'êng yûn 黨院
YUAN: Household Administration of the Empress Dowager, established on an ad hoc basis, normally whenever an Emperor took the throne while his mother was alive; established 1294, abolished 1324, re-established 1334. P26.

2876 AÜI-C/ii½A 会计司
See k'uai-chi ssu (Office of Accounts).

2877 hui-fan 書范
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Brilliant Models, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-im); rank 3b.

2878 hui-fêi 體
TWNG-MING: Gracious Consort, title of a high-ranking imperial wife; in Tang, in beginning of the reign of Hsuan-tsong (712-756), one of the esteemed group called the Three Consorts (han-fei). Also see hua-fei, li-fei. RR: concubine bienveillante.

2879 hui-huai 會回
Moslem, Muslim: prefix to many titles indicating that they were reserved for Moslem appointees or specialized in Moslem affairs; especially prevalent in Yuan times. Apparently derived from references to early Uighurs.

2880 hui-UMI Rng-shih 回回史
YüAN: Moslem Clerk, found in many agencies, e.g., various Ministries (pu), the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu), the Directorate of Waterways (tsu-shai chien); may be encountered in later dynasties as well.

2881 hui-huei ssü-fien chien 回回司天文
YüAN: Directorate of Moslem Astronomy, a central government agency principally charged with preparing an annual calendar in the Islamic mode.

2882 hui-hui yao-wu yûan 回回藥物院
YUAN: Moslem Pharmacy, for the preparation of medications in the Islamic tradition; established in 1292-1293 in both Mongol capitals Ta-tu (Peking) and Shang-tu (Ch'ang-kuo); in 1322-1323 was appended to the Moslem Medical Office (huang-hui ssu); headed by an Overseer (ta-tu-hua-chih) and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 5b.

2883 kui-i 會議
Court Conference: throughout imperial history, a gathering of court officials under imperial orders to consider a proposal about policy, a criticism of policy, or an important judicial action · with the expectation of achieving a consensus about what imperial reaction to recommend.

2884 hui-k · uêi 會魅
MING-CH ING: Metropolitan Graduate with Distinction, unofficial reference to a candidate in the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) of the civil service examination sequence who ranked from 6th to 18th place on the pass list. See sheng-kuei, hui-yuan, p'ang-yuan, chuang-yuan, chin-shih.

2885 hui-min yao-chu 惠民局 or hui-min chü
SUNG-MING: lit., pharmacy for the benefit of the people: Public Pharmacy, established both in the central government and in units of territorial administration for the sale or sometimes free distribution of medicines to the poor; commonly headed by Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih); under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) in Sung, the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yu-kan) in Yian and Ming. SP: bureau des medicaments au profit du peuple. P36.

2886 hui-păn 會辦
CH'ING: Manager or Commander, a prefix used in late Ch'ing; e.g., hui-păn ch'ang-chiang fang-shou shih-i (Commander of Yangtze River Defense).

2887 hui-pi 惠礦
Avoidance: from Han on, a principle relating to personnel assignments in the civil service, principally forbidding relatives to serve in the same government agency (the junior must withdraw in deference to the senior) or to accept appointments in units of territorial administration where they were themselves registered natives. The intent in both cases was to minimize collusion among relatives to the disadvantage of the state. The principle varied from dynasty to dynasty in its details and in the rigidity of its enforcement. See san-hu fa (Law of Triple Avoidances).

2888 hui-shih 會試
YüAN-CH ING: Metropolitan Examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, given at the capital to candidates for the degree of Metropolitan Graduate (chih-shih), normally already Provincial Graduates (chih-jen); normally followed by a confirmatory Palace Examination (t'ing-shih, tien-shih) presided over by the Emperor or his surrogate; successor of the Sung dynasty sheng-shih.

2889 AôiVô/^ Anih 同館
Interpreters Institute. (1) YÜAN: the principal agency for receiving tributary envoys; established in 1276 · discontinued in 1288, re-established in 1292; in 1295 put under supervision of the Minister of Rites (il-pu shang-shu), headed by 2 Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 4a. (2) MING—
hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan 2890-2909

CH'ING: the principal state hostel for foreign envoys, headed by a Commissioner-in-chief, 9a; in 1492 placed under the concurrent control of a Secretary (chu-k'o ssu), 6a, of the Bureau of Receptions (chu-k'o ssu) in the Ministry of Rites; in 1657 put under an Administrator (t'ung-shih) with nominal status as Vice Director (yüan-wai tang), 5b, of a Bureau (ch'ing-li ssu) in a Ministry (pu); in 1748 combined with the Translators Institute (ssu-i kuan) into a single Interpreters and Translators Institute (hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan) under the Ministry of Rites. Cf. ssu-fang kuan. P11.

2890 hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan 会同四譯館

CH'ING: Interpreters and Translators institute, primarily a hostel for foreign tributary envoys; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9a; supervised by a Superintendent (li-tu) delegated from the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), created in 1748 by combining the previously separate Interpreters Institute (hui-t'ung kuan) and Translators Institute (ssu-i kuan). Also cf. ssu-fang kuan. BH: residence for envoys of the four tributary states. P11.

2891 hui-t'ung yuan 会通苑

SUI: Imperial Capital Park, designation of the imperial park at the Eastern Capital (tung-tu), Loyang; late in the dynasty renamed shang-lin yuan. Also see shen-tu yuan. P40.

2892 Mu/se 晉則

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Brilliant Patterns, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

2893 hui-tzu chien 會子監 or hui-tzâ wû 务

SUNG: Paper Money Office; see under chiao-tzu wu.

2894 hui-wen an 会問案

SUNG: Section for M'jor Trials, one of 13 Sections (an) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); staffed with subofficial functionaries who handled documents concerning assemblages of judicial dignitaries for major trials and the rectification of criminal penalties not in accord with law. SP: service des interrogatoires.

2895 hui-yao so 会要所

SUNG: Office of Collected Regulations, a subsection of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) apparently responsible for maintaining and compiling documents setting forth major policies of the sort preserved in works known, e.g. as Tang hui-yao; headed by a Supervisor (li-châ). SP: office de la compilation des documents importants.

2896 hui-yuan 会元

MING-CH'ING: Principal Graduate, designation of the man whose name stood first on the pass list issued after a Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. chuang-yuan.

2897 kuan-i chien 渥案監

T'ANG: Directorate of the Armillary Sphere, from 700 to 710 the official name of the Directorate of Astrology (most commonly t'ai-shih chien), headed by a Director (chien); changed from han-tien chien, changed to t'ai-shih châ. P35.

2898 渥儀台

SUNG: Armillary Sphere Office, a subsection of the Astrological Service (t'ai-shih châ); staffing not clear. P35.

2899 hün-jen 鶴人

(1) CHOU: Doorkeeper, 4 unranked personnel of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) stationed at each door to the royal palace, each entrance to a royal park or garden, etc. CL: concierge. (2) Throughout imperial history, one of many terms occasionally used to refer to a eunuch.

2900 hün-su 混堂司

MING: Bathing Office, a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a Director (cheng, t'ai-chien); prepared and assisted with the Emperor's baths; see ssu ssu (Four Offices).

2901 hün-t'ien chên 混天監

T'ANG: Directorate of the Armillary Sphere, official variant of the name Directorate of Astrology (most commonly t'ai-shih chien), possibly used as early as 684 but probably used for only a month in 700; changed from t'ai-shih châ; changed to hui-t'ien chien. P35.

2902 hün-ch'ên 鴻臣

HAN: lit., minister for loud announcements: abbreviated reference to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu), who introduced tributary envoys at court audiences. May be encountered in later times as an abbreviated reference to the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) or members of its staff.

2903 Ming-fu 宏父

CHOU: lit., great father: variant reference to the Minister of Works (ssu-k'ung).

2904 hün-hui 宏徽

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Vast Excellence, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

2905 hün-qu ch'ing 鴻臚卿

Lit. chief minister for making loud announcements. (1) N-S DIV (S. Dyn): Chief Minister for Dependencies, in charge of the reception at court of tributary envoys; reitled from the earlier Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu). P33. (2) SUI: Chief Ceremonial Minister, occasional honorary designation granted to a southwestern aboriginal chief. P72. (3) SUI-CH'ING: Chief Minister of the Court for Dependencies (Sui) or of the Court of State Ceremonial (T'ANG-CH'ING); see hung-lu ssu. P33.

2906 hün-lu ssu 鴻臚寺

(1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-SUI: Court for Dependencies, a central government agency responsible for managing the reception at court of tributary envoys, continuing the tradition of the Han era Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu); headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing). (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING-CH'ING: Court of State Ceremonial, in charge of court receptions of foreign dignitaries, state funerals, and other important court rituals, generally under supervision of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3b in T'ang · 4b in Sung · 4a in Ming and Ch'ing. For Yuan, see shih-i ssu, RR+SP: cour de cérémonial envers les étrangers, (SP also:) cour de la réception diplomatique. BH: court of state ceremonial. P33.

2907 hün-t'zu 紅帶子

CH'ING: lit., (wearers of) red girdles: formal designation of men descended in the collateral line from the founding emperor: Imperial In-Law. Imperial Clansmen (huang tai-tzu) could be degraded to this status for misconduct. See châeh-lo kung.

2908 hün-tê 宏德

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Vast Virtue, designation of one of 3 imperial wives called Three Consorts (sanfu-jen).

2909 hün-t'ê mên hsâih 鴻門學

HAN: School at the Gate of the Great Capital, estab-
lished by all imperial summons of A.D. 178 for students of literary and calligraphic talents; later considered by some the origin of the term Academician (hsüeh-shih), but no clear evidence of this seems to exist. HB: school at the gate of the vast capital. P23.

2910 häng-t'zu 弘詞
T'ANG-CH'ING: common abbreviated reference to po-hsüeh häng-t'zu (Erudite Literature).

2911 häng-wên kuăn 弘文館
T'ANG: Institute for the Advancement of Literature, established in 626 as a replacement for the Institute for the Cultivation of Literature (hsia-wen kuăn), in 705 renamed Institute for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuăn), in 719 renamed häng-wen kuăn again; subordinate to the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); managed literary and other compilation projects under imperial sponsorship and tutored talented sons of capital officials of rank 5 and above; staffed with various Academicians (hsüeh-shih) under administrative leadership of a Supervising Secretary (chi-shih chung) of the Chancellery assigned as Supervisor of the Institute (p'an huan-shih). RR: collège pour le développement de la littérature. P25.

2912 häng-wên yăn 宏文院
CHIN: Office for the Advancement of Literature, responsible for translating, proofreading, and reproducing Chinese classical and historical works; staffed with Subeditors (chiao-li), rank 5a, under a Director (chi-shih chung), 5b, and an Associate Administrator (t'ung ... chih-shih), 6b; apparently subordinate to the Directorate of the Palace Archives (pi-shu chien). P25.

2913 hăng-yú 宏猷
N-S DIV (N. Ch'î): Lady of Vast Counsel, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu) rank =3b.

2914 huò 火
T'ANG: lit., fire • campfire; Squad, the smallest unit in the dynastic military organization, comprising 10 soldiers; five Squads constituted a Company (t'ai, t'uan).

2915 huô-ch'i yîng 火甲營 MM 火甲營
CH'ING: Firearms Brigade, a unit of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i) comprising Guardsmen (hu-ch'in) selected from various Banners and aimed with muskets (niao-ch'i lung) and artillery (see p'o hsiao-ch'i), divided into an inner group stationed in Peking and an outer group stationed near the summer palace; commanded by 6 Commanders-general (tsung-t'ing), often Imperial Princes. See shen-ch'i yîng. BH: artillery and musketry division.

2916 huô-ch'i 火甲
MING: Fire Captain, head of a local fire defense organization in an urban Precinct (fâng).

2917 huô-ch'I, Mn chu 貨泉局
MING: Coinage Service, established in 1364 in immediate predynastic times in Kiangsi Province; at the beginning of the dynasty in 1368 superseded by Coinage Services (pao-ch'êng chu) established in all Provinces. P16.

2918 huôp・ō 火坡
T'ANG: lit. sense and derivation not clear: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (yü-shih t'ao-fu).

2919 huô-yâo ssü 火藥司
MING: Gunpowder Office, a unit under the palace eunuch agency called the Palace Armory (ping-chang chú)....
i-chang kou-tang  2932-2952  266

2932 "cM/ított-tôîi̍g 銜仗勾當
SUNG: Bearers of the Imperial Insignia in processions; see kou-tang. SP: chargé des emblèmes et des armes d'ap- parat.

2933 i-ch'ang shih 銜仗使
SUNG: Imperial Regalia Commissioner for ceremonies at the imperial mausoleums south of the dynastic capital, Kaifeng; assisted by a Chief Administrator (tu pu-shu) and a Vice Administrator (fu pu-shu); all duty assignments for capital officials under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). See liu chün i-chang ssu. SP: commissaire des emblèmes et des armes d'apparat.

2934 i-ch'ang ssu 銜仗司
MING: Insignia Office in a Princely Establishment (wáng-Ju), only during the reign of Hui-ti (r. 1398-1402); staffed clerks, etc. Equivalent to the Classics Colloquium Council, a predynastic group of Manchu nobles who coun-

2935 i-ch'en p'o-shih 醫針博士
SUNG: Acupuncture Master, organizational affiliation not clear but probably a member of the Imperial Medical Service. CH'ING: Secretary for Native Affairs, unspecified number, apparently unranked specialists, on the staffs of the 2 Grand Minister Residents of Tibet (chu-tsang t'ā-ch'en). See chung-ch'ing.

2936 ù-ch'eng 醫正
SUI-T'ANG, YUAN: Principal Practitioner in the Sâ-T'ang Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) and the Yiian Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuand, in T'ang 8, rank 9b2. P36.

2937 i-ch'eng ch'ü 議政司
CH'ING: Deliberative Council, an informal policy-advising group of Princes and Grand Ministers (wang ta-ch'en), the most influential shaper of policy in early Ch'ing; c. 1730 transformed into an official Council of State (chün-chi ch'u). Also see i-ch'eng wu ta-ch'en, pei-lo.

2938 i-cáê/tóî 醫正郎
YUAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Practice, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 7b members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuán).

2939 i-ch'eng wá-ta-ch'en 議政五大臣
CH'ING: Five Grand Ministers of the Deliberative Council, a predynastic group of Manchu nobles who coun-

2940 i-ch'eng yüan 益政院
CHIN: Institute for Improving Governance, a practice rather than an agency, initiated in 1226; a daily meeting of the ruler with an eminent official, normally the Minister of Rites (li-pu shang-shu), serving as Lecturer (shuo-shu kuan) on the classics, the lessons of history, governmental preced-
dents, etc. Equivalent to the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen) in earlier and later periods. P24.

2941 i-ch'eng yüan 益政院
CHOU: Attendant for Elders, one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan); provided canes for old officials participating in ceremonies, removed the canes at times out of respect for the spirits. CL: officier de l'illustre vieillard.

2942 Uch'hà 一甲
MING-CH'ING: First Category of Palace Examination (tien-shih) graduates in the sequence of civil service recruitment examinations, referring to the top 3 men on the final pass list; all of whom received the degree Metropolitan Graduate with Honors (chün-shih-chi-tu): the Principal Graduate (chuang-yüan), the Second Graduate (pang-yen), and the Third Graduate (t'au-hua). See chia. BH: 1st class.

2943 ê-ch'ing ch'ang-ch'ung 稽情章京
CH'ING: Secretary for Native Affairs, unspecified number, apparently unranked specialists, on the staffs of the 2 Grand Minister Residents of Tibet (chu-tsang t'ā-ch'en). See chung-ch'ing.

2944 Uch'í 醫注
MING: Principal Expounder at the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen); a duty assignment for a meritorious minister (hsia-shih) to serve as the leader in such meetings of officials with the Emperor to discuss classical precepts and historical precedents. P24.

2945 ê-ch'í 醫授
MING: Postal Service Circuit monitoring the maintenance and functioning of Postal Relay Stations (t'ou-kuan); one Circuit per Province with few variations supervised by Inten-
dants (tao-tai) delegated from Provincial Surveillance Commissions (fu hsing an-ch'a shih ssu) with substantive status as Surveillance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a-fu-shih) or Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a chün-shih) ranks 4a and 5b.

2946 ë-ch'í 醫授
YUAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Healing, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 8b officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuán).

2947 i-ch'í 醫授
MING: Principal Expounder at the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen); a duty assignment for a meritorious minister (hsia-shih) to serve as the leader in such meetings of officials with the Emperor to discuss classical precepts and historical precedents. P24.

2948 ê-ch'í 醫授
MING: Postal Service Circuit monitoring the maintenance and functioning of Postal Relay Stations (t'ou-kuan); one Circuit per Province with few variations supervised by Inten-
dants (tao-tai) delegated from Provincial Surveillance Commissions (fu hsing an-ch'a shih ssu) with substantive status as Surveillance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a-fu-shih) or Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a chün-shih) ranks 4a and 5b.

2949 i-ch'í 醫授
YUAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Healing, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 8b officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuán).

2950 i-ch'í 醫授
HAN: lit., lord of the fief; Chieftain, honorific title some-
times granted to tribal leaders of southern and southwestern aborigines. P72.

2951 ê-ch'í 醫授
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Commandant of Standby Troops, i.e., of a force presumably in combat readiness, on the staff of the Heir Apparent; at least in Sung, 7 appointees were authorized; in Ch'en they were of rank 6, with salary of 1,000 bushels. One of the group collectively known as the Three Commandants (san hsiao-wei). P26.

2952 ê-ch'í 醫授
T'ANG: Second Standby Garrison, one of the Five Garri-
sons (wu fu) at the dynastic capital in which militiamen assigned to the Sixteen Guards (shih-lüe wei) were apparently quartered. See i-fu, san fu, san wei, fu-ping. CF. i-fu (Standby Garrison). RR: deuxième milice des ailes. P43.
2953  i-yê/gwv  錦官司
YUAN: Bureau of Musical Ritual, originally named yâ-chê'n yuan (Office for the Imperial Quarters); originally subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsuan-hui yuan), then to the Ministry of Rites (ti-pu); headed by 5 Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 3b. Supervised a group of agencies that provided music for state ceremonies: Office of Ancient Music (yên-ho shu), Office of Contented Music (an-shu), Office of Moslem Music (ch'ang-ho shu), Office of Western Music (chiao-ho shu), and Music Office (chiao-fang shu) with 2 subordinate units of its own, a Bureau of Joyful Music (hsiang-ho shu) and a Bureau of Sacrificial Music (hsiang-ho shu). P.10.

2954  i-fu  副府

2955  i-hû  義和
Lord Astrologer, a title ascribed to the reign of the legendary sage Yao in highest antiquity; occasionally encountered in polite, archaic reference to any astrological or astronomical official.

2956  Uhûu làng  醫侯郎
YûAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Attendance, a prestige title (san kuan) for rank 8a officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yenian).

2957  T'hîào-lâng  醫校郎
YUAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Service, prestige title (san kuan) for rank 8a officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yenian).

2958  Uhusû  醫學
(1) SUNG-Ch'ing: Medical School under local units of territorial administration, supervised by the regular civil authorities but manned by unranked professional physicians; in Sung headed by a Director (cheng), in Yuan by a Supervisor (t'i-ch'ü), normally staffed principally by Instructors (chiao-shou), but in Sung also had Erudites (po-shih). Medical students (i hsûeh-sheng) were normally not subsidized by the state. Medical Schools in all localities were apparently under the authority of the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chiao) or the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yenian). Also see han-lin i-kuan yênian. (2) SUNG: common abbreviation of 1 hsûeh-sheng (Medical Student).

2959  i-kûâ' t i-chû ssû  醫學提舉司
YûAN: Supervisorate of Medical Schools, a unit in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yenian) headed by a Supervisor (t'i-chû), apparently responsible for overseeing all Medical Schools (i hsûeh-sheng) in units of territorial administration; also examined the qualifications in the prospective Medical Instructors in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i chiao-kuan).

2960  iâ=ê B 副一府
T'ANG: First Standby Garrison, one of the Five Garrisons (wu fu) at the dynastic capital in which militiamen assigned to the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei) were apparently quartered. See i erh-fu, san wei, san wei fü-p'ing. Cf. i-fu (Standby Garrison). RR: première milice des ailes. P.43.

2961  i-jên  遣人
SUNG-Ch'ing: Lady of Suitability: honorific title granted wives of certain officials; normally follows the surname. In Yüan, granted to wives of rank 7 officials; in Ming and Ch'ing, to wives of rank 5 officials.

2962  i-jên  遣人
CHOU: Almoner, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for distributing royal aid to the aged, orphans, victims of natural calamities, visitors from afar, etc. CL: officiers des gratifications et secours publics.

2963  i-k 'ü 衣廂
Clothing Storehouse in the imperial palace. (1) SUNG: organizational affiliation not clear, but probably a unit in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: magasin de vêtements. (2) CH'ING: one of 6 stores constituting the Storage Office (kuang-ch'u ssû) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: imperial wardrobe.

2964  i-kuân  譯官
Medical Official, normally a professional, often hereditary specialist rather than a member of the civil service; a generic reference to members of such agencies as the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chiao) or the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yenian). From Sung on, awarded prestige titles (san kuan) giving them honorific status comparable to the various ranks of civil officials.

2965  i-kuân châ  譯 Manuscript
SUNG: Physician Service, one of 4 assemblages of professional specialists in the Artisans Institute (han-lin yân) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), headed by a Manager (kou-tang kuan). Relationship with the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chiao) not clear. SP: bureau des médecins.

2966  i-liÂüân ing  譯官令
HAN: Director of Interpreters, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu); participated in the reception of foreign visitors at court. Apparently not perpetuated in Later Han. Cf. i-chang (Chief of Interpreters). HB: prefect of the office of interpreters. P.11.

2967  i-kuân shâ  衣冠署
T'ANG: Valeting Office in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssû), headed by a Director (ling), rank 8a; discontinued in 627. RR: office des vêtements et des coiffures.

2968  Ükûán yûán  衣冠院
SUNG: abbreviation of han-lin i-kuan yuan (Medical Institute).

2969  i-kân  譯公
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Reminder (shih-i).

2970  i-kân  譯工
T'ANG-SUNG: Medical Apprentice in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) of Tang and the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chiao) of Sung, sometimes numbering as many as 100. In Sung, by showing merit, one could be promoted to the status of Medical Student (i-hsüeh). RR: médecin. P.36.

2971  i-kân châng  譯長
HAN: Chief of Physicians on the staff of a Princeedom (wang-kuo) and possibly on that of the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling), head of a Director (ling), rank 8a; chief of the physicians. P.36, 69.

2972  i-lâng  領部
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Court Gentleman for Consultation, one of many duty assignments for officials without regular administrative appointments, to serve at court under guidance of the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-
2973 i-li

CHOU: Eastern War Prisoner, 120 apparently authorized for service guarding the palace and tending state herds under supervision of the Directors of Convict Labor (ssu-li) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan) and also the Commandants of the Royal Stud (hsiao-jen) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); these easterners were thought able to talk with birds. See ssu-li. CL: condamné de Vest.

2974 i-lî-ch'ê

LIAO: Chinese rendering of a Khitan word meaning Chief of a tribe (pu-su) or subtribe (shih-liêh); in the period 925-947 changed to the more Chinese-like title ta-wang (Grand Prince); always among the most eminent Khitan nobles.

2975 Uú-chûi

SUNG: Ritual Service, created in 1107 in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) to supervise court rituals; headed concurrently by high-ranking Executive Officials (chih-cheng kuan) of the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ung). SP: bureau des rites.

2976 i-lî-châ

SUNG: Ritual Revision Service, an agency of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) possibly an ad hoc agency of the Wang An-shih era that led to the establishment in 1107 of the Ritual Service (i-li chu). SP: bureau de délibérations sur le rétablissement des anciens rites.

2977 i-li-pî

Chinese rendering of a Khitan word meaning Tribal Judge; one of the most important aides to the Chief (i-li-chun) of a Khitan tribe (pu-su); at some date not clear (c. 940?) all gathered into a Tribal Judiciary (i-li-pî yâub), with various modified designations such as Tribal Judge of the Left (i-li-chû). SP: chef du vaste savoir de la médecine.

2978 i-liâng ân

SUNG: Clothing and Rations Section, one of 5 Sections (an) in the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssu); cf. hu-pu), one of 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); responsible for monitoring the provisioning of officials with salary grain and seasonal clothing issues. Discontinued in the 1080s, its functions absorbed by the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: service de vêtement et de nourriture des fonctionnaires.

2979 Uûng

CH'ING: Wing Commander, a military title equivalent to i-chang, q.v., especially common among officers assigned to command garrisons at imperial mausoleums.

2980 i-âng

SUNG: Administrator of the household of an Imperial Princess (kung-chu). See kung-chu i-su, chia-ling. P69.

2981 i-âng-sMk

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Interpreter-clerk, a minor member of the staffs of many agencies of the central government.

2982 îloh'sîpâ yûan

LIAO: Chinese rendering of a Khitan word equivalent to Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); many posts in the Ministry had Khitan titles beginning with i-lo. P13.

2983 i-tuân wû

LIAO: Chinese rendering of a Khitan word meaning Tribal Judge; also among the most eminent Khitan nobles.

2984 Upâng

MING: Ceremonial Companion, a title of nobility bestowed on husbands of those women of the imperial clan who were designated Commandary Princess (ch'un-chu), District Princess (hsien-chu), Commandery Mistress (ch'un-ch'un), District Mistress (hsien-ch'un), and Township Mistress (hsien-ch'un), i.e., women from the 2nd to 6th generations of descent from an Emperor.

2985 i-pêng

MING: Alien Soldier, generic designation of friendly Mongol, Uighur, and other Inner Asian cavalymen who were recruited from their settlements along the northern and northwestern borders for temporary service in Chinese armies. Cf. i-pêng (Patriotic Soldier).

2986 i-pêng

Conscripted Troops: throughout history a designation of citizen-soldiers conscripted for active military duty. In Sung, differentiated on one hand from both Imperial Troops (ch'iu-pêng) and Prefectural Troops (hsiang-pêng), who were professional career soldiers, and on the other hand from Local Militiamen (hsiang-peng, min-pêng), who were part-time home-guard forces. Conscripted Troops in Sung apparently served for relatively long periods of time, continuously, amidst Imperial and Prefectural Troops; but whether they were self-supporting or state-supported is not clear.

2988 hîng

Patriotic Soldier: from Han on a flexible, generic term for armed forces outside the regular military establishment (see kuan-pêng), rallied by local leaders to suppress banditry, to support a tottering dynasty, or to challenge the dynastic establishment in the name of “righteousness”; may be encountered in reference to local militia forces. Cf. i-pêng (Alien Soldier).

2989 îpó-shih

SUI-T'ANG: Erudite for General Medicine, one or more, rank 8a; instructional members of the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chu) maintained by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). RR: maître au vaste savoir de la médecine. P36.
(li-pu), from 1389 to 1396 only; previously called General Bureau (tsung-pu), later called Bureau of Ceremonies (i-chih ch’ing-li ssu). (2) MING-Ch’ing: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites.

2991 i-shan 閔善
Sung: Moral Mentor, one, rank 7b, in each Principely Establishment (wang-fu) and in the household of the Heir Apparent, the Eastern Palace (tung-kung), to provide tutoring and admonitions about moral principles. SP: lecteur. P69.

2992 i-s’/i-lg 侭生
Ch’ing: Ritualist at a local temple dedicated to Confucius, normally assigned by the Provincial Education Commission (he-tsheh-cheng) from among aspirants who had not been admitted to local Confucian Schools (fu-hsâeh).

2993 i-Shêng 醫生
Sui-Ch’ing: Student of General Medicine, 40 prescribed for the Imperial Medical Office (t’ai-i shu) in T’ang, as many as 300 in the Imperial Medical Service (t’ai-i-chü) of Sung, numbers not prescribed for the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t’ai-i-yian) in Ming and Ch’ing. BH: medical assistant. P36.

2994 i-sheng 譽生
N-S Div (Ch’in): Adviser (?), one of many unofficial functionaries on the staffs of Commanderies (chün) and Districts (hsien); functions not clear. P53, 54.

2995 i-shêng 譽生
Ch’ing: Foreign Language Student, variable numbers attached for training to the Interpreters Institute (hua-t’ung kuan), the Translators Institute (ssu-i kuan), and, from 1748, the combined Interpreters and Translators Institute (hua-t’ung ssu-i kuan). P11.

2996 i-shih 易筮
Han: Diviner by the Classic of Changes, 3 unranked specialists (?) on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-i-chü) in Later Han; interpreted events according to the classic of Changes (i-chü). BH: diviner by the book of changes.

2997 Usu-hi 醫士
Ch’ing: Physician, from 10 to 30 with nominal 9b rank but without civil service status serving in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t’ai-i-yian). P36.

2998 i-shih 醫師
Master Physician. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hso-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) responsible for treating illnesses among members of the royal court and annually evaluating all medical officials in the kingdom, recommending that they be promoted or demoted. CL: supérieur de médecins. (2) SUI-Sung: in Sui, 40 authorized for the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao shih), 200 for the Imperial Medical Office (fai-i shu) in T’ang number not clear but authorized for the Imperial Medical Service (t’ai-i-chü); in Sung number not clear but attached to the Palace Medical Service, and specialists with the same title assigned as headmasters in state medical schools. Ranks never clear; no doubt were largely hereditary specialists unrelated to the civil service. RR+SP: maître médecin. P36, 38.

2999 i-shih 譯史
Translator, a minor functionary serving in many government agencies in N. Wei (N-S Div), Chin, and Yian and in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu iim) in T’ang.

3000 i-S’k châng 醫椭長
Ch’ing: Veteranian 3 unranked specialists in treating horses and camels on the staff of the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yüan) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: veterinarian general.

3001 Usu-hi ping-châng 譏事平章
Yüan: lit., to deliberate about affairs and manage them: variant of ping-chang cheng-shih (Manager of Government Affairs), 4 established in 1270 to assist Grand Councilors (ch’eng-hsiang) in top-echelon policy deliberations. P4.

3002 i-s’kî pâ 伊賢部
Liao: I-shih Tribes, a group of (Uighur?) allied tribes in the Khiitan confederation, in the aggregate considered one of the Four Great Tribes (ssu ta-pu); represented at the dynastic capital by an Office of the Grand Prince of the I-shih Tribes (i-shih ta-wang fu). P17.

3003 Usû 儀司
Sui: lit. meaning and derivation not clear: Director of the Pasturage for Fine Steeds (hua-t’ung shih) under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-pu ssu). P31. 39.

3004 Usu 議司
Ch’ing: lit., office for proposals (counsel, discussion, etc.) : unofficial reference to an Assistant Minister (ch’eng) in the Court of Judicial Review (fa-li ssu).

3005 i-sû 殿司
T’ang-Sung: lit., the fief office: Household of an Imperial Princess (kung-chu), managed by an Administrator (ling), rank 7b. See kung-chu i-ssu, i-ling, chia-ling, kung-chu fu. P69.

3006 I t’ai-kâo 醫待詔
Han: Expectant Physician, one or more men officially chosen but not yet formally appointed to serve as Attending Physicians (shih-i) on the staff of the Imperial Physician (t’ai-i-chü). See tai-chiao. BH: physician expectant appointee. P36.

3007 U’êi 広麾
Ming-Ch’ing: lit., pavilion of decorum: unofficial reference to the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu).

3008 i-t’i Atiu-fî 一第驃子
T’ang-Ch’ing: lit. sense not clear: unofficial reference to someone who did well in civil service recruitment examinations, especially Sung-Ch’ing Metropolitan Graduates (ch’un-shih).

3009 biê-c’êng 一瘠

3010 hêng 扯庭
Lit., the side apartments (in the palace). (1) From antiquity a general reference to Palace Women (hung-nû), especially those of relatively high status. (2) Han-N-S Div: Palace Discipline Service, name changed from hung-hsiang in 104 B.C.; a vassal agency with a Director (ling) and several Aides (ch’êng) subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), responsible for administering and monitoring the activities of the staff of palace women. In Later Han the Director was ranked at 600 bushe, and one of his Aides managed a Palace Isolation Building (pa-shih), where palace women who fell ill were cared for and where those who committed crimes were detained. During the S. Dynasties the Director was titled chên at times; at other
times all that remained of the agency was the Palace Isolation Building under a Director (ling), and it was sometimes superseded by, or its functions were shared with, the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsun). At the beginning of Sui it was made an Office of Female Services (i-t'ing chà) in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). Cf. i-t'ing pi-yû, jo-lu yu. HB: the lateral courts. P37.

3011 UHng chao-yu 拟庭詔勑
HAN: Prison for Palace Women, a variant reference to the i-t'ing pi-yû.

3012 UHng chá 拟庭局
SUI-T'ANG: Office of Female Services, a unit of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), headed by a eunuch Director (ling), rank 7b2; kept registers of palace women, directed their work, provided all supplies required by the palace, specially supervised the nurturing of mulberry trees and silkworms within the palace. RR: service des dépendances du palais intérieur. P37.

3013 UHng ling'Chiang 拟庭綾匠

3014 UHng pu'hū拟庭秘獄
HAN: Prison for Palace Women, maintained by the Chamberlain for Palace Revenues (shao-fu) with a eunuch Director (ling); also known as i-t'ing chao-yû or simply i-t'ing yû. See i-t'ing. HB: imperial prison of the lateral courts.

3015 i-toîi • 昂尊
MING-C'HING: lit., fief steward: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

3016 i-ts'ûing 而倉
SUI-C'HING: Charity Granary, from 583 ordered established in all Districts (hsier-t) for storage of grain surpluses in anticipation of future bad harvests; in Sui and T'ang overscen by the Granaries Section (ts'ung-pu) of the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, ha-pu); in T'ang each District had 3 Supervisors (tu), unranked, to encourage the establishment of such granaries, to establish prices to account for receipts and disbursements at each granary, etc. In later times such granaries remained under the general supervision of the Ministry of Revenue, but at the local level supervision became one of the many obligations of the District Magistrate (chih-hsien) staff. RR: greiner de prévoyance.

3017 i-ts'ao 偽(1) N-S DIV-T'ANG: alternated with, and to some extent was interchangeable with, the term li-pu as the designation of the Section for (Bureau of) Ministry Affairs in the developing Ministry of Rites (also U-pu, sometimes T'ang-pu); headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung); c. 604 i-ts'ao (Section) was settled upon, but in 620 that agency name was terminated and superseded by li-pu (Bureau). RR: bureau des rites. P9. (2) N-S DIV (Ch'i): Ritualist (?). 2 on the staff of the National University (kuo-tzu hsieh). F34. (3) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of Rites in the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), temporarily displacing the term li-pu; headed by a Minister (shang-shu); supervised several sections or bureaus including a Section for Ministry Affairs (i-ts'ao) as described in (1) above. P9. (4) T'ANG-C'HING: occasional unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). (5) SUNG-C'HING: a variant of li-t's'ao (Section for Rites), one of 6 clerical subsections in local units of territorial administration; dealt with ceremonial matters in correspondence with superior agencies at the regional or provincial level and in the central government, especially the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). SP: bureau des rites.

3018 i-ts'ao 議曹
HAN: Consultation Section, one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei) in the central government, and probably duplicated on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang): headed by an Administrator (t'ian-shih), rank ~400 bushels; functions not clear. Also found among the clerical units of some Commanderies (chih) in Later Han. HB: bureau of consultation.

3019 i-Wôo 鐘曹
HAN: Medical Section, a unit on the staffs of some Commanderies (chih) in Later Han. HB: bureau of medicine.

3020 i-t'so yûân 警佐員 or i-tso
SUI-SUNG: Medical Assistant, number not clear, rank 8b2 in T. arg., in the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chih), an agency of the Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng). RR: aide médecin de l'empereur. SP: aide-médecin du palais.

3021 i-t'sûn 侣尊
MING-C'HING: lit., the most venerable one in the fief: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

3022 Uû 異途
MING-C'HING: Irregular Paths of entry into the officialdom, e.g., by purchase of a title or rai,as, as compared to Regular Paths (cheng-tu) such as passing the sequence of civil service recruitment examinations. Entering the service by an Irregular Path meant that, even if a man subsequently "regularized" his entry by passing the recruitment examinations he was forever barred from pointment to such sensitive agencies as the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yian) and the Censorate (tu ch'ia-yian).

3023 i-Wårt 侶同
SUI: variant form (or calligraphic error) for i-ssu (Director of a pasturage), q.v.

3024 i-t'ung sün-ssû 侶同司司
SUI C'HIN-YÜAN: lit., with prestige equal to that of the 3 offices, but reference not clear: Unequaled in Honor, merit title (hsân) in Sui, prestige title (san-kuan) in Chin-Yian; 7th highest of 11 merit titles in Sui; awarded to civil service officials of rank Ib in Chin, la in Yianan. See shang i-t'ung san-ssu. k'ai-fu i-t'ung san-ssu. shang k'ai-fu i-fung san-ssu. P65, 68.

3025 i-feû(s)/^叩讃字生
MING: Apprentice Translator in the Translators Institute (tsu-i kuan), subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); could be promoted into the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu). P11.

3026 bûo wång 一字王
YÜAN: lit., a Prince prefixed with only a single character, e.g., ch'in-wang (Prince of Ch'in) as distinguished from the less prestigious Princes whose titles bore 2-character prefixes, e.g., lo-yang wang (Prince of Loyang): First-class Prince. See hang-tzu wang (Second-class Prince). P64.

3027 Uû 侶刺
T'ANG (?)-MING: lit., one who grabs and stabs: Sentry at the office of a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien).
328 i-wei 假衛
MING: Ceremonial Guard, a military unit assigned to each Prince Establishment (wang-fu), headed by a Director (cheng), rank 5a, equal to that of a Battalion Commander (chien-hu) rather than to that of an ordinary Guard Commander (chih-hai shih); seems to have had ceremonial duties only, leaving an active military role to the Escort Guard (hu-wei) assigned to each Prince. P69.

329 i-wei 翳衛
SUI-SUNG: Standing Guard: common name for a military unit at the dynastic capital. See shih-ehr wei (Twelve Guards), po chi (Hundred Cavaliers), san wei (Three Guards). RR+SP: garde des ailes.

330 i-wei 邑尉
CH'ING: Defender of the Fief, an archaic, unofficial reference to a subofficial functionary serving as District Jailor (tien-shih).

331 Uwên chien 藝文監
YUAN: Directorate of Literature, established in 1329 primarily to translate Chinese classics into Mongolian; staffing not clear, but presumably had several Academicians (hsih-i shih); subordinate to the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (hua-lin hsüeh-yuan chien kuo-shih yüan); in 1340 renamed Directorate for the Reverence of Literature (ch'ung-wen chien). P23.

332 Uwên kuăn 藝文官

333 i-yang chû 異樣局
YUAN: Service of Rare Textiles, headed by a Superintendent (ts'ien-tien) from 1261 to 1269, thereafter by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 3a; one of many manufacturing agencies under the Supervisor-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yen ch'en-chiang tsung-kuan-fu); in turn supervised 4 workshops: Service of Rare Embroideries (i-yang wen-hsiu t'i-chu ssu), Brocade Weaving and Dyeing Service (ling-chin chihs-jen-chü), Gauze Service (sha-b chü), and Chief Storehouse of Gauze, Gold, and Dyestuffs (sha-chin yen-liao tsung-k'u).

334 iyang n^n-n^ As-á cau 異樣紋絹局
YUAN: Service of Rare Embroideries, founded in 1261, then in 1287 reorganized as a Supervisor of Rare Embroideries (i-yang wen-hsiu ts'ü-chu ssu) with a Supervisor-in-chief (t'ai-i yüan) rank 5b; one of many manufacturing agencies under the Supervisor-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yen ch'en-chiang tsung-kuan-fu).

335 i-yao t'uchu ssü 醫藥提舉司
MING: Supervisorate of Medicines in immediate predynastic times, but before 1367 reorganized into a Directorate of Imperial Medicine (t'ai-i chien), which in 1367 became the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan); originally headed by a Supervisor (ts'ü-chu), rank 5b. P36.

336 i-yao tiling so 醫藥領所
YUAN: Superintendent of Medicine, apparently a provincial-level agency; headed by a Superintendent (t'i-ling), rank 5a.

337 i-yao yüan 醫藥院
YAO: Academy of Moslem Medicine - staffed with professional, probably hereditary Islamic physicians from Central Asia; headed by several Supervisors (ts'ü-chu), status and rank not clear; in 1293 reorganized into a Moslem Medical Office (kuang-hai ssü), still with Supervisors, rank lowered from 3a to 5a in 1320-1321, raised to 3a again in 1322-1323; under general authority of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan).

338 i-yen tao 醫藥道
CH'ING: Transport and Salt Control Circuit, the jurisdiction of a Circuit Intendant (tao-t'ai) nominally based in a provincial-level agency in Chekiang beginning in the K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) era; in areas other than Chekiang, the dual functions of monitoring the state transport service and overseeing the production and distribution of state-monopolized salt were entrusted to Salt Control Circuits (yen-fa tao). See tao. P61.

339 i-yu 冀叐
T'ANG: Groom, 10 subofficial functionaries in the Stables Office (ch'iu-mu ssu) in the household of the Heir Apparent: responsible for training horses and guiding them on any excursory of the Heir Apparent. RR: dresser de chevaux.

340 i-yà lâng 醫愈郎
YUAN: Court Gentleman for Medical Healing, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 8b officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan).

341 byâ t'îng-shih 譯語通事
SUNG: Interpreter-clerk, number not clear, probably subofficial functionaries; members of the Office for Foreign Tribute Envoys (ssu-i kung-feng shih ssu). SP: interprète-traducteur.

342 uyuan 翹員
CH'ING: Apprentice Physician, 30 Chinese; non-official specialists authorized for the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan) from 1729; salaried (see the variant shih-liang i-yuan). BH: assistant physician, P36.

343 jân-jên 染人
CHOU: Dyer, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ai-kuan) in charge of the dyeing of silk and other textiles. CL: teinturier.

344 jîn-shâ 染署
N-S DIV (Sung): Dyeing Office, new name of the earlier Bureau of Standards (p'ing-chun); headed by a Director (ling) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-hu); supervised the dyeing of textiles and the buying and selling of textiles only) to stabilize prices in the marketplaces. P40.

345 jên-yâün 無院
SUNG: Dyeing Service: one of the workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-hu chien). SP: teinturerie.

346 jîo-tîen lêi 緣殿雷
SUNG-CH'ING: lit" thunder in the winding hall: unofficial reference to those named on the pass-list of Metropolitan Graduates (hin-shih) posted after the Palace Examination (tien-shih), which terminated each cycle of civil service recruitment examinations: Palace Examination Graduate.

347 jen 任
HAN: Imperial Princess, a designation used only in the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9-23).

348 jîn-châ 人主
Lit., master of men: throughout history an indirect reference to a ruler: King in Chou, thereafter Emperor.

349 jên-pû 人部
(1) SUI: Census Bureau, one of 5 principal units in the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu); created c. 605 by
3050 jen-shou kung-chien 仁後苫監
SUI-TANG: Directorate of the Palace of Benevolence and Longevity, in charge of the maintenance and management of the imperial summer resort in modern Shensi, not far from the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an; headed by a Director-general (tsung-chien), rank 5b2. In 631 renamed chieh-chêng kung-chien (Directorate-general of the Palace of the Perfect Cycle). RR: palais de la bonté et de la longévité. P40.

3051 jen-shiuyâan 仁恕監
HAN: lit., a functionary who is human-hearted and merciful; in charge of the prison (yû) maintained by some Commanderies (chîn) in Later Han. HB: merciful official. P32.

3052 jen-teâo 人壽
T'ANG: Census Section, variant of hu-pu (Census Bureau), q.v.; subsequently an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (also hu-pu).

3053 jin-ts'ung-k'ân-hsiâng ân 人從看詳案
PERSONNEL Verification Section, one of 10 Sections (art) established in 1129 as top-echelon agencies in the Ministry of War (ping-pu); headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 6b; apparently supervised personnel administration in the military service. SP: service d'examen. P12.

3054 jen-tsâi 任子
Employment of Sons: throughout history, one of the important paths (t'âu; see chêng-tâu, t'âu) by which men entered government service; also known as Protection of Sons (yín-tzu). Practices varied, but the general principle was that on completing a probationary period in a middle- or higher-level office, an official earned the privilege of "protecting" one or more sons (i.e., opportunities for sons to enter service at ranks determined by the fathers' status, without having to earn eligibility, e.g., by passing recruitment examinations. This was an important aspect of recruitment through T'ang and only slightly less so in Sung, but after early Ming "employment of sons" became so low in prestige and career potentiality that men with the privilege often chose instead to compete for the more prestigious status offered by the recruitment examination system.

3055 jih-chê 日者
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Astrologer on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Prisons (t'ai-ch'ang), rank 7b2; functions not clear, but probably related to weather forecasting. P27.

3056 jih-chiâng ch'û-châ kuân 日講起居注館
CH'ING: Imperial Diary Office, part of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan); resulted from combining the functions of Lecturers (ch'iâng-kuan) in the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen) with those of Imperial Diarists (see ch'i-chê chu, ch'i-chê chu kuan) in the early 1700s; staffed with officials temporarily detached from their regular posts in the Hanlin Academy and the Household Administration of the Imperial Apparatchi (chên-shih fù), normally 8 Manchus and 12 Chinese; responsible for recording all that occurred in the Emperor's public life to provide source materials for later official historiogtaphers. BH: office for keeping a diary of the emperor's movements. P24.

3057 jih'kuân 日官
Astrologer on the staffs of rulers in antiquity; throughout imperial history an unofficial, archaic reference to astrological or astronomical officials such as the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling) of Han and the Director (chien) of the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ên-t'ien chien).

3058 jia-firó 日曆所
SUNG: Court Calendar Office, normally headed by from one to 4 Editorial Directors (chu-tso lang), rank 7b, of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); responsible for taking reports from Imperial Diarists (ch'i-khâ chu) and editing them into daily accounts of events at court that could subsequently be made into a True Record (shih-lu) of each reign and could also be used in the periodic preparation of histories of the dynasty (k'o-shih). See kuo-shih shih-hu yuan, shih-kuan, pien-hsü kuan. SP: office du calendrier. P23.

3059 jih-shih 日時
HAN: Sun Time Specialist, a duty assignment for 3 Expectant Officials (tai-châo) on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling). HB: expert in the phases of the sun.

3060 jô-kû 筲庫
N-S DIV (Liang-Ch'ên): Bamboo-leaf Storehouse for the storage of broad bamboo leaves used in making mats, screens, fans, etc.; supervised by an Aide (ch'êng) to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung). P8.

3061 yd-tôyâ 若薦獻
HAN: lit. meaning not clear. Central Prison, one of several Later Han Imperial Prisons (chao-pu), with a eunuch Director (ling) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-Jû), reportedly used for the imprisonment and interrogation of imperial relatives by marriage and other dignitaries, also as a storehouse of military weapons and gear. Reported successor of the Ch'in dynasty ling-wu and antecedent of the San-kuo Wei ssu-kung. qv. HB: hunting dog prison. P13: 37.

3062 jô-yîlîn ssû 柔遠巧
CH'ING: lit. office for being gracious to those afar: Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau, one of 6 Bureaus in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yiian), headed by a Manchu Director (lang-chung); handled the reception of Outer Mongolian chieftains, collected their tribute goods, and issued gifts for presentation to them at court. In the K'ang-hsi era (1622-1722) divided into a Front Office (jo-yûn chîen-ssû) and a Rear Office (jo-yûn hou-ssû); in 1757 the Front Office was restored as the Outer Mongolian Bureau and the Rear Office was split away to become a separate Inner Mongolian Bureau (ch'î-chê ssû). BH: department for receiving princes of Outer Mongolia. P17.

3063 jû 儒
(1) CHOU: Moral Instructor, one of 9 Unifying Agents (liang; also see ou) who oversaw clusters of feudal states under supervision of the Ministry of State (fien-kuan); studied and taught the people the moral and ritual Way (t'ao), thereby consolidating the power of the King over all the people in the feudal states. CL: lettrée, (2) CHOU-CHING: Confucian in both nominal and adjectival uses, referring to scholars (and scholar-officials) of a moralistic and ritualistic bent who considered themselves followers of Confucius.

3064 jü-chên 女真
CHIN: Jurchen, the most common Chinese transliteration of the tribal name of the northern aliens who established the Chin dynasty; sometimes used as a prefix to a title or agency name. See mû-chên, nû-chên.
3065 jü-chih 女直
Common alternate romanization of nü-chih (Jurchen).

3066 jü ch·in-tien hsiao-ti 人墳殿小氏

3067 jü-ksûeh 学
Yüán-Ch'ing: Confucian School for the preliminary training of young men, principally those hoping to become officials. In Yuan such schools were ordered established in all units of territorial administration down to the District (hsien) level, but in practice the educational establishment probably did not extend below the Prefecture level. In Ming and Ch'ing such schools were established at all levels down to the District and also in units of the military hierarchy down to the Guard (wei) level, alongside Military Schools (wu-hsueh). Through these 3 dynastic periods, students in Confucian Schools were largely subsidized by the state. Each school was headed by an Instructor (chiao-shou). P49. 51.

3068 jü-hsiûeh t·i·i-kâ 儒學提舉
Yüán-Ming: Supervisor of Confucian Schools, rank 5a, established in each Province-level Branch Secretariat (hsing-chung shu sheng) but terminated during early Ming governmental reorganizations, not later than 1380; responsible for overseeing + encouraging, and checking the achievements of all local schools. P51.

3069 jü-i kuân 如意之女
CH'ing: lit., the as-one-pleases establishment: Institute of Indulgences, established in the Ch'ien-lung era (1736-1796) as a center within the palace where Court Painters (see huo-shih) and other kinds of artisans worked. Superseded the earlier Southern Study (nan shu-fang). Often referred to unofficially as the Painting Academy (hua-yuan).

3070 jü-jên 瑞人
Sung, Ch'ing: Child Nurturer, title of honor awarded to the mothers and wives of both civil officials and military officers; in Ch'ing, 7th highest of 9 such titles, followed by pa-p'in ju-jen (Rank 8 Child Nurturer) and chiu-p'ên ju-jen (Rank 9 Child Nurturer).

3071 jü-kuân 儒官
Confucian Official, collective term for officials of esteemed scholarly attainments or moral qualities; also' in Han, an unofficial reference to Erudites (po-shih). P34.

3072 jü-lien chih-yüng 儒林㝑應
Sung: Carriage Attendant, a eunuch post in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: palafrenier des voitures impériales.

3073 jü-lin chi-chü 儒林經書
N-S Div (Chin, S. Dyn.): Chancellor of Confucian Education, in charge of schools in a Chin Dynasty Region (chou) or a Ch'i dynasty Region (cho). See chi-chü. P51.

3074 jü-lin làng 儒林郎
Sui-Ch'ing: Gentleman-Confucian, prestigious title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 9a1 from Sui through Sung. 7b2 in Chiu, 6b from Yuan through Ch'ing. P68.

3075 jü-lin ts'ân-chăn 儒林參軍
N-S Div (S. Dyn.): Administrator of a School (hauh, wen-hsueh) in a unit of territorial administration; apparently of higher status than, e.g., a Chancellor (chi-chü) in the educational hierarchy. P51.

3076 jü-wei 乳酪院
Sung: Milk Products Office, a unit in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (huang-lu ssu). SP: court de lait et de crème.

3077 jü-nèi 人內
Sung: lit., (one who) entered the inner apartments (of the palace); Eunuch, commonly used as a prefix to identify a eunuch agency or post until 1160; see ju-nèi nei-shih sheng.

3078 jü-nèi huáng-men pan yuán 人內黃門院

3079 jü-nèi nei-p'ên yuán 人內銀班院
Sung: variant designation of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nèi nei-shih sheng).

3080 jü-nèi-mín-sí-hsiêng X內內侍管 or ju-nèi sheng
Sung: Palace Eunuch Service, until 1160 a eunuch-staffed subsection of the generally non-eunuch Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) in which most palace eunuchs were organized, with titles such as ju-nèi kao-p'ên (Palace Eunuch of Rank Five), ju-nèi kào-p'ên (Palace Eunuch of Rank Four), ju-nèi pi-p'ên (Palace Eunuch of Rank Seven), and ju-nèi hsiao huang-men (Junior Palace Eunuch). Early in the dynasty (date of change not clear) the eunuch agency was named nei-chung kào-p'ên pan yuán, and in 1160 the ju-nèi nomenclature was abolished and the nei-shih sheng itself, as in pre-Sung times, became primarily a eunuch-staffed agency. SP: département de l’intendance du palais intérieur. P38.

3081 jü-p'ên 人品 or ju-têng 人等
T'ang-Sung: prefixed to a title when a post normally held by a subofficial functionary (li) was held by a regular ranked official (kuan); e.g., Rank-classified Master of Protocol (ju-p'ên chih-p'an). See chih-p'an.

3082 jü-t'ung 儒童
Ming-Ch'ing: Confucian Apprentice, a young man who had some education but had not yet been authorized to enter a government school. See t'ung-sheng, wen-t'ung.

3083 jü-tsê 儒子
Han: Child-beaHing Concubine, one of several titles granted secondary wives of the Heir Apparent. HB: young lady.

3084 juân-p'îi chá 歡良局
Yuan: Soft Leather Service, a manufacturing unit under the Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures (li-yung chien); worked with silver squirrel and other wild animal pelts of particularly fine coloring; staffed with non-official artisans. P38.

3085 jü-chên Vô 瑞錄院
Sung-Ch'ing: lit., someone in a nest of finery (?): unofficial reference to a Vice Director (yiârt-nai lang) of a Bureau (ssu, ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of Rites (fê-pu).

3086 juân-wên kuân 濁文官
Sung: Reviser, title held concurrently by a Hanlin Academician (han-lin hsüeh-shih) assigned to give a literary gloss to government documents. SP: fonctionnaire chargé d’embellir le style de traduction.
3087 yíng-cā̀ng/ī ī ĭ ī ìng 戍政 or jüng-čhêng 府府
MING: Military Headquarters for the Capital Training Divisions (chîng-yêng) at Peking; established in 1550 as a coordinating agency for the several Training Divisions; headed by a Superintendent (t’ai-tu) or a Supreme Commander (tsung-tu).

3088 jüng-chêng 容卿
T’ANG-Ch’êng-fû: lit., chief minister of elegance: unofficial reference to a Minister of Rites (li-pu shang-shu). See jüng-t’ai.

3089 jüng-huà 容華
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Lady of Lovely Countenance, one of several designations for imperial consorts; in Han rank = 2,000 bushels.

3090 jüng-lû tâ-fû 魏大矣
CH’IN-CH’ING: Grand Master for Glorious Happiness, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 2b in Chin, lb thereafter. P68.

3091 jüng-p’û 戍僕
CHOU: Royal Charioteer, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) specially assigned to drive the King’s war chariot. CL: conducteur du char de guerre.

3092 jüng-sì 戍司
SUNG: Military Office of a Prefecture (chou), apparently responsible for organizing and training militiamen. SP: bureau militaire.

3093 jüng-fâì 容蕃
Lit., pavilion of elegance: from Han on, an unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ung) or the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu) or the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). See jüng-chêng.

3094 jüng-ts’âng 從從
HAN-N-S DIV: Supernumerary Follower, a term attached to a normal title ‘either as prefix or suffix, granted to a member of the imperial family or the son of an eminent noble so as to legitimate his being part of the imperial entourage. HB: extra retinue. P19.

3095 jüng-ts’âng p’û ī-yêk 元從僕射
HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Supervisor of the Entourage, a title awarded distinguished military officers; in Han ranked 600 bushels’ leader of Supernumerary Followers (jüng-ts’âng) who served as imperial bodyguards and escorts; in the S. Dynasties, referred to bodyguard units of the Heir Apparent. See p’û-yêk, t’ai-tzu p. u. HB: supervisor of the extra retinue. P26.

3096 jüng-wêï 戍衞
TANG: Martial Guard, from 662 to 671 a pair of military units, prefixed Left and Right, included among the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu weï) at the dynastic capital, temporarily superseding the Metropolitan Guards (lung-chân weï). P43.

3097 jüng-yû 戍右
CHOU: Chariot Defenseman, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); responsible ’one at a time’ for riding at the right side of the ruler on his chariot during battles or hunts, wielding a lance to protect the ruler (in the center position) and the driver (on the ruler’s left side); also transmitted the ruler’s orders to the troops. CL: homme de droite du char de guerre.

3098 k’a-lân shîk-wêï 守侍衛
CH’ING: Frontier Guardsmen, designation of detachments of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wêï) stationed at strategic places on the northwestern frontier, modern Sinkiang.

3099 Fâi-câwâ/i 開拆案
SUNG: Mail Distribution Section, found in many agencies of the central government for receiving or issuing routine communications among agencies; sometimes named Offices (fang or ssu). See chu-shih fang, no-k’un ssu. SP: service (chambre in the case of fang, bureau in the case of ssu) chargé d’ouvrir et d’expédier les dépêches.

3100 k’a-Ûchûng 開中
MING: lit., to strike a balance’ attain a happy medium: Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt, from 1370 a practice whereby the government increased and (at least from its own viewpoint) facilitated the delivery of grain to military units posted on the northern frontier, where soil conditions made the effective development of Army Farms (chên-t’un) difficult if not impossible. The state transferred the burden of acquiring and delivering grain to the frontier onto the merchant class’ by restricting trade in salt (a state monopoly) only to those merchants who made deliveries of grain at the frontier garrisons. For each unit of grain delivered, a merchant received a salt certificate worth a specified amount of s’t, payable principally at state Salt Depots (yen-t’s’ang) in the central coastal region of East China. Since salt distribution was highly profitable, and since transporting grain from the rich Yangtze delta area to the northern frontier was no easier for private merchants than for the government, enterprising merchants soon lured fanners into tenancy on Merchant Farms (shang-t’un) close behind the frontier garrisons, which produced the grain needed to obtain salt certificates. The system was an important element in Ming fiscal arrangements into the 1420s’ after which the development of a state transport system based on the newly reconstructed Grand Canal, together with gradual resettlement and economic development in the northern provinces, made the Equitable Exchange less important; but it remained an element of the frontier supply system into the 1600s. The Ming system was inspired by, though not directly copied from, the Sung dynasty Equitable Exchange of Rice for Salt (chung-yen; also see che-chung ts’ang) instituted in the reign of Sung T’ai-tsung (976-997), involving state payments in salt for the delivery of rice to the capital.

3101 k’a’USân 開署
SUNG: lit., to open (a headquarters) in a frontier zone: Regional Supervisor, a general term referring to Military Commissioners (ch’êng-tu shih), Pacification Commissioners (ch’êng-hsiian shih, hsuan-yû shih), etc.

3102 ch’un-fang 開防
MING-CH’ING: lit., to break free of the Secretariat, referring to the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch’êng-fang): officials promoted out of the Secretariat commonly moved steadily into high ministerial posts in the central government, so that “breaking free of the Secretariat” was considered desirable.

3103 k’ai-fû 開府
Lit., to open an office, implying the creation of one’s own staff. (1) HAN: Executive, an honorific title (chia) originally reserved for the Three Dukes (shan kung), i.e., the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wei) or the Counselor-in-chief (ch’êng-hsiang), and the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-fu). At the end
of Han, when regional warlords became dominant, they also “opened offices” on the same basis as the Three Duches, and gradually the honorific title was clarified by expansion into the term k'āi-fu i-t'ung san-ssu (Area Commander Unequaled in Honor; lit. “opening an office and being equal in prestige to the Three Dignitaries.”) (2) N-S DIV: Area Commander, a usage derived from Han, signifying a relatively autonomous regional warlord. (3) N-S DIV-SU: Commander, also deriving from Han usage but a more regular, specific title for a military officer, often one in command of an Army (ch'ān). In the Garrison Militia (ju-fu) system of the last N. Dynasties and Sui, normally indicated the commander of an army of 2,000 or so men drawn from several neighboring Garrisons (fu). (4) CITING: Area Commander, unofficial reference to a Governor-general (tsung-tu) of several Provinces or a Provincial Governor (hšin-fu).

3104 le, âi-fu ch'ū-chiú 開府祭酒 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Junior Administrator (?) on the staff of an Imperial Prince (huaung-tzu), rank 6b; functions not clearly indicated. Cf. k'ai-fu, ch'iu-chiú. P69.

3105 jî, âi-tî i-i; *âi tiin-wû 開府樞司三司 N-S DIV-Yüan: Commander Unequaled in Han, first an honorific title (chia) for eminent generals’ then from Sui a prestige title (san-kuan) for both civil officials and military officers of rank 1b; la in Yuan. This tradition was terminated at the beginning of Ming. See under k'ai-fu.

3106 k'ăi-kuó 開國 N-S DIV-SUNG: Dynasty-founding … · prefix to titles of nobility (ch'āh'ē) signifying that the bearer (and · by extension, īs heirs) were considered worthy and capable enough to found a dynasty of their own or, especially in Sung, that the original noble had played a major role in the founding of the reigning dynasty; e.g., k'ai-kuo ch'en-kung (Dynasty-founding Commandery Duke). P65.

3107 it, yú-ho c'āu-wî 開國郡候 N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Dynasty-founding Commandery Marquis, 9th (?) highest of 15 normal titles of nobility (ch'āh'ē), rank 3b. See k'ai-kuo, hšien-hou, hou, k'ai-kuo hou. P65.

3108 A, âi-kuó 太開國候 N-S DIV-SUNG: Dynasty-founding Commandery Duke, title of non-imperial nobility (ch'āh'ē); in T'ang, 4th highest of 9 noble ranks, 2a with income fūlocated in the taxes on 2,000 households; in Sung 7th highest of 12 noble ranks, 2a. See k'ai-kuo, ch'en-kung, kung, k'ai-kuo kung. RR: due de commanderie fondateur de principauté. SP: due de préfecture de la fondation d'état. P65.


3110 Pôi-ib 大開國侯 N-S DIV (Chou), SUNG: Dynasty-founding Marquis, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in Sung 9th highest of 12 noble ranks, 3b. See k'ai-kuo, hou, kuo-hou. SP: marquis de la fondation d'état. P65.

3111 k'ai-kuo hsien-hou 開國縣侯 N-S DIV, T'ANG: Dynasty-founding District Marquis, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in T'ang, 6th highest of 9 noble ranks, 3b, awarded to dignitaries not of the imperial family, with income allocated from the taxes on 1,000 households. See k'ai-kuo, hsien-hou, hou, kuo-hou, k'ai-kuo hou. RR: marquis de sous-préfecture fondateur de principauté. P65.

3112 k'ai-kuo hsien-k'âng 開國縣公 N-S DIV-SUNG: Dynasty-founding District Duke, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē) rank 2b; in T'ang, 5th highest of 9 noble ranks, with income allocated from taxes on 1,500 households, in Sung, 8th highest of 12 noble ranks. See k'ai-kuo, hsien-kung, kung, kuo-kung. RR: due de sous-préfecture fondateur de principauté. SP: due de sous-préfecture de la fondation d'état. P65.

3113 s & âi-foo 大開國男 N-S DIV (N. Dyn.), T'ANG-5 DYN: Dynasty-founding District Baron, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē). in T'ang, the lowest of 9 noble ranks, 5b` with income allocated from the taxes on 300 households. See k'ai-kuo, hsien-nun, nun, k'ai-kuo nun. RR: baron de sous-préfecture fondateur de principauté. P65.

3114 Pôi-jiirô Aïei, ^ 開國縣伯 N-S DIV, T'ANG-5 DYN: Dynasty-founding District Viscount, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in T'ang, 8th highest of 9 noble ranks, 5a` with income allocated from the taxes on 500 households. See k'ai-kuo, hsien-tzu, tzu, k'ai-kuo tzu. RR: vicomte de sous-préfecture fondateur de principauté. P65.

3116 k'ai-kuo kung 開國公 N-S DIV (Chou), SUNG: Dynasty-founding Duke, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in Sung, 6th highest of 12 noble ranks, 1b. See k'ai-kuo, kung, kuo-kung. RR: due de la fondation d'état. P65.

3117 k'ai-kuo min 開國男 N-S DIV (S. Dyn., Chou), SUNG: Dynasty-founding Baron, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in Sung, the lowest of 12 noble ranks, 3b. See k'ai-kuo, nan. SP: baron de la fondation d'état. P65.

3118 Vi'-kuo pó 開國伯 N-S DIV (Chin, Chou), SUNG: Dynasty-founding Earl, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in Sung, 10th highest of 12 noble ranks, 4a. See k'ai-kuo, po. SP: comte de la fondation d'état. P65.

3119 Pâi-îwî 開國子 N-S DIV (S. Dyn., Chou), SUNG: Dynasty-founding Viscount, title of nobility (ch'āh'ē); in Sung, 11th highest of 12 noble ranks, 5a. See k'ai-kuo, tzu. SP: vicomte de la fondation d'état. P65.

3120 開實通禮 SUNG: Metropolitan Graduate with Ritual Specialization, one of several degrees awarded in the early Sung civil service recruitment examination system, deriving from an imperial compilation with the same name (Comprehensive Rituals of the K'ai-pao Era, i.e., 968-976), in which candidates could choose to be examined rather than, e.g., in classics or history or literary composition. SP: docteur des rites de 973.

3121 k'ai-Shâ 楹書 SUNG: Clerkly Calligrapher, designation of subofficial
functionaries found in many agencies of the central government, e.g., the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng ssu), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: copie en écriture régulière.

3122  k'ai-shu -lang  楷書郎  

3123  k'ai-shu -po-shih  楷書博士  
TANG: Erudite of the Clerical Script, 2 of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsüeh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741, a eunuch post. RR: maître de l'écriture régulière.

3124  k'ai-shu -skou  楷書手  
TANG: Clerkly Calligrapher, 80 subofficial functionaries in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) and 4 in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) as clerical assistants to the Imperial Diarists (ch'i-chien she-jen). RR: copiste à l'écriture régulière. P24, 25.

3125  k'ai-shu  yüan  楷書員  

3126  k'ai-shu  ao  楷書  
TANG: Armor Section, responsible for insignia and weapons, one in each of the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei) of the Southern Command (nan-yü) at the dynastic capital, also in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu) headed by an Administrator (fan-chen-shih), rank 7b or 8a. Those in the Princely Establishments were abolished in the er' 627-649. Those in the Sixteen Guards were renamed Helmets Sections (chou-ts'ao) c. 701. Armor Sections again in 705, then Helmets Sections again in 712. RR: service des casques. P43, 69.

3127  k'un  幹  

3128  k'un-ch'eng  甘丞  
HAN: Assistant for Sweets to the Provisioner (t'ai-kuan liung) in the office of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). P37.

3129  k'un-ch'üan  ch'ü-shih  甘象居室  
HAN: Convict Barracks at Sweet Spring Mountain (k'an-ch'üan kung) and the Imperial Forest Park (shao-fu shih), apparently a place of detention for imperial relatives and other dignitaries, located in or near the detached summer retreat called the Sweet Spring Palace (k'an-ch'üan kung) in modern Shensi. Name changed to k'un-t'ai (Pavilion of Kinsmen?) in 104 B.C. See chüehh. HB: convict barracks of the palace of sweet springs. P37.

3130  k'un-ch'üan  shang-lin  ch'ung  甘泉上林丞  
HAN: Assistant for the Sweet Spring Palace (k'an-ch'üan kung) and the Imperial Forest Park (shao-fu shih), apparently a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). The Sweet Spring Palace was an imperial summer resort at Kan-ch'üan shan (mountain), modern Shensi. P37.

3131  k'un-ch'üan  ts'ang  甘泉倉  
HAN: Granary at the Sweet Spring Palace (k'an-ch'üan kung), a detached summer resort at Kan-ch'üan shan (mountain), modern Shensi; managed by a Director (ch'ung) under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta shu-nung). P8.

3132  k'an-ch'üan  t'uan  t'ung-shih  chang  甘泉園 水長  
HAN: Director of Waterways at the Sweet Spring Palace (k'an-ch'üan kung), a detached summer resort at Kan-ch'üan shan (mountain), modern Shensi; a subordinate of the Directorate of Waterways (ts'un-ch'ung), responsible for collecting taxes from fishermen at Kan-ch'üan. HB: chief director of waters at the palace of sweet springs.

3133  k'an-ch'üan  t'iau  wei-wei  甘泉衛尉  
HAN: Garrison Commandant at the Sweet Spring Palace (k'an-ch'üan kung), a detached summer resort at Kan-ch'üan shan (mountain), modern Shensi; subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei). HB: commandant of the guards of the palace of sweet springs.

3134  k'an-k'unan  chang  幹官長  
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Chief Administrative Clerk in units of territorial jurisdiction; kan-k'unan was perhaps interchangeable with kan and kan-shih. HB: chief of the controlling office.

3135  k'an-p'an  k'unan  幹辦官 or kan-pan  
SUNG-YUAN: Office Manager, a subofficial functionary who served as a kind of chief clerk in the Armaments Office (ch'en-ch'i so) of the Ministry of Works (kuang-pu), the headquarters of Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yün shih) and Judicial Commissioners (ts'ien hsiing-yii kung-shih), and many other agencies. Used only briefly in Chin, then changed to kou-tang kuan (Manager). SP: gérant, administrateur, régisseur.

3136  k'an-p'an  k'iung-shih  幹辦公事  
SUNG: Administrator, a subofficial functionary with police or judicial powers in the urban Townships (hsiang) into which the dynastic capital was divided for sub-District (hsien) administration; also found on the staffs of Military Commissioners (chih-shih shih), Pacification Commissioners (hsien-fu shih), and various military units; also in the Stabilization Fund Bureau (ch'ang-p'ing ssu), part of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung. SP: chargé des affaires, chargé des affaires publiques, chargé de gérer les affaires publiques.

3137  k'an-p'an  yü-tiê  sǒ  tiên  幹辦玉牒所殿  
SUNG: Building Administrator for the Imperial Genealogy Office (yü-tiê sǒ) for 4 subofficial functionaries apparently serving as building custodians. SP: administrateur de la salle du bureau de la généalogie impériale.

3138  k'an-shih  幹事  
HAN-N-S DIV: Administrative Clerk, a minor subofficial functionary (likely a bondservant or slave) in a unit of territorial administration; sometimes, e.g., in charge of a Section (ts'ao) in a District (hsien) headquarters. Often lumped together with Junior Scribes (hsiao-shih) in general reference to lowly clerical functionaries. Commonly abbreviated to kan. Also see miào-kán. HB (kan-hsiao-shih): capable junior clerk. P32, 53, 54.

3139  k'an-täng  k'iung-shih  龍行公事 or kan-tang  
SUNG: Administrator, subofficial functionaries found in varying numbers in many agencies, e.g., the Capital Security Office (huang-ch'eng ssu), the headquarters of Pacification Commissioners (an-fu shih) and Supply Commissioners (fu-yün shih), the Ministry of Revenue (ha-pu), and the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung. Also see kung-shih kan-tang kuan. SP: régisseur, administrateur, exécutif, régisseur-inspecteur.
3140  k'ân-chêng kuăn 刊正官 or k'ân-chêng

3141  k'ân-hó 勤合
Lit., to compare and match: one of several terms used for registered documents, i.e., sheets of paper bearing official communications between agencies. Before issuing a supply of such sheets to an agency with which it regularly communicated, the issuing agency laid each sheet across a page in a stub-book that it retained and imprinted its official seal along the overlap. Thus, on receipt of a document, the original issuing agency could authenticate it by matching the 2 parts of its seal, one on the document received and one on a stub-book page. Sometimes rendered as tally. See ho-t'ung.

3142  k'ân-pän 看班
SUNG: Apprentice, one of several designations of on-the-job trainees in various government agencies, e.g., ko-men k'ân-pan chih-hou (Apprentice Audience Attendant). SP: stagiaire.

3143  kâo-jên 禮人
CHOU: Banquet Caterer, 8 eunuchs attached to the Ministry of Education (li-kuan) who prepared banquets celebrating victorious military officers and foods offered in various state ceremonies. CL: officier des rations de récompense.

3144  kâo-pän 高班
See nei-shih kao-pan (Eunuch of the High Duty Group).

3145  kâo-pên 高品
See nei-shih kao-pên (Eunuch of High Rank).

3146  kâo-shên 告身
T'ANG-SUNG: Appointment Certificate, appointment-verification documents issued to new appointees or reappointees by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) and until c. 1080 by the Ministry of War (ping-yüan). See kuan-kuo chê. SP: titre des nominations.

3147  kâo-û 積簿
Customs Collector: common reference to an official assigned to collect fees at a customs barrier or marketplace.

3148  k • ào 吾
Merit rating: from T'ang on and perhaps earlier, an evaluation of an official's performance written by his immediate administrative superior and accumulated by the central government's Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) pending triennial determinations about promoting, retaining in rank, or demoting officials; ratings were usually prepared annually. In Ming and perhaps other times, k'ao was also used to refer to a 3-year term of appointment, so that when an official survived 3 triennial evaluations it was said that his merit ratings were completed or fulfilled (see k'ao-man), and his appointment terminated. See sui-chê, wai-chê, chung-chê, yâeh-chê, chu-kâo.

3149  kâo-chê'á 考察
MING: Evaluation of officials on duty in provincial and lower units of territorial administration, irregularly prepared by touring Censors (iâ-shih), especially by Regional Inspectors (hsien-an yâ-shih) delegated to each Province from the Censorate (tu ch'a-yüan) on annual tours. These censorial evaluations supplemented the annual merit ratings Q'âd prepared for each official by his immediate superior, broadening the range of opinion available when an official was being considered for promotion, demotion, etc.

3150  lc • ào-ksuûn k • ò 考選科
YUAN: Evaluations and Selections Section, one of 3 functionally differentiated Sections (k'o) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), handling promotions, demotions, etc., of both civil officials and military officers in both the central government and units of territorial administration; for routine administrative work headed by a Clerk (ling-shih), unranked. Compared to the Bureau of Personnel (li-pu ssu), Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsüan ssu), and Bureau of Evaluations (k'ao-kung ssu) of earlier and later times. P5.

3151  k'âo-k'ê ch'êng-ch'âo-kuan yüan 考課京朝院
考課京朝院
SUNG: Office for the Evaluation of Capital and Court Officials, part of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); apparently an ad hoc gathering of Ministry personnel, Censors (yâ-shih), and others to rate the performances in office of the highest-ranking officials and recommend their promotion, retention in office, demotion, or dismissal from service. SP: cour du contrôle des fonctionnaires de la capitale et de la cour.

3152  it • 如, • dêo 考課司
SUNG: Bureau of Evaluations, a unit of the Censorate (yâ-shih t'ai) that accumulated censorial evaluations of active officials and collaborated with the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) at intervals in determining which officials should be promoted, which retained in rank, which demoted, etc. SP: bureau du contrôle des hauts fonctionnaires de province.

3153  ifeWo-fdjì 如亭院
SUNG: Bureau of Personnel Assignments, from c. 990 to 1072 a rather autonomous agency staffed by central government dignitaries on ad hoc duty assignments, charged with evaluating and reassigning lower-ranking officials on duty outside the capital; in 1072 this function was given to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). CL: chen-kuan yüan. SP: examen des mérites. P5.

3154  k'âo-kuân 孝官
T'ANG-CH'ING: Examining Official: a generic reference to officials detached from their regular posts on duty assignments to supervise examinations in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

3155  k'âo-k'êng chê'n 孝功監
MING: Directorate of Personnel Evaluation, from 1375 to 1385 an autonomous agency of the central government reportedly established to assist in drafting imperial rescripts and edicts (?) but apparently to manage personnel administration, in an imperial effort to diminish the influence of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); headed by a Director (ling), rank 6a then 7a.

3156  k • ào-k'êng ch • ing-âss 孝功清吏司
考功清吏司
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Evaluations, a major unit in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), responsible for maintaining personnel records for the whole civil service pending decisions on promotions, demotions, reassignments in office, dismissals from service, etc. Headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a; in Ch'ing one Chinese and 3 Manchu appointees. Commonly abbreviated to K'o-kung ssu. BH: department of scrutiny (in the ministry). P5.
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SUNG: Foundry, a local agency probably staffed with non-official technicians, under direction of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) and probably subject to the immediate supervision of Supervisors of Foundries (ji-chia k’eng-yeh ssu). SP: bureau de fonderie.

Hall: throughout history, one of the terms used to designate buildings in the palace; often used for storage of books and other valuables or as offices for litterateurs doing literary or editorial work for the ruler. Normally given auspicious prefixes, e.g., Hall of Profound Erudition (wen-yuan ko). See nei-ko.

CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Reader-in-waiting (shih-tu) on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

CITING: Spears Office (k’ao-kung ch’ing-li ssu) of the developing Department of State Affairs (k’ao-kung lang) under the supervisory jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud shop. P37.

In the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

See under the romanization ko.

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In the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

See under the romanization ko.
jen) and Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) or even more senior members of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), used especially in direct address among themselves. RR: duyen dàgû du bu-

eau. (2) MING-CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih).

3175 itô-m‘i 門門
T’ANG; Memorial Reception Staff, various officials as-
gnored even senior members of the Chancellery.

3176 Jtó-ménc/H7i-idM 門門
SUNG: Audience Usher, rank 8b, member of the Office for

3177 kó-mén hsaân-tsân shè-jén
SUNG: Audience Attendant, 10, rank 7b members of the
Office for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men ssu). SP: haussier au-
diacier des cérémonies d’audience. P33.

3178 itô-méiisW 門門
SUNG: Audience Guide, 10 subofficial functionaries at-
tached to the Office for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men ssu).

3179 kó-mén shè-jén
SUNG: abbreviation of ko-men hsiian-tsuan shè-jen (Audience
Attendant) or ko-men t‘ung-shih shè-jen (Secretarial

3180 kó-mén ssu
SUNG, CHIN: Office for Audience Ceremonies’ headed by a
central government dignitary on duty assignment as Commissionet (shih); in Sung under the Chancellery (men-

3181 kó-mén t‘ung-shih shè-jén
SUNG: Secretarial Receptionist, 10, rank 7b, members of the
Office for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men ssu); in
1116 retitled ko-men hsiao-tsuan shè-jen. Also see t‘ung-
shih shè-jen. SP: introducer des visiteurs et des affaires
aux audiences. P33.

3182 kó-shh 門門
Ch’ING: Secretariat Mentor, a reference to Grand Secre-

taries (ta hsüeh-shih) used in direct address, especially by
junior members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan).

3183 Jtó-eWi 閨試
SUNG: Palace Examination, the first of 2 levels of ex-
aminations given nominees in the Special Recruitment pro-
cess (see chih-chà)’ the 2nd level being an Imperial Ex-
amination (yá-shih).

3184 kó-shih-hâ 戈什哈 or ko-shih
CH’ING: Chinese transcription of a Manchu word meaning
Personal Guard, used in reference to soldiers or military
officers assigned as intimate bodyguards of the Emperor
and in addition, of Governors-general (tsung-tu), Pro-
vincial Governors (hsun-fu), Generals (chiang-chín), Re-
gional Commanders (tsung-ping) and other such high of-

3185 kó-shuâi 閔門
T’ANG: Chief Eunuch, 6 in the Domestic Service of the
Heir Apparent (t‘uai-tzu nei-fang chà). RR: chef des eu-
nuques du palais intérieur de l’héritier du trône.

3186 k·d客
CHOU: Visitor, designation of a member of the retinue of a
Feudal Lord (chu-hou) or an alien tribal chief visiting at
the royal court, or to a diplomatic representative of such a
dignitary, differentiated from pin (Guest), a designation re-
served for visiting Feudal Lords or comparable dignitaries
themselves. Also see chu-k’o. CL: officier d’un prince (en
visite).

3187 fe·ó科 科
(1) SUNG-CH’ING: Section or Subsection, common des-
ignation of subordinate units within an agency normally at
the 2nd or 3rd level in an organizational hierarchy; e.g., a
Section subordinate to a Bureau (ssu) in a Ministry (pu).
(2) MING-CH’ING: Office of Scrutiny, common des-
ignation of 6 groups in which chi-shih-chung (Supervising
Secretaries, Supervising Censors) were organised, paral-
leling but not subordinate to the Six Ministries (tsun-pu) of
the central government; primarily charged with receiving
imperial pronouncements, distributing them to appropriate
Ministries for action’ and monitoring the resulting action.
Also see liu k’o (Six Offices of Scrutiny), k’o-tao (Offices
of Scrutiny and Circuits). (3) CH’ING: groups or categories
to which passers of Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih)
in the civil service recruitment examination sequence were
assigned on the basis of their excellence, hence an indirect
general reference to all Provincial Graduates (chi-jen).

3188 kic‘ing 科長 科長
CH’ING: Section Chief, common designation of heads of
Sections (k’o) in various agencies.

3189 k·c·chi-yüan 該鎮院
SUNG: abbreviation of chuan-yün shift-fit l‘tien hsiang-yü
k’o-chi-yüan (Circuit Intendants Evaluation Bureau). SP:
bureau de mérite.

3190 k‘ó-chiä 科甲 科甲
CH,ING: Examination Graduates, a collective term re-
ferring to Provincial Graduates (chi-jen) and Metropolitan
Graduates (chin-shih) in the civil service recruitment ex-
amination sequence; k’o was an indirect reference to Pro-
vincial Graduates, chiä to Metropolitan Graduates.

3191 科甲出身 科甲出身
CH’ING: Official by Examination: descriptive term sig-
nifying that one had entered the civil service (chi‘u-shen)
with status as either a Provincial Graduate (chi‘u-jen, k’o) or a
Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih, chiä).

3192 c·d·ch·ìn 科學 科學
T’ANG-CH’ING: Chief Minister for Visitors, unofficial refer-
ce to the Chief Minister (ch’in-ch’ing) of the Court of State
Ceremonial (hung-tu ssu).

3193 k‘ó-chä 科事 科事
T’ANG-CH’ING: Recruitment by Examination or Reg-
ular Recruitment via regularly scheduled civil service re-
cruitinent examinations, as distinguished from Special Re-
k'o-kuǎn 職
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Ch'i): lit., a hostel for visitors: Visitors Bureau → a redesignation of the Han dynasty Messenger Office (tu-hsing), subordinate to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lü); headed by a Director (ling); responsible for sending document envelopes to foreign officials. This function was subsequently carried out by such agencies as the Bureau of Receptions (tien-k'o kuan), the Office of Receptions (tien-k'o shu), the Directorate of Receptions (tien-k'o chien), the Bureau of Receptions (chu-k'o), etc.

k'o-kung lăng-chung 勘功郎中
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Court Gentleman for Personnel Evaluations, a member of the evolving Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); examined nominations of potential officials submitted by regional and local authorities, then made his recommendations for appointment. His functions later became more regularized in the Ministry of Personnel's Bureau of Evaluations (Kuo-kung su). Also see under lăng-chung.

le-ō-k'â 勘利科
SUNG: Wine Tax Subsection, one of 3 Subsections in the Left Section (tso-ts'ao) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080; when the Ministry was fully activated following the discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staffed with subofficial functionaries; monitored the taxing of state-monopolized wine and perhaps some other kinds of trade commodities. SP: section des taxes de vin. P6.

Jē-ē-hâ 談利司
SUNG: Merchant Tax Office, an agency subordinate to the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staffing and more specific organizational affiliation not clear, but likely a variant designation of the Merchant Tax Section (shang-shu an) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-fieh ssu). SP: bureau de recette des taxes des temples et des boutiques dans la capitale.

k'd-hō-mū-ér-chî 克聰爾齊
Yâ-ân: transliteration of a Mongolian Word; Interpreter-clerk, designation of subofficial functionaries found in all Ministries (pu), the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yiian), the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), and other agencies at the dynastic capital. See l'ung-chih (Interpreter-clerk).

Jâo-k'â 警切司
See entries beginning jou-k'o, for which this is a common variant.

k'ī-dâng 客省
T'ang-Chin: Visitors Bureau: from late T'ang, normally a unit subordinate to the Secretariat (chung-sha sheng), in charge of welcoming foreign envoys and arranging for them to have court audiences, presumably collaborating with the Palace Visitors Bureau (nei k'o-sheng) of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng) and the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu); headed by one or 2 Commissioners (shih), rank 5b in Sung, 5a in Chin. Supervised the Hostel for Tributary Envoys (sou-fang kuan). SP: bureau des visites, des audiences et des contributions. P11.

iê-ē-chi 科道
MING-Ch'ing: Supervising Secretaries and Censors, an abbreviated collective reference to Supervising Secretaries (chih-shih-chung) who were organized in Offices of Scrutiny (k'o), and Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yâ-shih), who were organized in Circuits (rao). Supervising Secretaries and Investigating Censors collaborated in many investigative activities.

k'ō-ts'ân 藥園
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Evaluations Section, one of several Sections among which the personnel of the Censorate (yâ-shih t'ai) were distributed; shared in the process of evaluating officials. P18.

ic'ē-ts'âo 客曹
HAN: variant of chu-k'o ts'ao (Section for Receptions), a unit in the Imperial Secretariat (shangshu t'ai). Also see nan chu-k'o ts'ao, pei chu-k'o ts'ao. HB: bureau of guests.

kôu-chiên 狗監
HAN: Directorate of the Palace Kennels, in charge of breeding and caring for imperial hunting dogs; headed by a Director (chien) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). HB: inspector of kennels. P37.

kôu-fâng 狗坊
CH'ING: Imperial Kennels, charged with breeding and caring for dogs used in imperial hunts; headed by a Chief Steward (feng-yû). P38.

kôu-fâng 黃坊
CH'ING: Imperial Kennels, headed by one or 2 Commissions (shih) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fit). P37.

kôU-fâ kûăn 勾覆官
SUNG: Investigator (?); on the staff of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung and one on the staff of each of its 3 constituent Bureaus (ssu). Functions and ranks not clear. SP: fonctionnaire chargé du contrôle des enquêtes.

kôu-fû tt-ch'i, ièn Pîng-yû àn 勾覆理欠憑由案
SUNG: Investigation Section for Certificates and Fees (?); in the Bureau of Review (pi-pu) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); functions and staffing not clear. SP: service du contrôle des certificats de redevances.

îtôw-àoî偵濟河司
SUNG: Waterways Office, presumably responsible for supervising dredging, etc.; staffing and organizational relationships not clear, but likely subordinate to either the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) or the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shih chien). SP: bureau chargé de draguer les égouts et les rivières.

kôU'hsîâu fâng 勾鎖房
SUNG: Cancellations Office in the Secretariat (chung-sha sheng); staffing and functions not clear. SP: chambre d'annulation.
kou-tang kuan

SUNG: Manager, common title for relatively low-ranking officials who were normally in charge of minor governmental agencies such as storehouses (kou); perhaps interchangeable with kuan-kou, q.v.; sometimes might refer to subofficial functionaries. SP: régisseur.

kou-pu ssu


du-tang kuăn or kou-tang

SUI-CHIV; Manager, a term used in the sense “to take office as,” often signifying a quasi-regular appointment in addition to one’s regular position; e.g., kou-tang yu-yao yuân (Manager of the Imperial Dispensary), chu-mu wu kou-tang kuan (Manager of the Bamboo and Lumber Service). SP: administrateur, régisseur, contrôleur.

kou’üng kung-shih kuăn

SUNG: Office Manager on the staff of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung, the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-rtung ssu), a Supply Commission (fu-yuan ssu), etc. SP: vérificateur-contrôleur.

kou-pu yang


kou-tsü ssu

SUNG: Accounting Office subordinate to the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung. SP: bureau de la vérification des comptes.

kou’tü shih or kou-tün

HAN-CHIN; lit., meaning not clear: Office of Imperial Parks Products, responsible for providing the imperial household and the court with firewood, lumber, water birds, etc., from the imperial parks and gardens; in early history often staffed with eunuchs; headed by one or more Directors (chien, rank 600 bushels, in Han; ling, rank 8a in T’ang); subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shou-fu) in Han, the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu) in T’ang and Sung. In 1192 reorganized by Chin into a Provisions Office (tien-chi shu), with no direct concern for any imperial parks, under the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu shih). HB (kou-shun): intendant of the imperial palace gardens. RR/SP: office des produits recueillis dans les marécages et dans les bois. P37, 38.

ku-yu kuăn

SUNG: Administrative Clerk, a category of subofficial functionaries found in many agencies, e.g., the Court of Palace Attendants (hsüan-hiu yuân). Herds Offices (ch’un-mu ssu). SP: régisseur.

kou’üng kuăn

SUNG: Comptroller, one in each of the 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung. Also see p’an-kuan. SP: contrôleur des comptes.

kou-ku

CH’ING: lit., circuit north of the passes: Intendant for Chahar, a representative of the Governor-general (tung-tu) of the Metropolitan Area (chih-li) based at Hu’an-hua Prefecture (Ju), with specific responsibility for dealing with the Mongols of Chahar. See tuo, tuo-fu.

kou-li


kou

CHOU: Blind Musician in the office of the Music Master (ta-shih) in the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan), divided into 3 classes: Senior (shang), 40; Ordinary (chung)’ 100; Junior (hsia)’ 100. CL: aveugle.

kou

CHOU: Merchant, large numbers in quasiofficial status in a number of agencies; functions not clear. CL: marchand.

T’ANG: Army of the Celestial Herdboy named after a constellation of stars: one of 12 regional supervisory head-quarters for militia Garrisons (ta-shih-chien) called the Twelve Armies (shi-herh chien); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée (de la constellation) des étoiles (près) du tambour. P44.

kou-chi ch’u

YUAN: Metropolitan Mint, a copper coin production agency in the central government, under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (pao-ch’üan tu t’ai-ch’u shih); staffing not clear, but rank of the head was apparently 7a. P16.

kou-chö hou

Lit., Feudal Lord of old; see chu-hou. (1) N-S DIV: common unofficial reference to a Commandery Governor (chu-shao). (2) MING-CH’ING: unofficial reference to a provincial Grand Coordinator or Governor (hsüan-fu) or to a multi-Province Supreme Commander or Governor-general (tung-tu).

kou-chi chung-shih

MING: Coinage Office, during the Chia-ching reign (1522-1566) imposed atop the pre-existing Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-yüan chü), whose Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih) now became subordinate to the Office; headed by a Superintendent (chien-tu) based in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) as Vice Director (hsüan-wai lang); rank 5b of the Ministry’s Bureau of Forestry and Crafts (yi-heng ch’ing-li ssu). P16.

kou-chü chü

SUNG: Drum and Fife Service (Section) in the Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng fu) under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung wm); headed by a Director (ling), initiated in 1103; apparently equivalent to the Office of Drums and Fifes (ku-chü chü) of other periods. SP: bureau des tambours et des instrumens à vent. P10.

kou-k’ü


kou-sü

men (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for teaching the public the meaning of various drum signals in battles, hunts, and sacrifices, and for giving the official drum signals in such situations. CL: officier de tambour.

3233 kù-dún 固倫 CH'ING: Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word gu-run, meaning state or country; a prefix appended to some titles of nobility (chüeh) to indicate that the noble was of high enough status to deserve having a state (kuo) as his fief.

3234 kù-lún kāng-chú 固倫公主 CH'ING: Imperial Princess of the First Degree, noble designation of imperial daughters born by the official Empress. P69. 3235 fe̍t-o̍o/i̍h-o 固倫額駙 CH'ING: Consort of an Imperial Princess of the First Degree (ku-lun kung-chu); title conferred only after the birth of a son. See o-fu. P69.

3236 睹鑸 CHOU: variant of ku (Blind Musician). CL: aveugle musicien.

3237 kù-skān 駄 CH'ING: Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word apparently meaning excellent, beautiful, etc.: (1) Manchu term for a Banner (čh' in Chinese) in the Eight Banners (pa'čh') military organization, led by a Banner Commander (ku-shan o-chen till 1723, thereafter ku-shan ang-pang), in Chinese called Commander-in-chief (tu-t'ung) or sometimes General Commander-in-chief (chiang-ch'üan tu-t'ung). Five Banners constituted a Regiment (chia-lá). P44. (2) Prefix appended to some titles of nobility (chüeh), e.g. ku-shan pei-tzu (Beile Prince), ku-shan ko-ko (District Mistress, daughter of a Beile Prince); less prestigious than the prefixes ku-lun, ho-shih, and to-lo, q.v.

3238 kù-shān āng-pāng 固山昂邦 CH'ING: Banner Commander in the Eight Banners (pa'čh') military organization from 1723 on, superseding the earlier Manchu title ku-shan o-chen; commonly abbreviated as ang-pang. Officially translated into Chinese as tu-t'ung (Commander-in-chief); sometimes called chiang-ch'üan tu-t'ung (General Commander-in-chief). P44.


3240 kù-shān ǒ-chēn 固山額禪 CH'ING: Banner Commander in the Eight Banners (pa'čh') military organization; Manchu title changed to ku-shan ang-pang in 1723. From 1600 on, officially translated into Chinese as tu-t'ung (Commander-in-chief); sometimes known in Chinese as chiang-ch'üan tu-t'ung (General Commander-in-chief). BH: lieutenant-general. P44.

3241 kù-shān ǒ-fū 固山額驸 CH'ING: Consort of a District Mistress (hsien-ch'ün), i.e., of the daughter of a Beile Prince (ku-shan pei-tzu). See ku-shan, fu-ma.

3242 kà-shān pei-tzu 固山貝子 CH'ING: the full formal title of nobility (chüeh) normally used in the abbreviated form pei-tzu (Beile Prince).

3243 kù-shān-ǔ 固山大 CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Commander (hsieh-ling) in the hierarchy of Provincial Bannermen (chu-fang).

3244 kù-shīh 賈師 CHOU: Overseer Merchants, number and rank not clear, representatives of the Directors of Markets (ssu-shih) on the staff of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who monitored quantities, quality, and prices in the capital marketplaces; one for each cluster of 20 shops. Relationship with the Chiefs of Assistants (hsü-shih), one of whom was also appointed for each cluster of 20 shops, is not clear. Also cf. ch'en-jen (Market Shop Supervisor), ssu-pao (Market Shop Policeman), and ssu-chi (Market Shop Examiner). CL: prévôt des marchands.

3245 kù-sá 鼓司 SUNG: Complaint Drum Office, an agency at the dynastic capital in charge of a drum that could be sounded by anyone having a grievance about judicial or administrative matters or a suggestion about an important matter of state; staffed by various officials of the central government on duty assignments, detached temporarily from their normal posts. In 1007 superseded by a Public Petitioners Drum Office (teng-wen ku yüan). SP: cour des tambours pour annoncer pétitions et doléances. P21.


3247 kà-yuān 官院 SUNG: abbreviation of teng-wen ku yüan (Public Petitioners Drum Office).

3248 k'u 庫 Common designation throughout history for any kind of Storehouse; normally occurs with a particularizing prefix.

3249 k'ü-pá wú 庫部司 or k'u-pu Bureau of Provisions. (1) N-S DIV: recurring a major subsection of several agencies evolving under the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng)—the Ministries of War (wu-ping ts'ao, ch'i-ping ts'ao), the Section for Justice (tu-chih ts'ao), and the Ministry of Revenue (tu-chih ts'ao); headed by one or more Directors (tu-chih-lang, lang-chung). (2) SUI-MING: a major unit of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung, 5a in Ming; in 1396 retitled wu-k'u ch'ing-li ssu (also Bureau of Provisions). RR+SP: bureau des magasins militaires. P12.

3250 k, ो-मार, 司庫部曹 of N-S DIV: Storehouse Section, occasional major unit in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Minister (shang-shu).

3251 k, ū-Mh 皯使 Storehouse Commissioner, common title for an official in charge of a government storehouse at any level, usually a subofficial functionary. BH: treasury overseer, inspector.

3252 k'ū-shōu 庫守 CH'ING: Storehouse Keeper, subofficial functionary in charge of a government storehouse at any level.

3253 k'ū-tō-shīh 庫大使 Storehouse Commissioner-in-chief, common variant of k'u-shih (Storehouse Commissioner), likely to be used when the appointee was a regular official (ranked from 8a to 9b) rather than a subofficial functionary. BH: treasury keeper.

3254 k • ʊ-tiên 庫典 SUNG: Storehouse Manager, designation of numerous
subofficial functionaries (and possibly some eunuchs) in the Palace Administration (tsien-chung sheng). P38.

3255 k’u-tings 库厅
CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Storehouse Commissioner-in-chief (ku ta-shih) in a Provincial Administration Commission (ch’eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu).

3256 經曹
N-S DIV: variant of k’u-pu ts’ao (Storehouse Section).

3257 k’u-ts’ao yü-shih 库曹御史
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Market Tax Censor, duty assignment of one Attendant Censor (shih yü-shih), to supervise collecting and storing state taxes on sales in the animal market (of the capital?) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (sha-hu), P7, 62.

3258 O-feii 廝子
SUNG, YUAN: Storehouseman, designation of numerous subofficial functionaries tending government stores under the Sung Court of Imperial Sacrifices (ta’i-ch’ung ssu) and the Yuan Censorate (yu-shih t’ai), and in both eras in many local storerooms. SP: rangsainier.

3259 fe’i 廝子
CH’ING: Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word, lit. meaning not clear but used as a military title: Commandant (?). ‘J’ occurs in some units serving in the imperial palace, often rank 3a and coupled with a Regimenal Commander (ts’an-ling), also 3a.

3260 k’uai-chi ssü 會司
(1) SUNG: common abbreviation of san-ssu k’uai-chi ssü (State Finance Commission Accounting Office). (2) CH’ING: Office of Palace Accounts, one of 7 top-echelon agencies in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), in charge of receipts and disbursements at the palace treasury; headed by one or more Directors (lang-chung), rank 5a; created in 1677 by renaming the earlier Palace Provisions Commission (hsüan-hui yii’an). BH: accounts department. P37.

3261 k’uai-ts’ao 會司
SUNG: Accounts Section in the headquarters of a Prefecture (chou, fu), in the case of the dynamic capital at Kai-feng, headed by an Administrator (ts’an-chin), apparently simply staffed with subofficial functionaries. SP: bureau des comptes.

3262 kuan 官
(1) Throughout history the most common general term for Official, whether civil (wen-kuan) or military (wu-kuan) also used as a term for the regular Office (i.e., position, see pen-kuan) and sometimes even the residence of an official; most commonly has a prefix describing or indirectly suggesting the function or status of an official, e.g., tsung-ping kuan (Regional Commander). (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-Chin, S. Dyn.): unofficial reference to the Emperor.

3263 kuan 關
Frontier pass or barrier, usually guarded by a military unit; often a domestic customs-house for the collection of taxes on goods in transit.

3264 kuan 館
Lodging, Academy, or Office, as indicated by a particularizing prefix. E.g., see san kuan, ssu-fang kuan, ssu-i kuan, hui-tung kuan, kuo-shih kuan, fang-lueh kuan.

3265 kuan-ch’u 観政
(1) SUNG: Surveillance, a prefix to the term Prefecture (chou, fu, chüan) indicating that the area was under the jurisdiction of a Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch’a shih). (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to a General Administration Circuit (jen-shou tao) or a General Surveillance Circuit (fen-hsüan tsao).

3266 kuan-ch’ü a chih-shih 観察支使
SUNG: Surveillance Commissioner’s Agent, the deputy of a Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch’a shih) at the headquarters of a Prefecture (chou, fu, chüan); rank 9b. See chih-shih (Commissioner’s Agent). SP: secrétaire de préfecture.

3267 kuan-ch’ü a ch’á-chih shih 観察處置使
T’ANG: Surveillance and Supervisory Commissioner, one of many delegates from the central government to province-size Circuits (tao) from the early 700s; in 758 Investigation and Supervisory Commissioners (ts’ai-fang ch’u-chih shih) were given this title. During the An Lu-shan rebellion (755-763) many holders of the title were transformed into Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih). Later Surveillance and Supervisory Commissioners came to be civil governors of their Circuits, alongside Military Commissioners serving as military governors. In late T’ang, as central authority deteriorated, autonomous Military Commissioners took this title concurrently, as well as various other prestigious titles. See ch’á-chih shih, kuan-ch’a shih. RR: commissaire impérial à Vorganisation et à la surveillance (d’une région). P50, 52.

3268 kuan-ch’ü liu-hua 観察留後

3269 kuan-ch’ü shih 観察使
T’ANG-LIAO: Surveillance Commissioner, originally one of many delegates from the central government to province-size Circuits (tao), from the late 700s sharing regional authority as civil governors with Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih) as military governors. In late T’ang superseded by the title kuan-ch’a ch’ü-chih shih (Surveillance and Supervisory Commissioner). In Sung, one of several types of Commissioners supervising Circuits (tao, lu), but steadily transformed into Military Commissioners (an-fu shih). In Liao, coordinating agents overseeing groups of Prefectures (chou, chao). RR+: commissaire impérial à la surveillance d’une région. P50, 52.

3270 kuan-ch’ü a t’ui-kuăn 観察推官

3271 kuan-ch’ü wāi 關差
Customs Collector: common reference to an official assigned to collect fees at a customs barrier or market.

3272 kuan-ch’ung 観政
MING: Observer, designation of a new Metropolitan Graduate (ch’in-shih) assigned to a central government agency as a trainee, pending regular appointment to office.

3273 kuan-ch’ung 観政
SUI-T’ANG: Assistant Director of the Pass, one or 2 at each frontier pass or domestic customs barrier (kuan), rank 9b1 or 9b2 in T’ang; assisted Directors of the Passes (kuan-ling) in monitoring the comings and goings of people at strategic places. P62.

3274 kuan-ch’ü shè-jen 管計舍人
SUI: Secretary in the Right Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ju-ch’un-fang), in T’ang retitled t’ai-tu she-jen (Palace
Secretary of the Heir Apparent. RR: secrétaire du grand secrétaire de droit de l'héritier du trône.

3275 kuān-chiā 官家
From the era of N-S Division if not earlier, an unofficial reference to the Emperor.

3276 kuān-chiāng 管匠
MING: Crafts Foreman, one, probably a subofficial functional term, on the staff of Shun-Tien Prefecture (fu), i.e., modern Peking; apparently in general charge of construction workers controlled by the Prefecture. In 1581 abolished; in 1583 revived with the title kuan chün-chiang (Director of Troops and Craftsmen). P32.

3277 kuān-chiāng tā VU Ling rō 管匠都提領所
YūAN: Superintendency-in-chief for Artisans, a wood-working shop, one of several workshops under the Supervisor-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chên-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuăn fu) in the dynastic capital at modern Peking; established 1276; headed by a Superintendent-in-chief (fu t'i-lung), rank 7b.

3278 kuān ch'iên-făng 管千丁
CH'ING: Labor Crew Foreman, members of the staffs that maintained imperial mausoleums (ling) and of some auxiliary Ministries (pu) in the auxiliary capital called Shenching, at Shenyang (Mukden) in modern Manchuria; rank 4 or 6. P29, 49.

3279 kuān chih-jän chu tà-ch'éń 管軍總大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister in Charge of the Weaving and Dyeing Service (chih-jän chü) under the Imperial Household Administration (nei-wu fu), sometimes the assignment of an Imperial Prince. BH: director of the weaving and dyeing office,

3280 kūn □ M ^ ±
Manager, throughout history one of many terms used to designate the head of an agency; normally used only for concurrent (chien) appointments or special duty assignments (ch'ai-ch'en) rather than a regular office (see under pen-kuăn). Also see chu-kuăn.

3281 kuān-chú 館主
(1) Manager of the Hostel; in T'ang and perhaps earlier times, designation of the ad hoc head of the Hostel for Tribute Envoys (sou-fang kuăn), which received memorials and gifts from foreign visitors and arranged for their audiences at court. (2) Director of the Academy or Institute; in T'ang, designation of the head of the Institute of Literary Attendants (wen-hsüeh chih-kuăn), a concurrent appointment for a Grand Councillor (ts'ai-chüang). Also an unofficial reference to the administrative head of the Institute for the Cultivation of Literature (hsia-wen kuăn) in T'ang, and after T'ang to the administrative head of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). RR: chef du collège.

3282 kuān-chüng hou 關中侯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei), T'ANG: Marquis of Kuan-chung (a regional name referring to the passes through which the Yellow River moves from the highland northwest out onto the North China Plain), 11th highest of 12 ranks of nobility (chueh). P65.

3283 kuān-ch'üan chü-shih 管泉主事
MING: Waterways Manager, apparently a duty assignment (regular post and rank not clear), responsible for maintaining and operating the Grand Canal in southwestern Shantung, principally by collecting fees in lieu of labor from the local populace. P59.

3284 kuài'th'ún Lît., the top army or the top head of an army. (1) CHOU-HAN: Army Commander, one of many ad hoc titles awarded personages assigned to conduct an army on campaign; found in such combinations as Array-commanding Marquis (kuän-chün hou)-, can be expected to have a prefix indicating the army's purpose or area of operations. The term is equivalent to General (chiang-chün). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: First Chosen, unofficial designation of the man heading the pass list after almost any kind or level of civil service recruitment examination, or of the first new graduate to be chosen for an official appointment. The rationale for this usage of the term is not clear.

3285 kuān-chún 官軍
Regular Troops: throughout history a standard reference to regular government soldiers, differentiated from many kinds of irregular troops. See kuan-ting. Cf. chia-ting, san-pm.

3286 kuān-chün 管軍
YūAN: Commanding the Troops, a common prefix to regular military titles such as Brigade Commander (wan-hu), Battalion Commander (ch'i'en-hu), and Company Commander (po-hu) perhaps indicating that the appointment was substantive rather than nominal, or that the appointee was engaged in campaigning rather than administrating a garrison.

3287 kuān-chün chiang-chün 冠軍將軍
General Commanding the Troops. (1) HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): a title regularly conferred on officers in charge of campaigns. (2) N-S DIV: one of many titles conferred on chiefs of friendly southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

3288 kuān chün-jáng hsüan-wéi ch'a-chih 管汛,軍容宣尉處置使
T'ANG: lit., commissioner to arrange and dispose of matters concerning conditions in the armies and manifestations of imperial conciliation: Inspector of the Armies, commonly abbreviated to kuăn chün-jüng shih; from the 760s the most influential military appointment, commonly granted to a palace eunuch; inspected all armies going on campaigns and controlled the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e chün), the base from which eunuchs gained dominance in the capital. RR: commissaire impérial chargé de surveiller la tenue de l'armée et de réparer les consolations. P43.

3289 kuān-chün shih 冠軍使
CH'ING: Military Commissioner, a duty assignment for a noble or an eminent military officer, prefixed with functionally descriptive terms, e.g., ts'ung-li shih-wu kuän-chün shih (Military Commissioner Director of the Imperial Procession Guard), q.v.

3290 kuān-chün-shih 關軍使
5 DYN (Liang): Guard Commander at the Customs House, with a place-name prefix. P62.

3291 kuān-chün tâ chiang-chün 冠軍大將軍
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: General-in-chief Commanding the Troops, prestige title (san-kuăn) for military officers of rank 3a. Cf. kuan-chün chiang-chün. RR: grand général de l'armée dominante. SP; grand général Qun-wan. P68.

3292 kuān-fang shih-wu ch'ü 軍防事務處 or kuan-fang ch'ü
CH'ING: common abbreviations of chang kuan-fang kuan-li nei kuan-ling shih-wu ch'ü (Overseas Office) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); supervised use of
the imperial seals and controlled individual access to the Emper; headed by an Overseer (nei kuan-ling chang kuan-fang) who had status as a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en). Also see chang kuan-fang ch'u. BH: chancery of the imperial household. P37.

3293 kuan-Sang tsi-kua 官房租庫 CH'ING: Government Property Rental Agency, a central government unit responsible for collecting rents on buildings in Peking and its environs that had been confiscated from the Ming dynasty rulers or private owners in the 1640s; originally directly subordinate to the Office of Palace Conscription (ying-tao ssu), which received the Rental Agency's revenues; in 1731 became directly subordinate to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu), headed by the Department's Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) in annual rotation. BH: office for collecting rent on confiscated property. P37.

3294 iu-ku-fu 管庫 Throughout history a very general reference to the government as a whole, or to those officials who collectively were considered to be the administration in power, or to particular government agencies. See cheng-fu.

3295 kuan-ho 管河 MING-CH'ING: Controller of Waterways, a duty assignment of Vice Prefects (t'ung-chih), Assistant Prefects (t'ung-pun), and other provincial and local officials delegated to provide local assistance to the Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao t'ung-tu); the designation occurs as a prefix to the regular titles of the appointees, e.g., kuan-ho t'ung-chih (Vice Prefect Controller of Waterways). P52, 59.

3296 管轄番役 CH'ING: Supervisor of Police, head of the Police Bureau (fan-i ch'u) attached to the Office of Palace Justice (shen-hsing) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu), a rotational duty assignment for Directors (tung-chung) and Vice Directors (yiian-wai l'ang) of Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) in Ministries (pu), or for lesser officials at the capital. BH: controller of the police bureau.

3297 kuan-hsiu kuan 管轄官 SUNG: Supervisor, an uncommon title apparently indicating an ad hoc assignment to a special duty; full implications not clear. E.g., see under ya-pan (Service Allocation Office).

3298 kuan-hsiu 官學 (1) Government School, a generic term for all kinds of state-established schools as distinct from Private Academies (shu-yiian) and other schools not established by the state. (2) CH'ING: Palace Schools, collective reference to 3 schools established by the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu /o)—the School at the Palace at Universal Peace (hsien-an kung kuan-hsiu), the Mt. Prospect School (ching-Shan kuan-hsiu), and the Court Theatrical School (nan-fu kuan-hsiu). BH: schools of the imperial household.

3299 kuan hsiu-cheng 官學生 N-S DIV (Chin), MING-CH'ING: Official Student in the National University (t'ai-hsiu, kuo-tzu hsiu) or in one of the Ch'ing dynasty Palace Schools (kuan-hsiu); admitted without normal qualification certification, solely by entitlement as the son or younger brother of a noble or high-rank- ing official. P24, 37.


3301 kuan-i hsai-kuăn 管轄巡官 T'ANG: Inspector of Postal Relay Stations, 4 authorized on the staff of each Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) from the 750s, apparently focusing on the postal system more closely than was possible for the Censorate's (ya-shih t'ai) Postal Inspectors (kuart-i shih). RR: inspecteur des relais de poste.

3302 kuan i-jên t'ou-mu 管轄人頭目 SUNG: Head of Physician Families, probably a descriptive term rather than a title, indicating the chief and spokesmen for all physician families (i-hu) in a locality; in cooperation with local officials, resolved disputes between physician families and others.

3303 kuan-i shih 管轄吏 T'ANG: Postal Inspector, from 779 the duty assignment of an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'a yi-shih) in the Censorate (ya-shih t'ai) located at each dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an and Loyang, to oversee the operations of the postal relay system. Cf. kuan-i hsian-kuan. RR: commissaire impérial aux services de poste. P18.

3304 kuan4 Vuchu ssâ 官醫提掣司 SUNG: Supervisorate of Physicians, one in the dynastic capital, one in each Province (hsing-sheng), and one in each lower unit of territorial administration down to the District (hsien) level, headed by a Supervisor (t'i-chu), rank 5b at the capital, 6b elsewhere; normally attached to the Medical School (hsueh) at each administrative level. Primarily responsible for overseeing the affairs of hereditary physician families (i-hu), arranging for their state service, settling disputes among them, and nominating young men of talent who might be admitted to the Medical Schools. Cf. kuan-i t'i-lang so.

3305 feMâ-i-iUZiwgsd 官醫提領所 SUNG: Superintendence of Physician Families, a central government agency (?!) that shared responsibility, in some fashion not clear, with Supervisorates of Physicians (kuan-i t'i-chu ssu; or only the Supervisorate in the capital?) for overseeing the affairs of hereditary physician families (i-hu) and the medical care provided imprisoned criminals; also assigned physicians to prison duty; headed by a Superintendent (t'i-ling).

3306 kuan-kân 管幹 SUNG: Administrative Clerk, title of numerous subofficial functionaries on the staffs of Ministries (pu) and many other agencies, e.g., kuan-kart chia-ko k'u kuan (Administrative Clerk of the Archives), kuan-kan wen-tzu (Administrative Clerk for Correspondence). SP: administrateur, gérant.

3307 kuan-kân chiao'miao chi-ch'i so 管幹郊祭儀所 SUNG: Office of Sacrificial Regalia for the Suburban Temple, a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang leun), headed by a Superintendent (t'i-tien). SP: bureau des objets de sacrifice des temples de la banlieue. P27.

3308 twâ-i-jtîocAá 官告局 or 訴語局 SUNG: Appointment Verification Service, an agency in charge of issuing appointment certificates (kao-shen) to newly appointed or reappointed officials; an ad hoc arrangement within the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) and of War (ping-pu) until c. 1080, thereafter solely in the Ministry of Per-
sonnel, headed by a Secretariat Draft (ch'ang-sha she-jen) serving as Supervisor (t'i-chu). SP: "cour des titres des nominations." P3.

3309 kuán-kào yuán 宫告院 or 宫贄院

3310 kuán-kò 閣闈
(1) T'ANG—SUNG: Academies and Institutes: common collective reference to the Institute of Academicians (hsueh-shih yüan), Academy for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuan), Historiography Institute (shih-kuan), etc.; and especially to eminent officials who held nominal supervisory appointments (t'ieh-chih) as Academicians (hsueh-shih), etc., in these agencies. SP: fonctionnaires des divers collèges littéraires. P23. (2) MING—CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán). P25.

3311 cítō - A; • 閣閑校勘
SUNG: Proofreader in the Academy or Institute, designation of subofficial functionaries found on the staffs of various agencies that had compiling and editorial functions, e.g., the Historiography Institute (shih-kuan). See chiao-kan.

3312 kuán-kòu 管句 or kuán-kòu ... s衙司 (1) SUNG: Concurrently Serving as ... or Concurrently Managing used when an official's nominal post was of lower rank and status than the post held concurrently, in such forms as nominal post + kuán-kou + concurrent post: ...kuán-kou t'ai-shih (Concurrently Managing the Censorate, ye-shih t'ai), ... kuán-kou chien shih (Concurrently Managing the Directorate of Education, kuo-tzu chien). (2) SUNG—CH'ING: Clerk, a title sometimes held by eunuchs of higher rank not clear, possibly unranked. See chiao-kan.

3313 kuán-kòu sū 管勾司
YUAN: Clerks Office in the Bureau of Musical Ritual (i-feng sū); in 1312 changed into the Office of Moslem Music (ch'ang-ho shu). P10.

3314 kuán-kòu wáng-lái kuó-hsin sò 管勾往來國信所
SUNG: Concurrent Manager of the Office of Diplomatic Correspondence, a unit of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-la sū); a special assignment for the eunuch Office Manager (tu-chih) or Administrative Aide (ya-pu) of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei neih-shih sheng), rank 6a; took part in the management of early Sung diplomatic exchanges with the Khitan state of Liao. See wang-lai kuó-hsin sò. Cf. kuo-hsin fANG. SP: administrateur des missions diplomatiques (relations avec les KH-tan).

3315 Anwātā 管轄
Manager. (1) MING: head of a Section (k'o) in a Bureau (ch'ing-li sū) in the Ministry of Revenue (ku-pu) and perhaps elsewhere; rank not clear, possibly unranked. See min-k'o, tsu-chih k'o, chin-k'o, ts'ang-ko. P6. (2) CH'ING: duty assignment or concurrent appointment, most commonly of a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu), e.g., kuan-li chieh-tao ing (Manager of the Office of Capital Streets), a duty assignment for Censors (yu-shih), officials of the Ministry of Works (kuang-pu), and officers representing the Commander-general of Metropolitan Bannermen (pu-ch'un tung-ling); or kuan-li M-yung tien hsia-shu chu shih-wu (Manager [lit., of the affairs] of the Imperial Printing Office in the Hall of Military Glory).

3316 kuán-liáng 管糧
(1) MING: Tax Manager, one, rank not clear, on the staff of Shun-t'ien Prefecture (fu), modern Peking. P32. (2) CH'ING: Manager of Tax Transport, a duty assignment for Vice Prefects (t'ung-chih) and Assistant Prefects (t'ung-p'an) along the route of the Grand Canal from 1667. P32.

3317 kuán-āng 關令
SUI—T'ANG: Director of the Pass, one at each significant border, pass, road, etc.; responsible for collecting mercantile taxes on goods in transit, watching for contraband goods, and verifying the credentials of all travelers. Ranked in 3 categories: Senior (shang), Ordinary (chung), and Junior (hsia), from 8b2 to 9b2. P54 • 62.

3318 kuán-āng Mor kuán-āng ... kuán 官
(1) YUAN: Supervisor, Supervising overseer of the staff in various agencies, especially in the households of Empresses and Princes, e.g., kuan-ling chu-tzu min-chiang kuan (Supervisor of Pearl Fishing) under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (ch'un-yen-chiang tsung-kou fu), kuan-ling sui-la jen-chiang tu (t'ieh so (Supervisor of the Supervisory Directorate of Artisans in the Various Routes) under the Supervisorate-in-chief of All Classes of Artisans (chu-se jen-chiang tsung-kou fu). (2) CH'ING: Chief Clerk in the establishments of Imperial Princes (ch'ìn-wang) and Commandery Princes (chun-wang), respectively, rank 6a; in charge of correspondence and personnel matters. Also see nei kuán-ling. P69.

3319 kuán-mâ fang 官馬坊
T'ANG: Palace Grazing Grounds, apparently a reference to areas in the imperial parks and gardens reserved for grazing by the thousands of horses reportedly kept within the imperial palace; see chung-nei liu hsien (Six Palace Corrais), liu chiu (Six Stables). RR: quartiers pour les chevaux du gouvernement.

3320 itwā-i-miùiî̇/--ìfçwa/i--tí 管民總管府
YUAN: Civil Administration Command for Pien-liang (Kai Feng) and other Routes (e) a unit of the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (ch'ü-cheng yuán); staffing and functions not clear.

3321 kuán-nei Adv 關內侯
CH'IN-N-S DIV (San-kou Wei): Marquis of Kuan-nei (a regional designation: lit., within the passes) referring to the northern part of modern Shensi Province), the 19th of 20 (i.e., 2nd highest) titles of nobility (chueh) awarded to exceptionally meritorious personages. P65.

3322 kuán p'ào hsiao-chí káiáo 科照騏驄
CH'ING: Artillery Lieutenant, 10, rank 6a, from 1764 (?) junior officers in the Firearm Brigade (huo-ch'i ying), in command of Artillerymen (p'ao hsiao-chi). Also see hsiao-chi, hsiao. BH: lieutenant of artillery.

3323 kuán-ping 'á fit
Regular Troops: throughout history a reference to regular government soldiers as distinguished from many kinds of irregular troops. See kuán-chün. Cf. chia-ping, san-ping.

3324 kuán-shèng 官生
MING—CH'ING: Official Student under the Directorate of
Education (kuo-tzu chien), admitted without normal certification of qualifications but solely by entitlement as the son of a noble or official who had been awarded the protection privilege (yun-tzu) that guaranteed one or more of his sons direct admission into student status or direct appointment to office. The category of Official Students included those admitted “by grace” (see en-sheng), as sons of officials who had rendered extraordinary state service, especially those who had lost their lives in battle. In Ch’ing the status was often awarded in celebration of various auspicious pieties. Sons of foreign rulers who studied in the Directorate of Education were also considered Official Students. Also see en-ch’u chien-sheng, en-tzu chien-sheng, en-yin chien-sheng, nan-yin chien-sheng.

3325 In charge of the affairs of a term commonly found enclosing an agency name or official title, indicating that the named official was in active charge of the designated agency or post, which may or may not have been his nominal status; used to differentiate such an official from one bearing a title but not actively performing its functions.

3326 kuán-shih 關使
CHN: Gate Commissioner, many, rank 7a and 7b, in charge of opening and closing city gates, monitoring travelers, and collecting taxes on goods in transit. P62.

3327 Aiwwí JWA-Wú tū-CAY/i 管事務大臣
CH ING: Grand Minister Supervisor of the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yuan) under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). Also see ta-ch’en. P39.

3328 kuán-shuí chien-tū 關稅監督
CH’ING: Superintendent of Domestic Customs Barriers, normally a concurrent duty assignment for a Provincial Governor (hsin-fu), a representative of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yian), or another central government official of rank 4 or 5; arranged for and supervised the collection of mercantile taxes on goods in transit throughout the empire. P62.

3329 kuán-sō chien-tū 館所監督
CH ING: Superintendent of Postal Relay Stations (i-chan), one Manchu appointed from 1651, one Chinese from 1753; apparently special duty assignments for members of the Ministry of War (ping-pu). P12.

3330 kuán tā-fū 官大夫
CH’IN-HAN: lit “official grand master: Grandee of the Sixth Order, 6th lowest of 20 ranks of honorary nobility (ch’üeh) awarded to meritorious personages. P65.

3331 kuán-tài 關
CH’ING: variant reference to a Brigade Commander (M-chi) in the Green Standards (lu-ying) military organization. BH: battalion commander.

3332 吳江，呪官田
State Land: throughout history a common designation of arable lands belonging to the government, howsoever acquired—by state-sponsored reclamation, by confiscation, by takeover of the preceding dynasty’s holdings, etc. The term normally encompasses imperial gardens, etc., in the vicinity of the dynastic capital and, on a much larger scale, lands rented to tenant farmers whose rent payments were used to help maintain nearby government offices and garrisons, lands sometimes given to favored religious establishments or favored families (e.g., the most direct descendants of Confucius) as endowments, and lands sometimes given to groups of landless peasants in State Farms (t’un-locating in regions where the government was trying to encourage agricultural development, usually in frontier zones or areas that had been devastated by wars. See chhien, min-t’un, ch’u-t’un.

3333 kuán tā-wéi 關者
CH IN—HAN: Commandant-in-chief of the Customs Barrier, assignments to supervise customs collections at major strategic places in the empire, commonly awarded to nobles, sons of eminent officials, and other favorites. BH: chief commandant of a pass. P62.

3334 Aúi 關外侯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, S, Dyn.): Marquis of Kuan-wai (regional designation: beyond the passes, reference not specific), 5th lowest of 20 titles of nobility (ch’üeh) conferred on meritorious personages. P65.

3335 kuán yeh-ché lăng-chüng 灘谿者郎中
HAN: Gentleman of the Interior Serving as Receptionist, about a dozen junior members of the staff of the Later Han Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsun), rank =300 bushels; after a year of satisfactory service could be promoted to Receptionist in Attendance (chi-shih yeh-che), rank 400 bushels. See lang-chung’ HB: gentleman-of-the-palace serving as probationary internuncio.

3336 kuán-yá chu 遁玉局
YüAN: Jade Service, one of many artisan workshops under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yá jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu).

3337 kuáng-chéng 光正
N-S DIV (N. Ch’): Lady of Bright Rectitude, one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

3338 kuáng-chí fuchá ssâ 廣濟提舉司
YUAN: Supervisorate of Medical Relief, a public health agency established in each Capital and Province, headed by a Supervisor (t’i-chû), rank 7b; organizational affiliation and specific functions not clear.

3339 kuáng-ch’in mú-ch’în cháí 廣親睦親宅
SUNG: lit. “residence for the expansive and friendly treatment of relatives: Hostel for Imperial Clanmen maintained by the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu) from c. 1000 as a residence and school for the male descendants of the founding Emperors, T’ai-tsu and T’ai-tsung. Possibly located at the dynastic capital, Kai-feng; but there was apparently one such Hostel in each Princecly Establishment (wang-fu); some of whose officials, in addition to their normal administrative duties, concurrently served as Instructors (chu-fu) in the Hostel. Commonly found in the variant forms mu-ch’ên kuang-ch’în ssu, mu-ch’în ssu; also called the Southern Palace (nan-kung). Cf. tun-tsung yuan (Hostel for Imperial Kinmen), one each at Loyang and at Yangchow from 1104 into the 1120s. SP: maison de la propagation de l’harmonie de la famille impériale.

3340 kuáng-ch’ê ú ssâ 廣諫司
CH’ING: Storage Office, one of 7 major units in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), an aggregation of Six Storehouses (liu k’u): the Silver Vault (yun-k’u) and the Hides (p’i-k’u), Porcelain (te-k’u), Silks (ts’un-k’u), Clothing (i-k’u), and Tea (ch’i-yu-k’u) Storehouses; headed by 2 Directors (lang-chung) of the Storage Office, also called Supervisors-in-chief of the Six Storehouses (tsung-kuan liu-k’u shih-wu). BH: department of the privy purse. P37.
SUNG: Southwestern Defense Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan); one of 12 Sections created in the reign of Shen-tsung (r. 1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section supervised the raising of troops to suppress banditry in the frontier zone of Kuang-nan-hsi Circuit (lu) and the distributing of consequent rewards and punishments; generally supervised garrisons of Liang-Ch'ang Circuit, and established quotas for the rotation of personnel into the Imperial Armies (chin-chiin) at the dynastic capital. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'ing-chih); rank 8b. Apparently abolished early in S. Sung. See shih-erh fang (Twelve Sections), SP: chambre de recrutement et de la défense de Kouang-nan Ouest.

N-S DIV (N. Ch. 3): Lady of Bright Instruction, designation of one of 6 imperial wives called Lesser Concubines (hsia-pin).

N-S DIV (N. Ch. 1): Lady of Broad Instruction, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.


SUNG: lit., broadening bencenate office: Moslem Medical Office, a unit of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuan) staffed with Moslem physicians who provided treatment for the Emperor, military officers, and the needy in the dynastic capital; headed by a Supervisor (i-t'chih), rank 3a to 1319, then 5a, then back to 3a in 1322-1323.

kuang-hui ts'ang 廣惠倉

SUNG: lit., broadening bencenate granary: Public Welfare Granary, in 1057 ordered established in all Prefectures (chou) and Districts (hsien) to store grains for issuance to widows, widowers, and others who could not provide for themselves. Cf. pao-ch'ao kuang-hui ku' (Treasury for the Benevolent Issuance of Paper Money).

kuang-lu-hsun 光禄勳

Lit. meaning not wholly clear: (one who) enhances (the ruler's) happiness and meritorious achievements? (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Chamberlain for Attendants, c. 104 B.C. superseded the title lang-chung ling, in Han one of the major officials of the central government, ranked at 2,000 bushels; was in overall charge of all Court Gentlemen (lang), whom he examined annually, and of the Emperor's personal counselors and bodyguards; gradually became a purely honorary post in the era of N-S Division. HB: superintendent of the imperial household. P37. (2) N-S DIV: CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'iing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu).

kuang-hui ssu 廣惠司

SUNG: Southwestern Defense Section in the Bureau of Imperial Entertainments, in charge of catering for the imperial household, court banquets, and imperial banquets honoring foreign envoys and other dignitaries; normally had 4 subordinate Offices (shu) specializing in various kinds of foodstuffs; headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing); rank 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung, 3a in Yuan, 3b in Ming and Ch'ing; always had a huge staff of cooks, serving men, etc. Normally under general supervision of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); in Sung from 1127 absorbed into the Ministry. In Liao from the era 927-947 retitled ch'ung-lu ssu to avoid a name taboo. In Ch'in and Yüan subordinate to the hsiaun-hui yuan (Court Ceremonial Institute in Ch'in, Palace Provisions Commission in Yuan). Ming followed the Yüan pattern till 1375, when the Court was re-established with relative autonomy, loosely supervised by the Ministry of Rites. RR+SP: cour des banquets impériaux. BH: banqueting court, P37.

kuang-lu 太府 光禄大夫

Grand Master for Splendid Happiness. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: an intimate imperial aide and adviser, resident in the palace; under supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsun); rank =2,000 bushels in Han. HB; imperial household grandee. (2) SUI-CH'ING: prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank la then lb in S.; 2b in T'ang, Sung, and Ch'in; lb in Yuan and Ming, la in Ch'in. Sometimes occurs with prefixes Left and Right. See ch'in-tzu kuang-lu ta-fu, yin-ch'ing kuang-lu ta-fu. P68.

kuang-pu 貢部

HAN: Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, East and South: 2 ranked at 400 bushels, responsible for police supervision over the eastern and southern quadrants of the former Han dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, a jurisdiction known in the aggregate as the Left Sector (tso-pu); from 91 B.C. subordinate to the Metropolitan Commandant (hsiao-hui); in Later Han made separate offices entitled Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, East Sector (tung-pu wei) and Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, South Sector (nan-pu wei). P20.

kuang-wen 廣文

T'ANG-CH'ING: Litterateur' an unofficial reference to scholarly men and especially to educational officials (hsieh-kuai) such as Instructors (chiao-shou) in regional and local schools.

kuang-wen ku'an 廣文館

T'ANG-SUNG: Institute for the Extension of Literary Arts, one of the advanced schools maintained by the Directorate of Education (hsiao-tzu chien), responsible (at least in T'ang) for the training of students in the School for the Sons of the State (kao-tzu hsieh) to take the civil service recruitment examinations that led to the degree of Presented Scholar (chin-shih); staffed with 4 Erudites (po-shih) and 2 Instructors (chu-chiao). Established in 750 to handle 60 students annually; in Sung grew to have 2,400 students. RR: collège pour la propagation de la littérature. SP: collège de la littérature. P34.

kuang-yeh jang 廣樂堂

MING-CH'ING: College for Broadening Academic Scope, one of the Six Colleges (liu-t'ang) among which students of the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) were distributed. P34.

kuang-yu 光府

N-S DIV (N. Ch. 3): Lady of Bright Counsel, designation of one of 3 Superior Concubines (shang-pin).

kuang-yuan k'u 廣源庫

YUAN: abbreviation of wan-i kuang-yuan k'u (Imperial Treasures Vault).

kuang-yueh k'u 廣樂庫

YUAN: Office of Musical Supplies, one directly subordinate to the Bureau of Musical Ritual (i-feng ssu) and one subordinate to the Music Office (chiaou-fung ssu), a con-
kuei-yuan

stipend of the Bureau; each headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tsu-shih), rank 9b; apparently responsible for storing and repairing court musical instruments. P10.

3357 k’uang-cheng 国政
T’ANG: Rectifier of Governance, from 662 to 671 the official variant of the title Vice Director (p’u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); 2 prefixed Left and Right, both rank 2b.

3358 Vuang-fu 狂夫
CHOU: lit., madman; Eccentric, 4 non-official appointees associated with the Shamans (fang-hsiang shih) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for various ceremonies; it has been speculated that they were court jesters. CL: insensées.

3359 k · uang-jen 国 X
CHOU: Rectifier, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for monitoring conduct of the Feudal Lords (chu-hou). CL: rectificateur.

3360 kuei 贵
(1) Throughout history incorporated into titles as a descriptive prefix denoting high social or moral status; e.g., honored, worthy. (2) CHOU: Regional Mentor, one of 9 Unifying Agents (ou) appointed in the Nine Regions (chu-chou) into which the kingdom was divided, as agents of the Minister of State (chuang-tsoi) overseeing geographic clusters of feudal states, to monitor the dignity (?) of regional and local lords and other leaders. CL: instructeur.

3361 kuei-an hou 歸安侯
N-S DIV (Ch’in): lit., Marquis who has reverted to peace: Allied Marquis, an honorary title apparently conferred on unrelated tribal chiefs who accepted tributary status.

3362 kuei-chih 黄姬
T’ANG: Honored Ranks, collective reference to civil service ranks 1 through 5.

3363 kuei-chih kuei-tzu 貴介公子
Noble Sir, common generic reference to sons of the nobility (ch’iieh).

3364 kuei-chu 黄主
Elegant variant of kun-chu (Imperial Princess).

3365 kuei-fang 桂坊
T’ANG: lit., cassia area: from 662 to 670 the official variant of shu-ching chu (Editorial Service) in the household of the Heir Apparent; during its short life, its head, rank 9b, was called kuei-fang tsu-fu (Grand Master of the Editorial Service) and it had strongly censorial functions (see yu-shih) not characteristic of the agency in other periods. See kuei-hsia shih. RR: secrétaire des censeurs de la maison de l’érudite du trône. P26.

3366 kuei-fei 貴妃
N-S DIV (Ch’i)-CH · ING: Honored Consort, generally the most esteemed palace woman after the Empress until the era 1464-1487, when Imperial Honored Consort (huang kuei-fei) was introduced as a still more prestigious title. In Sui, first of the Three Consorts (san fu-jen); in T’ang, first of the Four Principal Consorts (t’ua-fei); rank la till the late 1400s, thereafter not clear. RR & SP: concubine précieuse. BH: imperial concubine of the 2nd rank.

3367 kuei-hsia shih 桂下使
Lit., scribe under the cassia tree, a description of the Taoist sage Lao-tzu. (1) CHOU: Royal Archivist in charge of the royal library. (2) In later times an unofficial reference to Censors (yu-shih) or to members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan).

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3369 貴妃
SUNG: Lady of Noble Deportment, from 1033 the designation of an imperial consort, rank 1b or 2a.

3370 kuei-fu hou 貴義侯
HAN: lit., · Marquis who has reverted to righteousness or duty: Allied Marquis, an honorary title conferred on chiefs of some aboriginal tribes. P72.

3371 kuei-fen 貴人
Worthy Lady. (1) HAN: in Later Han, a collective designation of one group of imperial wives ranking just below the Empress. HB: honourable lady. (2) SUNG-CH’ING: generic reference to rank 5 palace women, less prestigious than consorts (fei) and concubines (pin). BH: imperial concubine of the fifth rank.

3372 kuei-ming 貴命
Lit., (one who) returns to the light · i.e., turns as if home-ward to Chinese civilization: Alien Defector or Surrendered Forces. E.g., see hua ch’i-tan kuei-ming (Surrendered Po-hai and Khitan Forces) in Sung times. Cf. kuei-

3373 kuei-p’ing 貴嬪
N-S DIV: Honored Concubine, in Ch’i one of the Three Consorts (sanfu-jen), the 3 ranking secondary wives of the Emperor; also occurs in Liang and Sung.

3374 kuei-pu 卜
HAN: Tortoiseshell Diviner, duty assignment for 3 Expectant Officials (tai-chao) on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih ling). HB: diviner by tortoise shell.

3375 chiu 使
CH’ING: lit., commissioner of the petition box: unofficial reference to the Transmission Commissioner (t’ang-cheng shih), head of the Office of Transmission (t’ang-cheng shih ssu), which received memorials bound for the throne. See kuei-yuan.

3377 chiu-yi 貴子
Noble Scion, common generic reference to sons and younger brothers of members of the nobility (ch’iieh).

3378 kuei-yuan 貴院
SUNG: Petition Box Office maintained by the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) to receive complaints by commoners about official misconduct or about government policies; in 984 superseded by the Public Petitioners Office (teng-wen yuian). SP: cour du dépôt des pétitions. P21.
3379 kuei-yun ssu 規運司
YUAN: Religious Support Office, an agency that transmitted revenues from endowment lands to the monasteries and temples for which they were created; a unit of the Office for Religious Administration (ta-hsi tsung-yin yüan).

3380 kuei 接
T'ANG-SUNG: lit. 'mastermind; unofficial reference to a Vice Director (p'u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). See tuan-kuei, tso-kuei, yu-kuei.

3381 kuei-chia 魁甲
(1) CH'IN: Head of a Village (hsien) of about 100 households; part of the sub-District (hsien) organization of mutual-help and mutual-surveillance groups. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: Exemplar: quasiofficial reference to a Principal Graduate (chuang-yüan) in a Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih, hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; also from Yian on (?) a reference to the 6th through 18th men on the pass list for a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih). See ching-kuei, hsiang-kuei, hui-kuei, kueil-chia, kueil-chien, tu-kueil.

3382 kuei-Ucbang Ad 奎文閣
YUAN: Hall of Literature, created in 1329 as a group of Academicians (hsüeh-shih) attending the Emperor; very quickly (1322-1332) redesignated the Academy in the Hall of Literature (kueil-chang ko hsüeh-shih yüan); then in 1340 renamed the Hall for the Diffusion of Literature (hsüan-wen ko). Staff included Grand Academicians (ta-hsi shih-shih), Academicians Recipients of Edicts (ch'eng-chih hsüeh-shih), etc.; they organized and participated in the Classics Colloquium (ch'ing-yen), at which the Emperor was tutored in the Confucian classics and Chinese history, and in general they served as a kind of literary reference service for the Emperor. P23, 24.

3383 kueil-chia 魁首
MING-CH'ING: Chief on the List, popular reference to the candidate at the head of the pass list after a Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. See under kueil

3384 kueil-chien 魁勝
MING-CH'ING: Chief Recommendee, popular reference to the candidate at the head of the pass list after a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. See under kueil

3385 jfc: wti-i ii Jtö 奎文閣
CH'ING: Library of the Confucian family estate at Ch'ung-fu, Shantung, headed by a Librarian (tien-chi), rank 7a. P66.

3386 kün-t'ai 饍
HAN: Pavilion of Kinsmen (?), place of detention for imperial relatives and other dignitaries at the Sweet Spring Palace (kan-ch'üan kung) in modern Shensi; name changed from ian-ckEin-chüan chi-shih (Convict Barracks at Sweet Spring Mountain) c. 1465. Subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); headed by a Director (ling). HB (ling): prefect of the K'un terrace. P37.

3387 ifc Willijittöli 飛騨御廐
CH'IN-HAN: Prime Horse Pasturage, one of many scattered horse pasturages supervised by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u); headed by a Director (ling); special function not clear, though the name ("hooves so hard that they can clamber over high mountains") suggests fine quality horses. HB (ling): prefect of flinty-hoofed horses. P31.

3388 kung 宮
(1) Duke, from high antiquity the highest title of nobility (ch'üeh) after wang (King in Chou, thereafter Prince), normally reserved for members of the ruling family, but not always inheritable by the eldest son. Into T'ang, denoted a member of a "real" feudal-like nobility with land grants for support, but in native dynasties from Sung on was an honorary status normally conferred on distinguished military officers. Commonly prefixed with territorial names, but see chen-küo kung, chen-kung, fa-küo kung, hsüan-kung, hsien-kung, k'ai-küo chün-kung. K'ai-küo hsien-kung, k'ai-küo kung, kuo-kung, pi-kung, san kung, shang-kung. From Sung on, also, commonly conferred posthumously on eminent civil officials prefixed with laudatory terms, e.g., wen-chung kung (Cultured and Loyal Duke); not inheritable. P65. (2) The Honorable or His Honor, polite term of indirect address applied to someone considered deserving of respect, used either alone or as a suffix appended to the surname, e.g., Li-kung (the Honorable Li; His Honor, Li).

3389 kung 宮
Palace. (1) Throughout history the most common designation for the residence of the supreme ruler, his wives, and other members of the ruling family; usually used with a directional, laudatory, or auspicious prefix as the name of a building or cluster of buildings in the ruler's residence. See hsi-kung, hsing-kung, tung-kung, rü-kung, wu kung. (2) Sometimes used unofficially in reference to an important government agency, e.g., nan-kung (Southern Palace), a common reference to the Han-T'ang Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) or the Sung Ministry of Rites (li-pu). (3) Occasionally encountered as the designation of the tomb of a ruler. Cf. ling. (4) LIAO-YüAN: Chinese translation of the Khitan-Mongolian word ordu (see wo-lu-to), designation of the camp of a tribal chief including all his entourage, which moved wherever the chief moved and after his death endured as a living and fighting unit.

3390 itu-tö-i 工案
SUNG-CH'ING: Works Section, a subsection in a unit of territorial administration that processed local documents pertaining to the sphere of authority of the central government's Ministry of Works (kung-pu); staffed with subofficial functionaries.

3391 kung-chän 宮詹
T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih).

3392 Icüng-eWe 公車
(1) HAN-N-S DIV*: abbreviation of kung-ch'e ssu-ma men (Gate Traffic Control Office). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to Provincial Graduates (ch'i-jen) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, especially when they appeared at the gates of the dynastic capital to participate in the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih).

3393 Jtöwe-eyu 公車署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Grievance Office, in charge of receiving public complaints about injustice and memorializing accordingly; headed by a Director (ling), but organizational affiliations not clear. Traditionally considered an antecedent or variant of the Public Petitioners Office (teng-wen yüan) of later dynasties and quite different from the Gate Traffic Control Offices (kung-ch'e ssu-ma men) of Han times. P21.

3394 kung-ch'e ssu-ma m如公車司馬門
HAN-N-S DIV: lit., the Commander's (ssu-ma) gates for
government vehicles (kung-ch'ê): Gate Traffic Control Office, one at each of the 4 gates of the imperial palace, responsible for accepting certain kinds of memorials and tribute articles intended for the Emperor and for maintaining vehicles in readiness to fetch personages summoned to court; each headed by 2 Directors (k'ung-chê ssu-ma ling, kung-chê ling), rank 600 bushels in Han; subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-ywei, wei-wei ch'êng) in Han, thereafter to Palace Attendants or Directors (both shih-chang) of the developing Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), in Ch'i to the Bureau of Public Instruction (ch'i-pu). Traditionally considered the antecedent of later dynasties' Offices of Transmission (t'ung-chêng shih ssu). HB (ling): prefect of the majors in charge of official carriages. P21.

3395 kung-chê  ên 功臣 T'ANG, SUNG, MING: Meritorious Minister, a generic designation of eminent civil officials and military officers; in Sung, especially those who were awarded laudatory epithets in 2-character combinations, e.g., ching-pang (Manager of the State).

3396 kung-chê  ên pin-le  ê d 官臣賓客 YUAN: Palace Companion, 2 in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih yu'an); rank and precise function not clear. P26.

3397 kung-chêng 官正 (1) CHOU: Palace Steward, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) in charge of maintaining security, discipline, and decorum in the palace during great state ceremonies and whenever the royal capital might come under military attack. CL: commandant du palais. (2) N-S DIV: variant designation of, or unofficial reference to, the senior official of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai), especially the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-fu). (3) T'ANG-MING: Chief of Palace Surveillance, title of the palace woman who headed the Office of Palace Surveillance (kung-chêng ssu), in charge of keeping watch over and disciplining the whole staff of palace women, in T'ang and Sung rank 5a. RR: chef de la surveillance du harem. SP: directeur de palais. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih).

3398 kung-chêng  工正 T'ANG, MING: Construction Foreman in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu); rank 8a in Ming. Cf. sse-chiang. P69.

3399 kung-chêng  公乘 CH'IN-HAN: see kung-sheng (Grandee of the Eighth Order).

3400 kung-chê-chien  苍籍監 CH'IN: Directorate of Palace Accounts, a unit under the Palace Inspectorate-general (tien-chien tsu tien-chier ssu); headed by a Superintendent (t'ien-tien), rank 5a. P38.

3401 kung-chiao  po-shih  宮教博士 T'ANG: Erudite for Palace Instruction, 2 in the Office of Female Services (pei-ling ch'u) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), rank 9b2; in charge of the training and education of palace women. RR: maître au vaste savoir pour instruc tion des femmes du palais.

3402 kung-chien  賛監 MING: variant of kung-sheng (Tribute Student).

3403 kung-chien  chih  弓箭直 SUNG: Archer on Duty, a soldier in the Palace Command (tien-ch'êng ssu) apparently when on active guard assignment. SP: garde, porteur d'arcs et de flèches.

3404 kung-chien  ê u 弓箭庫 SUNG: Archery Storehouse: staffing and organizational affiliation not clear, but probably an armory under the Palace Command (tien-ch'êng ssu). See nei kung-chien k'u. SP: magasin d'arcs et de flèches.

3405 kung-chih  宮直 CH'ING: On Palace Duty, added as prefix or suffix to titles of members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yu'an) assigned to clinical service inside the palace, as distinguished from those assigned to provide medical services to members of the Outer Court (wai-t'ing), i.e., the body of civil officials and military officers serving in the capital. P36.

3406 kung-ch'i-ting  供奉 務 T'ANG: Provisioner of Writing Brushes, subofficial functionaries on the staff of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). RR: serviteur chargé d'apporter les pinceaux.

3407 kung-ki'ing  宮卿 Palace Minister. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan); functions not clear. CL: commandant du palais. (2) HAN: unofficial reference to a eunuch Director (ta ch'ang-ch'i) of the Palace Domestic Service (ch'ung-ch'u chien), specially responsible for administering the household of the Empress. (3) From Han on, a common unofficial reference to the Mentor of the Heir Apparent (fai-tzu shu-tu).

3408 kung-chu  公主 Princess or Imperial Princess: throughout history the standard designation of daughters of Emperors; modified with various prefixes, e.g., chang kung-chu, hsien kung-chu, k'un kung-chu, hsiao hsi-shih, hsiao kung-chu, hsiao kuang-chu, etc. P69.

3409 kung-chu  chia-ling  公主家令 CH IN-N-S DIV: Household Provisioner for the Princess, normally with a particularizing prefix; see under chia-ling.

3410 kung-chu-fu  公府 Princess' Establishment. (1) T'ANG: established briefly in the early 700s with a staff conparable to that of a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), headed by an Administrator (ch'ang-shih), rank 4b. RR: maison d'une princesse. (2) CH'ING: regularly established, with an Administrator, rank 3a or 4' as head. BH: commandant. P69.

3411 kung-chu  ê ssü  公主邑司 or kung-chu  i T'ANG-SUNG: Administration of the Princess' Estate, in T'ang headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b2; Sung staffing not clear. RR: administration du domaine d'une princesse. P69.

3412 kung-chung  宮衆 CHOU: Palace Army, an ad hoc assemblage of elite troops and the sons of officials in a time of emergency, e.g., when the royal capital was attacked. CL: troupes du palais.

3413 kung-chung  kuân  宮中官 Variant of kung-kuan (Palace Eunuch, Palace Personnel).

3414 kung-chu  公車 See under kung-chê.
3415 kung-chu an 貢舉案
SUNG: Recruitment Section, one of 5 top-echelon Sections (an) established in 1129 in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 6b; principally responsible for organizing and administering civil service recruitment examinations. SP: service des examens de doctorat. P9.

3416 kung-făng 宮坊
MING: a combination of abbreviations suggesting Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu) and his staff; derived from terms relating to the Heir Apparent such as Eastern Palace (tung-kung), Green Palace (ch'ing-kung), and Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch'un-fang). P4.

3417 kung-făng 工坊
(1) SUNG: Office of Works, one of Six Offices (liu-fang), comparable in their spheres of responsibility to the Six Ministries (liu pu) in the central government, that served as staff agencies in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng)'s 6 Offices were administered by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chung-shu men-hsia sheng), the 6 Offices were administered by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chung-shu men-hsia sheng), the 6 Offices were administered by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chung-shu men-hsia sheng)'s 6 Offices were administered by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chung-shu men-hsia sheng)'s 6 Offices were administered by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chung-shu men-hsia sheng). SP: chambre des travaux publics. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: may be encountered as a variant or unofficial reference to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu).

3418 kung-făng 供奉 or kung-făng kuăn 宮
Lit., (those who) provide for, wait upon, serve. (1) T'ANG: Lady for Service, from 662 to 670 the designation of a palace woman of rank 7a. RR: femme à la disposition de l'empereur. (2) T'ANG (kung-fang only): Auxiliary (?)' from the early 700s an appendix to titles apparently signifying that the officials were fully qualified for the posts indicated but were supernumerary, awaiting vacancies that they might fill. (3) T'ANG-CH'ING (?): for Court Service, an appendix to titles signifying that the officials had been chosen on a rotational basis to be on duty as close attendants of the Emperor; e.g., kung-fang hsieh-shih (Academician for Court Service). RR: fonctionnaire à la disposition de l'empereur. (4) SUNG: Palace Servitor, highest of 12 rank titles (chien) granted to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. Also see nei kung-fang.

3419 kung-făng hsüeh-strik 供奉學士
YuÄN: Academician for Court Service, designation of members of the Hall of Literature (t'ai-ch'ing ko) assigned to participate in the Classics Colloquium (ch'ing-yen), at which Emperors were tutored about the Confucian classics and Chinese history. P23.

3420 kung-făng kung-chiên pèi-shèn
供奉弓弛備身

3421 kung-făng kung-yüăng 供奉供用
CH'ING: Administrative Aide (?:) indefinite numbers authorized for the Music Office (ho-sheng shu), concurrent duty assignments for officials of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu), the Court of State Ceremonial (t'ai-shih), and the Imperial Household Department (t'ai-wu fu); functions not clear. PIO.

3422 kung-făng nei-t'ing 供奉內廷
SUNG-CH'ING: Palace Attendant, from Sung on (perhaps not continuously) a collective reference to various kinds of eunuchs, palace women, officials, and specially talented outsiders in painting · etc.; in Sung subordinate to the Pal-
3435 kung-hsing 公姓
From antiquity, a polite reference to the surname of the reigning family, hence indirectly to a member of the imperial family: Surname of State. See kuo-hsing.

3436 kung-hsia 宫赐
SUNG: Palace School, the primary school section of the School for the Imperial Family (tzu-chia-sheng). SP: école supérieure et primaire du palais royal.

3437 kung-jen 宫人
(1) CHOU: Palace Servant, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) who provided water for the King's ablutions and torches and braziers for his personal quarters; not eunuchs. CL: homme du palais, attaché aux appartements de l'empereur. (2) Throughout history a general reference to Palace AVomen, but sometimes used only for servant-status women, not including the Empress, Consorts (fei), or Concubines (pin). See kung-kuan, kung-nu, nii-kuan. HB: palace maid.

3438 kung-Jen 㠉
CHOU: Mining Superintendent, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (tze-kuan) responsible for the care and exploitation of all mineral deposits of value. CL: officier des métiers.

3439 kung-jen 孔巨
Respectful Lady, honorific title awarded to wives of nobles and officials. (1) SUNG: awarded to wives of officials of rank 5 and above. (2) YUAN: awarded to wives of officials of all ranks. (3) MING: awarded to wives of officials of rank 4. (4) CH'ING: awarded to wives of officials of rank 6 officials. (3) MING: awarded to wives of rank 4 officials. See kung-tzu-chien.

3440 kung-kuan 供官
MING-CH'ING: Office of Scrutiny for Works, one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu-k'o) staffed with chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretaries, Supervising Censors). P18, 19.

3441 kung-kuan 供官
SUNG: Provisioner, 12 subofficial functionaries in the Sacrifices Service (tsu-chi chü) or Sacrifices Section (tsu-chi an). 10 in the Office of Sacrificial Utensils (chi-chi'), all subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang su). P27.

3442 kung-kuan 宫官
(1) Throughout history a common reference to Palace Eunuchs (see huan-kuan, nei-shih). (2) May occasionally be found referring collectively to Palace Eunuchs and Palace Women, as Palace Personnel. (3) T'ANG-MING: Palace Woman, large numbers divided among various Services (chü) and Offices (liii); in T'ang and Sung organized under the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). The basic organization consisted of 6 Services: General Palace Service (shang-kung chü), Ceremonial Service (shang-i chü), Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chü), Food Service (shang-shih chü), Housekeeping Service (shang-chü chü), and Workshop Service (shang-kung chü); each Service was normally subdivided into more specialized units, and each was headed by one or more Matrons (shang, shang-...): rank 5a; e.g., Matron of General Palace Service (shang-kung), Matron of the Wardrobe (shang-fu). See kung-nu, nii-kuan. RR: chargé du harem.

3443 kung-kuan 工官
HAN: State Laborer, categorical designation of personnel on the staffs of Commanderies (chan) and Princedoms (wang-kuo), headed either by a Chief (chang), rank 300 to 400 bushels, or a Director (liing), rank 600 to 1,000 bushels. BH: office of workmen.

3444 kung-kuan shih 宫觀使
SUNG: Palace and Temple Custodian, a sinecure to which eminent officials entering retirement were sometimes appointed, or a concurrent assignment for an active official; tended detached imperial villas or favored Taoist temples. See tz'ü-lu. SP: commissaire des palais et des temples taoistes.

3445 kung-ku'an tzu-chien 宮觀都監
SUNG: Director in charge of Palaces and Temples, a concurrent appointment or duty assignment for an eminent official normally in retirement; apparently oversaw individual custodians of detached imperial villas and Taoist temples (see kung-kuan shih); organizational affiliation not clear, but probably under the Ministry of Rites (it-pu). See tz'ü-lu. SP: surveillant général des palais et des temples taoistes.

3446 kung-kung 共工
HAN: Director of Works, an archaic title equivalent to suu-k'ang (Minister of Works); Han status and functions not clear, but probably bore water-control responsibilities.

3447 kung-kung 功貢
CH'ING: Tribute Student for Merit, collective designation of those Tribute Students (kung-sheng) who were admitted to the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu-chien) for advanced education as members of military families (chien-hu) who were credited with extraordinary achievements.

3448 kung-kuo 公國
Dukedom: throughout history, the domain of a Duke (kung) on whom a fief (real or nominal) was conferred. Cf. wang-kuo (Princedoms), hou-kuo (Marquisates). See kung-fu (Ducal Establishment). HB: duchy. P65.

3449 kung-luân 功論郎
N-S DIV (Sung): Court Gentleman for Evaluations, initiated in 441 (4267) as a subordinate of the Ministry of General Administration (tsu-kuan) in lieu of the traditional kuo-kung kung-lan, q.v.; apparently terminated with the dynasty in 479, when development resumed toward the Su'i-Ch'ing Directors (lang-chung) of the Bureau of Evaluations (kuo-kung kung-lan) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); in charge of annual merit ratings (kaao) for officials of Regions (chou) and Commanderies (ch'iu). See under kuo-kung. P5.

3450 kung-men chiang-fu 富門將府
SUI-T'ANG: Palace Gates Guard Command, prefixed Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Hei Apparent; each headed by a Commander (chien). Superseded units called chien-men shuai-fu (Gate Guard Commands) c. '605; in 622 reverted to the former name. P26.

3451 kung-men chu 富門局
SUI-LIAO: Gatekeepers Service, a unit of the (Left) Secretariat of the Hei Apparent (men-hsia-fang, tso ch'ün-fang), staffed with eunuchs. In Sui headed by one Commandant (shuai), c. 604 renamed General (chiang), and 2 Grand Masters (ta-fu), c. 604 renamed Directors (chien), in 'T'ang by 2 Directors till 662 then by 2 Directors (lan) rank 6b2; thereafter ranks not clear, but the title Director of Gatekeepers (kung-men lang) endured. Generally responsible for gatekeeping duty in the household of the Hei Apparent. Cf. kung-nei chü. RR+SP: service des portes du palais de l'héritier du trône. P26.
kung-men  p'u  

3452-3467  294

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Palace Gatekeeper, indefinite number, rank 6b; members of the Palace Administration (tien-chung chien); probably eunuchs. P37.

3453  kung-men ssū 宮門司


3454  kung-nù shù 弓弩署

T'ANG: Bows Office in the Directorate of the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien); in 632 renamed fu-fung shu.

3455  kung-nù tso-chièn yūan 弓弩造箭院

or kung-nu yuan

SUNG: Bow and Arrow Workshop, staffing and organizational affiliation not clear, but probably subordinate, at least indirectly, to the Directorate for Armaments (ch'ian-ch'ü chien) and the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). SP: cour de la fabrication d'arcs et de flèches.

3456  kung-nū 宮女

Throughout history a general reference to female residents of the palace: Palace Women. See kung-jen, kung-kuan, nû-kuan.

3457  kung-fūi 功稱

CH'ING: Medal for Merit, awarded to military officers and soldiers for excellence in reviews and inspections; could be awarded by Governors-general (t'sung-tu), Provincial Governors (hsin-fu), and Regional Commanders (tsung-ping kuan), BH: soldier's medal.

3458  kung-pùo 宮保

SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-pao); also see kung-hsien.

3459  kung-pei k · ū 供備庫

SUNG: Imperial Larder, a unit of the Imperial Kitchen (yâ-ch'ü) operated by the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssū); headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a. In c. 1080 (?) renamed nei-wu liao-k'u. SP: magasins de provisions pour la cuisine impériale.

3460  kung-pìn 宮櫝

Uncommon generic reference to secondary imperial wives, i.e., Consorts (fei) and Concubines (pin).

3461  宮伯

CHOU: Master of the Palace Militia, rank not clear; member of the Ministry of State (tien-chuan) in charge of training and evaluating selected Servicemen (shih) and Cadets (shu-tzu) on guard duty in the royal palace. Junior to the Palace Steward (kung-cheng); shared with him supervision of the palace militia. CL: préfet du palais.

3462  kung-pù 工部

(1) N-S DIV (Chou)-CH'ING: Ministry of Works, one of the top-echelon agencies (from Sui on collectively called the Six Ministries, liu pu) under the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) through Sung and Ch'in, then under the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in Yuan and early Ming, and after 1380 directly subordinate to the Emperor, though from the early 1400s under the supervision coordinating of the Grand Secretariat (t'ai-kū). Headed in Chou of the N. Dynasties by a (Grand) Minister of Works (jim-k'ung, ta-szu-kung) ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-fu), thereafter by one or more Ministers of Works (kung-pu shang-shu); in T'ang one, rank 3b; in Sung one, 2b; in Chin one, 3a; in Yuan 3, 3a; in Ming one till the mid-1500s then 2, 3a till 1380 then 2a; in Ch'in one each Manchu and Chinese, lb. In general charge of government construction projects, the conscription of artisans and laborers for periodic state service, the manufacture of government equipment of all sorts, the maintenance of waterways and roads, the standardization of weights and measures, the production of coins and other forms of money, the exploitation of mountains, lakes, marshes, etc. Originated as a coordinating superstructure for the Bureau of Public Construction (ch'ê-pu), the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (ch'iang-tso ta-chiang), and the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien); from Sui through Yuan had to share its functions with other agencies, e.g., the strengthened Directorates for the Palace Buildings (ch'iang-tso chien, chiang-tso shao-fu chien) and of Waterways (tu-shui chien); then lost some of its functions to powerful eunuchs in Ming and to Provincial Governors (hsin-fu) and Governors-general (t'sung-tu) in Ch'ing. Usually considered the weakest of the Ministries; was sometimes consolidated with the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) into a single agency. From Sui and T'ang on, normally had 4 major subordinate Bureaus (ssū, ch'ung-li ssū); in T'ang a Headquarters Bureau (kan-pu), (kan-pu ssū), a State Farms Bureau (t'un-tien ssū), a Bureau of Forestry and Crafts (shui-pu) in Ming a Bureau of Construction (ying-shan ssū), a Bureau of Forestry and Crafts (yâ-heng ssū), a Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (tu-shui ssū), and a State Farms Bureau; etc. Each Bureau was headed by one or more Directors (lang-chung). In addition, the Ministry normally supervised a large array of storehouses, supply agencies, manufactories, mints, etc., throughout the empire. RR+SP: ministère des travaux publics. BH: ministry (board) of works. P14, 15. (2) T'ANG-YUAN: Headquarters Bureau · one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Works, in charge of the general administrative management of the Ministry's affairs, primarily responsible for overseeing the construction of walls and buildings and making arrangements for providing needed labor in all Ministry projects; headed by one or more Directors (lang-chung), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung, 5b in Yüan. RR+SP: bureau des travaux publics. P15.

3463  fùn&pu 貢部

SUNG: Recruitment Bureau, an ad hoc group of officials on detached duty assignments from the Ministry of Rites (ll-pu) and other agencies to make arrangements for all civil service recruitment examinations. See chung-kung-pu. SP: bureau d'examen.

3464  kung-shàn 供膳

T'ANG: Meat Server, as many as 2,400 subofficial functionaries so designated in the Banquets Office (t'ai-kung shan) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssū) and the Office of Foodstuffs (shih-kung shan) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: serviteur chargé des mets. P30.

3465  kung-shén 公乘

CH'IN-HAN: lit., one in charge of government chariots: Grandee of the Eighth Order, 13th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chüeh) awarded to exceptionally meritorious personages. P65.

3466  kung-sheng 宮省

Palace Establishment(s): unofficial and vague reference to any agency headquartered within the imperial palace, or to all such agencies, e.g., the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) of T'ang times.

3467  kung-sheng 貢生

MING-CH'ING: Tribute Student, designation of students
under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) who had been admitted as nominees of local Confucian Schools (Ju-hsüeh), for advanced study and subsequent admission to the civil service; until the 1440s could expect good official careers; then the status of civil service recruitment examination graduates, especially that of Metropolitan Graduates (chueh-shih), became so esteemed that Tribute Students could no longer expect good official careers as a matter of course and began trying to enhance their opportunities by competing in the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) along with other candidates. The Tribute Student-status nevertheless remained one of those considered Regular Paths (cheng-t'u) into officialdom, as distinguished from Irregular Paths (i-t'u) such as purchase of student status. See sui-kung, pa kung-sheng, fu kung-sheng, yu kung-sheng, en-tzu kung-sheng, en-pu kung-sheng, lin kung-sheng, iseng kung-sheng, li kung-sheng. BH: senior licentiate.

3468 kung-sheng hou 恭聖侯 N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Marquis for Revering the Sage, title of nobility (chueh) granted from 550 to direct heirs descending from Confucius; changed from Marquis for Venerating the Sage (ch'ung-sheng hou); under N. Chou the title was changed to Duke of (the Dukedom) of Tsou (tsou-kung kung). P66.

3469 kung-shih 供事 CH'ING: Hired Employee, non-officials and non-functionaries hired for relatively unimportant tasks in many governmental agencies; after experience could be promoted into the lowest ranks of the officialdom. BH: clerk.

3470 kung-shih 公事 or 宮使 SUNG: Supervisor, usually of a quasi-public establishment such as a Taoist temple or monastery, prefixed with the name of the establishment; normally a sinecure for an eminent official in semi-retirement. SP: chargé d'affaires.

3471 icung-shih 公使
(1) SUNG: Envoy, duty assignment for a capital official chosen on an ad hoc basis; specific functions or area of responsibility suggested by prefix. (2) CH'ING: Agent, subofficial functionaries who served in large numbers on the staffs of Prefectures (chou, fu) and many other agencies, e.g., Fiscal Commissions (chuan-yin shih ssu) in the various Routes (chüeh), Transport Offices (ts'ao-yin ssu) in various localities. P53, 60.

3472 kung-shih 公士 Lit., state serviceman. (1) CH'IN-HAN: Grandee of the First Order, the lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chueh) awarded to exceptionally meritorious personages. (2) SUNG: Public Worthies, honorific status awarded the very elderly and those who fought successfully against bandits. P65.

3473 殿官師 SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-hsien): also see kung-hsien.

3474 kung-shih k士 (1) Nominee for Office: from antiquity a general reference to men of virtue and talent recommended to the ruler by regional or local authorities, as if in tribute (kung), to be considered for appointment as officials (shih); from Han on, specially referred to regional or local recommendees considered for admission to schools at the dynastic capital, equivalent to the Ming-Ch'ing term Tribute Student (kung-sheng). (2) CH'ING: Passed Scholar, specific designation of a civil service examination candidate who had passed the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) administered by the Ministry of Rites (lieh) but had not yet taken the follow-up, confirmatory Palace Examination (tien-shih, t'ung-shih).

3475 kung-shih á 宮庶府
CHIN-YUAN: Administration of the Heir Apparent, an agency comprising all of the dignitaries assigned to tutor, assist, and protect the Heir Apparent, e.g., the Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih), the Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-pao), the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih) and his large service staff. P67.

3476 kung-shih kán-táng kuăn 公事幹當官 SUNG: Police Executive, normally prefixed Left and Right, one in each of the Four Capital Townships (ssu hsian) into which the successive capital cities, Kaifeng and Hangchow, were divided for administration; responsible for keeping order, investigating crimes, and punishing minor offenders. See wu ch'eng (Five Wards). SP: inspecteur de police. P20.

3477 kung-shih ísü 弓矢司 CH'ING: Bow and Arrow Office, one of 2 units comprising the Right Subsection (yu-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei); headed by a Director (chung-yin yin-hui shih), rank 4a. BH: bow and arrow section.

3478 kung-shù 宮庶 CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Mentor (shu-tzu) in one of the Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch'un-fang).

3479 kung-sù Rng 宮司令 SUNG: Mistress of the Palace, one of 1013 designation of a palace woman who had overall responsibility for the proper functioning of palace women agencies; created to honor a particular palace woman for her many years of service as Chief of Palace Surveillance (kung-cheng). See under liu shang (Six Matrons).

3480 icung-tō-fú 公大夫 CH'IN-HAN: lit., grand master of state: Grandee of the Seventh Order, 14th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chueh) awarded to exceptionally meritorious personages. P65.

3481 kung t'ai-fú 宮太僕 SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu); also see kung-hsien.

3482 kung t'ai-pao 宮太保 SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao); also see kung-hsien.

3483 kung fāi-shih 宮太師 SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih); also see kung-hsien.

3484 kung-t'āng 公堂 MING-CH'IKG: variant of the informal designation Headquarters (t'āng, q.v.).

3485 kung-té shih 功德使 T'ANG-YUAN: Commissioner of Merit and Virtue, sometimes with directional or other prefixes; first appointed in the period 788-807 to supervise the Buddhist establishments in the 2 dynastic capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; gradually evolved into a supervisory controller of adherents of other religions as well, e.g., Islam, Manichaeism. Commonly the duty assignment of an Imperial Prince in Sung. Loosely subordinated to the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-
3486 kung-tien chien 宮殿監
CH'ING: Directorate of Palace Domestic Service, a eunuch agency loosely supervised by the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) and more directly overseen by senior eunuchs generically called Eunuch Supervisors-in-chief (ts'ung-kuan t'ai-chien), a term prefixed to such specific titles as Supervising Attendant (lu-tung shih), rank 4a, the working head of the Directorate. P18.

3487 kung-tien fu hsing kung-pu 宮殿府行工部
YUAN: Palace Branch of the Ministry of Works, apparently primarily occupied with the construction of the Yiian palace at the Grand Capital (ta-tu, i.e., modern Peking); in 1282 was changed into the Grand Capital Regency (ta-tu liu-shou ssu), generally responsible for administering the capital city. See liu-shou ssu. P15.

3488 kung-tsan 宮贊
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Admonisher (tsan-shan) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ch'un-fang).

3489 kung-tsa 太倉
Lit. = meritorious service section. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Labor Section, designation of staff agencies in Regions (chou), Commanderies (chih), and Districts (hsien) in charge of assembling and overseeing labor gangs as needed; in later Han sometimes called chih-chang ts'ao, q.v. Headed by Administrative Clerks (shu-tso) in Regions, Scribes (shih) in Commanderies, and Administrators (yu-an-shih) in Districts. Monitoring the work of labor gangs gradually transformed the unit into that described under (2) below. HB: bureau of merit. (2) N-S DIV—SUNG: Personnel Evaluation Section, staff agencies in units of territorial administrative division down to the District; in the era of N-S Division also found in various central government agencies, e.g., the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-bu ssu). Responsible for preparing and processing merit ratings (k'uo) of subordinate officials, also generally for monitoring all government activities in their jurisdictions. Commonly headed by Record Keepers (chi-shih) in the N. Dynasties and Sui, by Administrators (ts'ao-chih-shih), rank 8b or below, in T'ang and Sung. Antecedents of the Ming-Ch'ing units called li-tu (Personnel Section). Also see liu ts'ao. RR: bureau des mérites. SP: service des mérites. (3) SUI: Palace Guard, a renaming of ch'in-wen c. 605; changed back to that at the beginning of T'ang. (4) SUI-Ch'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). P6, 26, 27: 30.; etc.

3490 kung-tsa 太倉
Works Section. (1) SUI-Ch'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) or to the Ministry's Headquarters Bureau (kung-pu, kung-pu ssu). (2) MING-Ch'ING: a clerical agency in each unit of territorial administration from the Prefecture (fu) down to the District (hsien), staffed entirely with subofficial functionaries; managed all local matters that fell under the jurisdiction of the central government's Ministry of Works; successor of the earlier shih-ts'ao (Civil Service Section).

3491 kung-tsao 官署
SUNG: Labor Section, one of 6 subsections in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), apparently subordinate to one or riore of the Ministry's Bureaus (ssu) and responsible for overseeing the assembling of labor gangs to work on state projects; probably staffed with subofficial functionaries. SP: service des travaux. P15.

3492 kung-tsa 太倉
CH'ING: Local Authority, unofficial general reference to civil officials serving in Departments (chou) and Districts (hsien); derived from the Ming term tsu-kung.

3493 kung-tuan 宮端
T'ANG-Ch'ING: unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih). See ch'ian-t'uan, tsan-yin.

3494 kung-tzu 公子
CHOU-HAN: Noble Scion, an unofficial general reference to sons of members of the nobility (ch'ien).

3495 kung-wei 太倉
SUI-SUNG, CHIN: Palace Gates Service, in Sui and T'ang one of 6 eunuch agencies in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), responsible primarily for keeping the keys for entrances into the inner quarters of the imperial palace and for opening and closing the gates at proper times; headed by a Director (lin), rank 7b. In Sung apparently subordinated to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); whether staffed with eunuchs is not clear; headed by a Director, rank also not clear. In Chin, a eunuch agency under the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsien-hui ssu) headed by a Superintendent (t'ai-tien), rank 5a, a Commissioner (shih), 5b, and a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih), 6a. Cf. kung-men chi, kung-men ssu. RR: service des portes du palais intérieur. SP (kung-wai ling): chargé de maintenir la propriété dans le palais intérieur. P38.

3496 kung-yin 宮尹
Palace Governor for the Heir Apparent. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): chief administrator of the household establishment of the Heir Apparent, the counterpart of other dynasties' Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih), assisted by a Vice Governor (hsiao-yin). (2) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of chan-shih (as above), whose office was known as the kung-yin fu (Household Administration of the Heir Apparent); see chan-shih fu. (3) SUNG-Ch'ING: from late T'ang, an unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih). P26.

3497 kung-yuan 宮苑
SUNG: Examination Office in the Ministry of Rites (hsiu-pu) functions not clearly specified, but probably an ad hoc group of Ministry officials and others charged with organizing and doing paperwork about civil service recruitment examinations as they occurred. See long kung-yuan. SP: bureau des examens.

3498 kung-yuan shih 宮苑使
SUNG-Ch'ING: Commissioner of Palace Hall and Parks, apparently one stationed at each of several locations in or near the imperial palace that required continuing maintenance; rank 7a in Sung, not clear in Chin; apparently subordinate to the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (kung-yuan tsung-chien) in the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). SP: commissaire du parc du palais.

3499 kung-yuan tsung-chien 宮苑總監
Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks. (1) SUI-Ch'ING: under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu), managed all imperial buildings, parks, and
gardens outside the imperial palace proper, through subordinate Directorates (chien) in charge of particular installations; headed by a Director (chien), in T'ang rank 5b2. RR: direction générale des parcs des palais impériaux. P40.

3500 k'ung-yün 官允
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Companion for the Heir Apparent (chung-yun) on the staff of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu).

3501 le 'äng-fäng 空房
CH'ING: lit., the empty room: Imperial Clan Prison maintained by the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsu-jen-fu). BH: prison of the imperial clan court.

3502 le 'äng-hó 控鶥
Lit., (one who) reins in the cranes, i.e., controls the imperial mounts. (1) T'ANG: Groom, 20 prefixed Left and 20 prefixed Right appointed in 699 in a Directorate of Imperial Mounts (k'ung-ho chien), in 700 renamed Office of Heavenly Mounts (tien-ch'ü fu); whether the posts endured to the end of the dynasty is not clear. RR: fonctionnaire chargé de diriger les grues. (2) CHIN: Groom (?), 200 authorized for the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsüan-hui yuan). P38. (3) YÜAN: Household Guard of the Heir Apparent; 135 assigned in 1282 ± 65 more authorized in 1293; under the Office of Household Guards (wei-hou ssu) of the Heir Apparent, a unit of the Household Provisioner's Office (hua-lung ssu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent.

3503 k'üang-má kuán 子目官 or k'üang-mu T'ANG-CH: IGN: "lit" something like "every hole and item," i.e., one whose work touches all aspects of an agency's responsibilities (?); Clerk in charge of files or a book collection, a subofficial functionary except in very rare cases. In T'ang found in a few agencies, e.g., the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (shi-hsin tien shu-yüan), the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-še ch'ien). In Sung found in many kinds of agencies both in the central government and in units of territorial administration; in the Proclamations Office (chih-ch'üh yüan) in the Secretariat (chung-sha sheng) there was a whole Clerks Office (k'ung-mu yuan, k'ung-mu fang), headed by a Chief Clerk (tu k'ung-mu kuan). In Chin also widespread, but apparently not used in Yuan, and in Ming and Ch'ing found only in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). SP: fonctionnaire chargé de mettre en ordre les livres et les registres. BH: junior archivist.

3504 kuo 國
(1) CHOU: Region, designation of territories within the royal domain: whether fiefs awarded to members of the royal family or territories administered entirely by non-hereditary officials delegated from the royal court. Some early texts refer to the existence of 93 such Regions, divided into 3 categories on the basis of size. See fang-shih, chia-shih, tu-shih. (2) State, from antiquity the most common designation of China as a whole or any area in or outside China that had a defined, reasonably autonomous political identity, even if it were only nominal; e.g., a Princely (wang-kuo), a Marquisate (hou-kuo). Often used in place of Dynasty (kuo, ch'üo-tai) in reference to a currently reigning dynasty.

3505 feM0-cf1· ró 瑞朝
Our Dynasty: throughout imperial history, a common reference to the currently reigning dynasty (ch'üo, ch'üo-tai) or sometimes to China as organized under the currently reigning dynasty.

3506 kuo-ch'ü 京
HAN: Aide for Fruits, one subordinate to the Provisioner (t'ai-shou), a member of the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); another (a eunuch) a member of the Office of Imperial Parks Produce (kou-tun shu). HB: assistant for fruits. P37.

3507 kuo-chi shih 鶴計使
5 DYN (Liang): lit., commissioner for state accounts: State Fiscal Commissioner, in charge of taxation and the storing of state revenues; in 912 superseded the previous chü-yüan yuan. P7.

3508 kuo-chi i ch'ang-ching 國戚章京
CH'ING: Imperially Related Secretary (civil official) or Imperially Related Adjustant (military officer), imperial in-laws assigned to the curatorial staff of an imperial mau-soulem (ling), in some cases numbering 65. See chang-ching. P29.

3509 kuo-chiū 廊
Dynastic Elder: unofficial reference to a maternal uncle of an Emperor.

3510 ittō-cAái 匡君
HAN: variant designation of a Counselor-delegate (kuo-hsiang), the central government's administrator in charge of a Princedom (wang-kuo) or a Marquisate (hou-kuo). P69.

3511 kuo-fāng 果M
CH'ING: Fruits Pantry, a subsection of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (pei-wu fu); responsible for providing fruits needed in sacrificial ceremonies; headed by a Keeper of the Fruits (chung-kuo). BH: fruit office.

3512 kuó-fū-jén ^^k T'ANG-SUNG: Consort of State, title of nobility (chíeh) for women. In T'ang conferred on mothers and wives of the nobles entitled Duke of State (kuo-kuang) and of rank 1 officials; or, according to some sources, conferred on the mothers and principal wives of Princes (wang). In Sung conferred on the wives of Princes, the Three Dukes (sung kung). Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang), etc. RR: épouse de principe. See fu-jen.

3513 kuo-hou 宮F
YÜAN: Marquis of State, 5th highest of 10 titles of nobility (chíeh), rank 3A. See hou, chu-hou. P65.

3514 kuo-hsiang .ASCII S DIV: Counselor-delegate, the central government's representative in a Princedom (wang-kuo) or a Marquisate (hou-kuo), equivalent to a Commandery Governor (chün-tai-shou) and a District Magistrate (hsien-lung), respectively; rank 2,000 and 1,000 bushels, respectively; interchangeable with Hsiang (Administrator). Apparently co-existed with Administrators (nei-shih) from the 14th B.C. to 8 B.C., when the latter post was discontinued. Thereafter the Counselor-delegate was the unchallenged manager of a Prince's or a Marquis's domain. Early in the era of N-S Division superseded by Administrators (chang-shih) in Princely Establishments (wang-fu). Sometimes mistakenly written hsiang-kuo (Counselor-in-chief) q.v. P53, 69.

3515 fcM0-Zwirt/6呢國信
SUNG: Diplomacy Section, a unit in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) that handled correspondence and diplomatic exchanges between the throne and foreign po-
pies including, most notably, the Khitan, the Jurchen, and the Mongols; headed by an executive official of the Bureau on duty assignment as Administrator (tu-hsia) of the Section. lii Section was apparently discontinued c. 1074 when the support staff of the Bureau was reorganized into Twelve Sections (shih-eh-fang). SP: bureau de lettres de créance.

3516 kuo-hsin shih 國信使
SUNG; State Courier-envoy, apparently a representative of the throne in international dealings with such peoples as the Jurchen; no doubt an ad hoc duty assignment for a trusted central government official. SP: envoyé muni de lettres de créance (ambassadeur).

3517 Aud-Asìn ssu 國信司 or kuo-hsin sô Bì
SUNG: Diplomacy Office, variant references to the Diplomacy Section (kuo-hsin fang) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan).

3518 kuo-hsing 國姓 or kuo-hsing-á 阿
Surname of State, throughout history a reference to the surname of the ruling dynasty, hence an indirect reference to the husband of an Imperial Princess, formally ennobled as Commandant-escort (fu-ma tu-wei).

3519 國姓
SUNG: Imperial Son-in-law, unofficial reference to the husband of an Imperial Princess, formally ennobled as Commandant-escort (fu-ma tu-wei).

3520 kuo-hsâehS 學
N-S DIV: one of several designations of the National University (kuo-tsü hsieh, t'ai-hsâeh) at the dynastic capital.

3521 kuo-hsun 屬
N-S DIV: Imperial Son-in-law, common unofficial reference to the husband of an Imperial Princess.

3522 kowr-üi 果毅府
SUI: Courageous Garrison, one of 2 special types of military units (see che-ch'ung fu, Assault-resisting Garrison) created outside the regular establishment of Garrison Militia units (see fu and fu-ping) in 613; headed by 2 Commandants (tu-wee) prefixed Left and Right, rank 5b2, 6a 1 or 6a2. Reasons for the creation of these units are not clear, nor is their fate, except that they were apparently discontinued by the end of Sui in 618. In 636 3, however, T'ang resurrected the title kuo-i tu-wei for the 2 Vice Commandants of each newly standardized Assault-resisting Garrison. RR: milice intrépide.

3523 kuo-kuän mt
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'ü--T'ANG: Official of the Domain, a generic reference to official personnel of a Prince-dow (wang-kuo), a Marquisate (hou-kuo), and other domains of nobles, charged with administering the territory allocated to the nobles as their fiefs. Distinguished from Officials of the Establishment (fu-kuo) serving in the noble's personal headquarters or household, e.g., a Princeley Establishment (wang-fu). Thus the Director of the Prince-doms (wang-kuo ling) was an Official of the Domain, whereas the Administrator (chung-shih) of a Princely Establishment was an Official of the Establishment. These usages seem to have faded away in T'ang. P69.

3524虹各如果果官
N-S DIV (Chin): Fruit Provisioner, a subordinate of the Director of Banquets (ta-kuo ling) under the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsun). See kuo-ch'ung, chang-kuo, kuo-fang. P30, 37.

3525 Zcuó-kângS 公
SUI-YUAN: Duke of State, normally the 3rd highest of 9 titles of nobility (chüeh), following Prince (wang) and Commandery Prince (chün-wang), but 3rd of 3 in Liao, 2nd of 7 in Chin, and 3rd of 10 in Yuan; rank normally 1b, but 2a in Yuan; discontinued by Sui c. 604, when the nobility was restructured with only the 3 titles Prince, Duke (kung), and Marquis (hou) restored in T'ang. Normally conferred on the heirs (usually eldest sons) of Commandary Princes, but in Sung conferred only on selected descendants of the first 2 Sung Emperors. Seldom found without territorial prefixes indicating real or nominal ducal domains; e.g. liang-kuo kung (Duke of Liang, i.e., of the “state” of Liang; not Liang Duke of State). Also see kai-kuo kung, kai-kuo chün-kung, k'ai-kuo hsien-kung, chün-kung, hsien-kung. RR+SP: due de principauté. P65.

3526 kuo-lão 風老
CHOU: Elders of the State, a reference to retired officials who had held rank as Minister (ch'ung) or Grand Master (ta-fu), distinguished from retired Servicemen (shih), who were called Elders of the People (shu-lao). CL: vieillards de Vétat.

3528 kuo-sheng 風甥
Imperial Nephew, at least in the later dynasties if not earlier, an unofficial reference to the son of an Empress’ sister.

3529 kuo-sMh 國史
(1) History of the Dynasty, a common general reference to compilations of historical data prepared while a dynasty reigned, ideally organized after each Emperor’s reign; not to be confused with what Westerners refer to as the dynastic histories, beginning with Shih-chi by Susa-ma Chi’ien, which the Chinese call Standard Histories (cheng-shih). (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): State Historiographer, one each prefixed Left and Right; status and organizational affiliation not clear. P23.

3530 ibid.-4 fr國師
(1) Preceptor of State, occasional unofficial reference to a Grand Preceptor (lai-shih) or to all of the court dignitaries known collectively as the Three Preceptors (san shih). (2) N-S DIV: unofficial reference to the Chancellor of the National University (kuo-hsâeh chi-chiu). (3) YIJAN: Preceptor of State, head of the Supreme Control Commission (tsung-chih yüan) in general charge of the Buddhist priesthood, in 1288 retitled hsuan-chen yüan (Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs).

3531 kuo-shih 嫡氏
CHOU: Master of Crickets, ranked as a Junior Service-man (hsia-shih), a member of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) apparently responsible for dealing with harmful cricket swarms, but functions not clear. CL: préposé aux grenouilles.

3532 kuo-shihân 國史案

3533 kuo-sMh jih-ü s 國史日曆所
SUNG: Office of History and the Calendar, part of the

3534 虞子洽治ftwárt國史館 SUNG-CH'ING: Historiography Institute, responsible for preparing the reign-by-reign chronicles of important events called the True Records (shi-hu); in Sung headed by a Chief Compiler (chien-hsiu) whose principal post commonly was Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang), nominally under the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), the Institute was housed in the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen yuan) and was one of the so-called Three Institutes (san kuan, q.v.). In Ch'ing the Institute was loosely attached to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), headed by a Grand Secretary (ta hsieh-shih) or the Minister (shang-shu) of a Ministry (pu) on concurrent assignment as Director-general (tsu-tung-ta) of the Institute. BH: state historiographer's office.

3535 kuó-shih shíh-là j'úrn 國史實錄院 SUNG: Historiography and True Records Institute, an umbrella-like superstructure for 2 agencies, nominally subordinate to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) but more or less autonomous units in the central government: the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih kuan) headed by a Chief Compiler (chien-hsiu), which was responsible for preparing contemporary histories reign by reign, and the True Records Institute (shi-lu yuan) headed by a Supervisor (ts'ai-hua), which was responsible for preparing a day-by-day narrative of important events; both agencies were staffed largely by officials of the central government concurrently assigned as Senior Compilers (hsiua-chuan), Examining Editors (chien-t'ao kuan), Compilers (pian-hsiu kuan), Proofreaders (chieh-k'un), Editors (chieh-cheng), Editorial Examiners (kieh-yieh) etc.; the Chief Compiler of the Historiography Institute was commonly the concurrent assignment of a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang). How functions were divided among the Historiography and True Records Institute: the Section for the History of the Dynasty (kuo-shih an) of the Palace Library, the Court Calendar Office (jih-li so) of the Palace Library, the Dynastic History Office (kuo-shih yuian) of the Chancellery (men-hsiang sheng), and the Editorial Service (chu-tso ch'ü) of the Palace Library, if all coexisted simultaneously, is not clear. All these agencies performed functions that, for the most part, were performed in prior times by the Editorial Service and in later times by the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). SP: cour de la rédaction de l'histoire d'état et des annales vériquelles.

3536 kuó-shih yuán 國史院 SUNG-YUAN: Historiography Academy, generally responsible for preparing the reign-by-reign chronicles of important events called the True Records (shi-hu). In Sung subordinate to the Chancellery (men-hsiang sheng); had a recurrent, unstable existence; probably abandoned most of its functions to the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih kuan) that was nominally subordinate to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). In Liao, Chin, and Yuan increasingly associated with the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) until in Yitian the 2 units were combined as the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin kuo-shih yuán): after Yuan its functions were absorbed into the Hanlin Academy alone. SP: cour de l'histoire d'état. P23.

3537 kuó-tzu chi-chiu 國子監 HAN: Grand Master of State, a title of honorary nobility (ch'ing) awarded to meritorious subjects; perhaps equivalent to kuan ta-fu (Grandee of the Sixth Order), q.v. P65.

3538 kuó-t'áí-fú jën 國太夫人 SUNG: Master (Mistress) of State, a title of merit and honor awarded to mothers and maternal grandparents of Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang), the Three Dukes (san kung), and some other dignitaries.

3539 kuó-tzŭ 誠 CHOU, HAN: Scions of State, a collective designation of the sons and younger brothers of Feudal Lords (chou-hou), Ministers (ch'ing), and Grand Masters (ta-fu) in Chou and in Han those of officials corresponding to Chou Ministers and Grand Masters. CL: fils de l'état.

3540 kuó-tź chi-chú 國子祭酒 From Han on, designation of the Chancellor of the National University (t'ai-hsih, kuo-hsih) or Chancellor of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tź chien) See ch'i-chiu. P34, 49.

3541 kuó-tź chîn 國子監 SUNG-CH'ING: Directorate of Education, a central government agency headed by a Chancellor (chi-chiu) that oversaw several schools at the dynastic capital, chiefly the National University (t'ai-hsih), the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tź hsih), and the School of the Four Gates (ssu-men hsih). At times the Directorate also provided loose supervision over regional and local schools. From Sung through Yian there was a steady consolidation until in Ming and Ch'ing there was only one school under the Directorate, the kuo-tź hsih (now best rendered National University). Throughout, the instructional staff consisted primarily of Erudites (po-shih) often bearing prefixes specifying the classical works in which they individually specialized, and Instructors (ch'iu-chiao, hsih-cheng, hsih-chiu). Students, who regularly numbered in the thousands, were called National University Students (kuo-tź chien sheng or simply chen-sheng). Prior to c. 665 the capital schools developed under such designations as t'ai-hsih, kuo-hsih, kuo-tź hsueh, kuo-tź ssu. In Ming from 1421 there was a Nanking Directorate of Education as well as the principal Directorate at Peking. From the outset the capital existed primarily to prepare qualified students for official careers, but from Sung on this route into the officialdom lost esteem as the system of civil service recruitment examinations (see k'o-chiu) leading to status as Metropolitan Graduates (chien-shih) matured and gained dominance in recruitment. Also see ssu chien (Four Directorates) and wu chien (Five Directorates). RR+SP: l'université des fils de l'état. BH: national college, imperial academy of learning. P34.

3542 kuó-tź hsüeh 國子學 (1) HAN: occasional variant of t'ai-hsih (National University). (2) N-S DIV: National University, from the 200s on alternated with t'ai-hsih as the official designation; headed by a Chancellor (chi-chiu); normally supervised by the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ung), but in N. Ch. gained an autonomous status in the central government organized as a Court for Education (kuo-tź ssu). (3) SUNG-CH'ING: School for the Sons of the State, one of several capital schools under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tź chien); in Sung and again from Ming on, consolidated into the sole school under the Directorate, its name becoming almost interchangeable with that of the Directorate as well as with the name National University (t'ai-hsih). Headed collectively by Erudites (po-shih) until Yitian, then by the Chancellor (chi-chiu) of the Directorate through Ming, then in Ch'ing by a Grand Minister Managing the Directorate of Education (kuo-tź kuo-tź chien ta-ch'en). From Sui into
early Sung was specially charged with educating sons of the most eminent nobles and officials in the Confucian classics. Always closely affiliated with the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ā-ch'ung ssu) and the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), and in Yiian subordinated to the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yiian). RR: section des fils de l'État. P34.

3543 kuo-iz̄u /^sAI/t 国子博士
Eрудite of the National University; see under po-shīh (Ерудит).

3544 kuo-tzáshēng 国子生
National University Student, variant of chien-shēng.

3545 JFcwd-fèolAiA 国子師
T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Director of Studies (ssu-yeh) in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien).

3546 kuo-tzu ssū 国子寺
N-S DIV-T'ANG: Court for Education, a relatively autonomous central government committee created during N. Ch'i to supersede the National University (kuo-tzu hsiâh, t'ai-hsiâh); c. 605 changed to Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien). See ssa-tung yam-kwan. P34.

3547 kuo-tzu tà-chîn 国子都監
CH'IN: Directorate-in-chief of Fruits, a unit of the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsia-hsin yûan) responsible for keeping the Emperor stocked with fresh fruits; headed by a Director-in-chief (tu-chien), rank not clear. P30.

3548 kuo-wang 國王
Prince of the State: from Han on, the equivalent of wang (Prince); used only as a collective or generic reference to Princes enfeoffed with real or nominal Princedoms (wang-kuo) to distinguish them, e.g., from Commandery Princes (ch'ang-wang). In the case of a particular Prince, kuo was normally omitted, e.g., Lu-wang (Prince of Lu) rather than Lu-kuo wang (Prince of the State of Lu). At times a personal name was inserted, e.g., Lu Hsing-wu (Prince Hsing of Lu) as distinct from his father, Lu Ch'ung-wang (Prince Ching of Lu).

3549 JFcd-H^v 国尉
CH'IN: Defender-in-chief, variant of tu-weî, the Emperor's chief of military staff and one of the Three Dukes (san kung).

3550 itu'yiin 國姻
Imperial In-laws: throughout history a collective reference to the ruler's relatives by marriage.

3551 kuo-yung ssū 國用司
SUNG: Slate Finance Office, a late Sung agency responsible directly to the Emperor for the state budget and all related fiscal matters; created not later than 1169; headed by a State Finance Commissioner (kuo-yung shih, chih kuo-yung shih), nonnally a concurrent appointment for a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiâng). SP: bureau des finances d'état (budget).

3552 kuo-yung ts'an-chi so 國用金計所
SUNG: Accounting Office, a constituent unit in the State Finance Office (kuo-yung ssū) of late Sung times; headed by an Accountant (ts'an-chi kuan), normally a concurrent appointment for a Vice Minister (shih-lang), and presumably the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: bureau de comptabilité des finances d'état (budget).

3553 ku ˇ ud-ckt 驍
T'ANG: lit., cavalryman with a fully drawn bow: Perman
3561 làng-t'ai ssâ 蘭嘉寺
HAN: Court of the Orchid Pavilion, unofficial reference to the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai, tu ch'ya-yuan).

3562 làn-tiüehch'ü 藍 тек
MING: Blue Dye Shop, a workshop in western Peking subordinate to the eunuch agency named the Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service (nei chih-juan chhit).

3563 làng 郷
Court Gentleman · Gentleman-attendant, Gentleman. (1) CH'IN: generic term for court attendants, divided into 3 categories: Inner Gentlemen (cheng-lang) · Outer Gentlemen (wai-lang), and Standby Gentlemen (san-lang). All were presumably officials awaiting appointment or reappointment; special functional differentiations are not clear. See san lang (Three Court Gentlemen). (2) HAN-N-S DIV: generic term for court attendants from various sources including sons of eminent officials, men specially recommended by regional and local authorities, experienced officials awaiting reappointment, and from 124 B.C. graduates of the National University (t'ai-hsiüeh); all regular participants in court audiences and used as door guards, ushers, etc. · but principally constituted a pool of qualified men available for appointments when vacancies occurred or special needs arose. Differentiated into 3 salary ranks: Inner Gentlemen (cheng-lang), rank = 600 bushels; Attendant Gentlemen (shih-lang), = 400 bushels; and Gentlemen of the Interior (lang-chung), = 300 bushels. Organized under Leaders (chiang) subordinate to the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung ling) until c. 104 B.C., thereafter kuang-kuo-ch'ián. (3) In later Han grouped into Three Corps (san shu). These Han practices continued into the post-Han era but gradually changed as indicated under (3) below. HB: gentleman. (3) N-S DIV—YUAN; used almost interchangeably with the title lang-chung, to designate regular official appointees in various agencies, especially in the era of N-S Division in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), its subordinate Ministries (pu), and their constituent Bureaus (ssü) or Sections (t'ao), sometimes denoting Vice Minister of a Ministry, sometimes Director of a Ministry Bureau or Section. By Sui these usages yielded to shih-lang (Vice Minister) and lang-chung (Director of a Bureau); but the term lang was perpetuated in the usage just described continuously through Yuan times, e.g., in the case of pi-shu lang (Assistant in the Palace Library, pi-shu sheng). See CH'ING: used extensively, with descriptive or laudatory prefixes, as prestige titles (san-kuan) for civil officials · e.g., ch'eng-te lang (Gentleman for bottering Virtue), ch'iu-feng lang (Gentleman for Court Service). In Sui, when one series of prestige titles was available for both civil and military personnel, lang corresponded to the upper degree (shang-teng) of a rank-class (e.g., 6a, 6b1) whereas wei corresponded to the lower degree (hsia-teng) of a rank-class (e.g., 6a2, 6b2); but from T'ang on, wei was used in prestige titles for military officers and lang was used for civil officials. RR: secretaire. SP: secrétaire, sous-directeur, vice-commissaire. P68.

3564 long-chung 令鍼
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Leader of Court Gentlemen, equivalent to ch'iang and chang-lang ch'ing. q.v. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Commandant of a Garrison (fu) in the early development of the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) system. (3) SU1-T'ANG: Commandant of a Soaring Hawks Garrison (ying-yangfu), the basic local unit in the Garrison Militia system from 607 to 618. RR: colonel. (4) T'ANG: Vice Commandant, 2 prefixed Left and Right, under the Commandant (chung-lang ch'ing) in charge of each of the Five Garrisons (wu fu) that constituted the hereditary elite corps of troops at the dynastic capital. RR: lieutenant-colonel. (5) SUNG: Commandant, a title occasionally granted to original chiefs of the West and Southwest; also an officer in various Guards (wei) and other military units at the dynastic capital; rank not clear, but apparently below chang-lang ch'ing (also Commandant). SP: colonel. P26, 72.

3565 long-câuw谷郎中
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Gentleman of the Interior, the lowest of 3 rank categories (=300 bushels) into which most expectant appointees serving as court attendants were divided; see under lang. HB: gentleman-of-the-palace. (2) N-S DIV—CH'ING: Director of a Section (ts'ao) or Bureau (pu, ssü, ch'ung-li ssü) in a Ministry (pu) or in some agency of comparable status e.g., in all Yuan Branch Secretariats (hsing-sheng), the Ch'ing Court of Colonial Affairs (ts'ai-yüan); rank 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung, 5b in Chin or YQan, 5a in Ming and Ch'ing; sometimes more than one appointee. In T'ang, this post and Vice Directors of Bureaus (yüan-wai lang), though of relatively low rank, were considered "pure and important" (ch'ing-yao), i.e., part of the hierarchical tracks through which extraordinarily influential or promising men were speeded into the status of Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang); see ch'ing (pure). CF. t'ungs lang-chung. RR + SP: secrétaire supérieur, directeur de bureau. BH: department director.

3566 long-chung chi-chiang 藥中駙
HAN: Gentleman of the Interior Serving as Chariot Commander, reportedly with rank = 1,000 bushels but apparently a duty assignment, probably ad hoc, for a Gentleman of the Interior (lang-chung); specific functions not clear. Discontinued in Later Han. HB: general of the gentlemen-of-the-palace of imperial equipages.

3567 long-chung chi-chiang 郷中騎將
HAN: Gentleman of the Interior Serving as Cavalry Commander, reportedly with rank =1,000 bushels but presumably an ad hoc duty assignment for a Gentleman of the Interior (lang-chung); specific functions not clear. Discontinued in Later Han. HB: general of the gentlemen-of-the-palace of the cavalry.

3568 long-chung chi-hsiâ ling 藥中柱令
HAN: Gentleman of the Interior Serving as Director of Archivists, apparently an ad hoc duty assignment for a Gentleman of the Interior (lang-chung); specific functions not clear. Discontinued in Later Han. HB: general of the gentlemen-of-the-palace of the doors.

3570 long-chung ling 郷中令
Chamberlain for Attendants. (1) CH IN-HAN: a major executive official of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels, in charge of all Court Gentlemen (lang), in a large number of specialized groups including the Emperor's personal guard; responsible for monitoring activities in the public part of the palace and for protecting the Emperor when he went out of the palace; c. 104 B.C. retitled kuang-kuo-ch'ián. HB: prefect of the gentlemen-of-the-palace. P37. (2) HAN-N-S DIV; in charge of the bodyguards in Princes' temples (wang-kuo). Marquises (hou-kuo), and other noble fiefs; rank 1,000 bushels in late Han, then not clear except 5b, 7b, or 8b in N. Wei. P69.
3571  邸雨君

(1) LIAO: Court Attendant, designation of low officials in most Services (châ) subordinate to the Northern Court Ceremonial Institute (hsīan-hui pei-yüan); provided companionship for the Emperor and Heir Apparent; other functions not clear, rank not clear. P38. (2) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a new Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih).

3572  隸下食使

T'ANG-SUNG: Supervisor of Post-audience Banquets, duty assignment of 2 Palace Censors (tien-chang shih yâ-shih) to attend and monitor the conduct of high officials at meals they took together with the Emperor in one of the side galleries (lang-hsia) of the audience hall on the first and 15th days of each month. RR+SP: commissaire (impérial) chargé des repas sous la galerie.

3573  隸官

(1) CH'IN-HAN: variant of lang (Court Gentleman). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Director of the Water Clocks (lang-chung) of a Bureau (ssu, ch'ung-li ssu) or sometimes the Vice Minister (shih-lang) in a Ministry (fu). 3574  隸屬

HAN: Supervisor of Court Gentlemen (?): status · functions, and organizational affiliation not clear. See p'yan-yeok

3575  隸舍人

SUNG: Imperial Diarist in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), also in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng): in early Sung (date not clear) retitled ch'i-châ lang and ch'i-châ she-jen, qq.v.; thereafter possibly an unofficial reference to these 2 groups of officials. Also called hsü-chu, q.v. SP: secrétaire chargé de noter les faits et gestes de l'empereur.

3576  隸 shih-châng

HAN: variant of shih-chiang (Expositor-in-waiting); also see chiang-lang (Court Gentleman for Lecturing). P23.

3577  老家

MING: Oldster, generic designation of soldiers in Training Divisions (ying) who were deemed unfit for active military duties and were commonly assigned to construction gangs or other menial status.

3578  老歡

SUNG: lit., old phoenix; unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsüan).

3579  老秀

MING: lit., old man of cultivated talents: Honored Student, collective designation of 37 National University Students (chien-sheng) of outstanding erudition and intelligence who were chosen in 1381 to lecture before the Emperor on matters of government policy. See hsü-t'ai-û.

3580  老公

CH'ING: a term somewhat like His Honor: deferential reference to a palace eunuch.

3581  老爺

CH'ING: Venerable Sir, unofficial reference to any official dignitary especially a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

3582  le

See under the romanization lo.

3583  雷動

SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien), derived from a poetic allusion by Po Chu-i of late T'ang.

3584  斯令

HAN-SUNG, LIAO: Director of the Watches or, from N. Ch'i on, Director of the Court of the Watches (lei-keng ssu), an important member of the staff of the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih); commonly prefixed with t'ai-tzu. From the beginning was apparently responsible for the functioning of the household’s water clock(s) (tou-k’o), in accordance with which he directed the rotation of guard watches maintained by attendants called Cadets (shu-tzu) and Housemen (she-chen), and his authority seems to have increased gradually to include the routine functioning of the household. In the era of N-S Division was clearly responsible for rewarding and punishing members of the household · and by Sui if not earlier was also in charge of household entertainments. By T'ang was reportedly in charge of rites, music, punishments, etc., in the household of the Heir Apparent and in addition was charged with establishing the order of precedence among all imperial clansmen in state ceremonies, while including on his staff large numbers of water clock specialists. In Han and the S. Dynasties ranked 1,000 bushels; from N. Wei on, 4b. His title is not to be confused with various military titles that include the character lei with its more common pronunciation shuai, e.g., t'ai-tzu shuai-fu shuai (Commandant of the Heir Apparent’s Guard Command). HB: prefect stationer of the watches of the heir-apparent. RR: chef de la cour de la direction des veilles. SP: directeur de la garde de l’héritier du trône. P26.

3585  斯令

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-SUNG, LIAO: Court of the Watches, headed by a Director (ling), rank 4b in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu); responsible for maintaining water clocks and accordingly directing changes in household guard watches · and more generally for supervising the routine activities of the household. Developing out of the Han dynasty Director of the Watches (lei-keng ling) by T'ang times the Court had a large staff including 6 Erudites of the Water Clock (tou-k’o po-shih), 6 Keepers of the Water Clock (tou-lang), and 24 Time Drummers (tien-ku) in addition to an administrative staff; and its Director an-angered the order of precedence among all imperial clansmen for state ceremonies in addition to supervising ceremonial rites and maintaining discipline in the Heir Apparent's household. In Sung the Court was established irregularly, as needed, and staffed largely with concurrent appointees from among central government dignitaries. At all times the name was commonly prefixed with t'ai-tzu (Heir Apparent). RR: cour de la direction des veilles. P26.

3586  老

Throughout history the most common generic term used for Subofficial Functionary, a category of state employees who performed the clerical and more menial tasks in all governmental agencies at all levels and had no ranked civil service status, though at times they could be promoted into official status (kuan) for meritorious service. See hsü-li liu-wai, liu-wai chu-shen. (2) CHOU: Local Agent · one of 9 types of Unifying Agents (tao) who, as representatives of the Minister of State (chung-tsai), supervised geographic clusters of feudal states while apparently living in and administering villages or small towns. CL: officier secondaire.

3587  老

(1) Village: from antiquity the most common term designating a small rural settlement. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Com-
community, a mutual-responsibility, mutual-help grouping of neighboring families under state auspices. Also see fung, hsiang, chia, pao.

3588  
li-chang  纂長
SUNG: lit., director of rituals: unofficial reference to the Minister of Rites (li-pu shang-shu) or to the Director of the Headquarters Bureau (li-pu lang-chang) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu).

3589  
ff-Câng  里長
MING: Community Head, locally appointed administrative, judicial, and to some extent fiscal chief of a group of neighboring households, responsible to his District Magistrate (chih-hsien) for maintaining peace and order and for providing state-service laborers from among the families of his group. Used in earlier times as an unofficial or quasiofficial variant of li-chang. Also see li-k'uei, li-chia, pao-chia.

3590  
{ch'ien-yuán)-tâng  立場
T'ANG: variant reference to chang-mâ (Military Ceremonial Mounts).

3591  
li-chêng 麟政
MING: lit., to experience governance: Probationary Service, normally required for up to one year in any office or rank before the appointee could be considered for a regular substantive appointment (shih-shou). S'ee shih-chih (Acting Appointment).

3592  
{li-chéng 科正
N-S DIV-YUAN: Village Head, locally appointed chief of a neighboring group of households, responsible to the District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien) for fulfilling all state requirements imposed on the families of his group. See chang, li-k'uei, pao-chia.

3593  
{ã-chängtîen 休士休焉 or li-chêng hsîu-shên yuán 麟正殿修院
T'ANG: Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude, an agency of literary and scholastic support for the court, subordinate to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); headed by a Commissioner (shih), staffed with Academicians (hsueh-shih), various editorial officials (chien-chiao kuan), Senior Compilers (hsiu-chuan kuan), Subeditors (chiao-li kuan), etc.; created in 718 by renaming the Academy of Heaven (ch'ien-yûn yuán) in 725 renamed the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yuan) often abbreviated to li-chêng yuán. RR: palais des embellissements et des rectifications. P25.

3594  
li-k'i an 史籍案
SUNG: Personnel Records Section, a subdivision of the Criminal Administration Bureau (tu-kuan) in the Ministry of Justice (hsiang-pu); mostly staffed with subofficial functionaries; functions not entirely clear. SP: service des registres des fonctionnaires.

3595  
ff-ch'êo  里甲
MING:CH'ING: lit., Communities and Tithings: Community Self-monitoring System, one important type of sub-District (hsien) local self-government organizations. Pre-scribed by the government during the founding period of Ming, the system in theory designated every 110 households a Community (li) whose 10 most affluent households provided a Community Head (li-chang) in annual rotation while the remaining 100 households were divided into 10 clusters each with 10 neighboring households constituting a Tithing (chia), for which one of the households provided a Tithing Head (chia-shou). Both Community Heads and Tithing Heads were responsible to their District Magistrates (chih-hsien) for the proper conduct of their charges, for settling local disputes, and to some extent for the collection of local land taxes. In the last Ming years the system was largely superseded by the Community Self-defense System (pao-chia). Ch'ing perpetuated the li-chia system for tax-collect purposes, but by the 1700s it was losing its effectiveness and giving way to the use of tax collectors employed by the Districts. Also see liang-chang, hsiang-yûn.

3596  
{ch'ên-shêng 例監生 or li-chên
MING:CH'ING: Student by Purchase in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); originated in 1450 when, at a time of military and financial crisis, the Ming government offered student status in the Directorate to anyone who contributed rice or horses in specified amounts, up to a limit of 1,000 men; during the late 1500s and especially in Ch'ing times the numbers swelled as governments exploited this practice as a regular source of revenue. In Ch'ing such students provided a substantial number of active officials in low-ranking posts. From the beginning, however, it appears that men bought student status principally because of the social esteem and the exemption from state-requisitioned labor service that it gave them. In Ch'ing the students by Purchase came to have 4 major subcategories: First Class (lin chien-sheng), Second Class (tseng chien-sheng), Third Class (fu chien-sheng), and Fourth Class (chien-sheng with no prefix), the latter also known as Civilian Students (min-sheng). It should be kept in mind that chien-sheng without a prefix was also used as a common generic designation of all students under the Directorate.

3597  
li-ch'iên yûn 理檢院
SUNG: Complaint Review Office, a central government agency that received and considered complaints by officials and commoners about official misconduct or major state policies, monitored by a Vice Censor-in-chief (yâ-shih chang-chêng) serving as Complaint Review Commissioner (li-ch'iên shih); one of 3 agencies that accepted public petitions and complaints; see t'eng-wen chien-yûn (Public Petitioners Drum Office). Established in 991 apparently abolished c. 995, re-established in 1029, apparently terminated during the hectic transition to S. Sung in the 1120s, then re-established in 1176. SP: cour d'administration du dépôt des pétitions. P21.

3598  
li-ch'ên ssû 理欠司
SUNG: Deficits Monitoring Office, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'ian-kuan), rank 8a or 8b. From 985 to 987 one subordinate to each of the 3 agencies collectively called the State Finance Commission (san ssû); in 987 consolidated as a General Deficits Monitoring Office (tu li-ch'ên ssû); responsible for expediting the remittance of tax arrearages from Prefectures (chou) discontinued c. 1080. Also, probably from c. 1080 a subsection of the Bureau of Review (pi-ku) in the Ministry of Justice (hsiang-pu); functions not clear, but likely continued the work of its predecessor. SP: bureau pour le règlement des dettes.

3599  
fyÂiA c/rá 禮制局
SUNG: Ritual Regulations Service, established in 1112 in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); probably an ad hoc group of officials on duty assignments detached from their regular posts; functions not clear. SP: bureau de réglement des rites.

3600  
li-chih kuan 禮直官 or li-chih
Lit. suggests a ritual specialist who was on rotational ser-
vice or perhaps available to take up active service in court or elsewhere when summoned: Ritual Duty Official. (1) T'ANG; 5, rank and range of functions not clear, members of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); abolished c. 758; restored c. 791 with the new designation li-i chih, q.v. (2) SUNG: found in various units subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices; normally 4 in a set, 2 Principal (cheng) and 2 Assistants (wu); all subofficial functionaries, perhaps hereditary specialists. SP: chargé des rites. P27.

3601 li ch'âu-ch'iao 助教
SUI: Calendar Instructor, apparently existed only briefly, probably as a subordinate in the Astrolabeological Section (ts'ai-shih ts'ao) of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). P35.

3602 li-fan 理藩
CH • Ends-Frontier-regulating, one of many prefixes indicating special functions of Subprefectural Magistrates (t'ung-chih): signifying responsibility for maintaining order among alien frontier tribes or aboriginal tribes.

3603 li-fan yün 理藩院
CH'ING: Court of Colonial Affairs, a top-echelon agency in the central government managing relations with the Mongols, Tibet, Kokonor, and tribal chiefs of Eastern Turkestan; organized like a Ministry (pu) and headed by a Minister (shang-shu). Originated in 1637 as the transformation of an earlier Mongol Office (meng-ku yu-men); from 1661 had 4 subordinate Bureaus (ssu, ch'ing-li ssu): Honors Bureau (lu-hsüan ssu); Receptions Bureau (pin-k'o ssu); Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau (jou-yüan ssu); and Judicial Bureau (li-fang ssu), each with several Manchu and Mongol Directors (meng-chung), rank 5a. In the early 1700s the Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau was split in 2: a Front Office (Jou-yüan ch'ien-ssu) and a Rear Office (Jou-yüan hou-ssu). In 1757 the Honors Bureau became the Outer Mongolian Bureau (tien-shu ssu), the Receptions Bureau became the Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau (weng-bui ssu), the Rear Office of the Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau became the Inner Mongolian Bureau (ch'i-chi ssu), and the Front Office was redesignated the Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau (jou-yüan ssu). In 1761 the latter 2 agencies were consolidated into a single Mongolian Reception Bureau (ch'i-chi jou-yüan ssu), and a new Eastern Turkestan Bureau (lai-yüan ssu) was established. The next year the consolidated Mongolian Reception Bureau was redivided into its 2 earlier Burbars, but in 1764 the Inner Mongolian Bureau and the Outer Mongolian Bureau exchanged names. After these changes, there were 6 continuing Bureaus: Inner Mongolian Bureau (ch'i-chi ssu), Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau (weng-bui ssu), Outer Mongolian Bureau (tien-shu ssu), Outer Mongolian Reception Bureau (jou-yüan ssu), Eastern Turkestan Bureau (lai-yüan ssu), and Judicial Bureau (li-hsing ssu), each with one or more Manchu and Mongol Directors (lang-chung), rank 5a. In its early years the Court's executive posts were held as concurrent assignments by outside Ministers (shang-shu) and Vice Ministers (shih-lang), especially of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) but from the 1720s they were commonly concurrent assignments for Princes (wang), Dukes (kung), and Grand Secretaries (ta hsüeh-chih), without fixed numbers. See separate entries. P17.

3604 li-fang 吏房
(OT'ANG-SUNG: Personnel Office, one of 5 Offices (fäng) in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) in T'ang, one of 6 in Sung; counterpart of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shu-mi yüan). See li fang. RR+SP: chambre des fonctionnaires. (2) SUNG: Personnel Section · one of 5 Sections (see wu fang) in the Proclamations Office (ch'ih-ch'ih yüan) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); also one of 4 Sections (see ssu fang) in the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yüan), headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), rank 8b: the channel through which, in collaboration with the Personnel Office mentioned in (1) above and the Ministry of Personnel, the Bureau managed personnel administration for the military establishment till c. 1074 · when the Bureau's administrative staff was reorganized into 10 (later 12) Sections (see shih-erh fang). SP: chambre des fonctionnaires. (3) SUNG: Directors-in-chief Section · one of 12 Sections (shih-erh fang) created c. 1074 in the Bureau of Military Affairs; supervised the assignments of military officers to serve as Directors-in-chief (tu-chien) of Prefectures (chou, fa), Military Prefectures (ch'ān), and subdivisions of Circuits (see lu-fen tu-chien); also supervised the assignments of palace eunuchs to such duties. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), rank 8b. Apparently terminated early in 12th Sung. SP: chambre des fonctionnaires. (4) From Sung on may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel.

3605 U-fang 位
(1) SUNG: Rites Office, one of 6 administrative agencies (see li fang) organized under the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng), counterpart of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). (2) SUNG: Rites Section, one of 5 Sections (see wu fang) in the Proclamations Office (ch'ih-ch'ih yüan) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); also in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan) till c. 1074, when the Bureau's administrative staff was reorganized in 10 (later 12) Sections (see shih-erh fang). SP: chambre des rites. (3) From Sung on may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites.

3606 • 黎妃
T'ANG, MING: Elegant Consort, a high-ranking palace woman; in T'ang, beginning in the reign of Hsuan-tsung (r. 712-756), one of the esteemed group called the Three Consorts (san fei). See hua-fei, hai-fei. RR: concubine belle.

3607 li-hsing shih 藥行使 or U-hsing
T'ANG—MING: Probationary, a suffix or prefix appended to some titles signifying that the official named was an acting or probationary appointee rather than a regular substantive one (shih-shou): e.g., the T'ang and Sung yii-shih li-hsing (Probationary Censor), the Ming li-hsing chih-haisen (Probationary District Magistrate). RR+SP: attaché. P18.

3608 li-hsing ssā 理刑司
CH'ING: Judicial Bureau, one of 6 major subdivisions in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan), responsible for supervising litigations arising among peripheral peoples overseen by the Court; headed by one Manchu and one Mongol Director (lang-chung), rank 5a. BH: judicial department. P17.

3609 li-hsiu 里胥
SUNG-CH'ING: Village (Community) Functionaries, generic reference to commoners chosen or designated to bear responsibilities of leadership in sub-District (hsien) organizations. See li (Village, Community), hsien-li (Subofficial Functionaries).

3610 fi-M-fpô吏戶禮部
(1) SUI-CH'ING: combining reference to the separate Ministries of Personnel (li-pu), of Revenue (hu-pu), and
of Rites (li-pu). (2) YUAN: Personnel, Revenue, and Rites Ministry, from 1260 to 1264 and 1266 to 1268 a consolidation of the normally separate Ministries of Personnel, of Revenue, and of Rites into a single Ministry, known in the aggregate as the Three Ministries of the Left (tsao saw-pu) headed by 2 Ministers (shang-sha) rank 3a. Also see li-li pu.

3611 督ián禮儀案
SUNG: Section for Ceremonial Propriety, reportedly a subdivision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), but institutional affiliation, staffing, and functions not wholly clear; possibly one of the 5 Sections into which the early Sung t'ai-ch'ang li-yan (also Court of Imperial Sacrifices) was divided when retitled t'ai-ch'ang ssu c. 1080; possibly a variant form of li-yuan (Court of Ceremonial Propriety) as Supervisor of the Court of Ceremonial Propriety. (1) SUNG: originally in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and the Court of Imperial Sacrifices but c. 1030 was incorporated into it and thereafter known as the Ritual Academy (li-yüan). SP: service des rites et des cérémonies. P27.

3612 /ì-icWèw 禮儀監
CH'ING: Directorate of Ceremonial Propriety, a major subdivision of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), headed by 2 or 3 Directors (lang-chung), rank 5a, and 8 Vice Directors (yüan-wai lang), 5b; responsible for arranging sacrifices, ritual feasts, ritual music and dancing, etc., in 1660 retitled Court of Ceremonial Propriety (li-yüan), then in 1677 further retitled Office of Palace Ceremonial (chäng-i ssu). P37.

3613 114 chih 禮儀直
T'ANG: Attending Ritualist, 2, rank not clear, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fa-ch'ang ssu); a renaming c. 791 of U-chih kuan (Ritual Duty Official). P27.

3614 li-i sMh 禮儀使
T'ANG-SUNG: Commissioner for Ceremonial Propriety, from 750 apparently a special, ad hoc council delegate to be in charge of various rituals; relationship with the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) not clear. SP: commissaire aux rites et aux cérémonies. P9.

3615 ff-ij'aw 禮儀院
Court of Ceremonial Propriety. (1) SUNG: originally independent of both the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), headed by a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsing) with a concurrent duty assignment as Supervisor of the Court (p'an-yüan), assisted by one of the officials collectively called the Two Regulators (liang chih, q.v.) with a concurrent duty assignment as Administrator of the Court (chih-yüan). About 1030 absorbed into the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. SP: cou des rites et des cérémonies. P27. (2) CH'ING: originated in 1660 as a replacement for the Directorate of Ceremonial Propriety (li-yüan); a major subdivision of the Imperial Household Administration (nei-wu fu), headed by 2 or 3 Directors (lang-chung), rank 5a, and 8 Vice Directors (yüan-wai lang), 5b. In 1677 renamed Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu). P37.

3616 ă-có 取科
MING-CH'ING: Office of Scrutiny for Personnel, one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o, q.v.). Also see chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor). P18, 19.

3617 U-li'ô 禮科
MING-CH'ING: Office of Scrutiny for Rites, one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o, q.v.). Also see chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor). P18, 19.

3618 li-kuän 理官
Regulatory Official. (1) CHOU-HAN: common generic reference to officials charged with judicial functions. (2) HAN: more specifically, an unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei, ta-li). P22.

3619 li-kuän 禮官
(1) CHOU: variant reference to the Minister of Rites (ch'iu-kuan tsung-po). CL: supérieur des hommages respectueux ou des cérémonies sacrées. (2) HAN: variant reference to Erudites (po-shih) of the National University (t'ai-hsiieh). P34.

3620 li-kuëi sMk 禮科使
T'ANG-SUNG: Petition Box Commissioner, one of several posts responsible for maintaining a station where commoners and officials alike could submit complaints about official misconduct and major policy issues; originally a duty assignment for a Vice Censor-in-chief (yi-shih chung-ch'eng) and a Grand Master of Remonstrance (chien-i tu-fu); from 742 to 756 bore the alternate designation hsien-wu shih, q.v.; in 762 the assignment was given to a Supervising Secretary (ch'i-shih-chung) and a Secretariat Drafter (chung-shu she-jen) under supervision of an official specially selected for his integrity by the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) to serve as chih-kuëi shih (also Petition Box Commissioner); in 781 full responsibility was restored to a Vice Censor-in-chief as li-kuëi shih and a Grand Master of Remonstrance as chih-kuëi shih. After the earliest Sung years, in 991 retitled Complaint Review Commissioner (li-chien chih) in charge of a Complaint Review Office (li-Chien yuan). Also see teng-wen chiu-yüan, teng-wen ku-yüan, kuei-yüan, teng-wen yuán. RR: commissaire impérial à la direction des urnes. P21.

3621 /ic w 亊里魁
CH'IN N-S DIV (5 Dyn.): Village Head, designated chief of 100 households in the sub-District (hsien) administrative organization of the people; in the S. Dynasties was gradually replaced by li-cheng. HB: headman of a hamlet.

3622 U-käng 雲宮
CH'ING: Detached Palace, variant of hsing-kung (Auxiliary Palace), referring to the court's summer resort at Ch'eng-te Jehol.

3623 li käng Sheng 例貢生
(1) MING: Tribute Student by Purchase in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), having purchased such status after becoming a regular Government Student (sheng-yüan) in a Confucian School (ju-hsien), as distinguished from Students by Purchase (li chien-sheng) who sought status in the Directorate directly, without any previous qualification. Also known as na-kung (Student by Contribution). CH CH'IN: Tribute Student by Purchase, Fourth Class, in the Directorate of Education, a status attainable by men already entitled Student by Purchase, Fourth Class (chien-sheng), newly entitled them to compete in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. The status was lower than lin kung-sheng, tseng kung-sheng, and w kung-sheng. q.v.

3624 寶里老
(1) Village Elder: throughout history an unofficial or quasi-official reference to the heads of important families in a natural village, who provided leadership in organizing communal defense against bandits, management of local irrigation systems, etc. (2) MING: Community Elder, from
the late 1300s designated by District Magistrates (chih-hsien) for each officially recognized Community (li), to be responsible for local legal and judicial proceedings alongside the already operational Community Self-monitoring System (li-chia, q.v.).

3625 史禮部
(1) Normally, from Sung on, an abbreviated reference to the separate Ministries of Personnel and of Rites (li-pu, li-pu). (2) Yü-An: Personnel and Rites Ministry, from 1264 to 1266 and 1268 to 1270 a combination of the normally separate Ministries of Personnel and of Rites into a single consolidated Ministry, headed by 3 then 2 Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a. See li-hu-li pu.

3626 li-mu 史目
(1) Yü-Fan-Ch’ing: Clerk, rank variable at levels 7-8, and 9, but often subofficial functionaries; found in many agencies, both central and territorial; often prefixed with a particularizing term, e.g., kuo-ho li-mu (Clerk Controller of Waterways) in territorial administrations. BH: secretary. (2) Ming-Ch’ing: Medical Secretary in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t’ai-i yüan), from one to 10 in Ming, from 10 to 30 in Ch’ing, rank 9b in Ming, 8 or 9 in Ch’ing. P36. (3) Ming-Ch’ing: Chief of Police in various units of territorial administration, especially in Ming Subprefectures and Ch’ing Departments (both ch’ou), and one each in the 5 Wardens’ Offices (ping-mu chih-hai ssu) that bore public security responsibilities in Peking.

3627 li-pu 史部
Sung: Foreign Relations Office, one of several subordinate units in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-hu ssu), especially in charge of the administrative management of diplomatic and trade relations with the Uighurs and other peoples of Eastern Turkistan; headed by 2 rank 8b military officers (?) serving as Audience Ushers (ko-men chih-hao) in the Office for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men ssu), on special duty assignments as Supervisory Officials (chien-huan) assisted by a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih). In other periods its functions were the responsibility of such agencies as the Visitors Bureau (k’o-sheng), the Interpreters Institute (hui-t’ung kuan), etc. SP: bureau des relations diplomatiques et commerciales, bureau du protocole. P1.

3628 upo-smH 史博士
Sui-T’ang: Eрудite of the Calendar, number not clear, probably non-official professional specialists; in the Sui-T’ang Astronomical Section (fa-shih t’ua) and the Tang Directorate of Astrology (t’ai-shih chien) till 704 then replaced by Directors of Calendrical Calculations (pao-chung cheng). RR: maître au vaste savoir rédacteur du calendrier. P35.

3629 部
Lit., ministry of rules or regulations: a common unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

3630 li-pâ 史部
(1) N-S Div (San-kuo Wei) Ch’ing: Ministry of Personnel, one of several major agencies in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) as it developed through the N-S Div, then one of the Department’s Six Ministries (see liu pu), which with some variations were the administrative core of the central government through Ch’in; then under the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in Yüan and early Ming; then from 1380 responsible directly to the throne though from the mid-1400s coordinated by the Grand Secretariat (nei-kao). Prior to Sui often named Personnel Section (li-pu ts’ao). For a time in the late 1200s, in Yüan, when traditional Ministries were consolidated in new forms, was absorbed first into a Personnel and Rites Ministry (li-li pu) and then into a Ministry of Personnel, Revenue, and Rites (li-hu-li pu), also known in the aggregate as the Left Ministry (tsou-pu; also see yu-pu); but by 1294 regained its separate identity, though tightly coordinated by the metropolitan Secretariat. In general charge of the appointments, merit ratings, promotions, demotions, titles, and honors of civil officials (wen-kuan) and subofficials (wen-hsüan); in the early Ming Sung also handled appointments, etc., of military officers (wu-kuan), who in other times were the responsibility of the Ministry of War (ping-pu). From the outset headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a in T’ang, 2b in Sung, 3a in Chin and Yüan, 2a in Ming and Ch’ing till 1730, thereafter 1b; in Ch’in one Manchu and one Chinese appointee; commonly took ceremonial precedence over all other Ministry heads. In the era of N-S Division the Ministry was subdivided into Bureaus (ssu) or Sections (ts’ao): e.g., in San-kuo Wei an Appointments Section (li-pu ts’ao, liepu; see 82 below), a Discipline Section (shun-t’ing ts’ao), a Section for the Three Dukes (san-kung ts’ao; see san kung), and a Review Section (pi-pu ts’ao). Thereafter the subordinate agencies varied greatly in number and designations, and when designated Bureaus they often had numerous Sections subordinate to them. From Sui on, however, the standard organization of the Ministry included 4 Bureaus (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu) Bureau of Appointments (li-pu ssu, wen-hsüan ssu), Bureau of Honor (tzu-feng ssu, yen-feng ssu), Bureau of Merit Titles (ssu-hsüan ssu, chi-hsin ssu), and Bureau of Evaluations (k’ao-kung ssu). Each Sui-Ch’in Bureau was normally headed by a Director (lang-chung, lang), rank 6b to 5a. In China all Bureaus of this type were consolidated into 2-4 Bureaus of Evaluations (tzu-k’o ssu) and a Bureau of Honors (feng-hsin ssu). Each a petty agency managed by a Secretary (chu-shih), rank 7b although a pretence was maintained that the traditional 4 Bureaus still existed. In Yüan the Ministry’s nominal Bureaus were inactive, their traditional work being done by 3 Sections (k’o) of much lesser status: an Honors Section (feng-kao k’o) a Section for Honors and Enfeoffments (hsüan-feng k’o), and an Evaluations and Selections Section (k’ao-hsüan k’o), each managed by an unranked Clerk (t’ai-shih). Until 1380 in Ming, the Ministry was considered so dependent on the Secretariat that its head was commonly referred to as Minister of Personnel in the Secretariat (chung-shu li-pu shang-shu); after 1380 its relative autonomy was indicated by the simpler title Minister of Personnel (li-pu shang-shu). Also see hsüan-pu, wet-pu, chen-kuan, hsüan, ts’ao ssu (Bureau), ch’ing-li ssu. RR+:SP; ministére des fonctionnaires, BH: ministry (board) of personnel. P5. (2) N-S Div (li-pu, li-pu ts’ao): Appointments Section, one of a variable number of functionally specialized agencies in the developing Ministry of Personnel or Personnel Section in the Department of State Affairs. P5. (3) Sui-Yüan (li-pu, li-pu ssu): Bureau of Appointments, one of a normal cohort of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Personnel, headed by a Director (lang-chung, lang), rank 5b to 6b. In charge of routine administrative matters in the Ministry and especially appointments, promotions, demotions, and ranks. After early Yüan the Bureau’s functions were performed by the Evaluations and Selections Section described under (1) above. In Ming and Ch’ing the Bureau’s functions were performed by the Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsüan ch’ing-li ssu). RR: bureau des fonctionnaires. P5.

3631 fi pó 禮部
(1) Sui-Ch’ing: Ministry of Rites, one of the Six Min-
istries (li-pu) that were the administrative core of the central government, subordinate to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) through Sung, then under the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in Yian and early Ming, then from 1380 autonomous though coordinated from the mid-1400s by the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). For a time in the late 1200s, in Yian, when Ministries were being consolidated in new ways, was first absorbed into a Personnel and Rites Ministry (li-li pu) and later into a Ministry of Personnel, Revenue, and Rites (li-li pu). Also known in the aggregate as the Left Ministry (tsuo-pu; also see yu-pu), it was created by the Section of the Ministry of Rites (li-li pu) in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Section of Ministry Affairs (t’iu pu) in the Ministry of Sacrifices, and various subordinate agencies in the developing Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu) and Court of State Ceremonial (hang-lu ssu), with both of which the Ministry continued to have a loosely supervisory relationship. The Ministry was generally responsible for overseeing all imperial and court rituals, codifying rituals, overseeing Taoist and Buddhist communities and from 736 for managing the civil service examination recruitment system (k’o-ch’u). Headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a in t’ang, 2b in Sung, 3a in Ch’in and Yuan, 2a in Ming and Ch’ing till 1736 thereafter 2b; in Ch’ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Normally had 4 constituent Bureaus (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu) e.g., in t’ang a Headquarters Bureau (also U-pu or li-pu ssu), a Bureau of Receptions (chu-k’o, chu-ko ssu), and a Bureau of Provisions (shan-pu, shan-pu ssu), each with a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b; in Ming a Bureau of Ceremonies (li-pu ch’ing-li ssu), a Bureau of Sacrifices (tzu’u pu, tzu’u pu ssu), a Bureau of Receptions (chu-k’o, chu-ko ssu), and a Bureau of Provisions (ming-shan ch’ing-li ssu), each with a Director (lang-chung), 5a. In Ming and Ch’ing there was a close relationship between the Ministry and the Grand Secretariat; some executive officials of the Secretariat were concurrently made Grand Secretaries (ta hsueh-shih), and many Grand Secretaries bore nominal concurrent titles of Ministers and Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of Rites. Also see tsung-po, k’o-t’iu ssu, ch’un-kuan. RR = SP: ministère des rites. BH: ministry (board) of rites. P9. (2) N-S DIV (Chou)-YUAN: Headquarters Bureau, one of a normal cohort of 4 Bureaus (wm) in the Ministry of Rites; in Chou of the era of N-S Division the name alternated with ssu-tsung, q.v., headed by a Grand Master of Rites (li-pu ta-fu; also see ta ssu-li); in later periods the head was entitled Director (lang-chung) rank 5a to 6b. The Bureau was particularly in charge of the Ministry’s routine internal administrative work. It was perpetuated in the Ming-Ch’ing Bureau of Ceremonies (i-chih ch’ung-li ssu), RR: bureau des rites. BH: department of ceremonies. P9.

3632  li-pu·shih 官部省 Personnel Section. HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): created by renaming of the earlier Section for Attendants-in-ordinary (ch’ang-shih ts’uo) shortly after the establishment of Later Han in A.D. 25; one of 6 Sections (ts’uo) of Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) in the steadily more important Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai), the dominant executive agency in the central government; responsible for the selection and appointment of officials. After Han, became one of many top-level agencies under the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), evolving into the Sui-Ch’ing Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) headed by a Minister (shang-shu). Also from the 400s on, the designation of a principal subdivision of the emerging Ministry of Personnel, staffed with Clerks (ling-shih) with many particularizing prefixes. Also see li-pu, li-pu ssu. Cf. hiikun-pu t’sao. P5.

3633 首相 藩相

CHOU: Domestic Servant, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); assigned as orderlies to clean the inner quarters of the royal palace. CL: assistant-valet.

3634 郎中郎中


3635 駕生 私生


3637 未生

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Guardsmen assigned to various Commanders (see chu-suu li-ta) by Shih-tsu (r. 424-451) to help quell military disorders in various localities; exact status not clear. P20.

3638 历事

MING: Novice, designation of National University Students (chien-sheng) serving apprenticeships in government agencies, especially in the central government; such status might endure from 3 months to 3 years before one attained a substantive appointment (shih-shou) in the officialdom. See li-cheng, par-shih, kuan-cheng.

3639 ... 務


3640 ... 助


3641 侍中侍中

CH’IKG: Ten Grand Ministers Administering Affairs,
one of 3 groups of Manchu nobles that constituted the Manchu central government in predynastic times, alongside the Grand Ministers Commanding the Eight Banners (pa-ch'i tsung-kuan ta-ch'ên) and the Five Grand Ministers of the Deliberative Council (i-cheng wu ta-ch'ên); in 1635 all these groups were abolished when the Manchus began a transition to a more Ming-like governmental structure. See ta-ch'ên.

3642  U-ssu kuan 狄司聞
SUI: lit., official(s) of the Precinct office: Precinct Official, in 607 replaced Company Commander (fang-chu) in all Precincts (formerly t'ai, now liu), in the dynastic capital; each responsible for maintaining order in his jurisdiction. P20.

3643  li-tô 街里宰
CHOU: Village Head, chief of 25 households outside the royal domain, ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih); charged with promoting agriculture, collecting taxes, etc. Through a hierarchy of a Precinct (tsan), a Ward (pi), and a Township (hsien), was responsible to a District Grand Master (sui tai-fu), who in turn was responsible to one of 2 Supervisors of Exterior Districts (sui-jen) on the staff of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuăn). CL: administrateur de hameau.

3644  fi-ts'ão 礼曹
(1) HAN: Personnel Section, one of 6 Sections (ts'ao) of Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai); in charge of selections and appointments in the officialdom, also responsible for managing fasts and sacrifices; apparently had a supervisory role over the Section for the Three Dukes (san-kung ti-ao). Also called li-pu ts'ao; also see liu ts'ao. HB: bureau of personnel. P9.
(2) N-S DIV: alternated with li-pu as the designation of the evolving Ministry of Personnel. (3) SUI-CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to the Bureau of Appointments (li-pu, wen-kuan ssu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). (4) MING-CH'ING: Personnel Section, a clerical agency in each unit of territorial administration from Prefectures (fu) down to Districts (hsien), staffed entirely with subofficial functionaries; managed clerical work within the purview of the central government's Ministry of Personnel. Successor of the earlier Personnel Evaluation Section (kung-t'a). Also see liu ts'ao.

3645  li-t's'ao 礼曹
Rites Section. (1) SUI-CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) or possibly to the Ministry's Bureau of Ceremonies (li-chih ssu). (2) MING-CH'ING: a clerical agency in each unit of territorial administration from Prefectures (fu) down to Districts (hsien), staffed entirely with subofficial functionaries; managed clerical work within the purview of the central government's Ministry of Personnel. See liu ts'ao.

3646  li-t's'áng-kuăn 改從官
HAN: Foreman, 6 subofficial functionaries assigned to the Palace Storehouse (chung-huang-tsang). VI.

3647  里尉

3648  ff-wâw 理問
YÜAN-CH'ING: Judicial Secretary, 2 in YQan, rank not clear, on the staff of each Branch Secretariat (hsing chung-shu sheng); one in Ming and Ch'ing, rank 6b, head of the Office of the Judicial Secretary (li-wei so) in a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-cheng shih ssu); responsible for monitoring and in some cases conducting judicial proceedings and punishments. BH: law secretary. P49, 52.

3649  li-yung ch'iên-ch'iên 利用錢監
YUAN: lit., Directorate for making advantageous use (of goods): Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures, an apparently autonomous agency of the central government, but loosely supervised by the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien); headed by a Director (chien), rank 3a; supervised a number of subsidiary manufacturing Services (ch'iên), e.g., the Striped Hides Service (hsieh-p'ü chî). P38.

3650  li-yung ch'iên-ch'iên 利用錢監

3651  li-yuán 里院
(1) Throughout history a common generic term for subofficial Clerk. See li (Subofficial Functionary). (2) CH'ING: Clerical Official, generic term for men who gained official status (ch'ü-shen) on the basis of guaranteed recommendations (pao-chu) by existing officials after serving as Archivists (shu-pu), became eligible for the prestige titles (san-kuan) Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (hsüan-li lang). Rank 6b, and Court Gentleman for Manifesting Righteousness (hsüan-i lang), 7a. P68.

3652  li-yüan 礼院
T'ANG: lit., pear garden; Palace Theater, established by Hu-lean-tsung (r. 712-756) as a resident troupe of actors, singers, acrobats, etc., in the palace for his personal entertainment; apparently did not survive him. His personnel were chosen from among skilled professionals, reportedly 300 in total, and also included large numbers of palace women; all participants were known as Members of the Palace Theater (huang-ti li-yüan ti-tzu; lit., disciples in the Emperor's pear garden). It was the Emperor's personal institution, not considered an agency of the government.

3653  li-yüan 礼院
T'ANG-SUNG: Ritual Academy, an autonomous agency of the central government till 1040, then subordinated to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ti), staffed principally with 4 Erudites (po-shih), rank 7b in T'ang, 8a in Sung; in Sung overseen by a Supervisor (p'an-yüan) on detached duty assignment from a regular nominal office elsewhere. Responsible for compiling ritual regulations and training Ritual Apprentices (li-sheng). Commonly called t'ai-ch'ang li-yüan. Also see li-i-yüan. RR: service des rites. SP: bureau des rites. Pl.

3654  ì-yüan 禮園司
LIAN: Office of the Chestnut Park in the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsuan-huai yüan) at the Southern Capital (nan-ch'ing), modern Peking; staffing and functions not clear; possibly in charge of the Peking palace grounds. P49.

3655  ì-jî-ts'ai  礼樂案
SUNG: Ritual and Music Section in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) staffing not clear. SP: service des rites et de la musique.
li-yüeh chäng 體樂長

/ʃàng 隳
CHOU: (1) Unifying Agent, representative of the Minister of State (cheng-tsaü) supervising a geographical cluster of Feudal Lords (chu-hou); see under on. (2) Platoon of 25 militiamen under a Commander (ssu-mu), comprising 5 Squads (waü). 4 Platoons constituted a Company (tsü). Apparently was the militia unit provided by a Village (fu in the royal domain, li elsewhere). CL: peloton.

liàng/Chäng 粮長
MING: lit., one in charge of (collecting) tax grains: Tax Captain, from 1371 designated by District Magistrates (chih-hsien), one for each area whatever its size or population, on which an aggregate annual land tax of 10,000 bushels of grain was assessed; each chosen from among the more affluent residential families, responsible for collecting tax grains from all Community Heads (li-chang) in his area and for delivering his receivables, in early Ming to the dynastic capital at Nanking or elsewhere as directed, after 1420 to many designated agencies or depots, some to be forwarded to the new dynastic capital at Peking. In early Ming Tax Captains seem to have prospered by abusing those in their jurisdictions, but by the 16th century being a Tax Captain was a burden that bankrupted many families, and tax-collecting responsibilities were gradually transferred to hired agents of District Magistrates.

liàng-chäng-néi 兩仗內
T'ANG: Two Stables of the Palace, collective reference to 2 groups of stables in the imperial palace grounds: Stables of Trustworthy Mounts of the Right (t'ai-hsing chiu), and Stables of Trustworthy Mounts of the Left (yu chang-chiu), also called Stables of the Palace Colts (mei-chi chiu).

liàng chih-küan 兩制官 or Hang chih
SUNG: Two Drafting Groups on duty in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih 'iang), where Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang, etc.) presided over the central government; one group consisted of Hanlin Academicians (han-lin hsia-hsih) of the Institute of Academicians (hsia-hsih yiian), collectively called Inner Drafters (mei-chi); the other consisted of nominal members of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), collectively called Outer Drafters (wai-chi). The collective designation of both groups was Drafters (chih-chih kuan). SP: fonctionnaire chargé des édits, P21.

liàng/ching chāi-shih shù 兩京諸市署
T'ANG; Offices for Marketplaces in the Two Capitals in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), one based at the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, and another at the auxiliary Eastern Capital, Loyang; each headed by a Director (fung), rank 6b1; charged with monitoring activities in the official marketplaces in the 2 cities; checked the accuracy of weights and measures, and every 10 days adjusted the officially authorized price ranges for various commodities. RR: offices des marchés des deux capitales.

liàng-chhng wà-k'ù shù 兩京武庫署
T'ANG: Armories of the Two Capitals, one based at the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, and from 737 another at the auxiliary Eastern Capital, Loyang; each headed by 2 Directors (lîng), rank 6b2, subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei ssu). Each Armory was apparently stocked with all the weapons, armor, and other gear needed by an army on campaign. RR: offices des magasins des armes des deux capitales. P12.

liàng-tao 兩府
CH'ING: Grain Tax Circuit, headed by an executive official of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ai-hsing an-ch'ü shih ssu) commonly called a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-tai), but in 1735 made independent without any formal affiliation with the Commission, with rank 4a. Established wherever necessary to organize, facilitate, and generally supervise the shipment of grain tax revenues along the Grand Canal. Counterpart of the Tax Intendant Circuits (tu-liang tao) established by Provincial Administration Commissions (tsung-hsien pu-cheng shih ssu); both commonly abbreviated to liang-tao. Prior to 1735 the Grain Tax Circuit Intendant was commonly concurrent head of a General Surveillance Circuit (fen-hsiin tao). HB: grain intendant.

liàng-i 兩翼
CH'ING: Two Pasturelands for the imperial horse herds, prefixed Left and Right, in Mongolia; each headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 4a; and a Wing Commander (i-chih), 5a; subordinate to a Supervisor-in-chief in Command of Pasturages in the Two Pasturelands (t'ung-hsia liang-i mu-ch'äng tsung-kuan), a post held concurrently by the Vice Commander-general (fu tu-t'ung, tao-ling) of Chahar; ultimately responsible to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) in the central government at Peking. P31.

liàng-sū 藥所
MING: Medical Office in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), staffed with a Director (chheng), rank 5a, and a Vice Director (fu), 8b. P69.

liàng-jen 量人
HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Virtuous Lady, designation of a group of imperial concubines, rank = 800 bushels; abolished in Later Han but revived in the era of N-S Division. HB: sweet lady.

liàng-jen 量人
CHOU: Surveyor, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) in charge of outlining sites for capital walls and royal palaces, determining locations and borders of newly created states, and land measuring in general. CL: mesureur.

liàng-tóo wào 糧料委
SUNG: Supplies Section, one of 8 Sections (an) in the Tax Bureau (tu-chih tao), one of 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung times; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); monitored the issuance of uniforms, food rations, and paper money to military units in the area of the dynastic capital. Discontinued c. 1080, its functions being absorbed by the Ministry of Revenue (fu-pu) and the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: service des vivres, du transport des grains et des bons de monnaie. P6.
3670  
**liang-liao yuán** 梁料院
SUNG: Bursary in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), an early Sung agency staffed by members of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) on special duty assignments; stocked grains and hay for issuance as official stipends and allowances and for the support of armies as needed; eventual fate not clear. SP: *cour des finances*.

3671  **liiang-mu shu** 良牧署
MING: Office of Husbandry (shu) in the Directorate of Imperial Parks (shang-lin yuian-chien); headed by a Manager (lien-shu), rank 7a, responsible for the breeding and care of domestic animals in the imperial parks. P40.

3672  **fang-yu** 梁予
T'ANG: Two Ranks, a reference to gatherings at court in which civil officials (wen-kuan) and military officers (wu-kuan) took positions in separate groups.

3673  **fang pang** 梁榜
MING-CH'ING: *lit.*; 2 lists: unofficial reference to a scholar who, having achieved success in the Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, subsequently passed the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) and won status as a Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih); *i.e.*, one whose name had appeared on both the provincial and the metropolitan pass lists (t'ai-pang, chia-pang).

3674  **liang sheng** 梁省
T'ANG-SUNG: Two Departments, unofficial collective reference to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) or to the consolidated Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng). SP: *les deux départements*.

3675  **liang-sheng kuai** 梁省倉
SUNG: Remonstrance Officials of the Two Departments, *i.e.*, the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and Exhorters (ch'ing-yen) of both agencies. SP: *fonctionnaires des deux départements*.

3676  **liang shih** 梁史
SUNG: Two Commissioners: might refer to any combination of 2 Commissioners (shih) depending on context, but likely refers most commonly to a Defense Commissioner (fang-yu shih) and a Military Training Commissioner (t'uan-lien shih).

3677  **liang shih** 梁史
SUNG: Two Categories of Diarists, collective reference to ch'i-chu lang and ch'eh-sha she-jen (both Imperial Diarists) on the staff of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). SP: *deux annalistes*.

3678  **liang shih** 良使
HAN: Lady of Excellent Employment, designation of a lowly palace woman, rank =100 bushels. HB: *sweet maid*.

3679  **liang ssu** 梁司
(1) Two Offices: may be encountered as a reference to any 2 agencies called ssu that are mentioned in the preceding context, in any era. (2) SUNG: Two Commands, a common unofficial reference to the Cavality Command (mu-ch'ü shu) and the Infantry Command (pu-ch'ü ssu), the 2 subsidiary headquarters controlled by the Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ssu). (3) CH'ING: Two Provincial Offices, collective reference to the Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-ch'ung shih ssu) and the Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ai-hsing an-ch'i shih ssu). See fan-nieh liang ssu, erh ssu. P52.

3680  **liang ssu-ma** 梁司馬
CHOU: Platoon Commander, ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih). See liang, ssu-ma. CL: *chef de peloton*.

3681  **fang-yu** 梁予
T'ANG: Two Censors, a reference to the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai) from 684 to 713 when it was entitled su-cheng t'ai and was divided into 2 sections, one designated Left to maintain censorial surveillance over the court and capital and one designated Right to extend surveillance empire-wide to all units of territorial administration. P18.

3682  **liang-tsu 粮台** or **糧台**
Paymaster. (1) SUNG: ad hoc designation of an officer who (obtained and?) issued rations, horse fodder, etc., to the personnel of an army on campaign; the usage probably persisted after Sung. Such pre-Sung agencies as the Bursary (liang-liao yuian) in the T'ang Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) no longer provided these services regularly. (2) CH'ING: from the 1750s, 3 posted in different parts of Tibet to pay Ch'ing soldiers stationed there; rank not clear; subordinate to, and general deputies for, the Grand Minister Resident of Tibet (chu-t'uan ta-k'ou), a representative of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yuian). BH: *commis- sary*.

3683  **t'ung-tao** 粮道
CH'ING: Tax Circuit, common abbreviation of both liang-ch'ü tao (Grain Tax Circuit) and tu-liang tao (Tax Intendant Circuit).

3684  **liang-tsu  hai** 梁隨
HAN—T'ANG: *lit.*; excellent sister-in-law: Related Lady of Excellence, designation of a category of concubines of the Heir Apparent; in T'ang, the most esteemed of 5 such categories, 2 appointees, rank 3a, subordinate only to the principal wife, the Princess-consort (fei). HB: *sweet little lady*. RR: *bonne soeur cadette de la femme principale*.

3685  **liang-tsu tuo** 粮屬
YUAN: Fodder Section, one of 6 major subsections of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by one or more Clerks (liang-shih), rank not clear but low. Probably in charge of supplies that provided stipends and allowances for officials of the central government; comparable to the Sung dynasty Supplies Section (liang-liao an) or Bursary (liang-liao yuian). P6.

3686  **liang-tsu lu-yin th-ch'a ssu** 兩都陸運提督司
YUAN: Supervisorate of Land Transport to the Two Capitals, in 1317 replaced the Supervisorate of Grain Tax Transport (yün-liang t'ai-ch'a ssu); headed by 2 Supervisors (li-ch'a), rank 5b; under supervision of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), directed the transport of grain supplies to the Grand Capital (Ta-tu); modern Peking) and the Supreme Capital (Shang-tu; K'ai-p'ing) in modern Chahar). P60.

3687  **liang-tsu wong** 兩字王
YUAN: *lit.*; 2-character Prince: Second-class Prince, differentiated from First-class Prince (li-tzu wong, q.v.). P64.

3688  **liang-H-tuo** 粮務道
CH'ING; variant form of liang-tao (Grain Tax Circuit). Also see liang-ch'ü tao.
Ming: Two Censorial Offices, unofficial collective reference to Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu-ko) and Investigating Censors (chien-ch’u yu-shih) who constituted the Investigation Bureau (ch’ya-yuan) of the Censorate (tu ch’a-yuan).

Ming-Ch’ing: Two Magnates, unofficial collective reference to tsung-tu (Supreme Commander in Ming, Governor-general in Ch’ing) and hsian-fu (Grand Coordinator in Ming, Provincial Governor in Ch’ing), probably deriving from the practice of granting such provincial authorities concurrent nominal status in the Censorate (tu ch’a-yuan).

良凜署

Sui-Ch’ing: Office of Fine Wines, one of 4 principal agencies in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), in Sung subordinated to the Court’s Imperial Kitchen (yu-ch’u). Headed in T’ang by 2 Directors (ling), rank 8b; in Sung by 2 Supervisory Officials (chi-en-kuan), rank not clear; in Yuan by a Superintendent (y-tien) 9b, and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), 6a; in Ming by a Director (shu-cheng), 6b; in Ch’ing by one Manchu and one Chinese Director (shu-cheng), 6b. In Yuan created in 1274 to replace the Wine Storehouse (yu-ch’u k’u), then in 1279 renamed the Wine Stewards Service (shang-yun chu; cf. shang-yun shu). Counterpart agencies in Liao and Chin were the Imperial Brewery (chu-yuan) in the Liao Court of Imperial Entertainments and the Chin Court Ceremonial Institute (hsiau-hui yu’an) and the Chin Wine Stewards Office (shang-yun shu), also a unit in the Institute. In Sung the Office supervised 3 more specialized agencies: a Palace Winery (mei chu-fang; a Winery (fa chu-fang)), and a Yeast Office (tu mien-yuan). The Office was always responsible for producing, storing, and providing wine for palace and sacrificial uses. RR-FSP: office des boissons fermentées excellentes, bureau de vin. P30.

良応所

Ch’ing: Office of Estimates in the Ministry of Works (kuang-pu); a function more than a substantive agency to estimate materials, labor, and other costs required for each construction project, and on completion to confirm actual costs; a duty assignment for 3 Manchus and 3 Chinese officials of the Ministry, to serve in rotation 1 year at a time; BH: department of estimates. P14.

良政道

Ch’ing: Liao-Shen Circuit, one of the Circuits (tsao, q.v.) in the Censorate (tu ch’a-yuan) among which Investigating Censors (chien-ch’u yu-shih) were distributed, comparable to those named after Provinces (sheng); handled routine surveillance concerning the 3 Manchurian Provinces, name abbreviated from Liao-yang and Shen-yang, major cities of the area.

3695 臥內

Staff Officers from the Three Kingdoms era a generic term for men serving in lower-level posts in units of territorial administration, e.g., chang-shih (Aide), ssu-ma (Commander). P50.

呂氏

Sung: abbreviated reference to the liang-liao yuan (Bursary) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu).

A prefix commonly meaning array of, group of, the various, e.g., lieh-pan (the various Ministries), lieh-t’ai (the various Sections); also used to suggest separate, different, other in contrast to some group similarly named; e.g., lieh-hou (meaning "marquises other than those called chu-hou").

列宮

Han-N-S Div (San-kuo): (1) Adjunct Marquis, a title of nobility (chhiëh) awarded for extraordinary merit in state service, distinguished from an Imperial Marquis (chu-hou), who inherited noble status as the son of a Prince (wang). See lieh. HB: full marquis. (2) Marquis-consort, a title granted to husbands of Imperial Princesses (kuang-chi). (3) Grandee of the First Order, variant of chu-hou and t’ang-hou, the 20th (i.e., the highest) of 20 titles of honorary nobility (also chhiëh) awarded to deserving subjects; in San-kuo Wei the highest of 6 categories of Marquises. P64, 65.

Lit. other palaces (see lieh) i.e., palatial residences in addition to that occupied by the Empress: Imperial Women, an unofficial reference to all imperial wives excluding the Empress.

列大夫

Han: Adjunct Grand Master, a title of honorary nobility (chhiëh) awarded to deserving subjects; perhaps equivalent to kung-ta-fu (Grandee of the Fourteenth Order). P65.

tört

Cif’ing: Incorruptible: a form of direct address, used in addressing a District Magistrate (chih-hsien). See hsiao-lien.

此 Dön

Lit to connect, join: Aggregation. (1) Chou: according to one ancient source (Li-chi), 10 states (kuo) organized under a Leader (shuai); see lien-shuai); according to another ancient source (Kuo-yii), 4 Villages (li) constituted an Aggregation and 200 of its fighting men constituted a Company (tsu) led by the Aggregation Head (lien-chang). Nei-tier report is corroborated by the Chouqi. (2) Han: in Later Han a local self-defense force comprising 40 men (?) gathered from 4 neighboring Villages (*), led by an Aggregation Commander (chiu-wu). 110 (?) Aggregations further constituted a District (i), whose combined forces were led by a District Commandant (ch’e-hou). The sources are not wholly clear.

ieh-ch & a

T’ang: Inspector of Governmental Integrity from 684 to 705 a designation of members of the Two Censorates (liang t’ai) dispatched every autumn to investigate the conduct of officials in units of territorial administration; usually 8 assigned each year; counterparts of the censorship Inspectors of Public Morality (feng-sa shih) sent out every spring. RR: commissaire impérial enquisteur.

閆

T’ang: lit., inspector’s carriage (?): unofficial reference to a Surveillance Commissioner (tsai-ch’u shih).

銅鐸

T’ang: lit., to inspect frontier areas: unofficial reference to a SuvrelUance Commissioner (kuan-ch’a shih).
liên-fāng

CH'ING: lit., to conduct investigations: unofficial reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'ü shih). Also see su-cheng liên-fāng shih.


1. SUNG: Investigation Commissioner: from 1116 to the end of N. Sung, a duty assignment of a court official to maintain liaison between the dynastic capital and the northern frontier. SP: commissaire chargé de la transmission des alertes à la frontière. (2) YUAN: abbreviation of su-cheng liên-fāng shih (Surveillance Commissioner).

liên-hsien

MING-CH'ING: lit., (one who) investigates and arrests: unofficial reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commissioner (liên-fāng shih). Also see hsien, feng-hsien.

1. YUAN: Examination Aides, collective reference to District Magistrates (chih-hsien) and other officials in units of territorial administration who were chosen to assist Provincial Examiners (ch’ü-k’ao) in triennial Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) of candidates for civil service careers. One group, called Outer Aides (wa-lien: lit., those outside the screen) helped proctor the examinations; another group, called Inner Aides (nei-lien: lit., those inside the screen) helped read and grade examination papers. See shih-kuan (Examination Officials).

liên-lāng

HAN: Court Gentleman Driver of the Imperial Hand-drawn Carriage, reportedly an honor conferred on the sons of officials of distinction, at the age of 12.

Uén-mù

From the era of N-S Division if not earlier, a reference to a Private Secretariat member, the Private Secretariat deriving from early comments, or from the era of the Private Secretariat, the Private Secretariat, especially in reference to a widowed Empress who presided in court during the minority of the reigning Emperor, i.e., Empress Dowager Regent (huang t’ai-hou lin-ch’ao).

lin-ch’ü tiên

N-S DIV (Chou): lit. ‘unicorn hooves hail’ deriving from a passage in the ancient Classic of Songs (Shih-ching), signifying a wish for many worthy sons and grandsons: Institute of Litterateurs, charged with writing and compiling efforts for the court, staffed with as many as 80 personnel including Academicians (hsüeh-shih). P23.

lin-hán chien

T’ANG: lit. relevance (‘Directorate overlooking the Han River’?) not clear: Directorate of Herds, in charge of horse breeding; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear, but likely attached to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u shu).

lin-hêng

CHOU: lit., forest measurer (?): Supervisor of Public Lands, large numbers ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ts’u-kuan) delegated to enforce royal prohibitions concerning catching and killing wildlife caught or killed in mountains, forests, streams, or marshes—areas traditionally considered public (i.e., royal) lands and to collect taxes from hunters, trappers, and fishers in such areas. See ch’üan-hêng, yü-hêng, shun-yü. T’ANG: inspector-general.

lin-hêngshù

MING: Office of Fruits and Flowers, one of 4 Offices (shu) under the Directorate of Imperial Parks (ts’u ch’ien-chien): headed by a Manager (tien-shu), rank 7a. P40.

HAN, T’ANG-SUN: Section of Sacrificial Grains and Animals, in Han (Section) headed by a Director (ling) subordinate to the Left Chamberlain for the Capital (ts’o nei-shih) till 104 B.C., thereafter to the Guard-
ian of the Left (ts'o p'ing-ri), in T'ang (lin-hsi shu: Office) headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b2 in Sung (lin-hsi an: Section) staffing not clear; in both T'ang and Sung under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang su). Always responsible for providing materials to be sacrificed in important state ceremonies, including live animals. HB: office of sacrificial oblations and victims. RR+SP: office des approvisionnements et des victimes pour les sacrifices. PLL.

3725 ling-chien kuan 聿緯

CHOU: Granary Master, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who monitored the amount and condition of grain in state granaries and administered its distribution through subordinate Granary Managers (t'ung-jen), CL: officiers des greniers.

3726 Un k'ang-sheng 嘉賜生

CH'ING: Tribute Student by Purchase, First Class, under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), a status attainable by men already entitled Stipend Student (lin-sheng), i.e., Government Students (sheng-yüan) considered best qualified candidates for Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Also see hung-sheng, lin-chien-sheng.

3727 Un-shên sheng 嘉賢生

MING-CH'ING: variant of lin-sheng (Stipend Student).

3728 /in-s/t 聿緯

MING-CH'ING: Stipend Student, designation of students in government schools (sheng-yüan) who were paid stipends; certified as best qualified to participate in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence by the Ming Education Intendant (t'ı-tu hsieh tao-tai) or the Ch'ing Provincial Education Commission (t'ı-tu hsieh-Ch'eng). BH: stipendiaries.

3729 lin-shih cheng-fu 睇時政府

Provisional Government: throughout history (?) a reference to an ad hoc central government trying to govern the country during an interregnum or in some other time of irregularities or emergency; normally headed by someone designated Executive Official (chih-cheng).

3730 shí i ài 嘉愛

Lit., the unicorn pavilion. (1) T'ANG: from 685 to 712, the official redesignation of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan).

3731 Un-wù 鄰伍

CHOU: Local Units of Organization, a combination of the terms lin (Neighborhood) and wu (Squad), in an abbreviated reference to the sub-District (hsien) organization of the population. Cf. pao-chia, li-chia.

3732 lin-yü 林育

LIAO: Secretary, Chinese rendering of a Khitan word similar to han-lin (Hanlin); occurs throughout the Liao government with a variety of particularizing prefixes and suffixes, e.g., poi-mien lin-ya ch'ang-chih (Secretary Recipient of Edicts in the Northern Administration), han-lin tu lin-yü (Supreme Secretary of the Hanlin Academy). P5, 12, 23.

3733 ling 聿緯

Lit., to order, (one who) gives orders: Director: throughout history one of the commonest titles given to administrative or executive heads of agencies large or small, ranging from District Magistrate (hsien-ling) up to Secretariat Director (chung-shu ling) and Director of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu ling). Normally prefixed with an agency name; often part of a binome incorporating the generic term designating the agency, e.g., hsien-ling, chen-kung shu shu-ling (Director of the Pottery Office), yen-ch'ung su shu-ling (Director of a Salt Office). In Ming and Ch'ing, ling by itself was an archaic unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (then chih-hsien). Sometimes best rendered Manager, e.g., of an imperial mausoleum (ling) or Magistrate, as in hsien-ling. HB: prefect.

3734 ling 朕

Throughout history the most common general term for Imperial Mausoleum or Imperial Tomb, normally prefixed with a laudatory expression, e.g., l-ling (Righteousness Tomb), hsiao-ling (Filial Piety Tomb), yung-ling (Eternity Tomb). See ling-ch'ìn, ling-yüan, ling-shu, ling-t'ai. CL: miao (Temple). P29.

3735 ling 領 or Ling ... shih 領...事

Lit., to lead, control, control the affairs of Concurrent or Concurrent Controller: throughout history, especially from Han through Sung, the designation of an official who, in addition to performing the duties of his principal regular post, was assigned to serve concurrently in charge of another agency or in another post, often signifying that his regular titular post was of lesser status and rank than the post he was newly assigned to; e.g., ling i-chou mu ( Concurrent Governor of I-chou), ling chung-shu chien ( Concurrent Secretariat Supervisor), ling hui-ling kuan shih (Concurrent Controller of the Interpreters Institute), ling shu-mi yuan shih (Concurrent Controller of the Bureau of Military Affairs). Cf. other terms with similar functions: chien, tu, p'ing, tax. Also see yao-ling (Remote Controller).

3736 ling ch'ao-lung 領齋郎


3737 ling-ch'ang 令長

District Magistrate: throughout history a common combined reference to ling and chang: from yung on, an unofficial generic reference.

3738 ling-ch'eng 陵長

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Director of Tombs, one, rank not clear, in each Princedom (wang-lu), charged with the building and maintenance of all tombs of princes and their relatives. P69.

3739 ung-ch'eng 令丞

Administrators: throughout history an unofficial generic, combined reference to the Directors (ling) and Vice Directors (ch'eng) of many kinds of agencies and most particularly to District Magistrates (ling, chang, chih-hsien) and Vice Magistrates (ch'eng).

3740 mig-ch'eng an 令丞案

SUNG: Section for Administrators, an agency of the Bureau of Evaluations (Kuo-kang) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); staffing not clear, likely unranked. See ling, ch'eng, ling-ch'eng. SP: service des directeurs et des assistants.

3741 ling-i'üen 陵監

N-S DIV: variant of ling-t'ing (Director of the ...Imperial Mausoleum). P28.

3742 ling-chien kuan 曉監官

YUAN: lit., official (serving as) concurrent controller of
the Directorate; variant of ling (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller); specifically, but perhaps not exclusively, Concurrent Controller of (the Directorate of Medication (chang-i chien), rank 5a.

3743 ling-chih yün-chien 靈芝園院
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Director of the Magnificent Iris Garden, rank 7· probably subordinate to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung). P40.

3744 ling-chih chih-jan cha 纖錦織局 or ling-chih chih-jan t'Uchu ssw 綢繚司
YUAN: Brocade Weaving and Dyeing Service (t'ê-chu ssu) of Brocade Weaving and Dyeing; one of 4 subsection workshops in the Service of Rare Textiles (i-yang chü); headed by a Supervisor (t'ê-chü), rank 5b.

3745 ling-chih /âu 紡織局 or ling-chên 年院
T'ANG, SUNG: Silk Brocade Workshop (fang in T ang) or Office (yên in Sung), a subsection of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactory (shao-fu chien); in T'ang reportedly employed as many as 365 palace artisans, in Sung headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a. RR: atelier des brocarts et des soieries.

3746 陵寢
Common variant of ling (Imperial Mausoleum, Imperial Tomb).

3747 t'ing-ch' in chia-chiang (陵寢監)
CH'ING: Garrison of the ... Imperial Mausoleum, normally with a particularizing prefix; one at each of the Ch'ing Imperial Mausolea, commanded by 2 Wing Commanders (i-chiang, i-lüng), rank 4a, and 16 or more Platoon Commanders (fang-yü), 5a. See chu-fang. P29.

3748 Ung-ch'in kuun-i shao-tao ch'uan-wa 陵寢管理觥造磚瓦官
CH'ING: Director of Brick and Tile Making for the Imperial Mausolea in the Peking area, rank 5a; probably only one establishment serving both of the Imperial Mausolea Administrations (see ling-ch'in tsang-kuan). BH: overseer of brick and tile making for the imperial mausolea.

3749 ung'Win ssu chang-chiang 紡織司工匠
CH'ING: Maintenance Director at the ... Imperial Mausolea, rank 4a; normally with a particularizing prefix. BH: overseer of works at ....

3750 ling-ch'in tsang-kuan 陵寢總管
CH'ING: Supervisor-in-chief of the Imperial Mausolea Administration, one· rank 3a in charge of each group of Ch'ing imperial tombs in the Peking area. See ch'eng-pan shih-wu ya-men, shou-hu ling-ch'in ta-ch'en. HB: controller-general of the banner garrison at ....

3751 t'ing chu-shih 吏主事
N-S DIV (Ch'en): Chief Clerk, 10· rank not clear but low, in the Secretariat (chang-sha sheng); apparently assisted 5 Secretariat Drafters (chang-sha she-jen) in supervising 200 Clerics (shuo-li) and an unspecified number of Assistant Clerks (cha-shu) divided among 21 Services (chü). P2.

3752 ling-chên 令君
Throughout history, an occasional unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien).

3753 ling-chên 領軍
HAN-N-S DIV: Commandant, number and rank not clear, occasionally found on the staff of the Director of Banquets (ta-kuan ling), a subordinate of the Chief Minister for Dependencies (hung-lu ch'ing), also on the staff of the Office of Gate Traffic Control Offices (kung-ch'e ssu-ma men); functions not clear, but perhaps a patrol or police security officer. Also (San-kuo Shu) a title conferred on chieftains of southwestern ab ORIGINAL TRIBES. Also see chung ling-chên (Capital Commandant). HB: intendant of the army. P21, 30, 43, 72.

3754 ling-ch'un chiung-ch'un 領將將軍
N-S DIV: lit., general commanding the army. General of the Palace Guard at times a sinecure for a court favorite, at times actively in charge of the palace guard. P43.

3755 ling-chên tu tà-tâ 稱軍大都督
T'ANG: Commander-in-chief of the Armies, 2 prefixed Left and Right, commanders of the 6 armies, 3 prefixed Left and 3 prefixed Right with which the founding Emperor, as General-in-chief (ta chiang-ch'ên), established the dynasty; posts held by his sons Li Oiien-ch'eng and Li Shih-min. This organizational system faded away when the dynasty was securely established. RR: grand gouverneur général de gauche et de droite dirigent les armées.

3756 ling-ch'ên we 稱軍衛
T'ANG: Metropolitan Guard, 2 prefixed Left and Right, included among the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei, q.v.) at the dynastic capital; created in 622 as successors of the Left and Right Protective Guards (su-wei) inherited from the Sui dynasty's Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei, q.v.) system; in 662 retitled the Martial Guards (jung-wei), in 671 resumed the name Metropolitan Guards, in 684 retitled Guards of the Jade Strategy (yi-ch'ien wei) in 705 again named Metropolitan Guards. Members of the Metropolitan Guards were commonly called Bowmen Shooters by Sound (she-sheng) and were sometimes referred to as the Fierce as Leopards (paio-chü). RR: garde guide des armées. P43.

3757 fiw-Zwto 鈴轄 or 鈴下
(1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Prefect (t'ai-ou, tsu-shib) of a Prefecture (chou). (2) SUNG: Circuit (Prefectural) General, head of all regular army forces in his jurisdiction, a Circuit (lu) or a Prefecture (chou); often the concurrent duty assignment of a Prefect (ts'ê-shib, chih-shou, chih-fa, chih-ch'ên, chih-chen); the military headquarters of such an appointee was called the General's Office (ling-hsia ssu). <3> SUNG: Supervisor, common prefix to agency names, normally signifying an official put in charge on some irregular basis, e.g., ling-hsia chu-tao ta chin-tsou yian (Supervisor of the Memorials Office for All The Circuits; see chin-tsou yian).

3758 t'ing-jen 後封
CHOU: Royal Iceman, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) responsible for gathering, cutting, storing, and issuing ice for use by the King and the court, especially for the chilling of various foods and drinks for banquets, receptions for foreigners, and sacrifices; distributed ice to officials by royal command on particularly hot days; also packed royal corpses in ice for preservation. CL (ping-jen) employé aux glacières.

3759 ling ko-skik 領賜事
CH'ING: lit., concurrent controller of the Hall of Literary Profundity, see wen-yüan k'ai, but actually 2 Concurrent Assistant Directors of the Hall of Literary Profundity, subordinate to a Supervisor (t'ê-ch'ê ko-shib) who in turn was subordinate to the Grand Secretary (ta hsheh-shib) of the
3760  ffw  iciary  和  …  領衛府
Lit., official concurrently controlling  …  variant of ling (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller).

3761  T’ANG: Master of Musical Entertainments, 2, rank not clearly reported, members of the Court of the Watches (lei-keng ssu) of the Heir Apparent. There is disagreement among the sources as to the existence and organizational affiliation of this post, and no explanation is provided for the seemingly strange affiliation given above. RR: maître des musiciens. P26.

3762  聊 kung-yuan  令賢院
SUNG: Concurrent Controller of the Examination Office (kung-yuan) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). See ling.
SP: chargé de diriger le bureau d'examen.

3763  聊 聊  令令
N-S DIV: Director of the … Imperial Mausoleum (ling, q.v.), normally with a particularizing prefix; supervised by the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ang). May be encountered as an abbreviation of ling-shu ling, ling-t’ai ling, ting-yuan ling, q.v. Also see ling-chien, ming-chang.

3764  聊 令令
SUNG: Local Administrators, apparently a generic reference to officials of significant authority and responsibility below Prefects (chih-chou) in the hierarchy of regional and local administration; specifically seems an abbreviated, combined reference to District Magistrates (hsien-ling) and Administrative Supervisors (lu-shih ts’an-ch’au) in Prefectures (chou). Also see ling-chang, ling-ch’eng.

3765  聊 前兵
CH’ING: Duty Group Chief, one for each Duty Group (pan) of Secretaries (ch’ing-chang) in the Council of State (ch’in-ch’i ch’u), rank 3a. See man ts’un-p’an, man erh-p’an, han ts’un-p’an, han erh-p’an. BH: chief of section.

3766  聊 前兵  前兵
CH’ING: Secretary of the Council of State Concurrently Serving as Duty Group Chief, variant of Duty Group Chief (ling-pan), also commonly awarded as an honorary title to Secretaries of the Council of State (ch’un-chi ch’ang-ching). Also see chang-ching, hsing-tsou. BH: chief of section.

3767  聊 今事
Occasional variant of ling (Director) or ling (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller).

3768  聊 今史
(1) HAN-YUAN: Clerk, generally a very low-level official or subofficial functionary, found in many agencies both in the central government and in units of territorial administration; in Han had official status one rank below Secretarial Court Gentleman (shang-shu ling) in Former Han could be promoted after satisfactory service to Secretarial Court Gentleman, in Later Han was promotable to Magistrate (ling) of a small District (hsien); in Sung could have 8b rank. Occurs with many particularizing prefixes: e.g., chih-shu ling-shih, chu-shih ling-shih, shang-shu ling-shih. Also see chih-ch’i ling-shih (T’ang-Fu). BH: foreman clerk.
RR+SP: scribe de première classe.
(2) Director, occasionally an appropriate rendering, when a ling-shih (even with low or subofficial status) was in fact the senior ap-
pointee in a minor agency; e.g. the T’ang dynasty chia-ku (Archives).

3769  聊 …sik  飾
Lit., concurrent controller of the affairs of variant of ling (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller); e.g., ling sun-feng shih (Concurrent Controller of the Three Departments; see san sheng) of Chinese times. P4.

3770  Ungshik-wéifū  總侍衛府
CH’ING: Headquarters of the Imperial Bodyguard, a unit of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). See ling shih-wei nei ta-ch’en. BH: office of the imperial bodyguard.

3771  tng shih-wéi nei tò-cAYit  領侍衛內大臣
CH’ING: Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen, 6, rank la’ in charge of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch’in-ch’un ying); 2 always on rotational duty as active leaders of the bodyguard, entitled Grand Ministers of the Rear Watch (hou-hu ta-ch’en). BH: chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard. P37.

3772  tng-shk  後侍
N-S DIV (N. Chi’i), SUI-T’ANG, CH’IN-YUAN: Office of the … Imperial Mausoleum, normally with a particularizing laudatory prefix such as ting (Determination), hsiao (Filial Piety); each managed by a Director (ling), rank 7b to 5b in T’ang, 6b in Chin; subordinate to a Superintendant (t’i-tien), 5a, in Chin and Yuan. Generally subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), but in T’ang subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu) from the 730s (?) to 753 and again from 757 to 767. The agency name seems to have been interchangeable with Court of the … Imperial Mausoleum (ling-t’ai), which seems to have predominated after the 750s till ling-shu was revived by Chin, also managed by a Director (ling). RR: office du temple impérial. P29.

3773  tng-t · áiM  T’ANG-SUNG: Court of the … Imperial Mausoleum, normally with a particularizing laudatory prefix (see under ling, ling-shu); each managed by a Director (ling) in T’ang, rank 7b2 to 5b1, in Sung by a Director, 6b, or a Commissioner (shih); rank deriving from the appointee’s regular, nominal post elsewhere. The agency name alternated with Office of the … Imperial Mausoleum (ling-shu) in T’ang until about the 750s; thereafter ling-t’ai seems to have been standard through the remainder of T’ang and in Sung. In T’ang normally under the supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), but under the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu) from the 730s (?) to 753 and again from 757 to 767; in Sung supervised by the Court of the Imperial Clan. RR+SP: administration du temple impérial. P29.

3774  tng-táíl  數
Lit., spiritual or inspirational terrace or pavilion, i.e., a location suffused with spiritual, extraterrestrial force: Imperial Observatory: from Han on, with minor lapses (in the sources, but not likely in reality) in the N. Dynasties and in Chin, generally responsible for maintaining steady astronomical observation, keeping records of stellar activity, predicting weather, and participating in the preparation and occasional revision of the state-authorized calendar. A major unit in the central government’s Directorate of Astronomy (see t’ai-shih ling, ssu-fien t’ai, t’ai-shih chia, ssu-tien chien) through Sung and Liao, in the Yuan Astronomical Commission (t’ai-shih yuán), in the Ming-Ch’ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch’in-t’ien chien). Headed by
unranked Expectant Officials (tai-chao) in Former Han; by a Director (ch'eng, "ai"; note the rare use of ch'eng for an agency head rather than for the principal assistant to a ling. Director) from Later Han through the era of N-S Division, rank 200 bushels in Later Han; by a Director (lung) thereafter: rank 7b in T'ang, 7a (in ssu-t'ien chien) or 8b (in t'ai-shih chien) in Sung, 7a in Yian and Ming, 7b in Ch'ing; one Director common till T'ang, then one for each of the Five Offices (wu kuan, q.v.) in the agency; 8 then 4 distributed among the Five Offices again in Ming; 8 in Ch'ing. HB: spiritual terrace. RR: six ecuries. BH: the observatory. P35.

3775 ling tso-yu fu 領左右府

SUI: lit. office for the supervision of attendants (? tso-yu): Palace Military Headquarters, a unit of the Left and Right Guard (tso-yu wei) that rotated troops of the Garrison Military system (see fu, fu-ping) in and out of the various military units at the dynastic capital, and also rotated select members of these units in and out of duty assignments in the personal guard of the Emperor. Headed by an Aide (chieh-shih) to the General-in-chief of the Left and Right Guard. In c. 604 transformed into 2 units, the Left and Right Imperial Bodyguards (pei-shen fu), in the new Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) military organization at the capital. P43.

3776 ling-wû 李園

(1) CH'IN: Central Prison, organizational affiliation and staffing not clear; reportedly the antecedent of the Han prison called jo-lu yu. q.v. (2) From Han on, a common generic term for Prison, Jail.

3777 ling-yû 梃玉


3778 /iwjaii 領運

CH'ING: Transport Station Commandant, head of a small Transport Station (fu, with place-name prefix) that manned tax-grain transport boats along the Grand Canal; a military officer of low rank on special duty assignment in the tax-grain transport establishment. See under t'sa-yuan tsung-tu (Director-general of Grain Transport). BH: lieutenant charged with the conduct of grain squadrons. P60.

3779 liü cká 六察


3780 liü-cháis Mk 六察使

SUNG: Commissioner of the Six Residences (liu shang, q.v.). P2 an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (san-kuan) Grand Master for Military Tallys (wu-chieh tsu-fu), awarded to rank 7a military officers. P68.

3781 liü-ch'ing chi-chü 六經祭酒

HAN: lit., chancellor (liberator) of the 6 classics: Exalter of the Six Classics; one for each classical work, teachers in the National University (t'ai-lu), ranked as a Senior Minister (shang-ch'ing) in the Chou dynasty system of ranks; also called po-shih liu-ching chi-chu (Erudite Exalter of the Six Classics) or in a particular case specifying the particular classic intended, as in po-shih ch'ang-shu chi-chu (Erudite Exalter of the Classic of Writings, Sha-ching: meaning to expound upon). This nomenclature was used only during the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9–23), replacing the standard Han term Erudite of the Five Classics (wu-ching po-shih). P34.

3782 liü ch'ing 六卿

CHOU: variant of liu kuan (Six Ministers).

3783 liü ch'iu 六鞫

Six Stables. (1) HAN: collective reference to various horse herds maintained in the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yian) by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels, and his Aide (ch'eng) under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tai-we). Abolished in 31 B.C. HB: the six stables. (2) T'ANG: collective reference after 739 to 6 horse stables inside the palace grounds; the Left and Right Stables of Flying Mounts (fei-chiu), the Left and Right Stables of Myriad Mounts (wan-chiu), the Inner Stable of the Southeast (tung-nan nei-chiu), and the Inner Stable of the Southwest (hsi-nan nei-chiu), all under a Commissioner for the Palace Stables (hsien-chiu shih), nominally a member of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) who also supervised the Six Palace Corrals (ch'ang-nei liu hsien) and the Five Cages (wu-fung) which provided animals used in imperial hunts. In the mid-700s the Six Stables and the Six Corrals reportedly cared for as many as 10,000 horses and additionally camels, cattle, and elephants. Administrative relations among these various units and with many other pasturages, especially those controlled by the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu), are not clear. See nei-chiu, chien-mu, ma-chien, mu-ch'ung, ma-yuan, yian-ma ssu. RR: les six écuries. (3) T'ANG: prior to 739, a variant reference to the Six Palace Corrals (ch'ang-nei liu hsien).

3784 liü ch'ü 六察

(1) N-S DIV-SUNG: Six Services, collective reference to agencies of the central government that served the personal needs of the Emperor and the imperial household, deriving from the collective term Six Chief Stewards (liu shang, q.v.); in the era of N-S Division, with varying patterns of nomenclature, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); in Sung subordinate to the Directorate of Palace Administration (tien-nei chien), thereafter to the T'ang-Sung Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng). From Sung through Ming the heads of the agencies were titled feng-yü (Chief Steward), and the standard Services in the group were the Clothing Service (shang-i chü), Food Service (shang-shih chü), Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chü), Accommodations Service (shang-she chu), Sedan-chair Service (shang-tien chu), and Livery Service (shang-ch'eng chü), the latter replaced in Sung by a Wine Stewards Service (shang-yün chü). After Sung the functions of these Services were scattered among several central government agencies, especially the Yuan dynasty Palace Provisions Commission (hsian-hui yiiian), the Ming dynasty Ministry of Works (kung-p'u) and Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), and the Ch' ing dynasty Imperial Household Department (nei-wu). RR: six services. SP: six services de Vempteureur. P37, 38. (2) T'ANG-MING: Six Palace Services, collective reference to the chief agencies in which palace women were organized; see under liu shang (#2: Six Matrons).

3785 liü chün 六軍

Six Imperial Armies. (1) Throughout history, beginning with the Chou-li assertion that only the King was allowed 6 armies - a general term for the major fighting forces of a domain or a dynasty; usually garrisoned in the vicinity of the dynastic capital and in some degree under the ruler's personal control; synonymous with such terms as Imperial
Arms (chin-ch'ant). (2) T'ANG: from 757 till 807, a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies (yi-liin ch'ant), the Militant as Dragons Armies (liung-wu ch'ant), and the Armies of Inspired Militancy (shen-wu ch'ant), all in Left and Right pairs; from 807 on, a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies, the Militant as Dragons Armies, and the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e ch'ant); the term Six Annies was almost synonymous with the term Northern Command (pei-ya). Also see wen ch'ant (Four Imperial Armies), shih ch'ant (Ten Imperial Armies). (3) SUNG: perpetuated the T'ang pre-807 nomenclature, but apparently only for honorific uses; the real equivalent of the Six Imperial Armies was the aggregation of troops in the Three Capital Guards (san weij). RR+SP: six armies. P43.

3786 liu ch'un i-chang ssu 六軍總仗司 SUNG: Bureau of Ceremonial Insignia and Arms for the Six Imperial Armies, staffing not clear; a supply unit under the Court of the Imperial Insignia (wei-wei ssu). See i-chang ssu, i-chang shih. SP: bureau des émblemes et des armes d'apparat pour les six armées.

3787 fiu-ku'i aii 六群 T'ANG: Six Herds, collective designation of one of the 6 units that in turn were collectively called the Six Palace Corrals (chang-nei liu hsiien), attached to the Palace Administration (t'ien-chung sheng). Also see liu chiu. RR: le pare de chevaux des six troupeaux.

3788 liu-fang 六房 SUNG: Six Offices, collective designation of administrative support agencies serving the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng), counterparts of the Six Ministries (liu pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), administered collectively (7) by 4 Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) under supervision of 2 Examiners (chien-cheng). The Six Offices were the Personnel Office (H-fang) for Personnel, Revenue Office (fu-fang) for Rites (li-k'ou), War Office (pe-fang) for Justice (hsing-fang), and Works Office (kung-fang). SP: six chambers. P3.

3789 Uu-fu 六府 CH'ING: Six Tax Supervisors, according to one source (Li-chi), 6 agencies subordinate to the Ministry of Education (t'iao-kuan) that oversaw tax collections of separate categories: Land Tax Supervisor (ssu-t'u), Forest Tax Supervisor (ssu-mu), River Tax Supervisor (ssu-shih), Grain Tax Supervisor (ssu-t'aou), Crafts Tax Supervisor (ssu-ch'i), Market (?) Tax Supervisor (ssu-huo).

3790 liu-huo shih 留後使 or liu-hou Lit an agent left behind, a deputy. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: Capital Liaison Representative, an agent in the dynastic central charged with maintaining communication between the central government and his superior in a territorial base, such as a Prince or Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih). (2) SUNG: Deputy Commander, an agent of a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) in a region not personally supervised by the Commissioner. The title was also sometimes conferred on chieftains of southwestern aboriginal tribes. SP: délégué-commandant.

3791 liuh-dên m T'ANG: abbreviation of chang-nei liu hsiien (Six Palace Corrals).

3792 floi 六儀 T'ANG: Six Ladies of Deportment, a collective reference to 6 imperial concubines of rank 2a; shu-i, te-i, hsien-i, shun-i, wan-i, fang-i. qq.v.
1729 each of the Offices of Scrutiny, integrated into the Censorate, had one each Manchu and Chinese Seal-holding Supervising Censors and one Supervising Censor in each Office. Also see shu-chih-shih. BH: senior (ch'ang-yun) and junior metropolitan censors. P18 § 19. 3794 liù k'ù 六庫

CH'ING: Six Storehouses, collective reference to the warehouses or vaults of valuables that constituted the Storage Office (kuang-ch'ü ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). Hie Six Storehouses were the Silver Vault (yín-k'u), Hides Storehouse (p'í-k'u), Porcelain Storehouse (te ê-k'u), Silks Storehouse (tsan-k'u), Clothing Storehouse (k'an-m), and Tea Storehouse (ch'ü-k'ü). P37. 3795 liù kuan 六館

CHOU: Six Ministries, a collective reference to the 6 top echelon agencies in the royal government: Ministry of State (tien-kuan), Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) Ministry of Rites (ch'üan-kuan), Ministry of War (hsia-kuan), Ministry of Justice (ch'üan-kuan), and Ministry of Works (tsung-kuan). Often also used as a collective reference to the Six Ministers (liu ch'ing) who headed the Ministries. 3796 liùk'ùan 流官

(1) SUI-CH'ING: lit, officials in the current (of ranked officials): equivalent of liu-nei (Of Official Status), q.v. (2) MING: Circulating Offices, a collective reference to all posts in the military hierarchy above Guard Commander (wei chih-hui shih), rank 3a. The higher-ranking and more prestigious offices at the provincial and central government levels were “circulating” (liit in the current) in the sense that they were not inheritable but were filled by appointments made by the Ministry of War (ping-pu) or directly by the Emperor from among Guard Commanders or officials of lesser rank whose status was in general hereditary, or from the hereditary nobility. Both Circulating Offices and Hereditary Offices (shih-kuan) were regular, substantial, permanent posts. When an officer was promoted from a Hereditary Office to a Circulating Office or even to a higher Hereditary Office, he retained hereditary rights only to his origin in Hereditary Office; but for exceptional merit he could be awarded expanded hereditary rights, so that his heir (normally the eldest son) might enter service at a higher-level Hereditary Office than his father or an additional Hereditary Office might be made available to a second son. No military heir outside the nobility, however, was able to enter service in a Circulating Office. 3797 liù-ifs'u 留館 or 留官

CH'ING: Retained in the Institute or (in the irregular 2nd form) Retained Official, terms referring to a change in status from that of Hanlin Bachelor (shu-chih-shih). Hanlin Bachelors selected from among promising new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih), were assigned to the Institute of Advanced Study (shu-ch'ung kuan) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) for careful nurturing of their talents. After completing 3 years of intense literary studies they were “released from the Institute” (san-kuan) to take a special imperial examination. Those who did well were "retained in the Institute" as Senior Compilers (hsiu-ch'aan) and Junior Compilers (p'ien-ch'aan) of the Hanlin Academy, the term kuan (first form only) in this instance apparently used in archaic reference to a long nonexistent Historiography Institute (shih-kuan, kuo-shih kuan); others were "released from the Institute" (same terminology) in another sense—to take up careers outside the Hanlin Academy in the regular administrative hierarchy. Confusion may arise from the use of san-kuan in these different ways: a Hanlin Bachelor who was "released from the Institute" to take the special examination may actually have been "retained in the Institute" (i.e., the Hanlin Academy) in consequence. All Hanlin-Bachelors were "released" but, confusingly, the best were "retained. Cf. liu-yuan kuan. BH: retained at the academy. P23. 3798 liù-küng 六宮

CHOU: lit., the 6 palaces but used to refer to the bedchambers of the King's six principal wives, hence to these wives personally, including the Queen: Six PrincessA Wives of the King. 3799 liù-li čhā 琉職

YUAN: Porcelain Service, one of many workshops under the Peking Regency (Ta-tu liu-shou ssu) established in 1287; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tsa-shih), rank not clear. P15. 3800 liù-mā yuān 流馬苑

HAN: Roaming Horse Pasturage, established early in Later Han at Han-yang in modern Honan Province under the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ch'ing), but soon transferred under the Supervisor of the Palace Guard (yi-lin lang-chien); more closely managed by a Director (chih). Reportedly consolidated or superseded a number of previous pasturages. HB: pasture of roaming horses. P31. 3801 liù-nei 流內

SUI-CH'ING: lit., within the current (of ranked officials), contrasted with subofficial functionaries and others who were "outside the current" (lu-wai). Of Official Status, a reference to all government personnel who had status with rank ip/n in the officialdom. Also see shih liu-nei. RR=SP: fonctionnaires dans le courant. P68. 3803 liù-nei chüān 流內繪

SUNG: variant designation of the Bureau of Personnel Assignments (kao-ko yüan), independent of though nominally subordinate to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). From c. 993 controlled evaluations and appointments for the lowest but most numerous category of civil service officials, those called Selectmen (hsien-jen). In 1080 the Bureau was abolished, and its functions reverted to the Ministry of Personnel, specifically to its Senior and Junior Civil and Military Appointments Processes (see under hsüan). Cf. shen-kuan yuán. SP: bureau des nominations civiles, P. 3804 liù-p'ın ӑn 六熱案

SUNG: Section for the Sixth Itank, a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) Bureau of Evaluations (kao-kung ssu); dealt with the cases of rank 6 officials in the Civil Appointments Process (tsa-hsian; see under hsian). SP: service du sixième grade. 3805 Ziıpū 六部

SUI-CH'ING: Six Ministries comprising the administrative core of the central government: the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu), of Revenue (tsa-chih), in Sui changed to
3807 fìôpùäiért-in'j 六部監門
SUNG: Gate Tender for the Six Ministries, established in 1132 by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shü sheng) to serve as a kind of receptionist for all of the Ministries, which in S. Sung were housed in the Department's office compound. SP: surveillant des portes des six ministères, fonctionnaire chargé de surveiller les portes des six ministères. P5, etc.

3808 liü-pä IÜwei 六部里尉

3810 tiu-shàng 六倉
A common and uncommonly ambiguous term; possibilities of concision among the following usages should be noted with care. (1) CH'IN—SUNG: Six Chief Stewards, collective reference to 6 middle-level officials of the central government who were responsible for providing goods and services required by the Emperor and other members of the imperial household. In Ch'in the group consisted of Chief Stewards for Headgear (shang-kuan), for the Wardrobe (shang-i), for Food (shang-shih) for the Bath (shang-mu), for the Bedchamber (shang-hsi), and for Writing (shang-shu), all under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu). In Han there were only 5 such posts (see under wu shang); the shang-shu, q.v., developed separately into Imperial Secretaries. In the following era of N-S Division tiu-ch'in nomenclature was revived intermittently with many variations; and by the end of the era the Chief Stewards had become heads of agencies called Services (ch'i), e.g., the Food Service (shang-shih ch'i), collectively known as the Six Services (liu-ch'i), still subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues. In Sui these agencies came under the Directorate of Palace Administration (tien-nei chien), later called the Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng, tien-ch'ang sheng), and the titles of the Chief Stewards were changed from shang-shih to shang-yu, q.v. However, under Sung the collective term liu shang continued in use as a quasiofficial reference to the Six Chief Stewards. RR: chefs des six services. SP: chefs des six services de l'empereur. P37. (2) T'ANG-MING: Six Matrons, heads of the Six Palace Services (liu-ch'i) to which ordinary palace women were assigned: the General Palace Service (shang-kung ch'i), Workshops Service (shang-kung sheng), Ceremonial Service (shang-i ch'i), Wardrobe Service (shang-fu ch'i), Food Service (shang-shih ch'i) and Housekeeping Service (shang-ch' in ch'i). The Matrons normally had 5a rank, and each (or each pair identically titled) supervised a staff including Directors (jinf as a prefix), Managers (jinf as a prefix), and Leaders (shang meaning to hold jin as prefix) in subordinate Offices normally 4 per Service; e.g., under the Matron(s) for Ceremonies (shang-i) were 4 Offices, one of which was the Music Office (ssu-yâeh ssu), headed by one or 2 Directresses of Music (ssit-yâeh), assisted by one or more Managers of Music (tien-yâeh) and one or more Leaders of Music (chung-yâeh). In Ming, the Six Palace Services came to be dominated in the 15th century by palace eunuch organizations; there ultimately remained only the Wardrobe Service with its 4 subsidiary Offices: Seals Office (ssu-pao ssu), Clothing Office (ssu-t'ai ssu); Adornments Office (ssu-shih ssu), and Ceremonial Regalia Office

3806 liu-shang 六倉
SUNG: Archives of the Six Ministries, a consolidated records office in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) serving all of the Ministries, which in S. Sung were housed within the Department's office compound. SP: archives des six ministères. P5.
Six Colleges, study units into which all students (cheng-sheng) of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were divided: the Colleges for Guiding Human Nature (shuai-hsing t'ang), for Cultivating the Way (hsi-tuo t'ang), for Making the Heart Sincere (ch'eng-hsin t'ang), for Moral Rectification (cheng-i t'ang), for Venerating Determination (ch'ing-chih t'ang), and for Broadening Academic Scope (kuang-yeh t'ang). Each College was headed by one Instructor (chu-chiao)' rank 8b to 7b, assisted by one Instructor Second-class (hsieh-cheng)' rank 8a to 8a' or one Instructor Third-class (hsueh-hsü), 9b to 8a - or one of both. P34.

Six Managers, categorical reference to palace women, generally rank 7a, who assisted the Six Directresses (liu ssu) who were in charge of the specialized Offices (i-luan ch'i), under the Six Services (liu ch'i) presided over by the Six Matrons (see under liu ch'i xia). Since each Service normally incorporated 4 Offices, and since Offices commonly had from 2 to 4 Managers, there were acti"ly many more than 24 posts as Manager all encompassed "t'ang for a Prince, some other noble, or rarely an eminent official. In Yuan, perhaps because the Mongol rulers were so often away from the dynastic capital, Ta-tu (Peking), a Regency was established there as a regular agency of the central government with a corps of 5 Regents; it seems to have served as an imperial household administration, including such units as a Crafts Office (chih-yung ssu), an Imperial Regalia Service (liu huan chu), an Office of Imperial Parks (shang-lin shu), and military guards. RR+SP (liu-chiu): fonctionnaire chargé de garder la capitale pendant Vabsette de l'empereur. P49.

Six Services, collective reference to the Ministers (shang-shu) who headed the Six Ministries (liu pu): of Personnel (liu-pu), of Revenue (hu-pu), of Rites (liu-pu), of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), and of Works (kung-pu) normally incorporated 4 Offices, and since Offices commonly had from 2 to 6 Directresses, there were actually many more than 24 posts as Directress, all encompassed by the term liu ssu. E.g., the Food Service (shang-shih ch'i) staff included Directresses of Foods (shu-shan), of Wines (shu-yin), of Medicine (ssu-yao), and of Cooking (ssu-chih); the Offices were designated, e.g., the Food Office (shu-shan ssu: "the Office of the Directresses of Foods)."

Six Services, collective reference to the palace women, generally rank 6a - who headed specialized Offices (ssu) under Six Services (liu ch'u) presided over by the Six Matrons (see under liu shang); assisted by the Six Managers (liu tien). Since each Service normally incorporated 4 Offices, and since Offices commonly had from 2 to 6 Directresses, there were actually many more than 24 posts as Directress, all encompassed by the term liu ssu. E.g., the Food Service (shang-shih ch'i) staff included Directresses of Foods (shu-shan), of Wines (shu-yin), of Medicine (ssu-yao), and of Cooking (ssu-chih); the Offices were designated, e.g., the Food Office (shu-shan ssu: "the Office of the Directresses of Foods)."

Auxiliary Censorate, one skeletal replica of the metropolitan Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) based at each of N. Sung’s 3 auxiliary capitals: the Western, Northern, and Southern Capitals.

Branch Censorate, a skeletal replica of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) at the dynastic capital, Ch’ang-an, established at the Eastern Capital, Loyang; the staff normally consisted of one Vice Censor-in-chief (yü-shih chung-ch’eng), one Attendant Censor (shih-yü-shih), 2 Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yü-shih), and 3 Investigating Censors (chien-ch’u yü-shih); but on occasion a Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-fu) was also posted there.

Six Colleges, study units into which all students (cheng-sheng) of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were divided: the Colleges for Guiding Human Nature (shuai-hsing t’ang), for Cultivating the Way (hsi-tuo t’ang), for Making the Heart Sincere (ch’eng-hsin t’ang), for Moral Rectification (cheng-i t’ang), for Venerating Determination (ch’ing-chih t’ang), and for Broadening Academic Scope (kuang-yeh t’ang). Each College was headed by one Instructor (chu-chiao)’ rank 8b to 7b, assisted by one Instructor Second-class (hsieh-cheng)’ rank 8a to 8a’ or one Instructor Third-class (hsueh-hsü), 9b to 8a’ or one of both. P34.
tion (yüh-pu ts’āo, yṳ̆h-ts’āo). As the Department of State Affairs became more regularized, the term Ministry (pu) predominated over the term Section, and the title shang-shu is better rendered Minister than Director. However, it was not until c. 605 in Sui times that the organizational structure of the Department became durably fixed, with a cohort of Six Ministries (liu pu) headed by Ministers (shang-shu).

3821 liù Vàng-chân 六統軍
T’ANG-SUNG: Six Commander-generals, secondary-level officers in the Six Imperial Armies (see under liù chün) constituting, at least in theory, the main fighting force of the empire, normally encamped around the dynastic capital. In T’ang, the units that came to be called the Six Imperial Armies were created in Left and Right pairs in 662, 739, and 757 as the core of the professional troops called the Northern Command (pei-ya). Sung perpetuated the nomenclature, but how it related to Sung’s Imperial Armies (ch’in-chün) or to the S. Sung Palace Command (tien-ch’ien ssu) is not clear. See fu-ch'ang.

3822 liù-wài 流外
N-S DIV-CH’ING: lit., outside the current (of ranked officials): Not of Official Status, a categorical reference to all persons in government service other than officials (kuân) with ranks (p’in), most abundantly including subofficial functionaries (see li, hâ-li) but also including honorary officials (hsün-kuán), artisans, physicians, and various other persons who were employed by state agencies without being Of Official Status (liu-nei). Also see wei ju liu.

3823 liù-wài ch’ü-shên 流外出身
T’ANG-CH’ING: Promoted Functionary, someone who had attained status as a ranked official (kuán) for serving meritoriously as a subofficial functionary (see li, hâ-li) men with such backgrounds could seldom expect distinguished official careers. In Ming and Ch’ing times entry to the service in this fashion was not considered a Regular Path (cheng-tu) into the officialdom. Also see liu-wài, liu-nei, ch’ü-shên.

3824 Zūi-wài trî ủi 流外仕
(1) N-S DIV: Selection of SubofHcia functionaries, apparently a procedure for appointing, reappointing, and promoting men who were “outside the current” (liu-wài) of the regular officialdom, including the promotion of such functionaries (li, hâ-li) into regular official status (kuán). (2) T’ANG-SUNG: Bureau for Functionaries in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), from 735 into or through Sung times; its staffing, its history, and its relationship to other constituent units of the Ministry are not clear. See liu-nei ch’üan, hsüan, kuo-kung. SP: bureau chargé de choisir les fonctionnaires "en dehors du courant" ou bureau des clercs.

3825 六押
T’ANG-SUNG: lit., the 6 (keepers of) seals: unofficial reference to Secretariat Drafters (chung-shu she-jien).

3826 liù yüán 六院
(1) SUNG: Six Offices, an early Sung collective reference to the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuán yuán), the Appointment Verification Office (kuán-kuo yuán) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) of the Memorials Office (chinsou yuán), the Bursary, (liang-lio yuán) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (ai-fu ssu), the Public Petitioners Review Office (teng-ku chien-yuán), and the Public Petitioners Drum Office (teng-ku ju-yuán). It is not clear what these agencies had in common other than the designation yuán, which they shared with many other agencies, e.g., the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán). SP: les six cours.

(2) LIAO: Six Groups, one of the categories into which the founding Emperor, A-pao-chi, divided his tribal followers; its civil affairs were administered by the Office of the Southern Grand Prince (nan ta-wang yuán), its military affairs by the Office of the Northern Grand Prince (pei ta-wang yuán), both agencies of the Northern Administration (pe-i-mier’y through which the dynastic government managed the affairs of the Khitan tribes and allied northern nomads. See wu yuán (Five Groups). P17.

3827 Uú-yúan kuăn 留院官
T’ANG: lit., officials retained in the academy, i.e., in contrast to others who served in the academy only on short-term duty assignments while holding regular substantive posts elsewhere: Permanent Academician in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yuán); status apparently not prominent, but awarded only by special imperial decree. Cf. liu-kuan, RR: fonctionnaire permanent de la bibliothèque. P23, 25.

3828 tọ-sái 羅氏
CHOU: Bird Netter, ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), a member of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for catching and probably destroying birds that were harmful nuisances. CL: preneur d’oiseaux au filet.

3829 lọ-yang núng-pá chién 洛陽農監
T’ANG: Directorate of Agricultural Production for the Loyang Palace, in charge of imperial gardens at Loyang, the dynasty’s auxiliary Eastern Capital (tung-tu), under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu); headed by a Director (chien), rank 6b2. In 657 retitled tung-tu yuán tung-mien chien (Directorate of Parks in the Eastern Capital, Eastern Quadrant), q.v. P40.

3830 lọ-áuán shih 洛苑使
SUNG: Commissioner of the Loyang Gardens, an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (san-kuan) Grand Master for Military Strategy (wu-lâch ta-fu), awarded to rank 7a military officers. P68.

3831 lọu-h‘uán kuăn 樓船宮
HAN: Office of Towed Warships, a local agency in Lu-chiang Commandery (ch’in) presumably built and maintained a fleet of river and coastal defense warships; staffing and relationship to central government agencies not clear. HB: office of towed warships.

3832 lọw‘án chiang 樂府將
HAN: Bowmen Leader, in early Han put in charge of an army of expert archers. The title was derived either from a
Hsiung-nu tribe in modern Shansi whose name, Lou-fan, in Chinese transliteration, meant expert archer, or from the name of an early Han man who was renowned as a skilled archer.

3833 lòu-k'ê-kó 漏刻科
Water Clock Section, responsible for maintaining and teaching use of the palace water clocks and for proclaiming each of the watches (keng) in the night and the time by day. (1) CHIN: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien) staffed with 25 officials; specific titles and ranks not clear. (2) YüAN: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien-chien), headed by 2 Clerks (kuan-kou), rank 9b. (3) CH'ING: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ün-t'ien chien) with a staff of 6 Chinese Erudites (po-shih), non-official specialists. BH: section of the clepsydra. P35.

3834 lòu-kê-ê po-shihk 漏刻博士
Erdute of the Water Clock, specialists in training disciples to maintain and use the palace water clocks. (1) SUI: 4, probably non-official specialists, in the Office of Astronomical Observations (chien-hou fu) under the Astronomical Section (t'ai-shih ts'ao), later renamed Directorate of Astrology (t'ai-shih chien). (2) T'ANG: 6, rank 9b, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien, t'ai-shih chien, etc.); and 2, apparently non-official specialists, in the Court of the Watches (lei-keng ssu) of the Heir Apparent. RR: maître au vaste savoir du service de la clepsydra. (3) LIAO: number and status not clear, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien). (4) MING: 6 then 1, rank 9b, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ün-t'ien chien). Also see t'ai-shih, kuan, po-shih. P35.

3835 lòu-kê-só 漏刻所
SUNG: Water Clock Office, staffing not clear, one unit each under the Bureau of Astronomy (t'ieh-wei yiian) and the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien), both subordinate to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); independent of the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chü). P35.

3836 /01-*: 漏刻六典事
T'ANG: Manager of the Water Clock, 16, probably non-official specialists, on the staff of the Supervisor of Water Clocks (ch'ieh-hu chu) in the Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chü). P35.

3837 lòu-lang-chieng 漏郎將 or lou-lang
N-S DIV (Sung) Keeper of the Water Clock, number and rank not clear, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih), a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ung). P35.

3838 lòu-lǎng míng 直
T'ANG: Tender of the Water Clock, 60 youths, unranked, authorized for the Court of the Waiches (lei-keng ssu) of the Heir Apparent (fai-tzu); apparently responsible for keeping watch over the water clocks and announcing changes in the night watches. RR: veilleurs de la clepsydra. P26.

3839 lù 路
(1) SUND: Circuit, in 997 superseded tao as the generic name of the largest territorial administrative jurisdictions: a clustering of neighboring Prefectures (chou, fu, chün, chi'en), each Circuit headed by one or more Circuit Supervisors (see chien-ssu, shuai-ssu, ts'ao-ssu, hsien-ssu, ts'ang-ssu) and bearing an appropriate geographic prefix; the coordinating link between Prefectures and the central government. SP: province. (2) LIAO: Route, the territorial base or jurisdiction of a tribal army (pu-tsu chi'en). (3) CHIN: a proto-Province, 19 in all at dynastic maturity; one administered directly from the dynastic capital, 4 by Regents (li-shou) stationed at auxiliary capitals, and 14 by Area Commands (tsung-kuan-fu), all agencies coordinating clusters of different sorts of Prefecture-level units of territorial administration, e.g., Defense Commanderies (fang-yü chün), Superior Prefectures (sun-fu), ordinary Prefectures (chou). The Routes were normally headed by Commissioners (shih) of various sorts, e.g., Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yün shih), Judicial Commissioners (t'hsing shih). (4) YüAN: a stably defined territory administered by a Route Command (tsung-kuan-fu, with place-name prefix); 185 at maturity, supervising c. 360 Prefectures (fu, chou, chün), subordinate either to the metropolitan Secretariat (chieng-shu sheng) or one of at most 11 Branch Secretariats (chieng-chung-shu sheng); also under the military control of Circuit (tsoo) Pacification Commissions (hsüan-wei ssu, etc., with place-name prefixes) and the surveillance jurisdiction of Circuit (also tao) Surveillance Commissions (t'hsing an-ch'a ssu, su-cheng lien-fang ssu). Each Route Command was headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-huai-chü) and a Commander (tsung-kuan). The Route was an all-purpose civil administration branch, in effect, of the central government. Routes were graded as Large (shang) or Small (hsia) on the basis of their resident populations, 100,000 being the dividing line.

3840 lù 錄
See under lu ... shih.

3841 lù-chén 錄臣
HAN: variant of kuang-lu-ssu (Chamberlain for Attendants).

3842 lù-chí shíi 錄簿記
HAN: lit. ‘a stable for (horses such as) Lu (name of a famous horse belonging to King Mu of Chou times)’ and (other) magnificent steeds (chi): Special Stable established in A.D. 181 to collect in the dynastic capital horses for army use that were then being requisitioned from units of territorial administration throughout the empire; headed by an Aide (ch'eng), presumably to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u). HB: stables for thoroughbreds.

3843 lù-ch'ang 錄
SUNG: Circuit General, common but misleading reference to Area General (see under ch'iang #6).

3844 lù-ch'iên 路鈐
SUNG: abbreviated, unofficial reference to lu-fen ch'ien-hsia (Military Administrator).

3845 lù-ch'üan 錄傳
SUNG-CH'ING: Palace Examination Graduate, variant of jao-tien lei. Also see ch'uan-lu (List Leader), which has a more restricted meaning.

3846 lù-fén 路分
SUNG: abbreviated reference to lu-fen tu-chien (Director-in-chief of Circuit military forces).

3847 lù-fén ch'iên-hsia 路分省台
SUND: Military Administrator of a part of the military forces available in a Circuit (lu), a post normally held concurrently by an executive official at the Prefecture (chou) level. See lu, chou, ch'iên-hsia. SP: directeur militaire provincial.

3848 lù-fén tu-ch'üen 路分都監
SUND: Director-in-chief of part of the military forces available in a Circuit (lu), a post normally held concurrently by a senior official of a Military Commission (shuai-
lu-shih ts，an-chün-shih

3849 N-S DIV: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister for Dependencies (hung-lu ch'ing).

3850 N-S DIV: variant of lu shang-shu shih (Overseer of the Department of State Affairs).

3851 N-S DIV: variant of lu shang-shu shih (Overseer of the Department of State Affairs).

3852 HAN: Director of the Imperial Hunting Chariots, one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the coach-houses for imperial chariots. P31.

3853 CH'ING: Land Forces of the Green Standards (lu-yíng), the Chinese soldiery in provincial bases, as distinguished from the shuǐshū (Naval Forces); while in garrison, normally under the direction of a Provincial Military Commander (t'i-tu).

3854 N-S DIV (Chou)：lit "school (institute) at the innermost gate: Palace School, established in 567 with an authorized student corps of 72; apparently for children of the imperial family including the Heir Apparent; not to be confused with the National University (t'ai-hsüeh); in 571 (first?) staffed with a Palace School Erudite (lu-mu-t'ai-hsii) razzed as a Junior Grand Master (hsia t'ai-fa). The 2nd form is apparently a variant. P34.

3855 Lit., scribe in charge of affairs: Secretary. (1) N-S DIV (Chin): one of many types of lowly or unranked personnel on the staffs of Commandery Governors (chün-shou) and District Magistrates (hsien-lín). P53*. (2) T'ANG: one each attached to the Western Commissioner (hsi-shih) and the Southern Commissioner (nan-shih) of the various Di-rectorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu shu). RR: scribe greffier.

3856 N-S DIV-CH'ING: lit "one (who) manages affairs: Office Manager, one or more found in many agencies, both in the central government and in units of territorial administration; sometimes ranked from 7a to 9b, sometimes unranked. The title was most extensively used in T'ang-Sung times. RR: scribe greffier.

3857 Lit., to record the activities of to keep records of.... (1) HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Overseer, from Later Han a duty assignment rather than a regular post, mostly used in the case of a noble or eminent official assigned concurrently to be in charge of Han's Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) and later the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng): a powerful post even when the Department was losing status to the Secretariat (chu̇ng-shu sheng) and Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), since agencies of the Department of State Affairs remained the channel of routine administration between the central government and units of territorial administration. The normal full form is, e.g., lu shang-shu shih (Overseer of Imperial Secretariat Affairs in Han, thereafter Overseer of the Department of State Affairs), displacing earlier titles such as ling ... shih, shih ..., p'ing ... shih. The most eminent dignitaries were sometimes designated Chief Overseers (ts'ung-lu) of the Department of State Affairs. In Sung and perhaps other periods of the era of N-S Division, some Emperors tried to prevent consolidation of administrative authority in one man's hands by appointing more than one Overseer simultaneously; from the 330s 3 Overseers were regularly appointed, each responsible for a specified group of Sections (ts'iao) in the Department of State Affairs. Also see fen-fiao, lu-kung. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-N. Dyn.): Overseer, gradually became the title of the regular head of the Department of State Affairs rather than a concurrent duty assignment: e.g., lu (or ts'ung-lu) shang-shu sheng shih (Overseer, or Chief Overseer, of the Department of State Affairs), lu san-shih-lu ts'ao shih (Overseer of the Thirty-six Sections [into which the Department was divided]). P2. (3) SUNG (lu alone): Office Manager, from 2 to 5* rank 9a, in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); also bably one unranked in the Court Calligraphy Service (han-shui chü). Cf. lu-shih.

3858 Lit., scribe in charge of affairs: Secretary. (1) N-S DIV (Chin): one of many types of lowly or unranked personnel on the staffs of Commandery Governors (chün-shou) and District Magistrates (hsien-lín). P53*. (2) T'ANG: one each attached to the Western Commissioner (hsi-shih) and the Southern Commissioner (nan-shih) of the various Di-rectorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu shu). RR: scribe greffier.

3859 YUAN: Administration Office, the equivalent of a District (hsien) in the headquarters city of a Route Command (tsung-kuan fit), except that in the dynastic capital, modern Peking its functions were divided among 3 Police Commissions (chu-k'ai yüan) and 2 Watchmen\'s Offices (ping-ma shu); normally headed by an Office Manager (lu-shih), rank 8a, but after 1283 under an Overseer (lu-lu-hsia-chü). The former capital of S. Sung, modern Hangchow Prefecture, was so populous that 4 Administration Offices were created there, later reduced to 2 prefixed Left and Right. P53.

3860 N-S DIV (Liang)-SUNG, LIAO: Administrative Supervisor, one or more found most commonly on the staffs of Prefectures (chou, fu) and Princely Establishments (wang-fu), but also in some military units, especially Guards (wei) in T'ang times; ranked from 5b down to 8a. See lu-shih, ts'an-chün. RR: administrateur greffier. SP: inspecteur exécutif, administrateur-greffier, chargé d'enregistrer des expéditions. P53, 69.
SUNG: unofficial abbreviation of lu-shih (ts'un-chian-shih) (Administrative Supervisor).

CH'ING: Green Standards, collective designation for hereditary Chinese military men outside the Banner (ch'i) system, stationed throughout the country as a kind of provincial constabulary, the core being former Ming hereditary officers and soldiers who surrendered early to the Manchus during their conquest of China. Green Standards officers and soldiers were under the general control of the Ministry of War (ping-pu) and, unlike Bannermen, were under the jurisdiction of regular provincial authorities, the Governors-general (tsung-tu), Governors (hsien-fu), and especially Provincial Military Commanders (ts'ei-tu). Within each Province military control was subdivided among Regional Commanders (tsang-ping), Regional Vice Commanders (ju-chiang), and Assistant Regional Commanders (ts'ang-chiang). Below them in the hierarchy were the basic Green Standards units, Brigades (yung), each with approximately 500 men under a Brigade Commander (yu-chien), comprising 5 Companies (shao), each subdivided further into 100-man Squads (p'eng). The Green Standards were not home-guard militia forces but were "regular" army forces; when called on, they campaigned alongside Bannermen. While on campaign away from their garrisons or other regular stations, they were commanded by dignitaries delegated from the court as ad hoc Grand Minister Commanders (ching-lieh ta-ch'en) with assistants called Grand Minister Consultants (ts'un-i ta-ch'en). See piao, t'un-t'ien, ta-ch'en. Cf. pao-chia, hsiaung-yung, mian-chuang, t'uan-lien. BH: army of the green standard Chinese army.

CH'ING: Imperial Procession Guard, a largely ceremonial aggregation of Bannermen (see ch'i, pu ch'i), hereditary Chinese troops, and even civil officials who escorted the Emperor whenever he emerged from his palace; commanded by a Prince (wang) or Duke (kung) of the imperial family designated Grand Minister in Command of the Guard (chang wei-shih ta-ch'en), rank 1a, assisted by one Manchu and one Chinese Commissioner of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i shih), and 2 Flag Assistants serving as Assistant Directors (hsieh-li shih-wu yun-hui shih). The Directors and Assistant Directors were specially responsible for observing the various units into which the Guard was divided: Subsections (so) further divided into Offices (ww), each Subsection headed by a Director (chang-yin lu-an-chian shih) - rank 3a, and each Office by a Director (chang-yin yun-hui shih), rank 4a. The Subsections were prefixed Left, Right, Center, Forward, and Rear. The Offices were the Carriage (luan-yu shih) and Horse Training (hsun-ma shih) Offices under the Left Subsection, the Umbrella (ching-kai shih) and Bow and Arrow (kung-shih shih) Offices under the Right Subsection, the Emblem (ching-ch'ieh lin) and Flag (fan-yung shih) Offices under the Center Subsection, the Fan Bearers (shan-shou shih) and Halberd (po-yüeh shih) Offices under the Forward Subsection, and the Spear (ko-chi shih) and Sword (pan-chien shih) Offices under the Rear Subsection. Separately, with slightly different patterns of organization, there were 2 Elephant-training Offices (hsien-hsiang so) prefixed East and West and 2 and Standard-bearer Guards (ch'i shou wei) prefixed Left and Right; these 4 units were headed by Directors (chang-yin yuan-chuan shih). Still lesser units of many sorts were headed by Managers (kuan-lü), e.g., of the Livery Stable (ch'ia-ch'iu), of the Jade-adorned Carriage (yu-lü). In 1909, to avoid an imperial name taboo, the Imperial Procession Guard was renamed ts'un-yü wei. Cf. i-luan shih. BH: imperial equipage department. P42.

Lit. the bell slope, an abbreviation of the slope (p'io) down from the Hall of Golden Bells (chin-luan tien) from T'ang on; an unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), which was once housed in the Hall of Golden Bells, within the imperial palace.

CH'ING: from 1909, in a change to avoid an imperial name taboo, the new name of the luan-i wei (Imperial Procession Guard).

See under the romanization lei.

In rotation: throughout history, one of the terms signifying that an official had taken a temporary duty assignment (e.g., for a year) that he shared on a rotational basis with other officials; normally occurs as a prefix to an official's principal substantive title; e.g., luan-ch'ier ch'ing (Assistant Director of the Directorate of Waterways, tu-shui chien) delegated in rotation ... in Sung, luan-kuan tao-ling (Company Commander in the Banner [ch'i] forces, not by hereditary right, but chosen on a rotational basis from among other types of officers, possibly subalterns in the same Company) in Ch'ing.

In rotation: throughout history, one of a term equivalent to Royal (in Chou) or Imperial, e.g., luan-wei (Dragon Throne), and having many other connotations of good fortune, extraordinary strength, vigorous military, etc.; e.g., lung-ma chien (Directorate of the Dragon Horses) in Han, lung-wu chien (Militant as Dragons Army) in Sung; lung-hsiang chien (Soaring Dragon Army) in Chin. (2) SUNG: also an official reference to Academicians (hsieh-shih) of the Dragon Diagram Hall (lung-t'u ko), differentiated by prefixes: chia (Acting? Probationary?), hsiao (Junior), tu (Senior), and lao (Venerable).
The Dragon Diagram derives from an ancient legend about a dragon emerging from a river with markings on its back that inspired the 8 trigrams that became the basis of the Classic of Changes (t’i-ching).
a revised law code at 5-year intervals; headed nominally by a Prince (wang) or Grand Minister (ta-ch'ien), with a staff of officials chosen for their judicial experience and knowledge. BH: commission of laws. P13.

3887 lu’ng pó-shih 律令博士
T’ANG: Erudite of Law, non-official specialist on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (wei wen-hsien kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 an eunuch post. RR: maitre de droit.

3888 lâ’äng shi 律令師
HAN: Master of Laws, special duty assignment, on an annual rotation, for Clerical Aides (chia-tso) on the staff of the Chamberlain (l’êng-ch’ü) to monitor the fairness of judicial actions; others found (similarly detached?) on the staffs of Commanderies (chên). HB: master of statutes and ordinances.

3889 lâ-pên 旅費
HAN-T’ANG: lit. meaning not clear, but derived from lu-pen shih (Royal Foot Escort), a group of military men who jogged alongside the royal chariot in Chou times: Imperial Escort, a small group of privileged soldiers assigned to flank the imperial carriage during all imperial outings, bearing arms and armor in military situations but not in sacrificial, funeral, and other ceremonial situations. Led by a Director (ling) in Han, a Leader of Palace Gentlemen (l’êng) thereafter. HB: emergency cohort. P26.

3890 lâ-pên shih 旅費氏
CHOU: Royal Foot Escort, a small group of soldiers responsible for jogging alongside the royal chariot on all royal outings, bearing arms and armor except in sacrificial, funeral, and other ceremonial situations; consisted of 16 Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) under the leadership of one Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih), all members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). CL: estimateur de chevaux.

3891 tû/Mi-lâ[A] 律博士
N-S DIV: Legal Erudite, one or more on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (l’êng-weii), presumably participating as law specialists in judicial cases; normally outranked by Judicial Supervisors (chien-p’êng). P22.

3892 lu-shih 旅師
CHOU: Superintendent of Grain Supplies, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who were responsible, through many subordinates, for distributing and disbursing from royal granaries taxes collected in grain, presumably from areas within the royal domain. CL: préposé aux quantités.

3893 lu-shih 閘師
CHOU: Supervisor of Villages, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for assigning people of the royal capital and the 6 Districts (hsiang) of the royal domain to state-compulsory services (or determining appropriate kinds of vocations for them?), supervising the census, collecting taxes, etc. CL: préposé aux habitations.

3894 lu-shuai 旅帥
Battalion Commander. (1) CHOU: leader of a militia-like unit of 500 men in 5 Companies (tsu), ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu). CL: chef de bataillon. (2) TANG: 20, rank 6b1, in each of the Five Garrisons (wu fu) that constituted the hereditary elite corps of the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chên) or, after 636, the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital; also in the Personal Guard Garrison (chên-shih fu) of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), number variable, rank 7b2; and in still other military units, including those of the Garrison Militia system (see fu-p’êng, fu). Ranked below Commandants (hsiao-wei) but above Company Commanders (tui-cheng). RR: capitaine. (3) SUNG: number, ranks, and hierarchical status not clear. SP: capitaine.

3895 mâ 马
See chang-ma, ssu-ma, tsou-ma, wu ma, etc.

3896 mâmâ’ien 马监
SUNG: Directorate of Horses, staffing and hierarchical relationships not clear, but likely a subordinate unit of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’êng suu) or the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan). SP: direction des chevaux.

3897 mâm-hsîn 馬衡
Variant of hsi-ma (Frontrider).

3898 mâm-chî 马齊
CHOU: Horse Appraiser, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for buying horses for the central government and through negotiation fixing the prices of various types of horses. CL: estimateur de chevaux.

3899 mâm-kàn ssû 马駙司
SUNG: Metropolitan Cavalry Command, created in the middle of the 11th century by a division of the prior Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ch‘ên-chên ma-pu suu) into a Metropolitan Cavalry Command and a Metropolitan Infantry Command (pu-ch’üi suu); these 2 units and the pre-existing and unchanged Palace Command (tien-chîen shih-wei suu) controlled military forces at the dynastic capital and were known collectively as the Three Capital Guards (san weii); each was headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chî-hui shih), rank 5a. SP: bureau de cavalerie.

3900 mâm-ch’ân ssû 马营司
LIAO: Horse Pasturage, local agencies responsible to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’êng suu) in the Southern Administration (nan-mien) at the dynastic capital; had geographic prefixes, e.g., me-p’êi (north of the Gobi); headed by Commissioners (shih), apparently unranked, with the assistance of Keepers of Horse Herds (fai-p’êi) et al. Cf. ch’un-ma suu (Hersds Office), which coexisted in the same hierarchy, and mu-ch’ang. P31.

3901 mâm-hsîn 马先
Variant of hsi-ma (Frontrider).

3902 mâm’î-tîi 马快
CH’ING: Mounted Couriers, one of many sorts of regulated state-service personnel in all Prefectures (fu), Departments (chou) and Districts (hsien), Cf. pu-k’uai (Runner).

3903 mâm-k’uân 马苑
CH’ING: Horses Office under the Ministry of War (ipping-pu), headed by an unranked Superintendent (chien-tu) with the assistance of 2 Office Managers (lu-shih); apparently had supervisory responsibilities over the state’s postal courier system; relations with such agencies as the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’êng suu) are not clear. BH: depot of military horses.

3904 mâm-mû shih 马牧使
TANG: Commissioner for Horse Pasturages, apparently a (regular?) duty assignment for officials of the Court of
the Imperial Stud (lai-pu ssu), to inspect and implement policies relevant to Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) scattered throughout the empire. RR: commissaire impérial en élevages de chevaux.

3905 mā-nāo chu 瑙瑙局
YUAN: Agate Service, antecedent from 1272 to 1278 of the Supervisorate of Agate Workers (ma-nao ti-chhu ssu), one of several manufacturing agencies under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü-jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu).

3906 mā-pù chūn 馬步軍
SUNG: lit., army of cavalry and infantry: Army, a general term for many kinds of military units, including both the Imperial Armies (chin-chün) garrisoned around the N. Sung dynastic capital, Kaifeng, and the Prefectural Armies (hsiang-ping) scattered throughout the country; normally headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chien-hai shih), rank 5a, or a Circuit Commander-in-chief (... tu tsung-kuan), but often the concurrent post of a prefectural Administrator (chih...Fu shih) or, in an especially strategic area along the frontier, the concurrent post of a Circuit Military Commissioner (...lu an-fa shih). SP: la cavalerie et l'infanterie.

3907 mā-pù tā yu-hou 馬步都虞候
5 DYN-SUNG: Inspector-general of the ... Army or Associate Commander of the ... Army: originally an officer responsible for maintaining discipline in an army at the frontier, but not later than early Sung evolved into a second in command. See ma-ku chūn, tu yu-hou. SP: surveillant général de l'armée.

3908 má-pù yùan 馬步院
5 DYN: unofficial reference to the headquarters; hence indirectly to the person, of an Inspector-general of the ...Army (ma-pu tu yu-hou). Also see tu yu-hou.

3909 麻普
LIAO: lit. meaning not clear; probably a Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word: quasi-official reference to a District Vice Magistrate (hsien-ch'eng).

3910 wǎ wāo 马曹
N-S DIV (Ch'in): apparently an unofficial reference to the Cavalry Section Adjutant (chi-ping ts'un-ch'ien) in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). May be encountered in later eras as an unofficial reference to lesser officials of the Ministry of War iping-pu).

3911 mà-ch'iu ch'ing ek'äng 马阿旗
SUNG: Threshing Office under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tsoo chien), headed by a Director (chien-kuan), apparently unranked; received annual submissions of wheat-straw from areas near the dynastic capital, then threshed and mixed it with lime to produce mortar used in constructing and maintaining the palace buildings. SP: aire de la paille de blé. P15.

3912 mān 滿
CH'ING: common abbreviation of Manchu (man-chou), especially as a title prefix indicating that the office was normally held by a Manchu.

3913 mān-chou pā ch'i 滿洲八旗
CH'ING: Eight Manchu Banners, one of 3 groups in the Banner (ch'i) military organization. See under pa ch'i. Cf. han-chun pa ch'i, meng-ku pa ch'i.

3914 mān erh-pān 滿二班
CH'ING: Second Manchu Duty Group, one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (chin-ch'i chang-ch'ing).

Also see man t'ou-pan, han t'ou-pan, han erh-pan, chang-ch'ing.

3915 mān4-ch'ang-kuan ssu 雙夷長官司
MING: Aboriginal Chiefs' Offices, a general reference to the administrative units in which friendly aboriginal tribes of the Southwest were organized, absorbed at least nominally into the Chinese state hierarchy. See chang-kuan ssu, tu-ssu. P68, 72.

3916 wó-ì-i-fì:iiâán 雙夷官司
YUAN-MING: Tribal Chief, one of many designations conferred on friendly southwestern aboriginal chiefs. P72.

3917 wóî-fì 蠻隸
CHOU: Southern War Prisoner, 120 apparently authorized for service as horse grooms, palace guards, or local police under supervision of the Manager of War Prisoners (ssu-li) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-tsung-kuan) and also the Inspectors of Horses (hsiao-jen) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). See tsu-ts'i. CL: condamné du midi.

3918 mān-pên fūg 滿融合

3919 mān-p'tâo chî-hên-ch'ü 滿萊監督

3920 mān-tâng fūg 滿檔房
CH'ING: Manchu Archive, one each in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yiian), the Ministry of War iping-pu), the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), and perhaps other agencies; a translation agency as well as an archive. See han-tangfang. BH: record and registry office.

3921 mān t'ou-pān 滿頭班
CH'ING: First Manchu Duty Group, one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (chin-ch'i chang-ch'ing). Also see man erh-pan, han t'ou-pan, han erh-pan, chang-ch'ing.

3922 mān-tâ 滿子
The Chinese name for a large group of non-Han aboriginal tribespeople in South China and occasionally used as an abbreviated general reference to all non-Han aborigines in the South and Southwest. In Yuan times, used by the Mongols as an unofficial and quite humiliating reference to Southern Chinese (officially nan-chen), former subjects of S. Sung. Rendered Manzi by Marco Polo and others. See han.

3923 māo-jên 畋人
CHOU: lit., man with a wild ox tail, i.e., a dancer carrying an oxtail with which to signal changes or emphases in the accompanying music: Master of Foreign Dances, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who learned the dances performed at the courts of alien rulers of Hast China and taught them to a corps of special court dancers, such dances were performed at the Chou court at receptions for chiefs of eastern tribes and also at various sacrifices and funerals. Cf. mei-shih. CL: porteur d'étendard à queue de boeuf.

3924 māo-kuâng 茂光
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Elegant Brightness, designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.
mao-shih

3925 mao-skik 總 Lit., cat food: in late Ming if not other times, a derivative categorial reference to a dependent of a palace eunuch.

3926 mao-t· ou lâng 右頭領 or mao-t'ou chi 寶 CH IN-HAN: Oxtail-haired Court Gentleman (lang) or Cavalarman (chi) a court attendant assigned on an ad hoc basis to ride horseback at the head of an imperial procession with disheveled hair hanging down his back resembling an oxtail, to invoke the spirit of a legendary ox that awed horses. HB (mao-t'ou); standard bearer.

3927 mao-ts'ai 茂才 In Han an official variant of, and in later times an unofficial reference to, a Cultivated Talent (hsiu-tsu, q.v.). HB: abundant talent.

3928 mao-ts· ai Uténg 茂林異 In T'ang specifically charged with making preparations for sacrificial ceremonies, receptions, etc. (hsia-shih, shih-fu). SUNG: Extraordinary Talent, one of several designations given to examinations and the degrees earned in them; the examinations were given rarely, as Special Examinations (chih-ko) scheduled only by imperial edict; more commonly examinations of and degrees awarded to men already in service for purposes of promotion than recruitment examinations and degrees.

3929 me See under the romanization mo.

3930 méi-jén 美人 HAN-SUNG: Beauty, common designation of secondary imperial wives or consorts (15 in Sui, 4 in T'ang, otherwise number not clear), rank = 2,000 bushels in Han, thereafter normally 4a but 3a from the early 700s to the end of T'ang. In Sui considered members of the group called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu). In T'ang specifically charged with making preparations for sacrificial ceremonies, receptions, etc. CB: maître de la musique orientale.

3931 méi-lou ő-chén 梅勒額emen Ch'ING: Banner Vice Commander, one each prefixed Left and Right in each Banner (ch'i) in the Eight Banner (pa ch'i) military organization, ranking below only Banner Commanders-in-chief (ku-shan o-chen, ku-shan ang-pang, tu-t'ung); originated in 1615 in 1634 changed to ku-shan chung-ching: from 1660 equated with the Chinese title fu (Vice) tu-t'ung. Also see o-chen. P44.

3932 méi-shih 媒氏 CHOU: Marriage Monitor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for keeping records concerning marriages within the royal domain, regularly assembling unmarried young people and punishing those considered guilty of improper liaisons, and encouraging marriage not later than the age of 30 for men, 20 for women. Described in a section of the Chou-li considered by some to be a late addition to the text in the time of the mid-Han usurper Wang Mang. CL: officier des manches.

3933 m射·玫为妹節 CHOU: Master of Foreign Music, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who presumably learned and taught musicians to play alien music that accompanied performances of court dancers under the Masters of Foreign Dancers (mao-jen). CL: maître de la musique orientale.

3934 w·i-feto 門下 HAN-N-S DIV: lit., at the gate, denoting service at the palace; used as a prefix to various titles indicating a relationship with the imperial palace; e.g., men-hsia shu-tso (Palace Clerk) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. May also be encountered as an abbreviation of men-hsia sheng (Chancellery; lit., the agency at the [palace] gate); or in non-governmental use referring to one's disciples, e.g., men-hsia sheng, lit., students at one's gate.

3935 mén-hsiù Chung-shā shih-lâng 門下中書使郎 SUNG: Vice Director of the Secretariat-Chancellery, 2, nominally rank 3b but in fact the most senior executive officials in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (most often occurs as chung-shu men-hsia sheng), with status equivalent to rank 1a, almost always serving as Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang, etc.) and thus the dominant civil service officials in the central government; filled the void created by the Sung practice of not appointing traditional Secretariat Directors (chung-shu ling), 1a, and Chancellery Directors (men-hsia shih-chung), 1a. Often had such specific designations as Vice Director of the Secretariat-Chancellery Participating in Determining Governmental Matters (... ts'an-chih cheng-shih) signaling status as a Grand Councilor or Vice Grand Councilor (fu-hsiang, shao-tai). Also see chung-shu sheng, men-hsia sheng. SP: vice-président de la chancellerie et du secretariat impériaux.

3936 mén-hsiâ-fâng 門下坊 N-S DIV (N. Ch iKTÂNG: Secretariat of the Heir Apparent, a constituent unit of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu) with general administrative control over the household; headed by 4 then 2 Mentors (shu-tzu), rank 4a in T'ang; in 662 renamed tso ch'un-fang, q.v.; from 670 to 711 again known as men-hsia fang, thereafter again as tso ch'un-fang. Overseas the functioning of 6 subordinate Services (ch'i) in the Heir Apparent's household: see ssu-ching chü, tien-chan shu, yao-tang chu, nei-chih chu, tien-she chu, kung-men chu. Also see chung-yün, ssu-lang. RR: grand secrétariat de ga'uche de l'héritier du trône. P26.

3937 mén-hsiâ fêng-pó 門下封駕司 SUNG: Chancellery Office of Scrutiny; see under feng-po.

3938 mén-hsiâ hou-sheng 門下後省 SUNG: Chancellery Rear Section, stationed with a Left (tsai) Policy Adviser (san-ch'i chung-shih), a Left Grand Master of Remonstrance (chien-i tsai-fu), a Left Remonstrator (tsai-chien), a Left Exhorter (cheng-yen), and an indefinite number of Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) established c. 1080 together with a Secretariat Rear Section (chung-shu hou-sheng, q.v.), apparently to keep alive remonstrance and “vetoes” (see fêng-po) traditions at a time when the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), and the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) had become a single conglomerate central administration whose executive officials were in fact Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang) and Vice Grand Councilors (fu-hsiang, shao-tai). Within the Chancellery Rear Section were 6 functionally specialized Sections (an) named in the pattern of the Six Ministries (liu pu) under the Department of State Affairs. After Sung's retreat to the South, the Chancellery Rear Section was re-established in 1129 with 4 Supervising Secretaries as its executive officials, overseeing 4 functionally differentiated Sections. The organizational structure, the purpose, and the specific functions of this agency are not wholly clear. SP: arrière-chancellerie impériale. P19.
mén-hsià zhì 门下史

N-S DIV (Chin): Headquarters Clerk on the staff of the Governor (t'ai-shou) of a Commandery (chin). P53.

mén-hsià zhì-cháng 门下侍中

Director of the Chancellery; see under men-hsià sheng, shih-chung. RR+SP: président (du département) de la chancellerie impériale.

mén-hsià zuò 門下書佐

Vice Director of the Chancellery; see under men-hsià sheng, shih-chung. RR+SP: vice-président (du département) de la chancellerie impériale.

men-hsià sùi 門下司

SUI: Office of Palace Attendants, one of 2 agencies created c. 605 out of the previous Chancellery (men-hsià sheng), assigned supervisory responsibility over 6 Services (chü) formerly under the Palace Administration (tien-neî sheng) and staffed with palace eunuchs. The other new agency was the t'ai-p'u sù (Office of the Imperial Coachman?); staffing, functions> and organizational relationships not clear. Cf. men-hsià fang, t'ai-p'u sù (Court of the Imperial Stud). P37.

mén-hsià zhì-chäng 門下侍長

N-S DIV (Chin); Managing Clerk in the Palace, one of low rank on the staff of the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih). Also see shu-ting. P26.

mèw-Astò 門下外省

SUNG: Outer Chancellery, a branch of the central government's Chancellery (men-hsià sheng), probably created during the Sung court's retreat from North China in the 1120s, but its location, duration, and functions are not clear. SP: département extérieur de la chancellerie impériale.

mèw-Astò 門下外省

SUI-T'ANG: Gatekeeper on the staff of the Office for the National Altars (chiao-shu she); in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu); unranked, number in T'ang reportedly varying from 8 to 32. Also see chal-lang (Court Gentleman for Fasting). RR: por-tier. P28.
men-sheng

3950  men-sheng  門生
Lit’ student at the gate: Disciple, a traditional term signifying that one’s relationship to another was, even metaphorically, that of student to teacher; in the civil service, all who had passed a recruitment examination under any official serving as examiner were expected to consider themselves his disciples and to support him in any partisan struggles or controversies. Cf. t‘ien-tzu men-tzu (Disciples of the Son of Heaven).

3951  mën tō-fā 門大大
HAN-N-S DIV: Grand Master of the Gates, an official commonly serving in the household of the Heir Apparent, in former Han also in Marquisates (hou-kuo); as many as 5, rank 600 bushels in Han and the S. Dynasties; one or 2, rank 6b, in the N. Dynasties. More than an ordinary gate-keeper; likened to Leader of the Palace Gentlemen (lang-chiang) and Receptionist (yeh-ché). HB: grandee at the gate. P26, 67, 69.

3952  mën t‘ing-chàng 門亭長
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Managing Clerk at the Gate, apparently one or more at each gate of a Commandery (chên) headquarters city or town, serving as administrators of civil matters dealt with in the vicinity of the gate; of low official status. See t‘ing-chang. HB: chief of the check point at the gate. P52.

3953  w‘i-tó-tí 門卒
HAN: Gatean’t numerous unranked subofficials on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch‘eng-hsiang), headed by one or more ’rectors (liing). No doubt found in other offices and in other eras. HHi: conscripts at the gates.

3954  mën-wei 門尉
HAN: Commandant of the Gates in the household of an Imperial Process. (tung-ch’u) responsible to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) in the central government. HB: commandant of the gates.

3955  mën 盟
Throughout history refers to a covenant or sworn agreement, nonnally made by potentially hostile political entities, or by several political entities threatened by a common enemy; hence, a League with a chosen or designated Head (chang) - a form of tribal organization used by Mongols of Outer Mongolia in Ch‘ingt‘ing times. See ai-ma (Tribe). BH: league.

3956  mën-gân 猛安
CHIN: Battalion, also Battalion Commander; Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen title that the Chinese equated with their traditional title ch‘ien-fu or ch‘en-hu, q.v.; the hereditary, aristocratic leader of a tribal military unit of 1,000 or more households, many of which settled in North China after the Jurchen conquest as military garrisons independent of the normal administrative hierarchy. In theory comprised 10 Companies (po-hu: the Chinese translation of the Jurchen word transliterated as maa-k‘o, q.v.). In Ch‘ingt‘ing times meng-an was newly transliterated as mëng-an. Also see po-chin, po-ch‘i-lich.

3957  mën-gû 蒙古
YUAN, CH‘ING: Mongol, Mongolian: common prefix indicating that the agency or official so designated had a realm of responsibility relating principally if not entirely to Mongols or that the agency staff or title holder was Mongolian, or both.

3958  mën-gû ch‘ang-ching 蒙古掌京
CH‘ING: Mongolian Secretary, from 1650 a minor official in the Bureau of Ceremonies (i-chih ch‘ing-li ssu) of the Ministry of Rites (i-fu), which managed ceremonial aspects of relations between the Manchu court and those Mongols with whom the court had relations; 4 till 1670, then reduced to 2, the 3rd being transformed into a Mongol Director (lang-chung: Co-director?) of the Bureau and the 4th being made Mongol Vice Director (yuan-wai lang) of the Bureau; ranks not clear. See chang-ching. P9.

3959  mën-gû ch‘ing-cheng 蒙古承政
CH‘ING: Mongolian Executive, till 1644 shared with a Chinese Executive (han ch‘eng-cheng) the active direction of the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), then abolished in favor of one Manchu and one Chinese Minister (shang-shu), the traditional Chinese title. See ch‘eng-cheng. P6.

3960  mën-gû ch‘ien 蒙古典
YüAN: Mongol Army, generic reference to all Mongol military units controlled by the central government’s Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), distinguishing them from other military units in 3 main generic categories—the Allied Army (t‘an-ma-ch‘ih ch‘uen), the Chinese Army (han-ch‘uen), and the Newly Submitted Army (hsin-fu ch‘uen). Personnel of the Mongol Army dominated the Imperial Armies (ch‘in-ch‘uen) stationed in and around the dynastic capital, especially the Imperial Bodyguard (kesig: ch‘ieh-hsicch) and the Palace Guards (su-wei). The Mongol Army’s officers and soldiers were organized in nominal 10,000-man Brigades (wan-hu fu) administered overall by a Chief Brigade (tu wan-hu fu) headquartered at the capital. At times some were organized into other Brigades, e.g., the Mongol Army Chief Brigade for Ho-nan and Huai-pei (ho-nan huai-pei meng-ku ch‘ien tu wan-hu fu) headquartered at Loyang.

3961  mën-gû-fa‘n-fang 蒙古翻译房
CH‘ING: Mongolian Translation Office, a small unit in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) responsible for translating into Manchu official documents submitted to the throne in Mongolian; staffed principally by a nominal Vice Director (yuan-wai lang: of a Bureau in a Ministry), rank apparently 5b, and a nominal Secretary (chu-shih: of a Bureau in a Ministry), rank apparently 6a. See meng-ku fang. P17.

3962  mën-gû-fa‘n 蒙古房

3963  mën-gû hän-lin yüan 蒙古翰林院
Y‹AN: Mongolian Hanlin Academy, an autonomous central government agency that drafted all imperial pronounce-ments in Mongolian and translated state documents from Mongolian into the various languages represented in the Mongol empire, and vice versa. Originated in 1275 as an enlargement of the post of the New Script Academician (hsin-fu hsieh-shih) in the Historiography Institute (hsoo-shih yüan) by the early 1300s had a prescribed staff of 28 officials and 24 subofficial functionaries; headed at first by one Auxiliary Academician (ch‘ih hsieh-shih), then from 1281 by 3 Academicians (hsieh-shih), rank 2b, then from 1301 rank 2a, finally from c. 1320 rank 1b. The staff included Readers-in-waiting (shih-tu hsieh-shih), Edict Attendants (ts‘ai-ch‘ih), Senior Compilers (hsin-ch‘uan), etc., with ranks the same as counterparts in the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (han-lin hsoo-shih yüan). P23.

3964  mën-gû i-shên-t‘ou-mù 蒙古醫生頭目
CH‘ING: Mongolian Head Veterinarian, 3 rank 6, at-
tached to the Palace Stud (shang-su yüan), a unit of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P39.

3965 懿x3008-kù kuó-tzu chien 蒙古·子監
YUAN: Mongolian Directorate of Education, under supervision of the Hanlin Academy (hsu-tzu hsueh); established in 1267 with a Director of Studies (ssu-yeh) as head; in 1292 reorganized with a Chancellor (chi-chiu), rank 3b, as head and a staff including 2 Directors of Studies, 5a. A similarly organized Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) coexisted under supervision of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yüan); it directed a School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsüeh). P34.

3966 懿x3008-kù kuó-tzu hsüeh 蒙古國子學
YÜAN: Mongolian School for the Sons of the State, one of several units subordinate to the Mongolian Directorate of Education (meng-ku kuo-tzu chien); established in 1287; taught sons of Mongol nobles and officials, in the 1300s preparing them for participation in the civil service recruitment examinations; headed by 2 Erudites (po-shih), rank 7a. This was a smaller school than the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsüeh without prefix) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien without prefix); its student body included only a very small quota of non-Mongols. P34.

3967 懿x3008-hü pà ch'i 蒙古八旗
CH'ING: Eight Mongol Banners, one of 3 groups in the Banner (ch'i) system of military organization. Also see pà ch'i. Cf. han-ch'üan pà ch'i, man-chou pà ch'i.

3968 懿x3008-kù pén-fäng 蒙古本房

3969 mì-yó-tø pi-c'a wé c'ë 蒙古筆且齊
YÜAN: Mongolian Clerk, unranked functionary found in many agencies of the central government, apparently to translate government documents from Mongolian into Chinese and vice versa. See pi-ch'é hën-ch'i, pi-ch'é ch'h'éh.

3970 懿x3008-kù shù-hsüeh 蒙古書寫
YÜAN: Mongolian Scribe, unranked functionary found in agencies of the central government; seemingly not as numerous or as widespread as Mongolian Clerks (meng-ku pi-ch'é hën-ch'i); the distinction between these two titles is not clear.

3971 懿x3008-kù tî-chu hsüeh-hsiao kuăn 蒙古提舉學校官
YÜAN: Supervisor of Mongolian Schools, delegated from Branch Secretariats (hsing-chang-shu sheng) in the Chiang-Chi, Hu-Kuang, and Kiangsi Provinces, presumably to supervise the activities of Mongolian Schools in their Provinces; supplementary to each Province's Supervisor for Confucian Schools (ju-hsüeh t'f-ch'ü ssu). P39.

3972 懿x3008-kù yà-mén 蒙古衙門
CH'ING: Mongol Agency, an important unit of the pre-dynastic central government, responsible for relations with Mongol allies; superseded by the Court of Colonial Affairs (t'f-pan yüan).

3973 懿x3008-yäng 蒙養
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Tutor of the Young, established in 400 as a prestige title (san-kuan) for tribal chiefs; comparable to the later title Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (kuang-lu ta-fu), rank 1b.

3974 mì-yó 秘 or 秘
See under the romanization pì.

3975 mì c'ë 見擎
N-S DIV-T'ANG, lit., to search out and nominate: unofficial reference to a Recommendee (ch'ê-jun), i.e., one nominated by local or regional officials for consideration as a potential appointee in the civil service.

3976 mì-féng kuăn 開封官
YÜAN: Examination Sealer; counterpart of the Sung dynasty feng-mi kuan, q.v.

3977 mî-jén 幕人
CHOU: Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers, a eunuch charged with preparing and providing various kinds of cloth covers or spreads used atop wine goblets in sacrificial ceremonies; attached to the Ministry of State (t'fen-kuan); assisted by 10 palace women and 20 criminals who had been sentenced to be palace slaves. CL: employé aux toiles pour couvrir.

3978 mûtû 米裹督
SUI: Supervisor of the Rice Granary, 2 subordinates in the Imperial Granaries Office (t'ai-t'üng shu). P8.

3979 mî-yüan 管院
SUNG: common abbreviation of shu-mü yüan (Bureau of Military Affairs).

3980 miào 廟
Temple, general generic reference to a building where ancestral spirits were honored or worshipped. See tsung-miao, t'ai-miao, hou-miao, chia miao. Cf. ling and ling-ch'in (Imperial Mausoleum).

3981 miào-chäng 廟長
HAN-N-S DIV: Director of the Temple, normally prefixed with the name of a particular ancestral temple; most commonly established in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). Also see chang, miao-ling. Cf. ling-ch'ing.

3982 mîo 廟直官
SUNG: Temple Attendant, one on duty at each ancestral temple of members of the imperial lineage (see tsung-mio, t'ai-miao); in early Sung a eunuch of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), but from c. 1080 a regular civil service official, rank 9a. SP: assistant du temple des ancêtres de l'empereur.

3983 miào-hsüeh 廟學
SUNG: Temple School established near the Confucian temple at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung, in the era 1008-1016 by imperial order, to educate descendants of Confucius and, later, those of the Confucian disciple Yen Hui and of Mencius; in the era 1086-1093 supplemented with separate schools for the descendants of Yen Hui and Mencius. Headed by one or more Instructors (chiao-shou), rank 8a, chosen from among Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) or staff members of a Circuit Supervisor (chien-ssu) having local jurisdiction. The staff apparently included members of the Confucian clan serving as Instructors Second-class (hsüeh-cheng) and Instructors Third-class (hsüeh-lu). The name Temple School was no doubt used for many other schools attached to temples, differentiated with place-name or family-name prefixes. See san-shih hsüeh, ssu-shih hsüeh. P66.

3984 miào-kăn 廟幹
T'ANG: Temple Clerk, normally in pairs, unranked, found
3985-3999

on the curatorial staffs of most temples established by Emperors and other members of the imperial family, chiefly to honor their ancestors, but also found at the principal temple in the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsueh), in the Office for Sacrifices at the Fen River (fen-tzu shu), etc. Principal function was to do menial custodial work, especially "sprinkling and sweeping." See kue. RR: serviteur attaché au temple. P28.

3985 miao-ling 廟令

Temple Director, from Han on the common designation of officials in charge of temples in which the spirits of deceased Emperors were honored or worshipped, each normally assisted by a Vice Director (ch'eng) and others. Cf. t'ai-miao, ling-tai (Court of the ... Imperial Mausoleum). Also see miao-ch'ang. HB: prefect of the ancestral temple. SP: chef de temple.

3986 miao-min kuân 苗民官

MING: Chief of the Miao Tribes, one of many types of leaders of southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes considered more or less as wards of the Ming state; commonly a staff member in an Aboriginal Chief's Office (man-i chang-kuan ssu). See t'u-kuan, t'i-ssu, chang-kuan ssu, man-i kuan. P72.

3987 miao-pû 廟廕

TUNG: Temple Registrar, apparently an account keeper for any temple sponsored by the state: e.g., temples celebrating famous mountains, great rivers, and the Eastern and Southern Oceans; post normally held as an added function by a lesser official of an appropriate District (hsien). SP: préposé aux registres d'un temple.

3988 miao-ssû ling 廟祀令

Director of Temple Sacrifices, from Han on the designation of an official on the staff of (any?) temple sponsored by the state. HB: prefect ancestral temple invocator.

3989 mien-chîeh jen 幫解尺

SUNG: lit., someone excused from being forwarded: Already Certified Candidate for the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, i.e., someone already submitted (chîeh) with approval by prefectural (chou, fu) authorities, who remained eligible to take the Metropolitan Examination even though he had missed or failed it one or more times since being so certified. See te-chîeh.

3990 i wì ^ á 陬免役案

SUNG: Section for Labor Exemptions, one of 6 Sections (an) under the Right Section (iya-ts'ao) of the Ministry of Revenue (hua-pu); in S. Sung, also a unit of Lin-an Prefecture (fu), modern Hangchow, site of the new dynastic capital, apparently responsible for considering appeals from people called into state service as runners, general flunkies, etc. SP: service dée'exemptiones corvées.

3991 mìn-chiâng tsüng-kuan-fu 民匠總管府

YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans, an agency of the central government supervising numerous workshops that wove cloth and did tailoring for the imperial wardrobe; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 3b. Relationship with presumably similar agencies such as the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yâ jen-chiâng tsung-kuan fu) not wholly clear, but all were probably subordinate to the Imperial Manufactories Commission (ch'iang-tso yüan).

3992 mìn-chuang 民壯

CH'ING: Militia Company, a 50-man militia unit organized by a District Magistrate (chih-hsien). May also be encountered as a general term for Militiamen! See hsiang-yung, t'u-an-ien. Cf. min-ping, kuan-ping.

3993 mîn-hî 民戸

YâN-CH'ÎNG: Civilian Family, one of several categories among which all residents of China were distributed in accordance with the kinds of social roles the state expected them to play, it was the role of Civilian Families to pay land taxes and provide occasional state labor service when called on. Cf. chuang-hu, chên-hu.

3994 mîn-k'î 民科

MING: Statistics Section, one of 4 functionally designated Sections created in 1390 as constituent units of each Bureau (wm, ch'ung-li ssu) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by a Manager (kuan-li). See tu-chîh k'o, chin-k'o, ts'ang-ko. P6.

3995 mîn-kîng 民公

CH'ÎNG: Commoner Duke, a title of nobility (châhî) with inheritance rights granted, albeit rarely, to non-official Chinese for extraordinary service to the state; sometimes conferred posthumously.

3996 nin-fû 閩縣

CHOU: Southeastern War Prisoner, 120 authorized for service in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, charged with breeding various kinds of birds for use in sacrificial ceremonies and as delicacies for the Heir Apparent's table; supervised by the Manager of War Prisoners (ssu-li) in the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-kuan). The name Min specifies the region of modern Fukien Province, whose residents wereanciently thought able to converse with birds, as were some aboriginal tribesmen of the East (the I) and the North (the Ti). See isui-li. CL: condamné de Sud-Est.

3997 mîn-pîng 民兵

SUNG, MING, Militiaman, designation of part-time homeguard soldiers organized for local defense by officials of Districts (hsien), supplementing Regular Troops (kuan-ping) of the Sung Imperial Armies (chin-chên) and Prefectural Armies (hsiang-ping) and of the Ming dynasty Guards (wei; see wei-so). May be encountered as a general term for militiamen in any era. Also see ping, chên, pao-chîa, hsiang-ping (Local Militia), hsiang-yung, min-chuang, t'u-an, Hen. SP: milice.

3998 mîn-pîng-fûng 民兵房

SUNG: Militia Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mî yuàn); originally one of 4 Sections (fang), then in the reign of Shen-tsung (r. 1067-1085) reorganized as one of 12 Sections in the Bureau that managed administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or supervised specified military functions on an empire-wide scale. The Militia Section supervised matters relating to archers serving in the Palace Command (tien-chên ssu) at the dynastic capital on rotational assignment from locally organized militia units (?) called pao-chîa, q.v., of the Three Circuits (sun lu), i.e., those surrounding the capital, K'ai-feng; Ch'ing-chî, Ch'ing-tung, Ch'ing-hsi. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'êng-chîh), rank 8b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. See shih-erh-fang (Twelve Sections). SP: chambre de milice.

3999 mîn-pîng wei-ân 民兵衛案

SUNG: Militia Guard Section, one of 4 numerous constituent units in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), responsible for overseeing the operation of locally organized militia forces, presumably in collaboration with the Militia Section (mîn-
ping fang) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (sku-mi yüan); headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 6a or 6b, with the aid of a Vice Director (yüan-wai lang), 7a. See hsüang-ping. SP: service des gardes de milice.

4000  min-pu 民部
(1) N-S DIV: T'ANG: Ministry of Revenue, one of a variable number of top-echelon units in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), alternating from period to period with such names as tu-chih, min-ts'ao, ts'o-min, qü.v. Normally headed by a Minister (shang-shu). In c. 583 Sui changed the inherited name tu-chih to min-pu; then in c. 650 T'ang changed min-pu to hu-pu to avoid use of the personal name of T'ang T'ai-tsung (Li Shih-min). Thereafter hu-pu remained the standard name of the Ministry, and T'ang writers often substituted hu-pu for the unacceptable min-pu even in writing of Sui or earlier times. RR: ministère des finances. P6. (2) MING: revived in 1389 to replace tsung-pu (General Bureau) as one of 4 functionally differentiated Bureaus in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), then in 1390 discontinued when the Ministry was reorganized into more numerous Bureaus (ssu, ch'ing-li ssu), one per Province (sheng). P6. (3) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

4001 mifM/ièng 民生
MING-CH'ING: Civilian Student, designation of "elegant scholars" (chin-shiu, qü.v.) in the general population who "without passing any examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, were admitted to the National University (t'ai-hstíeh) maintained by the Director of Education (t'ao-tzu chien) in the status of Student by Purchase Fourth Class (chien-sheng without prefix). Also see li-chien, kung-sheng, kuan-sheng, en-sheng.

4002 min-fáo 民署
HAN-N-S DIV: Section for the People, one of 4 then 5 then 6 top-echelon units headed by Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu t'ai), in the aggregate called the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), originally established in the time of Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.) to handle governmental communications from low-ranking officials and commoners; later Han concurrently assigned to provision the palace with fine foodstuffs as well as to supervise palace construction work, salterns, parks, and gardens. Imperial Secretaries were commonly assisted by officials with such designations as lang (Court Gentleman), shih-lang (Attendant Gentleman), and lang-chung (Gentleman of the Interior). After Han the name min-ts'ao was used sporadically, alternating with tu-chih, min-pu, and other names, for a unit of the gradually developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) that can be considered the antecedent of the Suzhong Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu, qü.v.) headed by a shang-shu who was gradually evolving from an Imperial Secretary to a Director to a Minister. Also see ts'o-min, yu-min, ssu ts'ao, wu ts'ao, liu ts'ao. HB: bureau of the common people. P6.

4003 min-l'an 民屯
Civilian State Farm, from Han or soon thereafter the designation of a settlement of civilian farmers on state-owned land to populate and bring under cultivation a wilderness or in frontier areas to help provide food supplies for frontier military units; sometimes created to transfer landless families from overpopulated areas to relatively underpopulated and underdeveloped areas. See t'un-fien, chün-l'an.

4004 ming 命
CHOU: Honor, any of the Nine Honors (chiu ming, qü.v.) by which the Chou aristocracy including Feudal Lords (chu-hou) was ranked, ranging from the 9th Honor at the top to the first Honor at the bottom of the governmental hierarchy.

4005 ming-àn 明安
CH'ING: new transliteration of a Jurchen-Manchu title used by the Chinese in Ch'in times in the sense Battalion or Battalion Commander (ming-àn, qü.v.). P17.

4006 mìn-ch'ing 名籍集
SUNG: Nominations Section, one each serving the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) Civil Appointments Process (wo-hsüan) and Military Appointments Process (yu-hsüan), staffing and precise functions not clear. Also see hsüan. SP: service des registres nominatifs.

4007 ming-ch'ing 明經
Classicist. (1) HAN; MING: one of several categories in which local authorities were called on to submit nominees to be considered for official appointments; in Ming an archaic revival used only in the founder's reign. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: one of several degrees awarded to men nominated by local authorities to participate in the regular civil service recruitment examination system (see k'o-chü), who passed an examination with the same name; in T'ang a highly popular, very competitive examination, 2nd among the regular examinations after only the Presented Scholar (chin-shih) examination in prestige; after early Sung lost esteem and became one of many "other examinations" (chu-k'o) conferring status far less prestigious than the chin-shih degree, now better rendered Metropolitan Graduate, which after Sung was the only significant examination degree awarded. In Sung ming-ch'ing was in a group of Classics degrees of generally equal status, such as the chiu ching (Graduate in the Nine Classics) and the wu ching (Graduate in the Five Classics); all emphasized rote memorization, whereas the chin-shih examination after the 1060s was much broader, emphasizing more mental and literary creativity, after having originated as an examination in literary composition in T'ang times. (3) CH'ING: an unofficial, archaic reference to one group of students in the National University (t'ai-hstíeh), who had formal status as Tribute Students (kung-sheng).

4008 ming-ch'ingy 明頒
HAN: District Minister, generic reference to principal officials on the staffs of District Magistrates (hsien-ling, hsien-chang), specifically those titled Aide (ch'eng) and Defender (wi); literal meaning and derivation not clear, but probably related to the Chou rank system called the Nine Honors (chu-ming) and the rank category ching (Minister).

4009 ming-fa 明法
T'ANG-SUNG: Law Examination or Law Graduate, designation of one type of civil service recruitment examination and of those who passed it to gain entry to the officialdom; in T'ang one of 5 examinations given regularly; in early Sung lost esteem and became one of many "other examinations" (chu-k'o) of far less prestige than the chin-shih (Presented Scholar, Metropolitan Graduate) examination and degree. The examination was narrowly focused on the dynastic law code and normally did not attract many good candidates. It faded out of use after the 1060s, when the chin-shih examination and degree became the standard gateway to a successful official career.

4010 ming-fa yuan 明法院
N-S DIV: Law Clerk, a specialist in judicial matters serving as a professional, non-official aide to an official with heavy judicial responsibilities, such as the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei); in N. Ch'in an official in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). P22.
4011 ming-fan 明範
N-S DIV (N. Ch‘i): Lady of Bright Models, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

4012 ming-fan 名藩
T‘ANG: lit. ‘famous frontier region; from c. 750 an unofficial reference to a MÖitary Commissioner (chieh-tu shih).

4013 ming-fu 明府 (1) CHOU: titles of nobility (ch‘eh); see under nei ming-fu, wai ming-fu. (2) SUNG (2nd form only): Court Lady, uncommon reference to a palace woman or a category of palace women; status and functions not clear. SP: uncommon reference to aMilitary Commissioner of the Office of the National Armies (chiao-shie ch‘u, chiao-shie shu) or the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch‘ang ssu). In Han and the S. Dynasties there was a special staff for the Hall, headed by a Director (ling) and an Aide (ch‘eng) or sometimes by a ch‘eng alone as Director, rank 200 bushels. In Han the Hall and its staff were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih ling). HB: bright hall. P35.

4014 ming-fu 明府

4015 ming-hao hou 名號侯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): lit., a neumed Marquis (hou), i.e., one with a laudatory or other prefix appended to his title: Grandee of the Third Order, the 18th (3rd highest) of 20 titles of honor (ch‘eh) awarded to subjects for extraordinary military achievements. Cf. lieh-hou, kuan-nei hou. P65.

4016 ming-hsien 明信
N-S DIV (N. Ch‘i): Lady of Bright Trustworthiness, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

4017 ming-piao long 名表錄
SUNG: Director of the Rosters Bureau (shu) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); established c. 1080, with lang the equivalent of lang-churig, q.v.; probably supervised preparations for civil service recruitment examinations and posted rosters of examination passers.

4018 ming-pu wei 明部尉
HAN: Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, West and North, 2, rank 400 bushels, responsible for police supervision over the western and northern quadrants of the Former Han imperial capital Ch‘ang-an, a jurisdiction known in the aggregate as the Right Sector (yu-pu); from 91 B.C. subordinate to the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei); in Later Han separately retitled Commandant of the Metropolitan Police (hsiao-pu wei) and Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector (pei-pu wei). P20.

4019 mting-kik 冥氏
CHOU: Nighttime Trapper, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-kuan) responsible for setting nets and snares in which to catch night-prowling wild animals. CL: officier de l’observation nocturne.

4020 ming-shu 明淑
N-S DIV (N. Ch‘i): Lady of Clear Purity, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

4021 ming-t‘ang 明堂
Hall of Enlightened Rule: from high antiquity a special building in or near the ruler’s palace, serving as a symbol of dynastic legitimacy and sovereignty; its prescribed dimensions and uses are variably described in ancient texts. In Chou times reportedly used as an audience hall for the reception of Feudal Lords (chu-hou) and for other ritual purposes. Later an archaic reference to the Imperial Ancestral Temple (t’ai-miao), sometimes even to the National University (t’ai-hsien). Sometimes rituals that according to legend were appropriate for the Hall of Enlightened Rule, long after such a structure had actually existed, were carried out on a concurrent-duty basis by officials of the Office of the National Altars (chiao-shie ch‘u, chiao-shie shu) or the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch‘ang ssu). In Han and the S. Dynasties there was a special staff for the Hall, headed by a Director (ling) and an Aide (ch‘eng) or sometimes by a ch‘eng alone as Director, rank 200 bushels. In Han the Hall and its staff were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih ling). HB: bright hall. P35.
4035 md'i, aii mǔ 魔勒司

(1) SUNG: Mail and Prison Office. In S. Sung a lowly unit in Lin-an Prefecture (modern Hangchow), the dynastic capital possibly also found in some other units of territorial administration; apparently oversaw the receipt and issuance of government mail and in addition oversaw the prefectural prison; headed by a Chief Prison Custodian (chu ya-kuan), a Principal Mail Handler (cheng k'ai-ch'ai kuan), and an Associate Mail Handler (ifu k'ai-ch'ai kuan), a list of subfunctionaries which included but were not limited to a Director (ling), 2 from 1374 rank not clear; supervised 4 constituent Sections (k'o), presumably differentiated by functions; abolished in 1377 re-established in 1381, again abolished in 1387, its functions being carried on by an already existed bureau of the same name.

4036 md-fū 墨曹

CHOU: Northeastern War Prisoner, 120 apparently authorized for service as patrol guards, palace guards, and handlers of captured wild animals, with which the Mo tribesmen were thought able to converse; under the control of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ua-kuan) but normally assigned to the supervision of the Animal Tamer (fu-pu shih) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). See tsui-li. CL: commémé de Nord-Est.

4037 mó-pān 夫班

Rear Ranks: from early post-Han times if not earlier, a collective reference to officials of unspecified but very low rank, who in court audience formed the unprestigious rear ranks of officials in attendance.

4038 md-ts'ai 墨曹

T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., the tattooing section: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), deriving from the traditional practice of tattooing criminals.

4039 móu-k'o 謀克

CHIN: Company, also Company Commander, a Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen title that the Chinese equated with their traditional title po-hu, q.v.: the hereditary, aristocratic leader of a tribal military unit of 100 or more households, many of which settled in North China after the Jurchen conquest as military garrisons independent of the normal administrative hierarchy. In theory, 10 such Companies constituted a Battalion (ch'en-hu, from Jurchen meng-an). Also see po-chin, po-ch'i-leh.

4040 mà 番

N-S DIV: lit., tent, living quarters: Headquarters, quasi-

autonomous agency under the jurisdiction of the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) established in 1036 to evaluate the performances of Judicial Commissioners (t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih) and recommend their retention in office, promotion, demotion, or dismissal from the service; staffed by officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments; in 1049 authorized in addition to evaluate Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yün fu-shih), and Judicial Vice Commissioners (chuan-yün fa-shih), and renamed Circuit Intendants Evaluation Bureau (chuan-yün shih-fu t'i-tien hsing-yü Ko-chi yuan); in the 1080s this disappeared, its functions being taken over by the Ministry of Personnel (ti-tien). SP: bureau de la révision des impondants judiciaires.

4034 mó'k'ùn chá-lā VÜtiên hsing-yü sū 蠟勒諸路提點刑獄司

SUNG: Bureau for Judicial Commissioners, a relatively autonomous agency under the jurisdiction of the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) established in 1036 to evaluate the performances of Judicial Commissioners (t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih) and recommend their retention in office, promotion, demotion, or dismissal from the service; staffed by officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments; in 1049 authorized in addition to evaluate Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yün fu-shih), and Judicial Vice Commissioners (chuan-yün fa-shih), and renamed Circuit Intendants Evaluation Bureau (chuan-yün shih-fu t'i-tien hsing-yü Ko-chi yuan); in the 1080s this disappeared, its functions being taken over by the Ministry of Personnel (ti-tien). SP: bureau de la révision des impondants judiciaires.

4030 mó-k'án 磨勘

Lit., to grind up and examine, hence to examine thoroughly. (1) SUNG: evaluation for reassignment, the designation of a procedure whereby, normally at 3-year intervals, the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan yüan) or, after the 1070s the Ministry of Personnel (ti-pu) together with Censors (yu-shih) and other specially assigned officials reviewed the service records of active civil officials on duty outside the capital and recommended promotions, terminations, reappointments, etc.; officials were entitled to request such evaluations of themselves at any time. (2) SUNG: judicial review, a procedure whereby the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) regularly screened reports of judicial cases from units of territorial administration so that inappropriate sentences might be reconsidered and others forwarded to the throne for ultimate confirmation. (3) SUNG: reconfirmation; a procedure whereby examination papers generated at regional and metropolitan examinations in the civil service recruitment examination sequence were sent to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) for review and verification.

See tu mo-k'ün ssu. P5, 22.

4031 mó-k'ān 安磨勘

SUNG: Records Reviewing Section; one in the Criminal Administration Bureau (ta-kuan) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), staffed with subofficial functionaries whose precise functions are not clear; another under the Left Bureau (tso-t'ıng) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), also staffed with unranked subofficials, charged with monitoring personnel changes made by the Ministry of Personnel (ti-pu). SP: service de révision. P5, 22.

4023 mó-k'ān ch'ü-ch'ie'n yüan 磨勘差遣院

SUNG: Bureau of Minor Commissions, created in 991 or 992 by merging the Bureau of Commissions (ch'ai-ch'ie'n yüan) and the Bureau of Capital and Court Officials (mo-Wan ch'ing-ch'ao kuan yuan); in 993 retitled Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan yüan). Originally an agency with considerable autonomy, staffed with officials of the regular central administration on ad hoc duty assignments to consider relatively low-ranking officials for commissions or duty assignments (ch'ai-ch'ie'en) outside the capital and to evaluate and reassign such personnel on completion of their commissions. Sometimes used as a variant reference to the k'ua-o-k'o yüan (Bureau of Personnel Assignments), SP: cour d'examen des mérites. P5.

4032 mó-k'ān ch'ü-ch'ie'n yüan 磨勘差遣院

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4033 mó-k'àn ch'ing-ch'ão kuan yuán 磨勘京朝院

SUNG: Bureau of Capital and Court Officials, from 991 or 992 a relatively autonomous agency staffed with officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments to evaluate merit ratings of all but the very highest officials and recommend that they be retained in rank, promoted, demoted, or dismissed from service. Promptly merged with the Bureau of Commissions (ch'ai-ch'ie'en yüan) into a united agency called Bureau of Minor Commissions (mo-k'añ ch'ü-ch'ie'n yuán), which in 993 was retitled Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan yüan). Also see ch'ing-chao (Capital Official) and ch'iao-kuo (Court Official). SP: court de révision ou de contrôle des fonctionnaires de la cour et de la capitale. P5.

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4040 mà 番

N-S DIV: lit., tent, living quarters: Headquarters, quasi-
official or unofficial designation of the principal office or quarters of certain agencies or officials; e.g., see chieh-tu mu (Supply Commission), hsien-ssu mu (Censorate), chou-mu (Regional Headquarters).

4041 mù 牧
Lit., shepherd, pastor. (1) CHOU: Regional Representative, one of 9 Unifying Agents (ou or liang) appointed in the Nine Regions (chiu chou) into which the kingdom was divided, as agents of the Minister of State (chung-tsaï) overseeing geographical clusters of feudal states; special overseer of land assignments (?). CL: pasteur* (2) HAN-N-S DIV: Regional Governor of one of the natural areas called Regions (chou) as a coordinator and supervisor representing the central government; originated in 7 B.C. with rank status of 2,000 bushels, supervising less prestigious Regional Inspectors (te'-u-shih); thereafter the two titles alternated irregularly. In Later Han Regional Governors eventually became almost autonomous regional warlords. By the end of the era of N-S Division the title was displaced by z'e'-u-shih. HB: shepherd. P50, 52·53. (3) SUI-SUNG: Metropolitan Governor of a Region (chou) in Sui or, later, a Superior Prefecture (fu), in all cases the site of a dynastic capital, principal or auxiliary; rank 2b* but often a sinecure for a member of the imperial family, in which case an Administrator (ym), nominally his assistant, actually bore his responsibilities. See tsung-kuan. RR+SP: gouverneur. P32·49. (4) SUNG: Prefectural Governor, used in early Sung for court dignitaries delegated to administer ordinary Prefectures (chou) after the early Sung decades displaced by the term Prefect (te'-u-shih, then chih-chou). SP: préfet. (5) SUNG-CH'ING: commonly encountered as an archaic, unofficial reference to a Prefect (chih-fu) or a comparable regional administrator. (6) CH'ING: Department Magistrate of an Independent Department (chieh-li chou), rank 5a. P53.

4042 mù-châng 牧長
N-S DIV-T'ANG, CHTOG: Pasturage Director, in charge of a horse or cattle herd under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ch'ing) or, from Sung on, the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu); through T'ang, found principally on the staffs of Princes with establishments departed from the dynastic capital; in Ch'ing 5 in the Palace Stud (shang-suu yuan), 4 in the establishment of each Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang), 3 in the establishment of each Commandery Prince (ch'in-wang), and others in provincial-level agencies subordinate to the Palace Stud. Raüe 9b2 in T'ang, 8b in Ch'ing. See mu-chien, chiu-chang. RR: chef d'élevage. BH: inspecteur. P31, 39, 69.

4043 mù-cWâng 木場
YÜAN: Lumberyard, established in 1263 as one of many service agencies in the dynastic capital under the Grand Capital Regency (Ta-tu lü-chou ssu), headed by a Superintendent (t'a-ling) and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), ranks not clear. In 1267 separate agencies with identical names were established for the South (nan mu-ch'ang) and for the East (tung mu-ch'ang); they were consolidated into a single Lumberyard for the South and East (nan-tung mu-ch'ang) in 1280; the locations of these supplementary agencies are not clear, but all the various Lumberyards were responsible for providing lumber required for the building and maintenance of the imperial palace. P15.

4044 mù-ca 牧場
Pasturage, a descriptive term used throughout history in reference to areas set aside for the rearing of state horse and cattle herds. In Ch'ing concentrated primarily in Mongolia, each headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), under the ultimate authority of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu). See liang i Two Pasturelands. P31.

4045 mù-chêng 牧正
MING: Pasturage Director, one, rank 8a, on the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-Ju). See mu-chang. P69.

4046 mù-Chiên 牧監
SUI-SUNG·MING: Directorate of Horse Pasturages, also the title of its head, the Pasturage Director: regional agencies scattered across North China to supervise local horse pasturages under jurisdiction of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu), sometimes through its constituent Office of Herds (-tier-mu shu), or in Ming under the direct control of Pasturage Offices (yuan-mu ssu) responsible to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) normally prefixed with place-names. In T'ang the Directorates were classified into 3 grades: Large (shang) with 5,000 or more horses, Ordinary (chung) with from 3,000 to 5,000 horses, and Small (hsii) with fewer than 3,000 horses; the Directors varied in rank accordingly: 5b2, 6a2·6b2. In Ming the Directors had rank 9a. RR+SP: direction des élevages. P31.

4047 mù-chih kuan 基職官
SUNG: lit. one functioning behind a screen, i.e., behind the scenes: Ancillary, categorical reference to a group of officials within the major category called Selectmen (hsüan-jen) found in the central government serving, e.g., as Case Reviewers (p'ing-shih) in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) and Editors (chiao-shu lang) in such agencies as the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), both posts rank 8b; and in 2nd-echelon posts in Prefectures (chou), e.g., Judges (t'ü-kuan) and Administrative Assistants (p'an-kuan), also normally 8b; sometimes appointed District Magistrates (chih-hsien). SP: fonctionnaire-assistant. P52.

4048 mù-cWn châi 睿親宅
SUNG: abbreviation of kuang-ch'en mu-ch'in châi (Hostel for Imperial Clansmen); also see ta tsung-cheng ssu (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). SP: maison de l'harmonie de la famille royale.

4049 mù-ch'in kuang-ch'in châi 睿親廣親宅
SUNG: variant of kuang-ch'en mu-ch'in châi (Hostel for Imperial Clansmen); also see ta tsung-cheng ssu (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). SP: maison de Vharmonie et de la propagation de la famille royale.

4050 mù-chu 木局
N-S DIV (Liang): Woodworking Service, one of 2 Craft Workshops (tso-t'ang) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); authorized a Director (ling) but actually headed by a nominal Assistant Director (ch'eng), rank 3. P14.

4051 mù-ch ên 牧墾
YUAN: Horse Herd under at least nominal jurisdiction of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) in the central government; organized in military fashion, headed by a Battalion Commander (ch'ien-hu) or a Company Commander (po-hu) rank 5a or 5b. P31.

4052 基府
Lit. tent office, i.e., field office, originally denoting the headquarters of a military leader on campaign; Private Secretariat, from the Three Kingdoms era on unofficial designation of subordinate officials attached to a military commander, a Regional Inspector (chou-tz'u-shih), or a T'ang Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih); in Sung became a
common generic designation of the official subordinates of a Prefect (chih-chou). In late Ming and Ch‘ing, designated
the staff of any regional or local dignitary from provincial-
level Grand Coordinators or Governors (both hsia-fu) and
multi-Province Supreme Commanders or Governors-general
(both tsung-fu) on down, especially in Ch‘ing, to the
District (hsien) level. Such staff members had no official
status but were hired professional specialists who served as
advisers or other kinds of helpers recruited and paid by the
regional or local dignitaries personally. Known collectively
as Private Secretaries (mu-yu), they commonly included such
specialists as Legal Secretaries (hsing-ming), Fiscal Secre-
taries (ch‘ang-p‘u), and personal servants (ch‘ang-sui). Also
see k’ai-fu, lien-mu, pin-liao. P50.

4053 mǔ-hou 母后
From Han on, an unofficial reference to the principal wife
of an Emperor: Empress (kuang-hou).

4054 mǔ-jén 母人
CHOU: Director of Draperies, 2 ranked as Junior Ser-
vicecemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (ts‘ien-
kuan) responsible for maintaining and handling the silk cur-
tains that secluded the ruler when he went out of his palace,
when he received foreign dignitaries and Feudal Lords (chu-
hou), and when he participated in important funerals and
other ceremonies. Cf. chang-tzu (Tent Handler). CL: préposé
au ciel de tente.

4055 mǔ-jén 母尺
CHOU: Breeder of Sacrificial Animals: 6 ranked as Jun-
or Servicecemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Ed-
ucation (ti-kuan) responsible for maintaining a supply of
animals suitable for the many ceremonial offerings made
by the King and his court, in some cases delivering them
to Fatteners of Sacrificial Animals (ch‘ung-jen). Cf. nia-jen
(Breeder of Sacrificial Cattle). CL: préfet des tombes.

4056 mǔ-k‘uan t’ai-wei 牧官都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Commandant of Horse Pastur-
ages, number and rank not clear; apparently one in charge
of all breeding and care of imperial horses in a defined ter-
ritory under loose direction of the central government’s
Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p‘u). Apparent an-

4057 mǔ-k‘un 穆昆
CHIN: Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen word meaning
either Tribe and Tribal Chief, comparable to mos-co
(Company, Company Commander); a force of 300 house-
departments united in peace and war.

4058 mǔ-k‘ung 木工
HAN: Woodworker, post created in 104 B.C. through re-
titling of Woodsmen of the Eastern Park (tung-yüan chu-
c‘iang); headed by a Director (ling) under the Chamberlain
for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso ta-chiang), in turn un-
der the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsūn); spe-
cially responsible for making coffins for members of the
imperial family and perhaps other dignitaries. HB: work-

4059 mǔ-làn 木蘭
CHING: Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word muron,
an unofficial reference to the Imperial Summer Resort (wei-
ch‘ang) at Jehol city (modern Ch‘eng-te) north of the Great
Wall, where Emperors hunted and received distinguished
visitors from China’s peripheral areas, from Mongolia to
Tibet.

4060 mǔ-líng 牧領
N-S DIV (Yen); variant of mu (Regional Governor).

4061 mǔ-má ch‘ien 牧馬監
SUNG: variant of mu-chien (Directorate of Horse Pas-
tures).

4062 mǔ-máfang 牧馬房
SUNG: Horse Pasturage Section under the Bureau of Mil-
itary Affairs (shu-mi yün), presumably responsible for
maintaining appropriate liaison between the Bureau and the
Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) directed by the
Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p‘u su). Apparently in e.
1074 disappeared in the creation of the Bureau’s Twelve
Sections (shih-erh fang, q.v.-) Staffing not clear. Cf. chih-
ma fang (Horse Management Section).

4063 mǔ-ping 墓兵
Mercenary Recruit: from Sui on a general reference to
irregular soldiers recruited and paid as auxiliaries to assist
Regular Troops (kuan-ping) in times of military crises, See
cho-suo.

4064 mǔ-pó 牧伯
Combined abbreviation of chou-mu (Regional Governor)
and fang-po (Regional Earl), titles attributed to high antiq-
uity: Regional Dignitary, used as an unofficial reference
to such officials as the Han—Sui Regional Inspector (t‘u-
shih), the T‘ang-Sung Prefect (also t‘u-shih), and the Ming—
Ch‘ing Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng
shih). P50.

4065 mǔ-shih 幕士
T‘ANG-SUNG: Tapestry Weaver, unranked, many prob-
ably hereditary professional artisans, employed in the Ac-
commodations Service (shang-she chú) of the Palace
Administration (t‘ien-chung sheng) and the Tents Office
(shou-kung shu) of the T’ang Court of the Imperial Regalia
(wei-wei su); manufactured tapestries for use in the palace
and ornamented cloth for various ceremonial uses. RR+SP;
tapisier. P38.

4066 mǔ-shíh 牧師
CHOU: Horse Trainer, 4 ranked as Junior Servicecemen
(hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan)
responsible for overseeing horse training in the royal pasturages.
CL: chef de pagou.

4067 mǔ-shih yüan 牧師苑
HAN: Imperial Horse Pasturage, 36 locations along the
northern frontier, each with a Director (ling) and 3 Assis-
tant Directors (ch‘eng); presumably subordinate to the
Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p‘u). Early sources
indicate a total horse count in the Pasturages of 300,000.
HB: master herdsman’s pasture.

4068 mǔ-sü yüan 芸圃
HAN: Clover Pasturage, generic reference to horse pas-
turages under the Director of the Inner Compound Stable
(wei-yang chiu), on the staff of the Chamberlain for the

4069 mǔ-tō / ū 幕大夫
CHOU: Grand Master of Cemeteries, 2 ranked as Junior
Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) members of the Ministry of Rites
(ch‘un-kuan) responsible for establishing and managing
cemeteries serving commoners, including determining the
proper positions and proportions of graves; oversaw agents
stationed in all such cemeteries. Cf. ch‘ung-jen (Grave
Maker), chih-sung (Funeral Director). CL: préfet des tombes.
4070 **mù-t'ien** 木天
Lit., a heaven made of wood. (1) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Imperial Archives (pi-ko), a building with a very high ceiling supported by great arched beams. (2) SUNG-CF'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

4071 **mù-t'ou** 牧頭
HAN: Camel Herd; a pasturage agency headed by a Director (t'ung) on the staff of at least one Imperial Horse Pasturage (mu-shih yüan); location not clear. HB: camel herdsmen.

4072 **mùs'äng** 木倉
(1) Lumberyard, general descriptive reference to storage buildings or areas where wood supplies were kept. (2) CH'ING: Central Lumberyard, a wood storage area near the imperial palace in Peking to which provincial authorities annually delivered, through intermediary Imperial Lumber Depots (huang mu-ch'ang) at T'ung-chou and Chang-chia-wan on the Grand Canal, wood to be used in the construction, repair, and maintenance of the palace and central government buildings and possibly as firewood for the palace and for officials on duty in Peking; headed by one Chinese and one Manchu Superintendent (chien-tu), members of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) on special 2-year duty assignments. BH: fire-wood store. P14.

4073 **mù-wèi** 牧尉
T'ANG: Assistant Director of the Cattle Pasturage; see under mu-chang. RR: chef des employés d'élevage. P31.

4074 **mù-yüng** 臨監
SUNG: Veterinarian Directorate, 2 units under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) called First and Second Directorates (shang-chien, hsia-chien); staffing and ranks not clear, but mu-yüng chien may have served as designation of the head (Director of Veterinarians) as well as of the agency; responsible for treating sick horses in the imperial herds. SP: direction pour soigner les chevaux malades.

4075 **mâ-ti** 幕友
MING-CH'ING: Private Secretary, generic reference to non-official specialists hired to serve in the Private Secretariats (mu-fu) of provincial-level Grand Commandors or Governors (both hsien-fu), multi-Province Supreme Commanders (both t'i-fu) and especially in Ch'ing on down the hierarchy of territorial administrators to District Magistrates (chih-hsien). The most common and influential Private Secretaries were Legal Secretaries (hsing-ming) and Fiscal Secretaries (cheng-pi).

4076 **mù-yü** 牧圉
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Commissioner of Herds (ch'ün-mu shih).

4077 **nà-Jcüi-yü** 經貴
MING: Student by Contribution, categorical designation of students admitted to the National University (t'ai-hsiao) because of their monetary contributions to the government; essentially identical to Student by Purchase (li-chien) but with somewhat greater esteem. Reasons for the differentiation of these 2 statuses are not clear. Also see chia-chü.

4078 **nà-p'o** 採鉌
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word meaning seasonal camp; refers to various sites to which the Emperor and his entourage moved in a regular, seasonal rotation.

4079 **nà-yén** 纳言
Lit. "to make statements (to the ruler); Adviser. (1) HAN: designation of one of many types of attendants collectively known as Court Gentlemen (fangan), perhaps one through whom memorials from the officialdom were submitted to the throne. (2) N-S DIV-T'ANG: head of the evolving Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), but in 620 terminated and replaced by the title shih-chou (Director); revived from 684 to 705. RR: celui qui expose son opinion. P2, 3. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the head of the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu), entitled Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih). Also see ta na-yen.

4080 **nà-yén fìng 纳言令**
N-S DIV (Yen); Adviser-Director, apparently a variant of na-yen (Adviser).

4081 /t如南
On any encounter, see entry under the following character(s).

4082 **nán 男**
Baron, a title of nobility (chēn). (1) CHO: nominally the lowest of 5 titles of hereditary nobility conferred by the King on Feudal Lords (chu-hou), in declining order of prestige: Duke (kung), Marquis (hou), Earl (ip), Viscount (tsu), and Baron. Cf., nei-ming nan, wai-ming nan. (2) N-S DIV-SUNG: one of a varying number of noble titles, always low in the hierarchy; most commonly with prefixes such as k'ai-kuo nan (Dynasty-founding Baron) or k'ai-kuo hsien-nan (Dynasty-founding District Baron). (3) CH'ING-YUAN: occurs only in the form District Baron (hsien-nan, q.v.). (4) MING: conferred only in the founding reign, after which both Viscount and Baron were discontinued. (5) CH'ING: 5th highest of 9 grades of nobility, subdivided into 3 degrees (teng): Baron First Class (i-teng nan), Baron Second Class (erh-teng nan), Baron Third Class (san-teng nan), inheritable for 8 to 11 generations. P65.

4083 **nárt 難**
CH'ING: difficult, a category used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration. See ch'ung-fan-p'ei nan.

4084 **nán-an k'ü 南苑**
CH'ING: Southern Storehouse, a unit of the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yuan) responsible for maintaining fur trappings required by the Emperor and his entourage. Cf. pei-an k'ü.

4085 **zuin-cü/南宅**
SUNG: Southern Residence Hall, one of 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-hsueh) was divided. See nan-pei ch'iu.

4086 **nán-ch'ai 南齋**
CH'ING: variant designation of the Emperor's Southern Study (nan-shu-fang).

4087 **nán-ch'êng 南丞**
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Assistant Director of Southern Outer Waterways (nan-wai tu-shih ch'eng) in the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shih chien); stationed at Shang-ch'iu, modern Honan, to supervise waterways maintenance in the South.

4088 **rtöii-irA/âocW-cAlPû 南郊祭器庫**
SUNG: Utensil Storehouse for the Southern Suburban Sacrifices that were conducted annually at the Altar of Heaven (t'ien-l'un) south of the dynastic capital; subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu
served as a kind of elite personal bodyguard for the Emperor. In contrast to the Southern Army, there was a Northern Army (pei-chun) of career professional soldiers encamped outside the capital city under the command of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chung-wei' chih chin-wei), which patrolled the city streets and was responsible for defense of the city. The Southern Army nomenclature and organization seems to have disappeared in the transition from Forpier to Later Han. Also see nan-ya, pei-ya, chin-wei, ch'ên-wei. HB: southern army.

4095 nán-fu 南府
CH'ING: variant reference to the sheng-p'ing shu (Court Theatrical Office), a unchu agency responsible for providing theatrical entertainments for the imperial family and for supervising the Court Theatrical School (nan-fu kuan-hsieh), where young eunuchs were trained as performers; subordinate to the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-wu) of the Imperial Household Department (pei-wu). BH: court theatrical bureau.

4096 nán-fú 南河
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu) who, from a base at Huai-an, modern Jiangsu Province, supervised the maintenance and functioning of the southern segments of the Grand Canal; cf. tung-ho, ts'ao-yên tsung-tu. PS9.

4097 nán-hsiang 南商
SUNG: South Township, one of 2 Townships (hsiang) into which the S. Sung capital city, modern Hangchow, was divided for sub-District (hsien) local administration; probably headed by a Magistrate (ling). Also see pei-hsiang. SP: région du sud.

4098 náfi'hsuán ts'ào 南敷曹
T'ANG: lit. *southern selections section: unofficial reference to the Bureau of Military Appointments (ping-pu, ping-pu ssu), one of 4 top-echelon Bureaus (ssu) in the Ministry of War (ping-pu); also a reference to a Director (liang-chung, 2·rank 5b) of the Bureau.

4099 nán-jén 南人
Southerner, an identifying label rather than an official title throughout most of Chinese history, with varying implications. In Yuan times it was an official category of the population, designating all subjects who before the Mongol conquest had been subjects of S. Sung; the least privileged of the 4 major population groups in Yuan China (see meng-kun, se-mu jen, han). Often called man-tzu (Manzi by Marco Polo and others), the traditional Chinese general designation of all aboriginal tribespeople in South and Southwest China.

4100 nán k'ü-kuan 南客館
N-S DIV (Sung): South Visitors Bureau, created c. 420 by division of the office of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) into 2 Visitors Bureaus: one for the South and one for the North (pei k'o-kuan); headed by a Director (ling) responsible for the reception of chiefs or envoys of the aboriginal tribes of South China and from Southeast Asian states. See k'o-kuan. P11.

4101 miw-fe 南庫
SUNG: Southern Storehouse; see under nan-pei k'u (Southern and Northern Storehouses).

4102 nán-kung 南宮
Southern Palace. (1) HAN-T'ANG: quasiofficial reference to the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and its senior officials. (2) T'ANG: unofficial
reference to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), especially those of its staff who were delegated to serve as editorial aides to the senior officials of the Department; see nan-kung she-jen, nan-sheng. (3) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites, because of the tradition described under (2) above. (4) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Hostel for Imperial Clansmen (kuang-ch'ün mu-ch'ün ch'ai) maintained by the Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu).

4103 nán-káng she-jen 南宮舍人
Drafters in the Southern Palace: from late Han on, an unofficial reference to officials of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) delegated to be editorial aides to senior officials of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). Cf. chung-shu she-jen (Secretariat Drafter), nan-sheng she-jen.

4104 nán-káng lí-jen 南宮第一人
SUNG: lit., number one man in the Southern Palace: Principal Graduate of the Metropolitan Examination (hairsth ish) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, i.e., the man whose name topped the pass list posted after the examination; apparently so referred to because the examination was managed by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), commonly called the Southern Palace. See hui-yüan, chuang-yüan.

4105 nán-mán hsiao-wéi 南蠻校尉
N-S DIV (Chin): Commander of Southern Aborigines, the name of one group of aboriginal tribes in the South, the Man, being extended into a general designation of all aboriginal tribes in the South; actually in charge of Ching Region (chou), approximately modern Hunan and Hupei; rank and status in the military hierarchy not clear.

4106 /MEI-wó/ISAÁA-C 秘南蠻使者
SUN: Commissioner for Southern Tributaries, a member of the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an office (shu) to supervise arrangements for the reception of chiefs or envoys of friendly aboriginal tribes of the South; c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tribal Envoys (ssu-fang kuan), P11.

4107 nán-mièn 南面
LIAO: Southern Administration, designation of that part of the central government that administered the sedentary peoples of the Liao empire, notably the subjugated Chinese of northern Hopei and Shanxi Provinces, in contrast to the Northern Administration (pei-mién), which administered the affairs of the Khitan tribes and their nomadic allies; organized generally in the T'ang fashion, with an upper echelon consisting a Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), Chancellery (men-hsiao sheng), Department of State Affairs (tso-shu sheng), Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mu yüan), and Censorate (yi-shih t'ai). Cf. nan-yüan (Southern Establishment). P4.

4108 nái pán kuān 南班官
SUNG: Official of the South Rank, generic reference to educational officials serving the imperial family, perhaps especially those of the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-hsiäeh); reference is to the positions they took for court audiences. Cf. pei-pan nei-p'ên. SP: fonctionnaire de la classe du sud fonctionnaire de la maison d'éducation de la famille royale.

4109 nán-péi chái 南北宅
SUNG: Southern and Northern Residence Halls, the 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-hsiäeh) was divided, each staffed with Instructors (chiaoshou). Details of their organization and their functional differences are not clear. SP: maisons du sud et celles du nord.

4110 又南北庫
SUNG: Southern and Northern Storehouses (tsung-shu sheng), general designation of the Western and Eastern Storehouses (hsi-k'ü, tung-k'ü), respectively, of the Left Vault (tso-ssu, q.v.; cf. yu-ssu), which stored general state revenues under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: magasin du sud et celui du nord, P7.

4111 nán-péi shéng-ts'äng 南省省
SUNG: Southern and Northern Granaries of the Department of State Affairs (tso-ssu) administered by the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). SP: greniers de la capitale du sud et celle du sud.

4112 nán-péi wài tâ-shâi ch'êng ssû 南北外都水丞司
SUNG: Offices of Assistant Directors for Southern and Northern Waterways, subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Waterways (tu-shui shih-chè) in the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien), who were Assistant Directors (ch'êng) of the Directorate on special duty assignments to supervise maintenance of waterways south and north, respectively, of the dynastic capital (N). SP: bureau des assistants de la direction extérieure du contrôle des eaux de la capitale du sud et celle du nord.

4113 nán-péi yüan 南院
SUN: Southern and Northern Bureaus in the Princely Establishments (wung-fu) of Imperial Princes (ch'ên-wang): functions and staffing not clear. SP: cour du sud et celle du nord.

4114 nán-pù 南部
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of Southern Relations, an important agency in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shü); established in c. 400, abolished in 493; had 4 to 6 constituent Sections (t'sou). Responsible for overseeing administration along the southern frontier and for the conduct of any military operations against the S. Dynasties. The staff included Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) delegated for concurrent service from the Department of Scholarly Counselors (chi-shu sheng). See hsi-pu, pei-pu.

4115 nán-pù wéi 南部尉
HAN: Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, South Sector, one, rank 400 bushels; a Later Han subordinate of the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wéi) responsible for police supervision of the southern quadrant of the dynastic capital, Loyang. See tso-pu (Left Sector), kuang-pu wei. P20.

4116 nán-shéng 南省
Lit’’ the southern department. (1) N-S DIV-T’ANG: unofficial reference to, or rarely the official designation of, the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), whose personnel were often assigned as editorial aids to senior officials of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); see #2 below) and consequently were called Drafters in the Southern Department (nán-sheng she-jen). (2) N-S DIV-SUN: unofficial reference to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and its senior officials, because it was the dominant agency in the southern part of the imperial palace grounds. Cf. nan-kung, nan-kung she-jen.

4117 nán-shéng shé-jén 南省舍人
N-S DIV-T’ANG: Drafters in the Southern Department, unofficial reference to officials of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) delegated to be editorial aides to senior officials in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), which was
known unofficially as the Southern Department (nan-sheng). Cf., nan-kung, nan-kung she-jen, chung-shu she-jen.

4118 nán-sì 帝使

(1) South Commissioner: may be found in any period referring to a north-south or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with jurisdictions denoted by such prefixes and possibly functions by others. (2) T'ANG: Commissioner for the Southern Pasturages, an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-ch'ien) in the southern parts of North China. RR; commissaire impérial (aux élevages) du sud.

4119 nárt shū-făng 南書房

CH'ING: Southern Study, originally the personal study of R.R.; turages imperial Studs among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with jurisdictions denoted by such prefixes and possibly functions by others. (2) T'ANG: Commissioner for the Southern Pasturages, an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-ch'ien) in the southern parts of North China. RR; commissaire impérial (aux élevages) du sud.

4120 nán shū-mì yuàn 南署密院

LIAO: Bureau of Military Affairs in the Southern Establishment (nan-yüan), a top-echelon agency in the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the central government, responsible for appointments, taxes, etc., of the Khitan tribesmen; commonly compared to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) in the Southern Administration (nan-mien). Confusion may arise from the fact that this Bureau was commonly abbreviated in the form nan-yu, (Southern Bureau), the same term that designated the whole Southern Establishment in the Northern Administration; and any use of the term Southern (nan) naturally suggests the Southern Administration. See shu-mi yuan. P.5.

4121 nán-sō 南所

CH'ING: South Prison, one of 2 prisons maintained in the capital by the Prison Office (t'ai-lao t'ing) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-tso); staffed with Warders (ssu-yu). 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese, rank 9b; a facility for holding persons accused of serious crimes presented by units of territorial administration throughout the empire for sentence reviews, pending resolution of their cases. Also known as chien-yü. Also see pei-ssu, ssu-yu ssu. P.13.

4122 nán-sù 南司

(1) N-S DIV: unofficial reference to the Censororate (yu-shih t'ai), to its actual head during this period, nominally the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng), or to the nominal Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) when, rarely, such an appointee was actual head of the Censororate. Also see nan-t'ai. (2) T'ANG: Southern Offices, unofficial reference to those top-echelon agencies of the central government that had headquarters in the northern part of the imperial palace grounds, most notably the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), and various Courts (ssu) and Directorates (chien), in contrast to the Palace Domestic Service (pei-shih sheng), staffed largely with eunuchs, which was housed in the northern part of the palace grounds and was consequently called the Northern Office (pei-ssu).

4123 zión-wù 南寺

CH'ING: lit., the southern Court: unofficial reference to the Censororate (tu ch'a-yuan). See nan-t'ai.

4124 nán tà-wàng yuàn 南大王府

LIAO: Southern Office of the Grand Princes, a top-echelon agency in the Southern Establishment (nan-yuan) of the Northern Administration (pei-yuan), responsible for Civil administration of the Five Groups (wu yüan) and the Six Groups (liu yüan) in the ordo (kung) of the dynastic founder, A-pao-ch'i: the counterpart pei ta-wang yuan (Northern Office of the Grand Princes), responsible for military administration of these tribesmen, was part of the Northern Establishment (pei-yuan) of the Northern Administration. Headed by an Administrator (ch'i hsiao-pian-si). P.17.

4125 nán-fù 南樞

Lit.: the southern couch: Senior Censor: from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (yu-shih t'ai, tu yü-shih), comparable to nan-ch'ung, q.v.

4126 wá/iiái 南臺

N-S DIV (Sung)-CH'ING: lit., southern pavilion or terrace: unofficial reference to the Censororate (yu-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yuan) or occasionally to a Censor-in-chief (yi-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih). See nan-t'ai, hsi-t'ai. P.18.

4127 nán-t'sào 南曹

T'ANG-SUNG: lit" the southern Section: unofficial reference to the Bureau of Appointments (hsiau-ssu, hsiao-pu, wen-hsuan ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); in the T'ang used quasiofficially when a Vice Director (yiian-wai tsung-ch'eng ssu) was in charge of the Bureau pending appointment of a Director (lang-ch'ung). Cf. nan-hsiau ts'ai. SP: service du sud, service du choix des fonctionnaires.

4128 nán-wài tsüng-cheng ssü 南外宗正司

SUNG: Southern Office of the Imperial Clan Affairs, a branch of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (tu tsüng-cheng ssu) established at Yangchow in 1104 to oversee imperial kinsmen resident in South China, headed by an Administrator (ch'i). · incorporated a Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen (tsen-tsung yu), apparently disappeared in the flight of the Sung court southward in the 1120s. See hsi-wai tsüng-cheng ssu, kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai, chung-shih. Cf. tsung-cheng ssu (Court of the Imperial Clan). SP: bureau extérieur des affaires de la famille impériale de la capitale du sud, P.1.

4129 nán-wài t'u-shiü ch'eng-ssü 南外都水丞司

SUNG: Office of the Assistant Director of Southern Outer Waterways, subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Southern Outer Waterways (tu-tshe shih-chü) in the Directorate of Waterways (tu-tshe ch'üan); organizational relationships and ranks not wholly clear. Located at Ying-lien Prefecture (modern Shang-ch'iu District, Honan); apparently oversaw the maintenance of waterways in the southern approaches to the dynastic capital, Kai-feng. See nan-pei wai tu-tshe ch'üan-ssu, nan-ch'eng. SP: assistant du contrôle des eaux de la capitale du sud.

4130 nán-wù 南巫

CHOU: Sorcerer, unprescribed number of non-official specialists led by 4 Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) under jurisdiction of the Director of Sorcery (ssu-wu) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan); together with Sorceresses (n'i-wu), at appropriate times summoned spirits to be honored or reprimanded, preceded the King on his visits of condolence, prayed for rain and for cessation of epidemics,
4131  1101 招南朝

(1) T'ANG: Southern Command, collective designation of the Twelve Annies (shih-erh chün) and after 636 the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) stationed at the dynastic capital for security of the capital city and the palace; personnel drawn principally from Garrison Militia units (see fri-ping, fu) on toioahhild duty till 712, then staffed with paid volunteers organized into a Permanent Palace Guard (ch'ung-r'yung su-wei). The Southern Command soldiers were, distributed among 5 base areas in the capital and thus were also known as the Five Garrisons (wu Ju). Cf. pei-yu (Northern Command) a group of largely hereditary soldiers who were the iain striking force of the early T'ang military system. Also su ch'in-ch'in, chin-chün, chin-wei, we (2). T'ANG: Southern Offices, unofficial reference to the main agencies of the central government, which were headquartered in the southern sector of the imperial palace grounds; a variant of nan-su.

4132  nán-yang tá-ch'é 尽洋大臣

Ch'ING; Grand Minister for the Southern Seas, quasi-official designation of the Governor-general (tsung-tu) of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, headquartered at Canton. P50.

4133  nán-yèk 南治

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu, S. Dyn.): Southern Mint, one of several coin-producing agencies each with a Director (ling) or Assistant Director (ch'eng) in charge, under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); see yeh. P16.

4134  nán-yin chien-shèng 副禁监生

Ch'ING: National University Student Hereditary by Heroism, status awarded sons of officials who had lost their lives in state service, principally in battle (lit., because of difficulty, hardship, suffering, etc.); comparable to chen-yin chien-sheng (National University Student Hereditary by Grace), a status awarded sons of eminent officials in celebration of some auspicious event. See yin (protection privilege), sheng, chien-sheng, kuan-sheng.

4135 /t'owjuán 南苑

Ch'ING: Southern Park, one of several parks and gardens in or near the dynastic capital, collectively known as the Imperial Parks yeng-ch'en yüan; administered by an Aide (ch'eng), rank 6 or 7, of the Manager of the Imperial Parks (kuan-li feng-ch'en yüan shih-wai) in the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu fu); tended and protected by a Guards Brigade (hu-wei ying) drawn from the Three Superior Banners (shung san ch'iu) under a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 4a, The Southern Park was also called hai-tzu (lit. little sea). P40.

4136  nán'yuán 南院

Lit., southern agency or office. (1) T'ANG: variant of nan-t'ao (Evaluation Section), established in 734 in the Bureau of Appointments (li-pu) of the Ministry of Personnel (also li-pu); responsible for determining seniority and reputation as elements considered in the reappointment or dismissal of an official; headed by a Vice Director (yüan-wai lang) of the Bureau, rank 6b; traditionally considered the antecedent of the later Bureau of Appointments (wen-hsüan suu) in the Ministry. May also be encountered in unofficial reference to the Evaluation Section (also nan-t'ao) in the Bureau of Military Appointments (ping-pu) of the Ministry of War (also ping-pu). (2) T'ANG-CHIN: Southern Court, together with a Northern Court (pei-yuán) constituting the hsüan-hai yüan (Court of Palace Attendants in T'ang and Sung, Court Ceremonial Institute in Liao and Chin), each headed by one or more Commissioners (shih); division of responsibilities not clear. (3) SUNG: Southern Court, a unit in each Principely Establishment (wang-ju), paired with a Northern Court (pei-yüan); the significance of this division is not clear. SP: cour du sud, P69. (4) LIAO: Southern Establishment· one of 2 major segments of the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the central government, dominated by a Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan). (5) LIAO: abbreviation of nan shu-mi yüan (Bureau of Military Affairs in the Southern Establishment) in the Northern Administration (pei-mien). P5, 16.

4137  nèi 内

Inner, contrasted with wai (Outer); comparable to chung (palace), but more consistently and unmistakably equated with to-wéi. (imperial residence). Most commonly used as a prefix, e.g., nei-kuan (palace official, i.e., eunuch), nei-t'ing (inner court).

4138  nèi-chäng 内仗

T'ANG: Palace Guard, common designation of members of the Left and Right Forest of Pum's Aimes (yü-lín chün), especially those elite mounted archers of the Armies who escorted the Emperor on hunts and other outings. See po chi (Hundred Cavaliers), a term that perhaps displaced nei-chung in normal use after 689. RR: garde d'honneur intérieur.

4139  nèi-chäng-shên 内掌扇


4140  nèi-chäng-skî 内掌侍


4141  nèi-ch'  áng-skî 内常侍

T'ANG-SUNG: Palace Eunuch Attendant-in-ordinary, title created in 621 to replace nei ch'eng-feng, q.v.; in 743 retitled Vice Director (shao-chien) but promptly changed back; although always nominally outranked by Director (chien), rank 3a2, reportedly was the actual head of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih chien, nei-shih sheng); rank 4b1 in T'ang · 8a in Sung; commonly abbreviated to nei-shih. RR+SP: sous-chef de Vintendance du palais intérieur. P38.

4142  nève-Vào 内朝

Summer Court, throughout imperial history a collective reference to residents of the imperial palace (imperial family, palace women, eunuchs) and a few eminent persons or institutions having close relations with the Emperor as administrators of the imperial household · intimate counselors, etc.; in contrast to Outer Court (wai-ch' ao), the established hierarchy of administrative, military, censorial and other agencies that managed the empire for the ruler. Tensions, and sometimes open power struggles, between the Inner and Outer Courts (neither clearly defined except in the eyes of the other) arose from the Inner Court's fears that dominant Outer Court personages might try to overthrow the dynasty, and from the Outer Court's fears that Inner Court personages (especially empresses, their relatives, and eunuchs) might win such favor with or influence over the Emperor that they might overthrow him in a palace coup, or might
block the Outer Court's normal communication with the
Emperor, might usurp the Emperor's authority in such a
way as to interfere with normal established governmental
activities, or might in other ways disrupt the normal prac-
tices of the officialdom for their own selfish advantage. The
early Han relationship between unaggressive Emperors and
their Counsellors-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang), who were ac-
nowledged leaders of and spokesmen for the officialdom
especially the Outer Court, was later praised as an ap-
propriately balanced ruler-minister relationship. See chung-
ch'ao, nei-t'ing, wai-ch'ao, wai-t'ing. P38.

4143 nei-ché 内者
HAN: Palace Servant, 20 eunuchs principally in charge of
caring for the clothing of the imperial family; headed by a
(eunuch?) Director (ling), rank 600 bushels · under the

4144 nei-ch'én 内殿
(1) Eunuch, a common general designation throughout history,
comparable to kuan-kuan and nei-shih. (2) CH'ING: abbre-
viation of nei ta-ch'én, itself an abbreviation of nei-
wu tu ta-ch'én (Grand Minister of the Imperial House-
hold Department).

4145 nei-ch'èng ssu 内正司
MING-CH'ING: Eunuch Rectification Office, an agen-
cy of palace eunuchs responsible for punishing offending
members of the eunuch staff. In Ch’ing existed only from
1656 to 1661.

4146 nei ch'èng-chih 内承直
SUI-T’ANG: Palace Attendant, title of a eunuch with sec-
edarial duties (?). 8 in Sui from c. 604 · when the title was
changed from chung chi-shih-chang. T’ang in 621 changed
it to nei chi-shih, q.v.; members of the Palace Domestic
Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: secrétaire de l'intendance
du palais intérieur. P38.

4147 nei ch'èng-féng 内承奉
T’ANG: Palace Provisioner, eunuch member of the Palace
Domestic Service (ch'ang-ch’iiu chien) until the Service was
renamed nei-shih sheng in 621, when nei ch’èng-féng was
chinned to the title nei ch’ang-ch’èng (Palace Eunuch Attent-
dant-in-ordinary). RR: sous-chef de l'intendance du palais
intérieur. P38.

4148 nei ch’èng-fèng pan yá-pán
内承奉班押班
CHIN: Eunuch Chief of Palacé Attendants in the Office
for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men), rank 7a; led members of
his group (pan) in their work. P33.

4149 nei cí ‘shíh 内给事
T'ANG: Eunuch Ceremonial Secretary, 8 to 10 · rank 5b2,
in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih chien, nei-shih
sheng); created in 621 by retitling nei-ch’èng-chih (Palace
Attendant); principally responsible for accepting and deliv-
ering communications for the Empress, e.g., on her birth-
day or on New Year’s Day; also kept account of the cloth-
ing and other expenditures for lesser palace women and
assisted the Director (chien) in administering the Palace
Domestic Service. Cf. nei-shih, chung chi-shih-ch’ang. RR:
secrétaire de l'intendance du palais intérieur. P38.

4150 nei ci m’shíh 内给使
SUI-T’ANG: Eunuch Gate Monitor, number indefinite,
attached to the Gates Service (kung-wei ch’ao) of the Palace
Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), responsible for opening
the entrances to the imperial residence in the morning and
locking them at night, and for checking on the legitimacy of
all comings and goings through the gates. RR: eunuque
serviteur du palais intérieur. P37.

4151 nei-ch’i 内旗
CH’ING: Inner Banners, one of 2 large groups of military
units stationed in the dynastic capital, the other being the
Outer Banners (wai-ch’i)’ both groups made up of Banner-
men drawn from all Eight Manchu Banners (man pa-ch’i);
generally responsible for guarding the imperial palace. Some
Bannermen of the Inner Banners, called Imperial Guards-
men (shih-weí ch’in-ch’ih, san-ch’i shih-weí) ’ constituted the
Imperial Bodyguard (ch’in-ch’i ying), commanded by
6 Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding the Imperial
Bodyguard (ling shih-weí nei ta-ch’én). Others were orga-
ized into a Guards Brigade (hsu-ch’i ting yi) a Vanguard
Brigade (ch’i-heng-feng yang), a Firearm Brigade (hsu-ch’èng
ying), a Scouting Brigade (chien-jai ying), etc., each unit
under a Commander-general (t'ung-ling, t'ung-t'ung), often
an Imperial Prince. Cf. chu-fang pa ch’i, shang san ch’è, hsia
wu ch’i, ching-ch’i, chin-tsu pa ch’i. BH: household or inner
banners.

4152 nei-ch’iáog 内校
N-S DIV (Chou): Palace Artisan, one or more ranked as
Senior Servicemen (shang-shih, 7a) and others as Ordinary
Servicemen (chung-shih, 8a); members of the Ministry of
Works (tung-kwái) apparently responsible for construction
and maintenance within the palace. See wai-chiang. P14.

4153 nei-ch’iao füng 内教防
T’ANG: Palace Music School, created in the 620s to train
musicians for the Emperor’s private entertainment; from 692
to 714 called yin-shao fu, q.v.; loosely supervised by the
Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). Originally staffed
by professional, non-official Erudites (po-shih, but in 692
these were replaced with eunuchs. See chia-fang, li-yüan,
yin-sheng po-shih, t’ai-yüeh shu, nei wen-hsiieh kuan. RR:
école pour Venseignement (de la musique) de Vintervurle du
palais.

4154 nei-ch’iao p’o-shíi 内教博士
(1) T’ANG: Erudite of the Palace Music School, unspec-
ified number of unranked specialists who taught Novice Ca-
reer Musicians (ti-tzu ch’ang-ch’iao-ché) in the Palace Mu-
sic School (nei-chiao-fang) for service in one of the palace
orchestras or to become Instructors (chu-chiao) in the School.
They and their students were allowed to live in the palace;
but from 692 eunuchs served as teachers, and whether the
students were still allowed to live in the palace is not clear.
RR: maître au vaste savoir chargé de dormir Vinstruction
à Vintérieur du palais. (2) T’ANG: Palace Erudite, 18 un-
ranked specialists in the Palace Institute of Literature (nei
wen-hsiieh kuan), where palace women were educated; had
various particularizing prefixes, e.g., · ch‘ing-hsae-hpo-shih,
k’ai-shu po-shih; from c. 741 · a eunuch post. RR: maître
au vaste savoir chargé de Venseignement à Vintérieur du
palais’

4155 nei-chiên 内監
(1) T’ANG-CH’ING: Eunuch, a general reference appar-
tently deriving from the name of the T’ang Palace Domestic
Service (nei-chih chien). P28. (2) CH’ING: Inner Prison,
one of 2 sections into which Prisons (chien-yü) were com-
monly divided: an Inner Prison for the detention of serious
criminals and an Outer Prison (wai-chien) for the detention
of persons accused of lesser crimes.

4156 nei-chiên kúan-t’ai 内監管理
CH’ING: Eunuch Manager, e.g., of the Southern Park
(nan-yüan), one of the Imperial Parks (t‘ung-ch‘en yu-an).
4157 nei-chien-feng ying 内前鋒营

CH'ING: Palace Vanguard Brigade, an elite force chosen only from members of the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'iu) in the Vanguard Brigade [ch'ien-feng ying] for service as Imperial Guardsmen (shi-wei ch'in-chi-yin); commanded by one or more Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiaang, etc.) presided over the central government; in contrast to Outer Drafters (wai-chih), a comparable duty assignment for members of the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng). The unofficial collective reference to both groups combined was Drafters (chih-chih-kao). Also see tung chih-kuan (Two Drafting Groups). SP: chargé de la rédaction des édits intérieurs.

4158 nei-chih 内制

SUN: Inner Drafters, unofficial collective reference to Hanlin Academicians (han-lin hsüeh-shih) of the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yüan) who were detached to do writing and other staff work in the Administration Chamber (ch'ang-ch'iu chien) where Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiaang, etc.) presided over the central government; in contrast to Outer Drafters (wai-chih), a comparable duty assignment for members of the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng). The unofficial collective reference to both groups combined was Drafters (chih-chih-kao). Also see tung chih-kuan (Two Drafting Groups). SP: chargé de la rédaction des édits intérieurs.

4159 nei-chih 内制

Lit., to take a tour (turn, shift) of active service in the palace. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-CHIN: Palace Attendant ∙ large numbers of unranked personnel (tien-nei ch'iu, nei-chih ch'iu) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang, so ch'un-fang); in the Jurchen Ch'in era attached to the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsian-hui yüan). (2) SUN: Palace Service Attendance, abbreviated reference to the agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner for Military Affairs (tso ch'un-fang). Also see hsiao-chi (Ch'ing: Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-chih) or Director (t'ai-chien); prepared textiles for palace use; supervised a Blue Dye Shop (lan-ch'ien ch'ang); also see pa chu (Eight Services).

4160 nei-chih 内職


4161 nei-chih-chien 内直監

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-K'ANG: Director of Palace Attendants, 2, rank 6b2 in Tang, heads of the Palace Attendance Service (tien-nei ch'iu, nei-chih ch'iu) under the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang); in 662 the title Director was changed to nei-chih lang and the title Secretariat of the Heir Apparent was changed to cho ch'un-fang. RR: chef du service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône. P26.

4162 nei-chih-chiu 内直局

SUN: Palace Attendance Service, a non-eunuch unit in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang, cho ch'un-fang) responsible for maintaining the tallies, seals, insignia, clothing, accessories, and furnishings in the household of the Heir Apparent; name changed from tien-nei ch'iu (N. Ch'i); headed by 2 Directors of Palace Attendants (nei-chih chien till 662, then nei-chih lang), rank 6b2 in T'ang. RR: service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône. P26.

4163 nei-chih-jen 内監局

MING: Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-chih) or Director (t'ai-chien); prepared textiles for palace use; supervised a Blue Dye Shop (lan-ch'ien ch'ang); also see pa chu (Eight Services).

4164 nei-chih-lang 内直郎


4165 nei-chih-pi-shih 内經博士

SUN: Erudite of the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Medicine, a professional teacher of Taoist medicine; number and organizational affiliation not clear.

4166 nei-chih 内直


4167 nei-chiú 内監

Inner Stables. (1) SUI-T'ANG: in charge of vehicles in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in Sui subordinate to the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-lang) in Tang to the Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu nei-lang-ch'iu); headed by 2 Commandants (wei). RR: écuries du palais intérieur. P26. (2) T'ANG: one prefixed to the Southeast (tung-nan) and one prefixed to the Western (hsi-nan) among the palace stable units collectively called the Six Stables (liu ch'iu). RR: écurie du ... dans l'intérieur du palais. (3) CH'ING: Stables maintained in the dynastic capital by the Palace Stud (chung-shu sheng), a Controller of the Armies and Guards (t'an lieu-ch'in chu-weih shih), a Commissioner for State Revenue (tsu-yung shih), and a State Finance Commissioner (san-ssu shih).

4168 nei-chiu-fang 内酒坊

SUN: Palace Winery under the Office of Fine Wines (liang-yun shu) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), in close relationship with the Court's Imperial Kitchen (yu-ch'iu), headed by a Commissioner (shih), unranked. SP: distillerie de vétérinément.

4169 nei-chiu-ssu shih 内諸司使

5 DYN: The Various Palace Commissioners, collective reference to numerous personal agents of Emperors who assisted in gradual efforts to bring under imperial control the corps of palace eunuchs, the military establishment, and fiscal administration ∙ all of which had been allowed to get out of imperial control in the late Tang years; including a Commissioner of Palace Attendants (hsian-hui ch'an shih), a Commissioner Participating in Control of Military Affairs (tsu-ch'ang shu-nei shih), a Controller of the Armies and Guards (t'an lieu-ch'in chu-weih shih), a Commissioner for State Revenue (tsu-yung shih), and a State Finance Commissioner (san-ssu shih).

4170 nei-chung-kao-p in-pān yuān 内中品班院


4171 nei-chü-chü 内銜賜

T'ANG: Stables of the Palace Colts, collective reference to the Stables of Trustworthy Mounts on the Right (yu chang-
nei hu-chun ying

chü; see chang-chü) maintained by the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: écuries des chevaux rapides du palais.

4172 内編書房
CH'ING: Sino-Manchu Translation Office attached to the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) to translate state documents from Chinese into Manchu; staffing not clear. BH: Manchu-Chinese translation office.

4173 nei yüang 内坊
N-S DIV (N. CH)': SUNG: Inner Quarters, one of many units of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (ch'an-shan fu) till 739; then assigned to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) though still responsible for serving the Heir Apparent; headed by a Director (ling) in N. Ch'i, a Palace Manager (tien-nei) in Sui and T'ang till 739; thereafter a Director again, rank 5b2. The title Palace Manager was restored during Sung, rank not clear. The N. Ch'i, a Palace Manager

4174 nei-fêi-lung shih 内飛龍使
T'ANG: Eunuch Commissioner of the Flying Dragon Corral, one of the Six Palace Corrals (chung-nei liu hsien); also see liu hsien, fei-lung chü. RR: commissaire impératif chargé des dragons volants de l'intérieur du palais.

4175 uei-yá 内府
Palace Treasury, sometimes an official designation but more often an unofficial reference to various storehouses and vaults where rulers kept their personal fortunes in money and goods in the palace or, if elsewhere, under direct palace control. (1) CHOU: an agency in the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan), also the title of its 2 Directors, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih). CL: magasin intérieur. (2) CH'ING: N-S DIV: refers to the Chamberlain of the Palace Revenues (shao-fu, shao-fu chien, shao-fu ch'ing), late in the period alternating with tai-fu, tai-fu ssu. (3) SUI-T'ANG: refers to the Palace Treasure Service (nei-fu chü) under the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: service du trésor du palais intérieur. (4) SUNG: refers to the Palace Storehouses (nei tsang-k'u) supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: magasin du trésor du palais. (5) YÜAN: refers to the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien) under the Palace Provisions Commission (hsüan-hui yuan). (6) MING: refers to storehouses controlled by palace eunuchs. (7) CH'ING: refers to the Office of the Palace Treasure (t'ai-fu shi) ssu under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P37, 38.

4176 nei-fü-k'iên 内府監
T'ANG: from 662 to 685, the official variant of shao-fu chien (Directorate for Imperial Manufactories). P38.

4177 nei-fü-pao lang 内符寶郞
SUNG: Eunuch Seals Secretary, rank 7b; established in 1107 to be responsible for keeping the imperial seals (pao) and tallies (fu) and possibly responsible for issuing appropriate seals and insignia to civil officials and military officers; organizational affiliation not clear. Apparently a eunuch counterfeit of the Seals Secretary (fu-pao lang) in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), 2· also rank 7b. Seems to correspond to ssu-pao (Seal-keeper) or ssu-pao ssu (Seals Office) in the eunuch-staffed Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chü), or to the civil service Seals Office (shang-pao ssu), of other eras. SP: secrétaire du palais chargé des insignes en deux parties et des sceaux.

4178 nei-han 内翰
Lit' inner (i.e., palace) writing brush (wielders): Palace Writers. (1) SUNG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). (2) CH'ING: in addition, an unofficial reference to secretarial staff members of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

4179 nei hsî-t'ou kung-feng kuân
nei西頭供奉官
(1) SUNG: Court Service Official on the West, a title for some palace eunuchs, rank 6 or 7· members of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng). (2) SUNG: variant reference to tso shih-chin (Left Palace Attendant), 2nd highest of 12 rank titles granted to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. CL, nei t'ung-t'ou kung-feng kuân. SP: intendant à la disposition de l'empereur à l'ouest du palais intérieur.

4180 nei-hsiâng 内滿
SUNG: Inner Capital Townships; see ssu hsiang (Four Capital Townships).

4181 nei-hsiâng 内相
Grand Councilor in the Palace. (1) T'ANG: common unofficial reference to Academicians (hsiah-shih) in the Institute of Academicians (hsiah-shih ien). (2) T'ANG: unofficial collective reference to those Hanlin Academicians (han-lin hsiah-shih) and members of the Institute of Academicians and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien t'ien shu-ying) who were called into detached service as Participants in the Drafting of Proclamations (chih-chih-kao) under Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang), some of whom ultimately became Grand Councilors themselves. RR: grand ministre de l'intérieur. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Academicians in Charge of the Hanlin Academy (chung-yuan hsiah-shih). P23.

4182 nei hsiao-chên 内小臣
CHOU: Palace Attendant, designation of palace eunuchs awarded nominal râiik as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and attached to the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) to attend and escort the Queen (hou) in her public appearances. See hsiao-chên. CL: petit officier de Vintérieure.

4183 nei hsiao-chi ying 内駙騎營
CH'ING: Palace Cavalry Brigade, an elite force chosen only from members of the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'i) in the Cavalry Brigade (hsiao-chi ying) for service as Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei ch'i ch'ên) commanded by one or more Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding the Imperial Bodyguard (t'ai-chi shih-nei ta-ch'en). Also see wai-chi% nei ch'i-ten-feng ying, nei hu-chün ying. BH: household brigade of the line. P37.

4184 nei-hsing ch'ang 内行殿
MING: lit. meaning not clear; repository concerning palace conduct (?). Palace Depot, a eunuch agency existing only during the era 1505-1521, apparently created to dominate the notorious eunuch secret police agencies, the Eastern and Western Depots (tung-ch'ang, hsü-ch'ang).

4185 nei hua-chên ying 内護軍營
CH'ING: Palace Guards Brigade, an elite force selected only from members of the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'i) in the Guards Brigade (hu-chên ying) for service as Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei ch'in-ch'en); commanded by one or more Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding
the Imperial Bodyguard (long shih-wei nei ta-ch'en). Also see mi-ch'i, nei chien-feng ying, nei hsiao-chi ying. BH: imperial guards. P37.

4186 nei-hui ts'ang-k'o chu-shih 内會總科事
MING: Internal Accounts Secretary in the Headquarters Section of the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), 6, rank 6a; created in 3/175, discontinued in 1380; supplanted Secretaries (chu-shih) in the Section. Also see tsung-k'o, wai ch'i'en-chao k m

4187 打 办內閣官
N-S DIV: Palace Doorman, common title for palace eunuchs.

4188 ieiWu 内侍内史
T'ANG: Palace Doorman, unspecified number of eunuchs in the Palace Gates Service (kung-wei chu) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: portier du palais intérieur.

4189 nei hung-wen yuán 内弘文院
CH'ING: Palace Academy for the Advancement of Literature, one of the Three Palace Academies (nei san yuán), each supervised by a Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih); especially charged with translating China's classical and historical writings into Manchu and tutoring the Emperor and Heir Apparent in the Chinese cultural tradition. Established in 1635; in 1658 regrouped into Ming-style agencies, the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán) and Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). Also see hung-wen kuan, nei kuo-shih yüan, nei pi-shu yüan. P2.

4190 nei huo-yao 烈 宦內火藥庫
CH'ING: Palace Gunpowder Depot, headed by 2 Directors (chang), unranked (eunuchs?); one of several units under the Imperial Game Preserve (niao-ch'iang chu) maintained by the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). BH: ammunition-store.

4191 nei i-wu leü 内衣物庫
SUNG: Special Gifts Storehouse, established in 977; from 1008 under both the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) and the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), headed jointly by one civil service and one eunuch Supervisor (chien-kuan) received fine silks, brocades, and other materials, principally to be used as gifts for members of the imperial family, imperial in-laws, civil and military officials, and foreign envoys at suitable times, e.g., the Emperor's birthday. See shang-fu ch'i, shang-i ch'i, shang-i k'u. SP: magasin de vêtements et d'objets du palais intérieur. P38.

4192 nei-jen 内人
CHOU: Palace Woman, members of one of the Nine Concubine Groups (chü yü) resident in the royal palace in the service of the ruler and his principal wives. Also see ná-yü. CL: femme de l'intérieur.

4193 内閣
Lit.: the palace halls and, by extension, those who served in them: Grand Secretariat. (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): unofficial reference to the Palace Library (pi-shu; see pi-shu chien), in contrast to the Orchard Pavilion (lan-tai), called wai-tai (Outer Pavilion). P18. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán). (3) MING: CH'ING: from the 1420s to 1730 the most distinguished and influential body in the central government, like a collective prime ministership; staffed with Grand Secretaries (ta hsüeh-shih) of the Hanlin Academy detached to establish offices within the imperial palace to handle the Em-peror's paperwork, recommend decisions in response to memorials received from the officialdom, and draft and issue imperial pronouncements. Created as a small, loosely organized body of secretarial consultants after the Ming founder's abolition in 1380 of the Secretariats (chung-shu sheng) executive posts, which made himself sole coordinator of the Six Ministries (liu pu) that were the administrative core of the central government. The secretarial establishment gradually grew in importance until in the 1420s it attained durable form and status. The members received no rank, but co-ordinated procedures were evolved among them, and leadership of the Grand Secretaries, commonly numbering from 2 to 6, fell to a so-called Senior Grand Secretary (shou-fu). Since the ranks associated with their Hanlin titles were low (5a), it became standard practice for each Grand Secretary to be given concurrent nominal status as Minister (shang-shu), 2a, or Vice Minister (shih-lang), 3a, in one of the Six Ministries, especially the Ministry of Rites (liufu), and particularly esteemed Grand Secretaries eventually were awarded status among the Three Dukes (san kung), honorific posts carrying rank la. As the Grand Secretaries grew in importance, the former Secretariat's Drafters (chung-shu she-jen) were attached to them as a staff agency, the Central Drafting Office (chung-shu k'o) and by 1600 the Grand Secretariat had been acknowledged in state documents as a regular, formal agency of the central government. Because, beginning in the 1400s, top-ranking Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) were regularly assigned to the Hanlin Academy on track ultimately to become Grand Secretaries, and because Grand Secretaries regularly had experience in the line administrative agencies of government, the officialdom at large (see under wai-ch'ao, Outer Court) naturally considered the Grand Secretaries with a certain hostility as members of the Inner Court (nei-ch'ao, nei-ling), and this feeling grew as Grand Secretaries found it necessary, especially in the reigns of the more exclusive Ming Emperors, to collaborate with powerful palace eunuchs to maintain contact and influence with the ruler. Hostility between the officialdom in general and the Grand Secretariat became seriously disruptive after the tenure of Chang Chü-ch'eng (1525-1582) as Senior Grand Secretary and interfered with the operation of the central government to the end of the Ming dynasty. Some subsequent historians have argued that the abolition of the early Ming Secretariat and the consequent rise of the Grand Secretariat were the most important institutional changes in late imperial history and foredoomed the dynasty to collapse in undisciplined partisan feuding. The Manchus originally structured the central government of their Ch'ing dynasty with Three Palace Academies (nei san yuán), the traditional Six Ministries, and the traditional Censorate (tu ch'ao-yuan) in its top echelon, but in 1658 the Three Palace Academies were organized into a Hanlin Academy and a Grand Secretariat of the Ming sorts. The Ch'ing Grand Secretariat was headed by 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese Grand Secretaries (ta hsüeh-shih), commonly Princes or other nobles; and the agency was formally established at the top of the official hierarchy, as unchallengable head of the Outer Court. But the Grand Secretariat gradually lost prestige and influence, because the determination of policy was entrusted to an unofficial organization of the Manchu ruling group, called the Deliberative Council (t-ch'eng ch'ü), staffed with Princes and Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). When in 1730 tiits Deliberative Council was reorganized
nei-kuan

and formalized as an official top-echelon Council of State (ch'un-ch'i ch'u), although some Grand Secretaries as individuals became members of the Council, the Grand Secretariat as an institution slipped into the secondary role of processing paperwork concerning routine administrative business under guidelines established by the Council. P2.

4194 nei-kó chüng-shih 内閣中書
MING-CH'ING: Secretaries in the Grand Secretariat, originally in Ming a group of writers organized in a Central Drafting Office (chung-shu k'o) attached to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); after central government reorganizations in the 1380s this became relatively autonomous, and it soon came to be attached loosely to the evolving Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); number not prescribed, rank 7b. In Ch'ing still organized in a Central Drafting Office, still 7b, but number grew remarkably to include 70 Manchus, 8 Chinese Bannermen (han-ch'ao), and 30 Chinese civil officials. Selected triennially from among the most promising new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih), after those chosen to enter the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) as Hanlin Bachelors (shu-chiao-shih) after a fixed term of years (3?) had to transfer out to be staff members of Departments (chou), or, in the 18th century, to be Secretaries in the Council of State (ch'un-ch'i chang-ching). During tours of the South made by the K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung Emperors, men with status as Provincial Graduates (chi-ch'i) and Government Students (sheng-yüan) who presented meritorious petitions were commonly appointed Secretaries in the Grand Secretariat.

In Ch'ing the Central Drafting Office was headed by an Academician of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko hsueh-shih), 2b, with the duty-assignment designation Grand Minister Inspector of the Central Drafting Office (chi-ch'ao chang-shu k'o shih-wu ta-ch'en). P2.

4195 nei-kó hsüeh-shih 内閣學士
CH'ING: Academician Of the Grand Secretariat, 6 Manchus and 4 Chinese with nominal status as Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of one of the Six Ministries (liu pu), most often the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); rank 2b. Subordinate to the Grand Secretaries (ta hsueh-shih) in the Grand Secretariat. BH: sub-chancellor of the grand secretariat. P2.

4196 nei-kó shih-tü 内閣侍講
CH'ING: Grand Secretariat Reader-in-waiting, transformation of a traditional title for academicians (see shih-tu) to designate an undisguised corps of copyreaders who examined all documents issued from the palace; 10-14 Manchus, 2 each Mongols' Chinese Bannermen (han-ch'ao) and Chinese civil officials; rank 4 then 6a. BH: assistant readers of the grand secretariat. P2.

4197 nei-kó shih-tü hsüeh-shih 内閣侍講學士
CH'ING: Grand Secretariat Academician Reader-in-waiting, transformation of a traditional title for academicians (see hsüeh-shih, shih-tü) to designate an undisguised group of editors and translators of documents issued from the palace; 4-6 Manchus, 2 Chinese, originally also 2 Mongols (later discontinued); rank 3 then 5 then 4b. On the Grand Secretariat staff of regular officials, these ranked above only Grand Secretariat Readers-in-waiting (nei-ko shih-tü), rank 4 then 6a, Certification Clerks (tien-ch'i), 7b; and early held concurrent nominal appointments as Chief Ministers (ch'ing), 3a, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); date of discontinuance not clear. BH: readers of the grand secretariat. P2.

4198 nei-itó ^iMái 内閣助
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Palace Guide in the Purification Ser-
vice (ch'ai-shuai chu) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang: antecedent of tso ch'un-fang); 2 rank not clear; paired with 2 Purification Guides (ch'ai-shuai); functions not wholly clear, though clearly related to supervision of fasting, other abstinences, and other types of preparation by the Heir Apparent for participation in important religious rituals. P26.

4199 nei-kó tā hsüeh-shih 内閣大學士
MING-CH'ING: Grand Secretary of the Grand Secretariat, from 2 to 6 in Ming, in Ch'ing 2 Manchus and 2 Chinese; in Ming a special duty assignment in Ch'ing a regular official post, rank 1a. See nei-ko, ta hsüeh-shih, hsiéh-shih.

4200 nei-kó t'ien-cM 内閣典籍
CH'ING: Certification Clerk in the Grand Secretariat, 4 Manchus and 2 Chinese, rank 7a; apparently supervised the Archive (ju-ken k'u) of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); also kept the only seals that could be used on behalf of the Grand Secretariat, hence were called on to certify and authorize all incoming and outbound documents. See tien chi. P2.

4201 nei-kó ˝ o shéng 内閣御
SUNG: Palace Visitors Bureau under the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng), headed by a eunuch Commissioner (shih), rank 5b; in charge of palace receptions for foreign dignitaries, collaborating with the Visitors Bureau (ku-sheng) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and probably also the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu). SP: commissaire du palais chargé des relations diplomatiques (visites, audiences, et contributions des étrangers) (eunuche).

4202 nei-ko, ˝ û 内庫
Palace Storehouses: from the era of N-S Division if not earlier, a common collective reference to all storehouses or vaults under the direct control of the imperial palace and at the disposition of the ruler only, i.e., those buildings that constituted what was called the Palace Treasury (nei-fa).

4203 nei-kuan 内閣
(1) From antiquity, one of many terms for eunuch; see huankuan, nei-kuan, t'ai-chien. (2) From antiquity a variant of nü-kuan (Palace Woman). (3) Throughout history may be encountered in reference to personnel in palace service as opposed to central government personnel, or to personnel serving in the dynastic capital as opposed to those in units of territorial administration. Cf. nei-chia, wai-chia, nei-ling, wai-ling. (4) HAN: Palace Manager, 2 appointed from 144 B.C. under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fa); possibly chief eunuchs. HB: inner palace office. P37. (5) HAN: Inner Officials, collective reference to all personnel in the Imperial Guards (shih-wei), others being referred to as Outer Officials (wai-kuan). (6) SUI: Inner Officials, collective reference to all personnel in the Imperial Guards and all others on acáve service in the imperial palace, others being referred to as Outer Officials.

4204 nei-kuan 内閣
CH'ING: Inner Hostel, one of 2 capital residences maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yu. • household visiting Mongol dignitaries; the other was the Outer iestel (wai-kuan). Differences in functions between the 2 Hostels not clear; each under the surveillance of a Supervisory Inspector (tien-ch'i nei-kuan [wai-kuan] chien-tu) chosen from the ranks of Censors (yu-shih). Supervising Censors (ch'i-shih-chang), or junior officials of Ministries (ju). BH: inner inn. P17.
4205 nei-kuăn chien 内監
Ming-Ch’ing: Directorate of Palace Eunuchs, one of 12 eunuch Directorates (chien) in the imperial palace, each headed by a eunuch Director-in-chief (t’ai-chien); apparently supervised the care and use of all imperial seals and controlled access to the Emperor. From 1395 to 1398 Ming-Ch’ing: Directorate of Palace Eunuchs, one of 12 eunuch Directorates; all palace eunuchs gained primary among the eunuch agencies. Ch’ing originally did not establish eunuch Directorates; all palace affairs came under the control of the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu-fu). From 1656 to 1661 the Department was superseded by Ming-style Directorates, but then they were discontinued and the Imperial Household Department was re-established. Previously, in 1660, the Directorate of Palace Eunuchs had been transformed into a non-eunuch Department (hsuan-huai yüan), which in 1677 became the Office of Palace Accounts (k’ai-chi ssu) under the Imperial Household Department. See under shih-erh chien. P37 · 38.

4206 nei kuăn-Ung 内監領
Ch’ing: Overseer, designation of many mid-level officials (ranks 5a to 6a) in the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu-fu), normally supervising menial custodial work in the various Halls (ko, tien, kung) of the palace, at Imperial Mausolea (ling, ling-ch’ien), in the Imperial Dispensary (yi-yao fang) etc. Those serving in the imperial palace were organized into an Overseers Office (nei kuan-ling ch’iu) · 279, 3f. · 4.

4207 nei kuăn-ling ch’iu 内監領處
Overseers Office in the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu fu) with an authorized staff of 30 Overseers (nei kuan-ling), 30 Assistant Overseers (fu nei kuan-ling), and 8 Clerks (pi-chieh shih) under leadership of a Director (chung kuan-fang) and 2 Vice Directors (hsieh-li kuan-fang) to choose for these duty assignments from among the Directors (lang-chung) and Vice Directors (yuan-wai lang) of Bureaus (ssu, chung-ssu) in the Six Ministries (liu pu). Responsible for menial custodial services in the palace, maintaining and providing wines, foodstuffs, and dining utensils, etc. BH: chancery of the imperial household. P37. · 39.

4208 nei-kang 内宮
Chou: variant reference to the Six Principal Wives (liu buang) of the King.

4209 nei kang-chien ft, å 内弓箭庫

4210 nei kang-feng 内供奉
T’ang: lit., to provide service or be on duty within (the palace); relevance not clear. Auxiliary, from the early 700s a term appended as a suffix to various titles, especially those of censorial officials (ch’iu-kuan, chien-kuan), signifying that the title-holders were fully qualified for the posts indicated but were supernumeraries awaiting regular appointments when vacancies occurred; performed most of the functions of the posts indicated but did not enjoy all their perquisites. E.g., Auxiliary Attendant Censor (shih-yu-shih nei kung-feng) · Auxiliary Palace Censor (tien-chung yu-shih nei kung-feng) · Assistant Overseer (shih-yu ch’eng nei kung-feng) · and such Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and Chancellery (men-tsia sheng) posts as Auxiliary Rectifier of Omissions (pu-ch’ieh nei kung-feng) and Auxiliary Reminder (shih-i nei kung-feng). The difference in T’ang usage between nei kung-feng and the term kung-feng, q.v., is not clear. RR: fonctionnaire devant rester à la disposition de l’empereur à l’intérieur du palais. P18.

4211 nei kung-fu 内工部
Ch’ing: Palace Ministry of Works, from 1661 to 1677 a specialized agency concerned with construction and maintenance of the imperial palace; then superseded by the Office of Palace Construction (yung-tsaou ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu-fu).

4212 nei ku-o shih yuan 内國史院
Ch’ing: Palace Historiographic Academy, from 1635 to 1658 one of the Three Palace Academies (nei san yüan) in the top echelon of the early Ch’ing central government, providing counsel and editorial assistance in ways similar to those of the Ming Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) and Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); each headed by a Grand Academician (ta hsieh-shih). Kept records, edited imperial pronouncements, produced historical documents, etc. In 1658 split into a Hanlin Academy and a Grand Secretariat. Cf. kao-shih kuan, kuo-shih yüan. P2.

4213 nei-tsui kuan 内監官 or nei-lien
Yuan-Ch’ing: lit., within (i.e., behind) the screen: Inner Examiners, unofficial collective reference to Provincial Examiners (chu-kuo) and Assistant Provincial Examiners (t’ung-k’ao, chu-k’ao) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, who were sequestered “within the screen” in private quarters of the examination hall and participated primarily in reading and grading examination papers; also Inner Aides (shih) of units of territorial administration who were detached to help grade papers in the Provincial Examination (hsiau-shih). See tien-kuan, wu-tien kuan.

4214 nei ming-fu 内命夫
Variant of nei ming-nan (Inner Nobleman).

4215 nei ming-fu 内命夫
Inner Noblewoman. (1) Chou: categorical designation of a large group of palace women considered secondary wives of the ruler, including those known collectively as ch’iu pin, shih-fu, and ni-yu, q.v., in contrast to the wives of royal officials, called Outer Noblewomen (wai ming-fu). CL: femme tîrée de l’intérieur du palais. (2) T’ang: categorical designation of palace women of the first 3 ranks, not including the Empress. RR: femme tîrée de l’intérieur du palais.

4216 nei ming-nan 内命男
Chou: Inner Nobleman · categorical reference to officials serving in the royal capital with ranks of Minister (ch’ing), Grand Master (ta-fu), and Serviceman (shih); cf. wai ming-nan. CL: homme tîrée de l’intérieur.

4217 nei ming-nu 内命女
Chou: variant of nei ming-fu (Inner Noblewoman).

4218 nei-nu 内女
Chou: Royal Clanswoman, categorical reference to all females of the reigning family, presumably only those bearing the ruler’s surname. Cf. nei-tsung. CL: femme de l’intérieur.

4219 nei p’ai-tse shih-tsang 内府宰相
Yuan: Grand Councillors of the Eight Palace Offices, 8, rank = 2; an informal, irregular assembly of imperial in-laws and sons and younger brothers of the nobility, gathered on an ad hoc basis to constitute a distinguished entourage when the Emperor received Princes in audience; had no role in normal governance. P4.
nèi-pù-shìh ch’ü-äng 内辦事翰

MING: variant of nei-hsing ch’ang (Palace Repository).

nèi-pù-yüan 内院

SUNG: Palace Personnel Office, an early Sung agency of palace eunuchs, quickly superseded by the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: cour de l'intendance du palais intérieur.

nèi páo-i niú-lù chäng-chäng 内包衣牛彔

CH’ING: Palace (Department of) Bondservants, Ban-nerners, and Secretaries, an unofficial reference to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wufu); also see pao-i, niu-lu, chuang-ching.

nèi-biù-shèng 内秘書省

CH’ING: Palace Secretariat Academy, one of the Three Palace Academies (nei san yiian) including Courtier-attendants (chung-san), Courtier for Memorials (hu-chi ying), and Courtier-secretaries (wu-cheng chung-san). Cf. pi-shu sheng (Inner Branch of the Palace Library). P19.

nèi-pǔ shì 内品

SUNG: lit., palace rank: Palace Eunuch. One of several designations of eunuchs used in the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng), often with prefixes specifying functional assignments: e.g., hsi-chung nei-p’în (Palace Eunuch of the Western Capital); also 10th highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. Also see chih-hou nei-p’în, t’ieh chih-hou nei-p’în, nei-pan nei-p’în. P68.

nèi-pù-teng-tó 幫內步兵曹

N-S DIV (N. Chi’): Inner Section, designation of infantry, apparently in battle formation; distinguished from the Outer Section (wai chi-ping ts’ao) of cavalrymen, which might be expected to enwrap the infantry in battle formation.

nèi-p’üèd 内僕局

SUI-T’ANG: Livery Service for the Empress in the eunuch-staffed Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), responsible for maintaining horses and carriages used by the Empress; headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 8b, and 2 Assistant Directors (ch’ung), 9b. The staff included 140 authorized Coachmen (chia-shih). The Director and Assistant Directors escorted the Empress’s carriage on any outing. RR: service des équipages du palais intérieur.

nèi sān ch’ü 内三旗

CH’ING: Three Inner Banners, collective reference to those military units called Banners (ch’ü) that were directly under the Emperor’s control: the Bordered Yellow (Qisiang-huang), Plain Yellow (cheng-huang), and Plain White (cheng-po) Banners. The Three Inner Banners provided the Imperial Bodyguard (ch’in-chan ying) and also the following units: Palace Guards Brigade (nei hu-chun ying), Palace Vanguard Brigade (nei ch’Hun-feng ying), Palace Cavalry Brigade (nei hsiao-chi ying), Summer Palace Guards Brigade (yu-an-ming yuan nei ch’i hu-chun ying), and the Southern Park Guards Brigade (nan-yuan hu-wei ying). The Three Inner Banners were also called the Three Superior Banners (ch’ang san ch’ü); they were administered under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). Also see pu ch’ü. Cf. hsia wu ch’ü. BH: three imperial banners. P37.

nèi-sāwjtóáw 内宅院

CH’ING: Three Palace Academies, collective reference to the Palace Historiographic Academy (nei kao-shih yüan), the Palace Secretariat Academy (nei pi-shu yüan), and the Palace Academy for the Advancement of Literature (nei hung-wen yüan), each headed by a Grand Academician (hsi-chih-shih). From 1635 to 1658 the Three Palace Academies, which generally provided counsel and editorial assistance to the Emperor, were in the top echelon of the early Ch’ing central government, along with the Six Ministries (liu pu) and the Censorate (tu ch’i-ying); but in 1658 they were reorganized into a Grand Secretariat (nei-kö) and Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) in the Ming pattern. P2, 23.

nèi-sūn 内署

N-S DIV (Chou): Palace Vice Provisioner, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 7a) and Assistant Palace Provisioner, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a); aides of the Palace Provisioner (chu-shan) in the Ministry of State (t’en-kuan), who furnished drinks and delicacies for imperial banquets, receptions, sacrificial ceremonies, etc. The counterpart of junior executive officials in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (huang-lu ssu) in other periods. See hsiao shan-pu (Catering Bureau). P30.

nèi shàng-fang shà 内尚方署

HAN-SUI: variant of chang-fang shu (Central Service Office) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), presumably so named when the agency was staffed principally by eunuchs. At the beginning of T’ang renamed chang-fang shu. Also see chang-fang, chang-fang ling, chang-shang shu. P38.

nèi-ssî-li 内廦

(1) SUI-T’ANG: abbreviation of nei shen-jen (Secretary).

(2) SUNG: Inner College, 2nd highest of 3 Colleges (she) in the National University (t’ai-hsiich) from c. 1070; selected about 20% of students in the Outer College (wai-she) for further training, then promoted about half of its students into the Superior College (shang-she) for final training. SP: college intérieur.

nèi shè-jen 内舍人

(1) SUI: Secretary, 4: rank not clear; 2nd-level executive officials in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang) at the beginning of T’ang retitled chang shen-jen. (2)
4234 nei-sheng 内省

T'ANG: from 652 to 662 the official variant of chung she- jen (Secretary) in the Archive of the Heir Apparent (tien-shufang). P26.

4234 nei-sheng 内省

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of nei-shih sheng (Palace Domest- tic Service). P38. (2) LIAO: Palace Domestic Service, considered part of the Southern Administration's (nan-mien) corps of court officials (ch'ao-kuan); staffed by eunuchs, including a Commissioner (shih), a Vice Commissioner (fei- shih), etc. Possibly also an abbreviated reference to the Pal- ace Service Office (nei-sheng suu) at Liao's Eastern Capital near modern Liaoyang, Manchuria. P49.

4235 nei-shê tê ssu 内省司

LIAO: Palace Service Office - a eunuch agency at the East- ern Capital near modern Liaoyang, Manchuria; provided domestic service that was provided elsewhere by palace women, who were not posted in the Eastern Capital palace; headed by a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih) and an Administra- tive Assistant (t'ien-kuan). P49.

4236 nei-shih 内史

Lit., palace scribe. (1) CHOU: Royal Secretary, one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu) - a member of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ao-kuan) who prepared all royal documents with the help of a large staff of subordinates; the work reportedly became so important and the post so influential that the original Royal Secretary was retitled Director of Royal Secretaries (nei-shih ling) and became something like a chief of the royal staff. CL.: annalist de l'intérieur. (2) CH'IN-SUN: Chamberlain for the Capital, the administrative executive for local government in the metropolitan area in which the dynastic capital was located, rank =2,000 bushels in Han; c. 140 B.C. divided into 2 posts prefixed Left and Right; later the Right Chamberlain was redesignated Metropolitan Governor (chung-chao yin) and the Left Chamberlain was redesignated Guardian of the Left (tso p'ing-t'ou) and the post Guardian of the Right (yu-fu-feng) was added to create a triumvirate in charge of the metro- politan area, known collectively as the Three Guardians (san fu); all ranked at 2,000 bushels. During the era of N-S Div- ision the term nei-shih alternated with yin (Metropolitan Governor) and by Sui yielded to yin. HB: clerk of the capital. P53, 54. (3) HAN-SUI, LIAO, YUAN: Administrator delegated from the central government to serve as chief executive official of a Princedom (wang-kuo) or Marquisate (hou-kuo); in 8 B.C. superseded by hsiang (Administrator) and kung-feng kuan (Counselor-delegate), but revived in post- Han times to alternate with the titles hsiang and chang-shih (Administrator); in T'ang chang-shih became the standard though nei-shih was revived again by Liao and Yuan. In its early history, nei-shih was the counterpart in a quasi- official fief of a Commandery Governor (chên t'ai-shou). P32, 69, (4) SUI: Director of the Secretariat (nei-shih sheng), changed from chang-shu ling in early Sui to avoid a personal-name taboo, then in 616 changed to nei-shu ling (see nei-shu sheng). In T'ang from 618 to 620 and again from 684 to 705 nei-shih and nei-shih sheng were revived to replace chang-shu ling (Secretariat Director) and chang-shu sheng (Secretariat). P3, 5 (MING-CH'ING) unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). (6) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Secretary in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko chang-shua). P3. (7) In any era may be considered as the equivalent of nei-shih (Palace At- tendant), specifically meaning a eunuch.
Palace Attendant. (1) N-S DIV: common designation of civil officials with duty stations inside the imperial palace, especially those organized into the Palace Administration (tien-chung chien, tien-chung chü) or under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: common quasiofficial generic reference to palace eunuchs. Gf. nei-shih.

4247 nei-shih p'an 内侍班

SUNG: Eunuch Duty Group, categorical reference to eunuchs in active attendance on the Emperor, in the sense of a day shift and a night shift, or a morning shift and an evening shift; some particularizing prefix should be expected; may refer only to eunuchs bearing the highest 6 of 12 eunuch rank titles (nei-shih chieh). Also see pan. SP: classe des intendants du palais.

4248 nei-shih pó 内侍伯

T'ANG: variant of the eunuch title nei-ssu po (Senior Steward).

4249 nei-SMk sheng 内使雀

SUI-SUNG: Palace Domestic Service, agency of palace eunuchs (from this era commonly called nei-shih; also called nei-ch'en, huan-kuan, t'ai-chien) and to a lesser extent palace women (kung-t'i, nu-kuan), who in general were the only persons outside the Emperor's immediate family who were allowed in the innermost living quarters of the palace, where they provided intimate personal service for the Emperor, his Empress, and his various lesser wives. Created at the beginning of Sui by combining 2 units formerly subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu, t'ai-fu), the Palace Treasury Service (nei-fu chu) and the Palace Discipline Service (i-t'ing chu); became one of the top-echelon agencies in the central government called the Five Departments (wu sheng), but in 607 denoted to Directorate (chien) status as Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (ch'ang-ch'iu chien). In its early years the T'ang dynasty, in an apparent shift from Sui policy, rigidly confined eunuchs to this agency, requiring a special imperial warrant for any eunuch to take up a post outside the palace; and it gave eunuchs no rank higher than 4. In 621 the name ch'ang-ch'iu chien was changed to nei-shih chien, and from 662 the standard name was nei-shih sheng. Official variant names existed briefly: ssu-kung t'ai from 685 to 705 and nei-shih chien again very briefly in 754, or perhaps for a year longer. From the 750s the early T'ang restrictions on eunuch activities loosened, and through the 800s eunuchs gained almost paramount power in the central government by their dominance of such agencies as the Palace Secretariat (shu-mi yüan) and the Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e chien), and in outlying territories with status as Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih). In late T'ang a eunuch-dominated Court of Palace Attendants (hsüan-hai yüan) overshadowed the Palace Domestic Service in the routine administration of the palace. This trend continued during the Five Dynasties era and into Sung times, when the Palace Domestic Service became a non-eunuch, civil service agency that substantially encroached on the authority of the non-eunuch Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), inherited from T'ang, in which some eunuchs were assigned to collaborate with civil officials. The non-eunuch Palace Domestic Service included among its constituent agencies a Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng) in which eunuchs were organized, coexisting alongside the Court of Palace Attendants. In 1160 the Palace Eunuch Service was absorbed into the Palace Domestic Service, and this again was made a wholly eunuch organization; but it came to be overshadowed by the Court of Palace Attendants, and after Sung the name nei-shih sheng was not officially restored. Throughout its history, the Palace Domestic Service was normally headed by one or more Directors (chien), rank 3b 4b in T'ang, 3a in Sung, with the aid of Vice Directors (shao-chien); and in Sui—T'ang times its eunuch members were distributed among 6 Services (chü). In Sui this battery included a Palace Food Service (nei shang-shih chü), an Office of Female Services (i-t'ing chü), a Palace Gates Service (kung-wei chü), a Menials Service (hsi-kuan chü), a Livery Service for the Empress (nei-pu chü) and a Palace Treasury Service (nei-fu chü). The T'ang battery differed only slightly, not including a Palace Food Service but including an Inner Quarters Service (nei-fang till 739, then nei-fang chü). Such Services were normally headed by one or 2 Directors (ling), but the Inner Quarters Service did not get a Director until 739, after having been headed by a Palace Manager (tien-nei). The Directors of these Services were normally in pairs and ranked either 7b2 or 8a2, but the Director of the Inner Quarters Service ranked 5b2. In Sung the Palace Domestic Service did not have such constituent Services but did supervise an Imperial Dispensary (yi-yao yuan) operated jointly with the Palace Administration, a Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate (nei-t'ung men ssu), a Certificate Validation Office (ho-t'ung p'ing-yu ssu), a Manufactury (tsao-ssu so), etc. Another of its subordinate agencies was an Artisans Institute (han-lin yüan) staffed by astrologers, calligraphers, painters, and physicians, not to be confused with the Hanlin Academy (also han-lin yüan) staffed with Academicians (Tsia-shih). RR: département de l'intendance du palais intérieur. SP: cour de l'intendance du palais intérieur. P57, 38.

4250 nei-shih sheng 史内省

SUI-T'ANG: possible variant of chung-shu sheng (Secretariat); also see nei-shu sheng.

4251 nei-shih tien-t'ou 内侍殿頭

SUNG: variant of yu shih-chin (Chief Eunuch of the Right), 3rd highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112. P68.

4252 nei-shih tu-chih 内侍都知

SUNG: Office Manager (eunuch) in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); also attached to some other agencies, e.g., the Office of Musical Instruction (chieh-tu chiao-fang so). SP: intendant ou administrateur général. P59.

4253 nei-shih yu-paⁿ 内侍押班

SUNG: Administrative Aide, variant designation of the eunuch Notary of the Palace Domestic Service (ch'ien-shu sheng-shih), rank 4 or 5; the variant was apparently used primarily when such a eunuch was delegated for special duty outside the palace or even the capital, e.g., to the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien) for service in one of its Branch Directorates (wai tu-shui chien) or in S. Sung to the military headquarters called the Palace Command (tien-chien ssu) for service in its subordinate units, e.g., as Targets and Arrows Section Chief (chao-chien ya-paan; see chao-chien). Also see nei-shih, ya-paan. SP: signataire pour les affaires du département du palais intérieur, administrateur.

4254 uei-Iao 内%i

CHOU: Junior Eunuch, designation of castrated boys who
had not yet reached maturity, number indefinite; served in the royal palace as messengers, etc., under the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan). CL: jeunes de l'intérieur.

4255  
T'ANG: variant of the eunuch title shu-mi shih (Palace Secretary).

4256 nèi tà-huí mi shīh 内侍
T'ANG: only from 618 to 620 the official designation of the top-echelon central government agency known at other times as chung-shu sheng (Secretariat). There is some confusion about this in the sources. It is possible that in early Sui the chung-shu sheng was renamed nei-shih sheng (Secretariat) and that in 616 this was renamed nei-shih sheng, a name perpetuated by T'ang till 620. Some sources contend that in the late Sui years the traditional Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) was headed by Directors called both nei-shih ling and nei-shih ling, or that in 618 the T'ang founder chose the designations nei-shih sheng and nei-shih ling and then in 620 changed them to chung-shu sheng and chung-shu ling. RR: département du grande secrétariat impérial. P3.

4257 nèi Aúi/io 内务省
MING: Eunuch School established in the palace in 1429 to train young eunuchs to be literate. This violated the founding Emperor's principle that eunuchs should be kept illiterate to minimize their influence on governmental affairs and has been denounced by later historians as the seed from which eunuch dominance over the court grew notoriously in subsequent years.

4258  
SUI—SUNG: Inner Guard Command, 2 prefixed Left and Right; military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (shuai), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. From 662 to 670 redesignated the Good Fortune Guards (feng-yü wei). P26.

4259 nèi sū 内司
Inner Offices. (1) May be encountered in any era as a reference to eunuch offices or palace women offices, but should be interpreted with careful attention to context. (2) SUNG: collective reference to 3 powerful agencies in the early Sung central government: the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), Court of Palace Attendants (hsiian-hui yüan), and State Finance Commission (san ssu). Cf. nei-kuan, nei-shih. P38.

4260 nèi sū-fù 内服服
CHOU: Eunuch Master of the Wardrobe under the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan), in charge of the palace women who prepared and maintained the formal gowns of the Queen (hou) and of secondary royal wives as well. Antecedent of later agencies such as the shang-fu chî (Wardrobe Service) in T'ang and Ming times. Cf. ssu-fu. CL: directeur des habillements à l'intérieur.

4261 nèi-sū-po 内寺
T'ANG: Senior Steward, a rank 7b eunuch post in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); 2 till 788 · then 6; maintained police-like scrutiny over residents in the palace, mainly palace women. RR: chargé du police du palais intérieur.

4262 nei tā-h·ēn 内大·
(1) CH'ING: Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department, abbreviated from nei-wu fu ta-ch'en, a general reference to members of the imperial family, nobles, and other eminent personages who staffed the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). (2) CH'ING: Grand Minister Assistant Commander of the Imperial Guardsmen, 6· rank 1b; a command echelon 2nd Only to 6 Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department Controllning the Imperial Guardsmen. (ling shih-wei nei i'ai'en), 1a; also see ch'in-ch'un wei (Imperial Bodyguard). BH: senior assistant chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard. P37.

4263 nèi Wi內監
(1) N-S DIV (Sung, N. Wei): lit. · inner pavilion: one of many variant designations of the evolving Department of State Affairs (see shang-shu sheng); inner because located at the dynastic capital, in contrast to Branch Departments of State Affairs (hsing-t'ai, shang-shu ta hsing-t'ai) set up to administer newly absorbed territory. Also see shang-shu t'ai, shang-shu ssu, tu-sheng, pei-sheng, chung-shu. P50. (2) Y&AN: variant reference to the metropolitan Censorate (yi-shih t'ai) located at the dynastic capital · in contrast to Branch Censorates (hsing yu-shih t'ai) generically called Outer Censorates (wai-t'ai), a term sometimes denoting all surveillance agencies outside the capital, including Surveillance Commissions (t'ien-kuang an-ch'a ssu). P18.

4264 nèi-tiên ch'êng-chih 内殿承制
SUNG: Palace Courier, rank and organizational affiliation not clear; likely a member of the eunuch-staffed Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). SP: courrier impérial de la salle intérieure.

4265 nèi-tiên cM 内殿直
SUNG: Palace Duty Group, reference to personnel of the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu) on rotational active duty within the palace; apparently used most commonly as a suffix (or possibly a prefix) attached to a regular military title. SP: service ou garde du palais intérieur.

4266  
T'ANG: Palace Presenter, eunuch member(s) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) who announced the introduction of anyone into the imperial presence; number not clear. RR: intendant chargé d'introduire les visiteurs au palais intérieur.

4267 nèi-t'ing 内廷
Common variant throughout history of nei-ch'ao (Inner Court).

4268 nèi-t'ing chih-hou 内廷敏候
SUNG, CH'ING: variant of the generic term chih-hou nei-t'ing (Palace Attendant).

4269 nèi-t'ing lâng-fêng 内廷供奉
(1) SUNG: common variant of the generic term kung-fêng nei-t'ing (Palace Attendant). (2) CH'ING: Palace Provisioner, from 1726 a rank 7 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien); considered a Staff Supervisor (shou-ling kuan).

4270 nèi-t'ing kâng-yêng 内廷供用
CH'ING: Palace Supplier, from 1726 a rank 8 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien); considered a Staff Supervisor (shou-ling kuan).

4271 nèi Huêng shíh 内侍
CH'ING: Chief of Domestic Service, from 1726 a rank 5b eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien); considered a Staff Supervisor (shou-ling kuan), but not the head of the Directorate, which had both a Supervisory Commissioner (fu-t'ing shih), 4a, and a Commissioner (shih, cheng-shih), 4b.
4272 nei-f'ung tài-ch'ao 内廷侍诏
CH'ING: Palace Editorial Assistant, from 1726 a rank 6 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien); considered a Staff Supervisor (shou-ling kuan).

4273 nei-t's'ai 内侍
CHOU: Palace Administrator, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) responsible for managing the affairs of all palace women including the Queen (hou), monitoring the productivity of those palace women with assigned craft duties, and supervising those palace eunuchs assigned to the women's quarters. Controlled a number of subsidiary agencies and personnel, e.g., Palace Attendants (nei hsiao-ch'en, attended the Queen), Doorkeepers (hun-jen), Junior Eunuchs (nei-sha), Royal Tailors (feng-jen). The title may be encountered in öe following imperial age as an archaic reference to the head of any agency responsible for management of the palace, e.g.: the Sui-T'ang Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng), the Ch'i'ng Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). Also see kung-cheng (Palace Steward), kung-po (Master of the Palace Militia). CL: administrateur de l'intérieur. P37, 38.

4274 nei-t's'ai-k'iao 内宰相
Grand Councilor in the Palace: from T'ang on an occasional unofficial and no doubt sardonic reference to any high official who won unusual favor with the ruler.

4275 nei-U'sM ssă 内务司
YÜAN : Commissary, a provisioning agency established whenever there was a Household pound for the Heir Apparent (ch'u-cheng yu'an) or a Household Administration of the Empress Dowager (hui-cheng yu'an), to supply its needs; staffing not regularly prescribed. P26.

4276 nei-tso-k'ung k'ü 内藏库 or nei-tsong Palace Storehouse, a storage vault for goods considered the Emperor's personal property. (1) SUNG: one of 3 treasures or vaults supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssă), headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a; received state surplus goods at the end of each year, to be held for times of emergency needs. Cf. feng-ch'en k'ü (Jewelry Storehouse), chih-hou k'ü (Storehouse for Gifts), tso-tsong-k'ü (Left Storehouse), yu-tsang-k'ü (Right Storehouse). SP: magasin du trésor du palais pour les dépenses extraordinaires. (2) LIAO: maintained by the Palace Domestic Service (nei-sheng) in the Southern Administration (nan-nei) but apparently functioned as part of the Northern Administration (pei-nei), probably much the same as the Sung counterpart; headed by a eunuch Superintendent (ts'i-tien). P38. (3) CHIN: a unit of the Court Cere- monial Institute (hsüan-hai yüan) headed by a Commissioner, 5b; in 1162 divided into 4 storehouses, differentiating names not clear. P38. (4) YÜAN: a unit of the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien), headed by a Superintendent, 5b. P38.

4277 nei-t's'ai 内倉
CH'ING: Palace Granary, 8 in the Peking area for supplying the imperial household with grain and horse fodder; originally managed by eunuchs but in 1653 transferred to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); each managed by 2 Superintendents (chien-tu) detached for such duty from regular posts in the Ministry's Kwangsi Bureau (kuang-hsi ch'ing-li ssă), both Manchu and Chinese; in 1693 Superintendents were ordered chosen from among the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen members of (all?) the Ministry's Bureau(s) who had earned eligibility for minor commissions (hsiao-ch'ai; see ch'ai-ch'en) and the Bureau's (Bureau's) elderly officials, one per Granary; in 1763 it was fixed that each Granary should have 2 Superintendents, both Manchu, chosen for 2-year duty assignments from the personnel of the Ministry's Bureau(s). Cf. ts'ang-ch'ang (Capital Granary). BH: court granary. P6.

4278 nei-ts'ao 内售
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): abbreviation of nei pu-p'ing ts'ao (Inner Section of infantry).

4279 nei-tsad ch'ü-n'oérh 内作巧兒

4280 nei-tso-k'ü 内左庫
N-S DIV: Inner Storehouse of the Lieft, one of 2 storehouses established in Ch'in times by splitting up the earlier Storehouse Section (ku-ts'ao) established in the Yangtze delta region and staffed with Censors (yi-shih), the 2nd known as the Outer Storehouse of the Left (wai ts'o-k'ü), specific functions not clear. In Sung the 2nd unit was abolished in the era 424-451 and the nei ts'o-k'ü was renamed Left Storehouse (ts'o-k'ü), then in c. 460 both units were re-established only to be abolished finally in c. 465. P7.

4281 nei-todsWA 内作使
T'ANG: Palace Construction Commissioner, irregularly assigned from the staff of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien) as the on-site director of a major construction project in the imperial palace. Sources are confusing about this title, linking it only with nei-tso shih ling-chiang (Palace Silk Worker) of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shaо-fu chien) and suggesting that it had no independent existence. P38.

4282 nei-tsad shih ling-chiang 内作使绫E:
T'ANG: Palace Silk Worker, 83 non-official craftsmen authorized for the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shaо-fu chien, nei-fu chien, shang-fang chien) to produce silk goods for palace use. Sources are confusing about this title, which appears to suggest literally that the silk workers had a special relationship with Palace Construction Commissioners (? nei-tso shih). RR: artisan chargé des soieries des fabrications de l'intérieur du palais. P38.

4283 ué-f'töà/ig 内宗
CHOU: Royal Kinswoman, general reference to women of the royal family who bore the royal surname, all of whom were awarded titles of nobility (ch'iench); supervised by the Ministry of Rites (ch'ung-kuan). CF: wai-tiang. CL: honte de Vintérieur.

4284 nei-tsi-chh ssă 内都司
SUNG: Headquarters Bùr'fu, one of several Bureaus (ssă) in the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng), part of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); apparently the Service's internal administration unit, with a eunuch Office Manager (m-e-w'i), rank 6a, in charge. SP: bureau de l'administration générale du palais intérieur.

4285 ué-töc, o 内度科
YÜAN: Special Accounts Section, one of 6 Sections (k'o) through which the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu) carried out its principal functions of gathering and expanding the government's tax income; presumably handled receipts that were considered due to the Emperor, in contrast to a General
Accounts Section (uai-sh k'o), which presumably dealt with more general revenues and expenditures. Headed by a Clerk (ting-shih), unranked. Comparable to the ch'în-k'o, q.v., of earlier and later times; also see tu-chih k'o. P6.

4286 nèi tung-mén ch'un-sso ssu 内东門取司
SUNG: Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate, staffed by the Palace Eunch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng), part of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); accepted memorials and petitions while carefully scrutinizing those who submitted them. SP: bureau de la porte de Vost du palais intérieur chargé de recevoir les dépêches secrètes.

4287 nèi tung-mén ta-chih ssu 内東門都司
SUNG: Headquarters Bureau at the East Palace Gate, staffed by the Palace Eunch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng), part of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); presumably headed by an Office Manager (tu-chih) rank 6a. Apparently superior to the Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate (nei tung-mén ch'un-sso ssu), but the division of responsibilities between the 2 agencies is not clear. Also see nei tu-chih ssu (Headquarters Bureau of the Palace Eunch Service), which might easily, but no doubt erroneously, be considered an abbreviation of nei tung-meng tu-chih ssu. SP: bureau de Vadministration générale de la porte de Vost du palais intérieur.

4288 nèi tung-t'ou k'ung-feng kuan 内東門供奉官
SUNG: Court Service Official on the East, a title for some rank 5 or 6 palace eunuchs, members of the Palace Eunuch Service (nei-shih sheng), of rank 5 or 6 palace eunuchs, members of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); pre- sumably headed by an Office Manager (tu-chih) rank 6a. Apparently superior to the Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate (nei tung-mén ch'un-sso ssu), but the division of responsibilities between the 2 agencies is not clear. Also see nei tu-chih ssu (Headquarters Bureau of the Palace Eunch Service), which might easily, but no doubt erroneously, be considered an abbreviation of nei tung-meng tu-chih ssu. SP: intendant à la disposition de l'empereur.

4289 nei-iwên an 内文案
CH'ING: Personal Staff, common unofficial reference to those members of the Private Secretariats (mu-fu) of provincial Governors (hsin-fu) and multi-Province Governors-general (tsung-tu) in whom these dignitaries had most confidence, and who consequently enjoyed very close relationships with their superiors. Often abbreviated to wen-an.

4290 nei-wên-hsiêh kuan 内文學館
T'ANG: Palace Institute of Literature, an agency charged with the Confucian education of palace women under supervision of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng); in c. 692 renamed hsi-i kuan (Institute for Study of the Polite Arts), shortly again renamed wun-lin nei chiao-fang (Palace School in the Grove), then quickly restored to its original name but terminated in c. 740. Headed by 2 Erudites for Palace Instruction (kung-chiao po-shih), rank 9b2 with a large staff including 12 Erudites of General Instruction in the Palace (nei-chiao po-shih) and professional specialists in the regular educational core of classical, historical, philosophical, and literary works and, in addition, in both standard and fancy calligraphy, in law, in mathematics, and in the game called Chinese chess (ch'i). After the 740s the education of palace women was entrusted to eunuchs of the Office of Female Services (i-t'ung ch'îa) in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: collège des études littéraires du palais intérieur.

4291 nei-wufu 内務府
CH'ING: Imperial Household Department, a multi-agency administrative organization responsible for serving the personal needs of the Emperor, his immediate family, and his intimate attendants in the private residential quarters of the imperial palace; had no functions relating to the general national administration, but was the supreme Inner Court (nei-ch'iao), nei-ting' organ corresponding to such Outer Court (wai-ch'iao, wai-t'ing) organs as the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko) and, from 1730 the Council of State (ch'iu-chi ch'u), which supervised the national administration. Created in 1661 to absorb and supersede eunuch agencies inherited from Ming, e.g., the Directorate of Ceremonial (tsu-li chien), the Department was the Ch'ing counterpart of such earlier agencies as the staff of the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), the T'ang-Sung Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) and Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), but greatly expanded. The Department was staffed almost entirely by Imperial Bondservants (huang-pao-i), overwhelmingly Manchus; it was headed by an unprescribed but lai'e number of Supervisors-in-chief (tsung-kuan) selected from among the Imperial Princes (ch'un-wang), other members of the nobility, and various prestigious personages; all were known generically as Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) or, more fully, Grand Ministers Supervisors-in-chief of the Imperial Household Department (tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en), commonly abbreviated to Grand Ministers Supervisors-in-chief of the ... Imperial Household Department (tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en), or Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu ta-ch'en, nei ta-ch'en). These dignitaries were often detached from the Department's headquarters (t'ang), to be in charge of some of the agencies directly subordinate to the Department and some unrelated to it, even agencies of the Outer Court: e.g., as Manager of the Court of Imperial Armaments (kuan-li wu-pei yuan), Manager of the Palace Larder (kuan-li yu ch'iao-shan fang shih-wa), Grand Minister in Command of the Imperial Procession Guard (chung huan-i wei shih ta-ch'en), Imperial Household Department Supervisor-in-chief of the ... Imperial Mausoleum (t'ang chi nei-wu fu tsung-kuan). Top-echelon agencies directly subordinate to the Department were the following 7 Offices (ssu): Storage Office (kuang-ch'i ssu), Office of Palace Accounts (kuai-ch'i ssu), Office of Palace Ceremonial (chung-i ssu), Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yu ssu), Office of Palace Justice (sheng-hsing ssu), Office of Palace Construction (ying-t'ao ssu), and Office of Imperial Pasturages (ching-feng ssu, from 1723), each headed by from one to 4 Directors (lang-chang) and from one to 12 Vice Directors (yuan-wai lang), except that the Office of Imperial Pasturages was under a Grand Minister on Annual Duty (chi-chen ta-ch'en; see chi-chen). Major agencies that were subordinate to the Department, but less directly controlled by it, included the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yuan), the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yuan), and the Imperial Paries Administration (feng-ch'en yuan). Most of the larger, top-echelon agencies in the Department had their own subordinate agencies. The staff of the Department headquarters included one Headquarters Director (t'ang lang-chang), 2 Headquarters Secretaries (t'ang chi shih), and many Headquarters Clerks (t'ang pi-t'ieh shih). BH: imperial household. F57, 58, 59.

4292 nei-wâ lâo-kh' u 內樂府
SUNG: Imperial Larder, a renaming of the kung-pei k'u; date not clear. SP: magasin des provisions du palais intérieur.

4293 nei-yâng-kh' u 內養府
CH'ING: Palace Kennel maintained at the Auxiliary Palace (hsing-kung) in Jehol by the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) to provide hunting dogs for the court on its visits; with 2 Heads (t'ou-mu), one with rank as Imperial Guardsman Third Class (san-tung shih-wei) and one as Junior Guardsman (lan-tung shih-wei). The difference
between this kennel and the Outer Kennel (wai yang-kou ch'u) is not clear. P37.

4294 neiMA-cM 内监者
SUI-T'ANG: Palace Receptionist, 12 palace eunuchs, rank 8b2, subordinate to 6 eunuch Directors (chien), rank 6a2, in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); specialy responsible for attending the Empress, but to some extent apparently received memorials submitted to the palace and delivered imperial pronouncements to the central government. See yeh-che. RR: introducet des visiteurs du palais intérieur; (nei yeh-che chien:) directeur de la réception des visites du palais intérieur. P38.

4295 n^dui/^ 内监
CHOU: Grand Chef of the Palace, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (yen-kuo) responsible for preparing food for the royal meals, sacrifices, and receptions of dignitaries. Cf. wai-yung (Grand Chef for External Ceremonies). CL: cuisinier de l'intérieur.

4296 nei-yüan 内园
SUNG: Palace Garden, supervised by a Commissioner (shih), rank not clear; organizational relationships also not clear. See nei-yüan (Palace Park). SP: jardins du palais intérieur.

4297 nei-yüan 内妻
YÜAN: Clerk, found in central government agencies; counterpart of yün-shih (Clerk).

4298 nei-yüan 内苑
T'ANG-SUNG: Palace Park, combined designation of a group of small parks within or adjacent to the imperial palace. In T'ang these were divided into 2 sections, West and East, each apparently having a Director (chien)^ rank 6b2; under the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (kung-yüan tsung-chien), which in turn was subordinate to t'iee Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). In Sung the Palace Park was managed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a, but its organizational affiliations are not clear. In particular, the relationships between kung-yüan (Imperial Park, Palace Park) and nei-yüan, and between this nei-yüan (Palace Park) and nei-yüan (Palace Garden), are not clear. RR: pare à l'intérieur du palais. SP: parc du palais intérieur.

4299 nei-yüan 内充
T'ANG: lit., palace confidant: Companion for the Heir Apparent, 2nd ranking post in the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia fang, tao ch'un-fang), below only the Mentor (shu-tzu); rank 5a2. Alternated with the title chung-yüan, nei-yüan was used from 618 to 620 and again from 652 to 656; in other periods chung-yüan was used. Also see nei she-jen. RR: vice-président du grand secrétariat de gauche de l'érmité du trône. P26.

4300 niang-niang 娘娘 or 嫔嬪
(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to an Empress, usually with qualifying prefixes, e.g., t'ai-hou niang-niang (Empress Dowager). (2) Consort, a less common unofficial usage, also with qualifying prefixes, e.g., hsiao (little) niang-niang for a fei (Consort).

4301 niang-shih tienes-chün 膳食典軍
N=S DIV (N. Ch'i): Commandant-steward, 2^ rank and organizational affiliation not clear, but apparently found on the staffs of Ducal Establishments (kung-fu) in charge of providing fine wines and delicacies for banquets. See tien-chün. P30.

4302 niao-ch\'iang 鳥槍長
CH'ING: Director of the Gun Room, 5 unranked personnel (eunuchs?), i.e. charge of the muskets used in imperial hunting in the Imperial Game Preserve (niao-ch'iang ch'u, yu niao-ch'iang ch'u). Cf. nei hu-yao ku' (Palace Gunpowder Depot). BH: keeper of the gunroom.

4303 niao-ch\'iang ch'u 鳥槍處
CH'ING: Imperial Game Preserve, an autonomous agency closely related to the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), supervised by a Prince or a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) serving as Manager (kuan-ling shih-wu). Alão called yü (Imperial) niao-ch'iang ch'u.

4304 niao-ch\'iang hsiao-chi 鳥槍親騎
CH'ING: Musketeer of the Firearms Brigade (hau-ch'i yang), from 1764 a unit of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i); headed by a Regimental Commander (ts'un-ling), rank 3a. Cf. niao-ch'iang kuo-chun, p'iao hsiao-chi. See hsiao-chi-ch'i.

4305 niao-ch'iang fu-chün 槍護軍
CH'ING: Musketeer Guardsman of the Firearms Brigade (hau-ch'i yang), from 1764 a unit of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i); headed by a Regimental Commander (ts'un-ling), rank 3a. Cf. niao-ch'iang hsiao-chi, ha-chun. BH: imperial regiment of the artillery and musketry division.

4306 nei-k\'uai 夫厩
Law Office, unofficial generic reference to Circuit (tao) or Province-level (sheng) agencies with judicial responsibilities. (1) YUAN (fu or ssu): reference to a (Circuit) Surveillance Commission (t'ieh-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, an-ch'a ssu, suc-chang lian-fang shih ssu). (2) MING-CH'ING (ssu or r'ai): reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ieh-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, an-ch'a ssu). Also see fan-fu, fan-ssu, fan-t'ai.

4307 nien 職
See under the romanization liên.

4308 nien-ch\'ü t'sao 念珠曹
T'ANG: lit., rosary section; an unofficial reference to a (Circuit) Surveillance Commission (t'ieh-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, an-ch'a ssu). Also see fan-fu, fan-ssu, fan-t'ai.

4309 nei-n年例
MING: Annual Military Subsidy, an aggregation of payments from central government reserves to sustain military organizations, usually paid in silver ingots; an-unbudgeted expense, since the early Ming rulers theorized that the hereditary soldiers of the wei-so system (see wei-so) could support themselves by part-time farming on state-allocated lands (see chün-ch'un, t'un-fien). Probably from the first Ming reign, and certainly not later than the 1450s, the wei-so units could neither maintain an adequate national defense nor maintain themselves in their garrisons. Central government subsidies were gradually institutionalized to revive the deteriorating wei-so units and increasingly in the 1500s and 1600s to supplement them with paid recruits (mang-ping). Through the 1500s the annual subsidy averaged more than 2 million taels and then more than 3 million taels; and from 1618 through 1627 Ming attempts to repel the Manchus cost the centratgovernment a cumulative total of some 60 million taels in unsubsidized subsidies.

4310 ning-fei 寧妃
MING: Restful Consort, one of the titles granted secondary wives of the Emperor; see fei.
ning-hué

4311 ning-hué 凝華
N-S Drv (N. Ch':) Lady of Perfect Loveliness, title granted one of 6 Lesser Concubines (hsia-pin) of the Emperor.

4312 ning-huí 凝惠
N-S DIV (N' Ch':) Lady of Perfect Radiance, title granted one of 6 Lesser Concubines (hsia-pin) of the Emperor.

4313 niú-jēn 牛人
CHOU: Cowherd, 3 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-ku'an) responsible for overseeing the royal oxen herds and providing oxen for sacrificial ceremonies, etc. CL: bouvier.

4314 niú-lí 牛録
CH'ING: Company (military), Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word niuliru, which served also as the abbreviated title of the Company Commander (tso-ling in Chinese translation); regularized in 1601 as the basic tribal living-fighting group consisting of 300 people controlled by a Company Commander called niu-lu o-chen in Chinese transliteration, earlier the designation of the leader of a 10-man hunting or fighting group. When the Banner system (see ch'ü, pa ch'ü) was established in 1615, each Banner incorporated from 2 to 5 Regiments (chalan in Manchu, chia-la in Chinese transliteration, ts'an-ling in Chinese translation), each of which was a consolidation of 5 Companies, each large enough in theory to provide 300 active fighting men. At about the same time, Companies were reorganized to be able to provide only 70 to 100 fighting men. P44.

4315 niú-yáng kung-yíng sò 牛羊供應所
SUNG: lit., office for the provisioning of cattle and sheep: apparently a variant of niu-yang ssu (Cattle and Sheep Office). SP: bureau chargé de fournir les boeufs et les moutons.

4316 niú-yáng shù 牛羊署
SUI: Cattle and Sheep Office, one of several Offices (shu) directly subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu), headed by a Director (ling); responsible for maintaining cattle, oxen, and sheep in the imperial herds. CF. tien-mu shu, ssu-yang shu.

4317 niú-yáng ssu 牛羊司
T'ANG-SUNG: Cattle and Sheep Office, in Tang apparently existed only in the dynasty's final century or even its final decades, apparently one each at the 2 capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; organizational affiliation not clear; probably headed by a Commissioner (shih); responsible for providing sheep and calves for the imperial table. In Sung probably had similar functions, under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (huang-lu ssu) staffing not clear. SP: bureau des boeufs et des moutons. P38.

4318 niú-fâng shù 犬坊署
T'ANG: Bows Office, one of 2 subordinate units in the Directorate for Armaments (chün-ch'ên chien); headed by a Director (ling), rank 8a2. Until 632 called kung-nu shu; from 723 to 728 the Office or its function was shifted under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiatong-tso chien). Responsible for the manufacture of bows, crossbows, arrows, various kinds of lances, etc. See chia-fang shu. RR: office de Vatelier des arbalétaires.

4319 niú-suō-pān 犬手班
SUNG: Company of Crossbowmen, a category of military units controlled by the Palace Command (tiian-ch'ên shih-wei ssu) into the 1140s, then in a general reorganization subordinated to the Bureau of Military Affairs (chu-mi yiian); special function not clear. SP: compagnie d'arbalétriers.

4320 nû-ts'ai 司奴
CH'ING: Slave, a term with which the Manchus referred to themselves ("your slave," "this slave") when addressing the Emperor; comparable to the traditional Chinese usage of ch'en (Minister, "your humble servant").

4321 nûnUng 納卿
SUNG-CH'ING: Intimate Minister, unofficial reference to certain officials in close attendance on the Emperor such as the Sung dynasty's Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei ssu) or the Ch'ing dynasty's Grand Minister in Command of the Imperial Procession Guard (chang luian-wei shih ta-ch'en).

4322 núng-fù 農父
From high antiquity, a title used for someone of importance with responsibility for improving agriculture through popular education: Agriculture Master. May be encountered in any era as an unofficial, archaic reference to such officials as the Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu) in the later dynasties. Often equated with suu-fu (Minister of Education).

4323 núng-kûän 農園監
HAN: Office of Agriculture, staffing and organizational affiliations not clear; possibly under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (tsu ssu-mung) possibly the office of a Commandant of Agriculture (nung tu-weij), functions apparently related to the collection of agricultural revenues.

4324 núng-pû chîen 農圃監
T'ANG: Director of Food Production, one on the staff of each Area Command (tsang-kuan fu till 624, then tu-lu), responsible for monitoring the use of cultivated fields and gardens, maintaining appropriate granaries and stores of firewood, charcoal, and hay, and supervising overland and river transport of such materials. RR: directeur de l'agriculture et des potagers.

4325 núng-pû ts'ai ao 農圃署 or nung-pu (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Agriculture Section, one of several units with specialized functions in the Ministry of Revenue (see tu-chih, min-pu, hu-pu) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Director (lang-ch'ung, lang). P6. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: common unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

4326 núng-fûn ân 農田案
SUNG: Agriculture Section, one of 3 Sections (an) in the Left Section (tsuo-t'aou) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080 when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; staffed with unranked subofficials; monitored the management of state-owned agricultural lands. SP: service des champs cultivés. P6.

4327 núng-t'âng 農倉
HAN: Granary, designation of state grain depots under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-weij) or, in Later Han, under the Director (ling) of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yüan), a favorite imperial resort adjoined the dynastic capital. Each Granary was in the charge of a Director (chung) and his Aide(s) (ch'ung). HB: agricultural granary. P8.

4328 wii-tô-weí 農都尉
HAN: Commandant of Agriculture, rank not clear, one
appointed to supervise State Farms (t'en-t'ien) in each frontier Commandery (ch'ien). HB: chief commandant of agriculture.

4329 nu-chên 女鐚
See the more common romanization ju-chen (Jurchen); also see nî-chih.

4330 nu-chî 女罅
CHOU: Female Cook, 8 employed under 2 eunuch Cereals Chefs (ch'ien-jen) of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) to prepare cereals for the royal table and otherwise as required. CL: femme pour cuire.

4331 nî-Chiâng 仉氏
CHOU: Female Liquor Maker, 15 chosen from the general populace for employment under 5 Eunuch Liquor Makers (chiang-jeh) of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan), to produce all liquors required by the ruler and his guests and for formal ceremonies. Cf. nî-chiu. CL: femme aux liqueurs.

4332 nu-chîh 女FillColor
CHIN: variant of the more common tribal name ju-chen (Jurchen), used as a prefix in some titles *e.g., nî-chih ling-shih (Jurchen Clerk). Also see ju-chih.

4333 nî-chiû 女媼
CHOU: Female Wine Maker, 30 chosen from the general populace to serve under 10 Eunuch Wine Makers (chiu-jen) of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan) in the preparation of various wines for the royal table and for ceremonial occasions. Each reportedly supervised 12 convicts, who did the most strenuous work. Cf. nî-chiang (Female Liquor Maker). CL: femme aux vins.

4334 nî-Châ 女媧
CHOU: Female Scribe, a formal title rather than a general description of one category of palace women of high rank (=2). (1) CHOU: tenants on the Queen (hou) especially responsible for praying on her behalf when appropriate and for arranging sacrificial ceremonies in which she participated. Apparently under general supervision of the Palace Administrators (nei-tsai). CL: femme chargée des prières.

4335 nu ch'üang^wâi 女春沈
CHOU: lit. 'woman thresher and grinder: Female Huller, 2 women who assisted 2 Eunuch Hullers (ch'ung-jen) of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) and directed 5 convicts in preparing rice required for sacrificial ceremonies. CL: femme pour battre et vider le mortier. P6.

4336 nî-fû 女府
CHOU: Female Storekeeper, 2 in the service of each of the six Principal Wives (liu kung) of the ruler, in each instance under the supervision of 2 Eunuch Ministers of Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu ch'ing), attached to the Ministry of Rites (ch'ung-kuan); responsible for provisioning the Queen or one of the 5 other Principal Wives. CL: femme garde-magasin.

4337 nî-hâi 女夔
CHOU: Spicewoinai, 20 subordinate to the eunuch Spiceman (hui-jen) of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan), assisting in the preparation of relishes, minced meats, and similar condiments for the royal table and for ceremonial occasions. CL: hacheuse, femme aux hachis.

4338 nî-hsîi 女醢
CHOU: Vinegar Woman, 20 subordinate to 2 eunuch Vinegar Men (hsî-jen) of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan), assisting in the preparation of all food preserved in vinegar for the royal table or ceremonial occasions. CL: vinai-grière, femme au vinaigre.

4339 nî-kâo 女夔
CHOU: Female Banquet Caterer, 2 assistants to each of 8 eunuch Banquet Caterers (kao-jen) of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan), responsible for preparing banquets celebrating victorious military officers and foods offered in various official ceremonies. CL: femme des rations de récompense.

4340 nî-kuân 女官
Palace Woman: throughout history one of the most common general references to imperial consorts, concubines, and some others, though not itself a title.

4341 itâ-fêiî 女官
CHOU: Female Palace Attendant, large numbers chosen from the general populace, not to be consorts and concubines, but to be working women subordinate to the eunuchs (xu-jen) who oversaw the activities of the royal consorts and concubines. Some traditional Chinese understood that these were female criminals sentenced to service as slaves in the palace. CL: femme attachée au service du palais réservé.

4342 nî-mî 女幂
CHOU: Female Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers, 10 subordinate to the eunuch Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers (mi-jen) in the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan). CL: femme aux toiles pour couvrir.

4343 nî-pîên 女箴
CHOU: Female Basket Handler, 10 subordinate to the eunuch Basket Handler (pien-jen) of the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan), responsible for providing baskets for various foods required for the royal table or for important ceremonies. CL: femme aux paniers.

4344 nû shâng-shû 女簡書
T'ANG: variant reference to any of the Six Matrons (liu shang, q.v.).

4345 nû-shih 女史
Female Scribe, a formal title rather than a general descriptive term like kung-nî (Palace Woman). (1) CHOU: numerous lowly female attendants in the ruler's palace; particularly handled paperwork in the establishments of the ruler's wives, consorts, and concubines. Cf. shih (Scribe). CL: femme chargée des écritures, femme annaliste. (2) T'ANG—MINING: regularly found on the staffs of the Six Matrons (liu shang, q.v.); also a common title of honor added to the principal duty designation of a palace woman. RR: femme secrétaire.

4346 nû-shih-châng 女侍中
Lady in Palace Attendance. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei): designation of one category of palace women of high rank (=2) but not a consort or concubine; apparently served as a palace hostess, a mistress of ceremonies in the inner quarters of the palace, or even a chaperone for the Emperor's various wives; at times such a post was held by the mother of a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang). (2) CH'ING: title of honor conferred on wives of favored eminent officials, especially those chosen to be ladies in waiting on the Empress. See shih-chang.

4347 nû shih-shih 女侍史
HAN: Female Attendant, 2 palace women so designated when they accompanied the Emperor on a visit to the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), keeping his costume in
proper adjustment and carrying incense-burners. HB: female clerk-in-attendance.

4348 nu'Yiao 女桃
CHOU: Chambermaid, 2 assigned to each of the 8 palace chambers that were dedicated to important (female?) ancestors of the royal family, each such chamber being supervised by a eunuch Caretaker (shou-liao) of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ien-kuan). CL: femme attachée au service du dépôt.

4349 nà-wà 女巫
Sorceress, unspecified number, together with male Sorcerers (nan-wu) led by 4 Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) under jurisdiction of the Director of Sorcery (ssu-wu) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'ien-kuan); at appropriate times summoned spirits to be honored or reprimanded, preceded the King on his visits of condolence, prayed for rain and for cessation of epidemics, and participated in many royal sacrificial and other ceremonies. CL: sôcière.

4350 nà-yén 女鹽
CHOU: Salt Maid, 20 palace women subordinate to 2 eunuch Salt Stewards (yen-jen) of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan); prepared and provided salt for use by members of the royal family and in appropriate ceremonies. CL: femme au sel.

4351 nà-yú 女御
Secondary Concubine. (1) CHOU: 81 authorized in this category of palace women, considered affiliated with the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) apparently known collectively as the Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu, q.v.); ranked below the Nine Concubines (ch'un-pin) and above the Lesser Wives (yû-ch'i), though sometimes equated with the Lesser Wives category. Also called nei-jen, yû-ch'i, ch'i-yû. CL: concubine impérielle. (2) SUI-T'ANG; rank 7a then 6a in Sui, 7a in T'ang; number fluctuated in Sui from 38 to 81 to 24, in T'ang stabilized at 27. In T'ang not only ranked below the Empress, 4 Consorts (fei, fu-jen), and the Nine Concubines, but also ranked below 4 other categories of concubines with ranks from 3a down to 6a. RR: femme du service de Vempereur.

4352 ó-chên 類慎
CH'ING: Commander, Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word of importance in the early development of the Banner military establishment (see pu-ch'i, ch'i); originally the informal designation of the leader of a 10-man hunting-fighting unit, in 1611 became the name of newly created Companies (nira, Chinese transliteration nü-lu) differentiated by the colors of their flags into 4 Banners (ch'i); in 1615, when the Eight Banner system was instituted, became the title of leaders at all organizational levels, prefixed with the unit designation—nî-lu o-chên (Company Commander), 5 under a Regimental Commander (chia-lu o-chên), 5 in turn under a Banner Commander (ku-shan o-chên) in 1634; except Banner Commander changed to chang-ching-chia-chang, nü-lu chang-ching. In 1660 Banner Commanders (still ku-shan o-chên) were given the officially authorized Chinese title tu-t'ung (Commander-in-chief), and in 1723 their Manchu title was changed to ku-shan ang-pang. See chang-ching, ang-pang. P44.

4353 ó-ék-ch'i-mú 額爾奇木
CHIN: Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen word equated with the Chinese titles tsung-kuan (Area Commander-in-chief) and chieh-tu shih (Military Commissioner), referring to chiefs given control over all Jurchen tribes (pu-t'su) in areas called Routes (fu) other than the Routes controlled directly from the dynastic capital. P17.

4354 ó-fú 額驸
CH'ING: Consort (i.e., husband) of a noblewoman of imperial descent, equivalent of the titles fu-mu and fu-ma tu-wei (Commandant-escort) used in earlier times; in 9 grades, from Consort of the ... Imperial Princess of the First Degree (Princess: ku-lun kung-chu, Consort: ku-lun o-fu) down to Consort of the ... Township Mistress (noblewoman: hsien-ch'ün, Consort: hsien-ch'ün o-fu). Also see ho-shih o-fu, to-lo o-fu, ku-shan o-fu, ch'ün-ch'ü o-fu, hsien-ch'ü o-fu, hsien-ch'ü o-fu. BH: husband of an imperial princess. P69.

4355 ó-Wài 額外
CH'ING: lii beyond the quota: Supernumerary, prefix attached to titles when appointees exceeded the authorized quota (o), whether in the central government or in units of territorial administration; e.g., o-wai ching-üi (Supernumerary Registrar) in a Registry (ching-li t'ing), o-wai shih-lang (Supernumerary Vice Minister) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan). BH: supernumerary.

4356 dM 極 or 偶
CHOU: Unifying Agent, categorical reference to 9 types of personages appointed by the Minister of State (chung-ts'ai) as intermediaries or liaison officials between the central government and the Feudal Lords (ch'u-hou); apparently lived in and administered villages or small towns in their jurisdictions. The 9 types were Regional Representative (mü), Regional Administrator (ch'ang), Regional Mentor (shih), Moral Instructor (fu), Family Unifier (tsung), Economic Overseer (chu), Exemplar of Virtue (shih) Local Agent (li) Friend (yóu), and Manager of Cultivated Marshes (t'un). Also known categorically as Hang, q.v. CL: couple ou lien d'association.

4357 pâ 霜
Hegemon. (1) CHOU: leader of Feudal Lords (ch'u-hou) of the Yellow River drainage area in league or alliance against military threats posed by non-Chinese tribes of the North and East especially by the great Yangtze River Valley state, Ch'u; first chosen in 678 B.C. by a gathering of lords dedicated to preserving peace and the honor of the Chou King. Under successive Hegemons, the league was active almost to 400 B.C., giving way then to unrestrained warfare among the regional lords that eventually annihilated the Chou dynasty and its feudal organization of China. (2) From late Chou on throughout imperial history, an unofficial term of disparagement applied to those who seized power and ruled by force, in contrast to "true Kings" (wang) who were considered legitimate in the eyes of the people and of Heaven because of their personal commitments to peace and benevolent rule.

4358 pâ-ch'ê 八辦
CH'ING: Eight Banners, collective reference to the system of social-political-military organization of the Manchu people, gradually extended to include 8 Mongol and 8 Chinese Banners, making a total of 24 tribe-like Banners of hereditary troops garrisoned along the frontiers and at strategic places throughout the country. See ch'i.

4359 pâ-ch'ê 亜單-鴞
CHIN: Bannermen's School, one of several types of schools operated by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); for sons of officers in the Manchu and Mongol Banners; staffed by 16 Manchu and 8 Mongol Instructors (chu-chiao). P7b. BH: government schools for bannermen. P34.
4360 pâ-ch'ê kung 八旗公
CH'ING: Duke of the Eight Banners, a title of nobility (châeh) awarded to military heroes, subject to perpetual inheritance. Cf. tsung-shih kung, chieh-lo kung.

4361 pâ-ch'ê ts'âng-kuan tâ-ch'en 八旗總管大臣
CH'ING: Grand Ministers Commanding the Eight Banners, from predynastic times till 1635 when the dynastic name Ch'ing was adopted and a somewhat more Chinese-like central government was established, a group of military leaders who participated in deliberations and policy formulation at the Manchu court together with 2 other groups, the Five Grand Ministers of the Deliberative Council (chêng wu ta-ch'en) and the Ten Grand Ministers Administering Affairs (li-shih shih ta-ch'en). In 1635 these groups of Manchu noblemen were superseded by another triad, which constituted the top echelon of Ch'ing government until the establishment of a Ming-style Grand Secretariat (t'ung-chê-yuan). This triad included Three Palace Academicians (nei san yuan), Six Ministries (liu pu), and a Censorate (tu ch'a-yuan).

4362 pâ-chiâih 後解
T'ANG: lit. 'to pluck up and release, i.e., to send to the capital: irregular Candidate, categorical reference to candidates at civil service recruitment examinations given in the dynastic capital who had not taken qualifying tests in their home Prefectures (chou). Sources suggest that such candidates were not discriminated against.

4363 pâ-chû 八局
MING: Eight Services, collective reference to 8 minor agencies of palace eunuchs, each headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih) or Director (t'ai-chien). The Palace Armory (ping-chang chê), Jewelry Service (yin-tso chê), Palace Laundry Service (huân-i chi), Caps and Kerchiefs Service (chin-mao chê), Sewing Service (chen-kung chi), Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service (nei chih-jan chi), Condiments Service (chi-t's'un-mien chi), and Garden Service (ssu-yuan chi).

4365 pâ-făng 八房
SUNG: Eight Review Sections in the Court of Judicial Review (tu-li ssu); status and staffing not clear. SP: huit chambres chargées de juger les rapports sur les causes criminelles de province.

4366 pâ-fên 八分
CH'ING: Eight Privileges, collective term for rights awarded to the upper echelon of the imperial nobility (châeh), including the ranks of Imperial Prince (ch'ên-wang), Commandery Prince (ch'ên-wan), Beile (pei-lo), Beile Prince (pei-tzu), Defender Duke (chen-kuo kung), and Bulwark Duke (fu-kuo kung). The special privileges referred to the use of purple buttons, 3-eyed peacock feathers, and dragon squares on costumes; red-painted spears at entrances of residences; breast-tassels and purple reins on horses; a special type of teapot; and sitting on yellow or red rugs (BH, p. 6). Lesser me-yibles of the imperial nobility were designated "not to encroach on the 8 privileges" (pu ju pa-fên); e.g., Lesser Defender Duke (pu ju pa-fên chen-kuo kung).

4367 pâ-fu tsâ-tsâng 八付宰相
Variant of nei pa-fu tsâ-tsâng (Grand Councilors of the Eight Palace Offices).

4368 pâ-hsiâo-wéi 八校尉
HAN: Eight Commandants, collective reference to 8 military leaders including both regular officers and eunuchs at the end of Han were entrusted with defense of the dynastic capital city and the palace. Their separate forces were called the Upper Army (shang-chê), Middle (chung) Army, Lower (hsia) Army, Control (tien) Army, Support (chu) Army, Secondary (tso) Army, Left (tso) Army, and Right (yu) Army.

4369 pâ-kuo 八公 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Eight Dukes, from 414 a collective reference to an ever-enlarged group of eminent personages considered the topmost echelon of the officialdom, each with a large staff though without any prescribed function except to give counsel when called on; derived from the earlier term Three Dukes (san kung, q.v.), instituted in acknowledgment that the number 3 was no longer adequate. The group commonly included several kinds of Counselors-in-chief (ch'êng-hsiang, tso ch'êng-hsiang, yu ch'êng-hsiang, hsiang-kuo), and such titles as Minister of Education (ssu-t'ui, Minister of Works (ssu-kung), Censor-in-chief (ya-shih ta-fu), Commander-in-chief (ta ssu-ma), Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei), General-in-chief (ta chiang-chên), Pillar of State (chu-kuo) and Bulwark of Government (yu-cheng). Sometimes interpreted as the equivalent of pa kuo (Eight Statesmen), pa pu ta-fu (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries), and even pu pu ta-jen (Eight Tribal Overseers), though no such equivalences seem likely. P2.

4372 pâ-kung-shêng 拔貢 or pa-kung
CH'ING: lit. a student plucked up and offered as tribute; Graduate for Preeminence, designation of students sent from Confucian Schools (yu-hsiêh) throughout the empire every 12th year for admission to the National University (t'â-hsueh) maintained at the dynastic capital by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), as distinguished supernumeraries beyond the more regular presentation of Tribute Students (kung-sheng); the Directorate on such occasions prescribed a supplementary quota of one or 2 students from each Confucian School. BH: senior licentiate of the first class.

4373 pâ-kuô 八國 N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit. 8 states, traditionally explained as referring to the 4 sides (fang) of the capital city plus the 4 cardinal points (wei) of the compass: Eight Statesmen, traditionally interpreted as a variant of pa pu ta-jen (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries) and even pa kung (Eight Dukes), but more likely a variant of pa pu ta-jen or pa tu-jen kuan (both Eight Tribal Overseers). Also probably unrelated to
pa tso (Eight Executives). Also see ta jen (Tribal Overseer).

4374 p&mén 把門
SUNG: Palace Doorman in the innermost quarters of the imperial residence; eunuchs (nei-p'lin), number indefinite, rank 8, members of the Palace Eunuch Service (yu-nei nei-shih sheng).

4375 pà-pù in ān 品案

4376 pà pù tà-fū 八部大夫

4377 pāpù-tā-jěrt
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Eight Tribal Overseers, fullest development of the institution of Tribal Overseers (ta-jen), originally 2 then 4, then 8. The terminology is confusing because pu is commonly used in the sense of Tribe (pu-lu, pu-tsu) and also for the agencies translated here as Ministries, consolidated into a Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), from which derive the terms pa tso (Eight Executives), pa pu ta-fu (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries), and perhaps pa kuo (Eight Statesmen). It is possible that pa kuo was in fact a variant of the tribal term pa pu ta-jen rather than of the term pa pu ta-fu.

4378 pà tā-chiā 八大家
CH’ING: Eight Great Families, unofficial collective reference to a group of Imperial Princes (ch’in-wang) and Commandery Princes (chün-wang) descended directly from men considered founders of the Manchu nation and dynasty, formally known collectively as the Iron-helmet Princes (bieh mao-tsu wang); their status was guaranteed perpetual inheritance. These included the Imperial Princes prefixed Li, Jui, Su, Cheng, Chuang’ and Yu and the Commandery Princes prefixed Sun-ch’eng and K’o-ch’in. BH: 8 great or princely houses.

4379 pà tā-jen kuān 八大人宮
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Eight Tribal Overseers, deriving from the early title ta-jen (Tribal Overseer); probably a variant of pa pu ta-jen (Eight Tribal Overseers). Some traditional interpretations link the term pa ta-jen kuān into the development of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and its Ministries (pu), suggesting it was a variant of pa pu ta-fu (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries); but it is likely that pa ta-jen kuān was actually a variant of pa kuo (Eight Statesmen).

4380 pà tío 八貂
TANG: Eight Sabled Dignitaries, collective reference to the incumbents in 8 central government posts that most consistently provided Grand Councillors (tsai-hsiang); the 2 Directors (ling) and 2 Policy Advisers (jan-chi ch‘ing-shih) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the 2 Directors (shih-chung) and 2 Policy Advisers of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) from 658 the incumbents in these posts were authorized to wear sable adornments on their caps. The Chancellery members of the group attended on the Emperor’s left side, wore their sable ornaments over their left eyes (i.e., away from the Emperor), and were consequently called the Left Sabled Dignitaries (tso-tiao); those who were members of the Secretariat were called Right Sabled Dignitaries (yu-tiao) for similar reasons. RR: huit zijin.

4381 pà tso 八座
Lit. 8 thrones, daises, or seats of honor or authority, hence those who occupied such seats: Eight Executives, from Han to Ch’ing times an unofficial reference to 8 important posts in the central government. HAN-T’ANG: from Later Han, except during the Ch’in, Liang, and Ch’en dynasties in the era of N-S Division, normally referred to the Director (ling), the one or 2 Vice Directors (l’u-yeh), and the 5 or more Ministers (shang-shu) of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu t’ai, shang-shu sheng), which between Han and T’ang became the administrative core of the central government. (2) T’ANG-T’ING: collective reference to the Ministers (shang-shu) of the Six Ministries (liu pu), P2: 3.

4382 pà-tsó ssú 八作司 or pà-tso yüan 院
Lit. office of the 8 crafts, i.e., plastering (ni), painting (? ch’ih-po: red and white), varnishing (t’ung-yu: tung oil), stonework (shih), tilework (wa), bamboo work (chu), masonry (? chu’an), and well work (ching). (1) SUNG, YüAN: Repair Office, one each Left and Right; in Sung each headed by 3 Managers (kou-tang kuan), in Yuan by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch’ih), a Superintendent (t’iel-ing), and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), with identical offices at the 2 capitals Shang-tu and Ta-tu (Peking). SP: bureau de construction et de réparation. (2) CHIN (pa-tso yuan): Amory, a storehouse for military gear including weapons; one each Left and Right, staffing not clear; under the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). P15, 49.

4383 pà-ts’üi 披褁
(1) T’ANG-SUNG: lit” plucked from the thicket’ i.e., the crowd: Preeminent Talent, one of many high-prestige examination degrees, awarded for success in a civil service recruitment examination known by the same name; the examination was a Special Examination (chih-k’su) given irregularly by imperial decree and administered by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) rather than a regularly scheduled recruitment examination administered by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); it was especially difficult, concentrating on candidates’ judgment as well as literary skill. It was first authorized in 673 and from 701 gave its graduates the right to immediate appointment to office; terminated by Sung in 1634. Also known as shu-p’în pa-ts’üi. Also see chih-chá, k’o-chá, po-hsiao hung-tz’u, shen-yen-shu p’ant. (2) CH’ING: occasional variant reference to pa kung-sheng (Graduate for Preeminence).

4384 w^tölli^ 抢把
Lit., to take hold of and manage (?). (1) MING-CH’ING: Squad Leader, military commandant of a minor place such as a fort (paö) with a small party of soldiers often referred to as a su(, his office, charge, or responsibility; a Squad); cf. the more important title shou-pèi (Defender) and the less important title t’î-t’ou kuán (Officer in Charge). In Ming, a duty assignment in the tactical hierarchy headed by a Regional Commander (tsung-p’ing kuán), the appointee having rank status in a nearby Guard (wei) in the administrative hierarchy headed by a provincial-level Regional Military Command (tu chih-hui shih) in what was called the wei-so system (see wei-so). In Ch’ing the title was transformed into a regular appointment, rank 7a, in the Green Standards (lu-yü), in command of 10 men called a Squad (p’eng). Such Squad Leaders were reportedly very nownner, e.g., 137 in Shansi, 283 in Fukien, 309 in Chekiang; as in Ming, they were scattered in charge of forts, etc., throughout the
Provinces. BH: sub-lieutenant. P58. (2) MING: Tax Transport Leader, from 1457 the lowest-ranking officer in the military organization that transported tax revenues to the dynastic capital via the Grand Canal (see tsung-tu ts'ao-yun, ts'ao-yun tsung-tu), but nevertheless had significant authority and responsibility. There were 8 large regions that fed tax receipts into the Grand Canal transport system, and for tax transport purposes all military units in each region were supervised and directed by the one or 2 Tax Transport Leaders assigned to each, totaling 12. As in (1) above, they were on duty assignments away from their nominal posts in the wei-so establishment. In Ch'ing, tax transport duties were regularly handled by Brigades (ying) of the Green Standards (li-yung), organized into a Waterways Command (ho-piao) and a Transport Command (ts'ao-piao). P59, 60.

4385 pá tzū A 子
CH'IN-HAN: lit., 8 children (?): relevance not clear: Consort, normally prefixed by the surname, a title granted to one or more secondary wives of the Emperor, rank 1,000 bushels in Han; equated with the male title of honorary nobility (chāi) Grandee of the Eighth Order (chang-kung). HB: eighth rank lady.

4386 pá-wáng 霸王
Hegemons and Kings: from late Chou on throughout history, especially among moralistic philosopher-statesmen of the Confucian tradition, a combination of contrasting terms referring on one hand to tyrants who ruled by force (Hegemons) and on the other hand to "true kings" who ruled benevolently and manifested personal virtue. May be encountered at times in the sense of a Hegemon-King, i.e., a ruler who was not a "true King" as defined above and whose rule was harsh. See pa, wang.

4387 pái 拜
Also see under the romanization po.

4388 pái 拜
Ety., 2 arms raised in salute, hence to honor: from Hán on, a common term meaning to appoint. In Han and through most of the era of N-S Division, differed from ch'ü (also; to appoint) in that pái was used when an appointment was made by an Emperor whereas ch'ü was used when an appointment was made by some dignitary on his own authority to a post on his staff. Before the end of the era of N-S Division, however, pái and ch'ü were being used interchangeably. In T'ang both terms meant an imperial appointment, but pái was used only for an initial appointment to office and ch'ü was used only for subsequent appointments. In Sung pái continued to denote appointment by the Emperor whereas ch'ü had a broader, more flexible meaning, including appointments made by the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) without involvement of the Emperor. In Ch'in and Yüan the terms continued in use generally in the Sung pattern. Thereafter the two terms were used more or less interchangeably, but the term shou, with many qualifying prefixes, took their place as the most common term in use meaning to appoint.

4389 pái-kuan 百官
See under the romanization po-kuan (All Officials, the Officialdom).

4390 pái-kuan 招官
Petty Official: not a title, but a descriptive term for officials of low rank.

4391 pái 萬
(1) YUAN: Squad, the basic unit of Mongol military organization, consisting nonnally of 10 soldiers under a Squad Commander (p'ai-chang); 10 Squads constituted a Company (pao-hu so). Also called chia, q.v. (2) MING-CH'ING: a unit in sub-District (hsien) organization of the population; in Ming a Subprecinct of urban organization, subordinate to a Precinct (fang); in Ch'ing a Registration Unit, the smallest unit in the local security system called pao-chia (lit., Security Groups and Tiftings), consisting ideally of 10 neighboring households with a designated Head (p'ai-t'ou), 10 such units constituting a Tithing (chia) of 100 households.

4392 p'ai-àn ssū 排岸司
SUNG: River Transport Bureau, apparently 4 created in 988, each headed by a River Transport Director (p'ai-an), to replace Supply Commissioners (fa-yün shih) in supervising the transport of tax grain revenues to the dynastic capital, Kaifeng, in cooperation with an Unloading Office (hsia-hsieh ssu) and under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (su-nung ssu); in 1008 Supply Commissioners were re-established in several Circuits (lu) to manage the transport system, and the River Transport Bureaus might then have been abolished. SP: bureau de transport fluvial P60.

4393 p'ai-Uhäng 俳長
MING-CH'ING: File Leader, number not limited but 20 or so unranked hereditary professionals; members of the Music Office (chiao-fang ssu), presumably responsible for keeping marching musicians in straight ranks and files while the 17 or so Appearance Monitors (? se-chang) checked on their dress and overall visual impression; in 1723 all hereditary musicians were liberated from their service obligations, and court musicians were chosen from among gifted amateurs. Whether or not the title p'ai-chang survived the 1729 division of the Music Office into a Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and an Imperial Music Office (shen-yüeh shu) is not clear. P10.

4394 p'ai-chên shih 排陣使
SUNG: Formation Monitor, one or more (per army?) low-ranking or unranked military personnel responsible for organizing and keeping under scrutiny a military array on parade, on campaign, and in battle. SP: commissaire chargé d'aligner les troupes pendant l'expédition.

4395 p'ai-mă 排馬
T'ANG: lit., (one who) deploys horses, but more likely: Horse Trainer, one or more attached to each Directorate of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) apparently an unranked professional specialist. P31.

4396 p'ai-mên jên 排門人
T'ANG: lit., who open gates: Gate Watcher, a duty assignment for soldiers of the Garrison Militia system (see fu-ping) during tours of duty in the capital, responsible for opening the city gates each morning and through the daylight hours keeping under surveillance all who entered or exited, ready to sound alarms if disturbances occurred. RR: gens chargés d'ouvrir les portes.

4397 p'ai-p'an ch'ü 拾辦處
CH'ING: Office for Duty Assignments, a minor agency in the Ministry of War (ping-pai); staffing and specific functions not clear, but probably responsible for keeping records of special duty assignments of military officers. BH: office for deputation of officials for special duty.

4398 p'ai-t'ou 牌頭 or f'ai-tzū t'ou 牌子頭
(1) YUAN: Squad Commander, head of the basic unit of
4403 pán-chén 班軍
MING: Rotational Troops, referring to the practice of dispatching soldiers from their regular assignments in garrisons throughout the country (see under wei-so) in rotational patterns to serve in Training Divisions (ying) at the dynastic capital, or from garrisons near the Great Wall to active defense posts along the Wall. Cf. fan, keng-shu.

4404 pán-hù 護戸

4406 pán-kú fān-líng 半箇佐領
CH’ING: Half Company Commander, also Half Company in reference to the unit in the Banner military organization (see ч’ї, pa-ch’ї) occasionally used when the total strength of a Company Commander’s (tso-ling) Company (also tso-ling) was less than 100 men.

4407 pán-U ēr-chí sí shī-huí 辦理二司事務
CH·ING: Operational Agents of the Two Offices (ssu, one each Left and Right) through which the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yuán) managed its affairs; 2 for each Office established in 1694, 7 more added soon, and in 1736 another 6 added, making a total authorization of 17 positions. Presumably responsible for administrative supervision of the steadily increasing horse pasturages= corrals, and stables that were under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). P39.

4408 T’ai-Tsin 習領
CH’ING: abbreviated reference to the Officer in Charge (ling) of a Duty Group (pan) in rotational active service as imperial bodyguards; i.e., either or both an Imperial Guard Duty Group Commander (shih-wei pan-ling, q.v.) or (2) an Imperial Guard Duty Group Acting (? see under shu) Assistant Duty Group Commander (shu pan-ling, q.v.). Also see pan, shih-wei, ling, shih-wei ch’in-chün, san-ch’ї shih-wei. BH: commander of a relief of the body-guards, second in command of a relief ....

4409 pán-pú 部版
Lit., ministry of registers (census, tax registers, etc.): from Sui on if not earlier, an unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu).

4410 píi-fú/yí 板簿簿房
SUNG: Section for Personnel Registers, a unit of the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng); staffing, ranks, and specific functions not clear. SP: chambre des registres nominatifs des fonctionnaires.

4411 pán’Shíh 阪使
Lit., commissioner of registers (census, tax registers, etc.): from Sui on if not earlier, an unofficial reference to a senior post in the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu), either the Minister of Revenue (min-pu or hu-pu shang-shu) or a Supervisor (p’an, q.v.), the latter usually having a nominal appointment elsewhere in the government but detached for temporary duty in charge of the Ministry, or at times having rank status too low for a regular appointment as Minister.

4412 pán-shíh 辦事
MING: Apprentice, designation of a National University-Student (chien-sheng) who, prior to completing his studies, was detached to gain experience in actual government as staff member of an agency, especially in the central government; such status might endure from 3 months to 3 years before one attained a substantive appointment (shih-shou).

4413 pan-shih ssu-yuan 辨事司員
CH'ING: Judicial Administrator, several appointed to various jurisdictions in Outer Mongolia under a Manchu General (chiang-chün) in the 1800s, specially responsible for supervising Manchu and Chinese traders and visitors in their jurisdictions, resolving disputes among them, and resolving disputes between the Mongol residents and such visitors. Commonly abbreviated to ssu-yuan; also called ssu-kuan, pa-yuan, t'ung-p'an. BH: judicial commissioner for Chinese affairs.

4414 pán-shíh tà-ch'én 辦事大臣
CH'ING: variant reference to the Grand Minister Superintendent of Ch'ing-hai (tsung-li ch'ing-hai shih-wu ta-ch'êr).

4415 pán-skú āi or 板授
N-S DIV (San-kuo-T'ANG: Appointment by Courtesy; see pan (by Courtesy).

4416 pán-shá 伴書
MING: Secretary-companion, a minor official on the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), in the Chien-wen era (1399-1402) only. P69.

4417 pün tien-chik 碰直
SUNG: Palace Duty Officer, prefixed Left and Right; 4th and 5th highest rank titles for eunuchs; see nü-shih chieh. P68.

4418 pün-ts'áo 板曹
From Sui or T'ang on, an unofficial (in Sung perhaps quasi-official) reference to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); see pan-hu, pan-pu.

4419 pün-tú 伴讀
(0) SUNG, LIAO, MING: Reader-companion, a minor official in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). In Sung number not fixed, rank not clear; first appointed in 1020, how long persisted is not clear; prefixed South or North to denote affiliation with the Princely Establishment's Southern or Northern Court (nan-yuan, pei-yuan). In Ming 4, rank 9a, first appointed in 1376, apparently abolished in 1380, revived in the Chien-wen era (1399-1402) but apparently survived no longer. SP: compagnon d'études. P69. (2) YÜAN: Fellow in the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsueh); 20 posts authorized for specially talented sons of non-official families.

4420 pàwte 伴判
Lit., half a Prefect (ts'ü-shih, q.v.)? From Sui or T'ang on, apparently an unofficial reference to any official from the Prefecture (chou, fu) down to the District (hsien) level, or a collective reference to all such officials. In Ch'ing usage, seems to designate such territorial officials who had not been appointed in normal evaluation and appointment procedures in the central government, but instead were appointed on the basis of recommendations from active officials, who at the end of each year were authorized to nominate for appointment men who had not been dealt with in regular proceedings.

4421 广士三司 殷押推司
SUNG: Interrogator, 4th status not clear but probably unranked, attached to the Right Prison (yn chih-yâ) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); assisted by 4 Writers (t'ieh-shih). SP: greffier.

4422 pàn-yên shú-kú chih-chang
...辨識書畫直長
YUAN: Foreman Curator of Calligraphy and Painting, rank 8a, in the Directorate of the Palace Archives (pi-shu chien). P25.

4423 tó/ijìán-sAíA 判院事
CH'ING: Administrator of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), from 1729 2 Manchus and 2 Chinese chosen from among talented and conscientious Junior Compilers (pien-hsiu) and Examining Editors (chien-tâ). On the Academy staff to provide administrative leadership under supervision of Chancellors of the Hanlin Academy (chang-yân hsüeh-shih), this innovation intended to counter a growing belief that the Academy was corrupt and useless. The title Administrator was a duty assignment, not a substantive post, and carried no rank. See hsieh-p'an yuán-shih (Assistant Administrator ...). P23.

4424 p'án 判
See under p'ân ... shih (Supervisor).

4425 p'án-kuan 判官
Lit. a decision-making official, from antiquity inheriting the connotation of judging. (1) T'ANG-YUAN: Administrative Assistant, from the 700s the manager of official paperwork on the staff of a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) or comparable regional dignitary, a duty undertaken by military officers as well as civil officials, apparently regardless of rank. From Sung through Yuan, a very common title at all levels of government with status seldom higher than rank 6, normally prefixed with the appropriate agency name and sometimes with a functional responsibility also indicated, e.g., ch'ien-chien p'ân-kuan (Administrative Assistant in a metropolitan Police Office; see ch'ien-hüan yüan), hsüan-fu p'ân-kuan (Administrative Assistant to a Pacification Commissioner; see hsüan-fu shih). Very seldom found designating the head of an agency; almost always a 2nd-level or more commonly a 3rd-level post, e.g., below a Commissioner (shih) and a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih). RR: fonctionnaire chargé des affaires ... (2) SUNG-MING: Assistant, a suffix serving as a standard designation of a 3rd-level executive official in a unit of territorial administration; meaning essentially the same as in (1) above, but better rendered, e.g., as Assistant Prefect (fu p'ân-kuan), Assistant District Magistrate (hsien p'ân-kuan), normally prefixed with the name of the territorial unit, sometimes also with the designation of a special function; e.g., chou ho-ti p'ân-kuan (Assistant Prefect for Water Conservation in ... Prefecture). Status normally rank 6 or below. In Ming used almost exclusively as Assistant Prefect, below a Commissioner (shih) and Vice defect (fu t'ung-chih) number not fixed, rank 7b. In Ch'ing changed to t'ung-p'ân, q.v. Also see chou p'ân. SP: fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes, assistant.

4426 ,á/t 判館事
T'ANG: abbreviation of p'ân hung-wen kuan shih (Supervisor of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature); see hung-wen kuan. Sometimes appears as p'ân yuán-shih.

4427 夕如江氏 判官司
SUNG: Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Commissioners of the State Finance Commission (tsan-su shih); probably had specialized functions, but not clear. SP: bureau de fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes.

4428 p'ân-küng 洋宮
SUNG-CH'ING: lit., a palace or hall with an adjacent cres-
cent-shaped bathing pool, reportedly in ancient Chou times an exercise yard or field established in the capital of each Feudal Lord (chu-hou); an archaic reference to any local school or any local school teacher (p'um-kung hsien-sheng). In Ming and Ch'ing, when candidates in the civil service examination sequence became eligible to participate as Cultivated Talents (hsiu-n'ta) in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih), it was said they had entered (ju) the p'an-kung.

4429 p' an liu-chun châ-nèi wèi shih
判六軍諸衛事
5 DYN: Controller of the Armies and Guards, designation of a favored general made chief of a ruler's military staff.

4430 p' an liu-nèi ch'ân wèi shih
判流內省事
SUNG: Supervisor of the Bureau of Personnel Assignments; see liu-nèi ch'ân. SP: chargé de juger les fonctionnaires "dans le courant.

4431 p' an mên-hsiâ shêng wèi shih
判門下省事
SUNG: Supervisor of the Chancellery, an ad hoc duty assignment for a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang), either in the absence of a regular Director of the Chancellery (men-hsiâ shih-chung) or as an overseer with greater authority than an incumbent Director. SP: chargé de décider les affaires du département de la chancellerie impériale.

4432 p' an nân-yâ
判南衙
SUNG: lit., supervisor of the Southern Command (see nan-yâ); an anachronistic reference in S. Sung to the Governor of Lin-an Prefecture (modern Hangchow).

4433 p' an pû
判或 p' an pû shih
SUNG: Supervisor of the Ministry, designation of a court official who, regardless of his principal appointment, was delegated to oversee one of the Six Ministries (liu pû) in the absence of a regular Minister (shang-shu) or, probably less commonly, with authority over an incumbent Minister. SP: chargé de décider les affaires du ministère.

4434 p'ân desōw-ja
判司
T'ANG-SUNG: Supervisor of the Three Fiscal Agencies (T'ang; Five Dynasties), Supervisor of the State Finance Commission (early Sung): a specific or collective reference to eminent officials of the central government's So, as concurrent appointments added to their regular posts, were placed in charge of the 3 vital fiscal organs of the central government, which eventually came to be considered a separate consolidated agency (see sau ssu). The pattern emerged in the latter half of T'ang, not later than 818 and persisted through the first Sung century to c. 1080 when responsibility for fiscal affairs was restored to more traditional agencies, principally the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). The 3 offices referred to were the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssu) and the Tax Bureau (hu-ch'êî fîm), both normally subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue, and the Salt (and Iron) Monopoly Bureau (yen-tî ch'êî ssu). Also see kuo-chî, tsu-yung shih, tsung-chi shih, chi (Account). P7.

4435 p' an shêng-shih
判省事
N-S DIV—SUNG: abbreviation of Supervisor (of the Affairs) of the Department, e.g., of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). In Sung seems to have been used solely in the case of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), and only in the earliest decades of the dynasty. SP: chargé de diriger les affaires du département.

4436 p' an ... shih
判...事 or p' an
N-S DIV—CH'ING: Supervisor (of the affairs of... agency), signifying that an official holding a regular post was assigned on a temporary or otherwise irregular basis to take charge of an agency, sometimes his own as a special duty assignment; e.g., hu-pu shih-ling shih (Vice Minister of Revenue serving as Supervisor of His Ministry), kung-pu ... ssu yuân-wai lang p'an tu-shui chên shih (Vice Director of the Bureau of ... in the Ministry of Works serving as Supervisor of the Directorate of Waterways), tu-shui shao-chierpiân chên shih (Vice Director of the Directorate of Waterways serving as Supervisor of the Directorate, i.e., a Vice Director in charge of his own Directorate). Normally the term indicates that the official was serving (in an emergency, temporarily, or provisionally) in a higher-ranking post than he was qualified for. Much less commonly it indicates the reverse, as when a T'ang or Sung Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) was delegated in an emergency situation to take charge of a Prefecture (chou, fiu). See tien (Manager). The term was also used to identify who was actually in charge of an agency with 2 or more nominal heads with identical titles and ranks; e.g., t'ai-ts'ang shu ling shih (Director of the Office of Imperial Granaries serving as Supervisor of the Office, which normally had 3 Directors). RR: fonctionnaire dirigeant (une charge). SP: chargé des affaires de ...
nation of Assistant Duty Group Chief (păng lîng-păn), also commonly awarded as an honorary title to Secretaries of the Council of State (chìn-chî chung-ching). See chung-ching, hsing-tou. BH: assistant chief of section.

4443 păng-păn tâ-ch'în 幫辦大臣 CH'ING: lit., grand minister assisting in management: Grand Minister Assistant Administrator of Tibet, established in 1727 to assist the Grand Minister Resident of Tibet (ta-ch'în ta-ch'în), in 1792 joined the Grand Minister Resident and the Dalai Lama in a triumvirate charged with governing Tibet. BH: assistant resident (of Tibet).

4444 păng-pô 邦伯 Earl of Subordinate States: title of nobility (chueh) attributed to high antiquity; throughout imperial history an archaic, unofficial reference to territorial administrators whose jurisdictions were large enough to include several states (păng: i.e., Prince doms (wang-kou), Marquissates (hou-kou), or comparable units of civil administration; e.g., Regional Governors (chou ma), Prefects (ts'ê-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu, yin). See păng-po, kuo-po, chieh-po, hsien-po.

4455 păng-shih 榜式 CH'ING: lit. relevance not clear; possibly a Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word: (1) Clerk, a term early superseded by pi-t'êh-shih, q.v. (2) Grand Academician (?): possibly a variant of ta hsueh-shih, the title of heads of the Three Academies (nei san yüan) in early Ch'ing.

4456 păng-shou 榜首 Lit., at the head of the placard, i.e., the topmost name on the pass list posted after a civil service recruitment examination. (1) SUNG: equivalent of chuang-yüan (Principal Graduate in a Palace Examination, t'ung-chih). (2) MING: equivalent of chieh-yuan (Provincial Graduate with Highest Honors). 

4447 păng-tsô 邦佐 Lit., helper in a subordinate state: in Han and the era of N-S Division, an unofficial reference to a Commandery Aide (chìn-ch'êng); in later times an archaic, unofficial reference to a Vice Prefect (t'ung-chih).

4448 păng-yên 榜眼 Lit. sense not clear: at the eye of the placard? CF. păng-shou. (1) SUNG: unofficial reference to both the Second and Third Graduates in the highest-level civil service recruitment examination, following immediately after the Principal Graduate (chuang-yüan) on posted pass lists. (2) MING-CHWG: unofficial designation of the Second Graduate in a Palace Examination (tien-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, following the Principal Graduate (chuang-yuan) and preceding the Third Graduate (t'âi-hua), these 3 constituting the topmost category of passers (li-chia), collectively called Metropolitan Graduates with Honors (chih-shih chi-ti). Normally appointed promptly to posts as Junior Compilers (tien-hsiu); rank 7a, in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

4449 păng-yüân 榜元 YÜAN: Principal Graduate, designation sometimes used for the man in first place on tie pass-list placard following the Metropolitan Examination (hâi-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. CF. chung-yüan.

4450 pao 保 Lit. to protect. (1) Guardian, from antiquity a title of high honor awarded to specially meritorious or favored dignitaries, prefixed in various forms. E.g., see t'ai-pao, shao-pao, t'ai-tzu shao-pao, t'ai-tzu. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: Security Group, a unit in sub-District (hsien) organization of the population. See pao-chia, pao-wu. CF. li-chia. (3) SUNG-CH'ING: Guaranteed Recommendation, a nomination by a relatively higher-rank official of a relatively lower-rank official, often given in response to an imperial order and sometimes a fixed requirement of various officials at specified intervals; used as one kind of data taken into account in considering officials for promotion. The sponsor was held accountable for the duty performance and the whole conduct of his nominees and could be made to suffer if any of his nominees proved inadequate. The system of Guaranteed Recommendations was relied on most heavily in the first Sung century. See pao-chia. CF. kuo (merit rating).

4451 pao-chang 保長 SUNG, MING-CH'ING: Security Group Head, leader of a unit in the sub-District (hsien) local self-government organization known as pao-chia, q.v. In Sung, the title of a leader of a Small Security Group (hsiao-pao) and of a Large Security Group (ta-pao), which ideally encompassed 5 Small Security Groups of 10 families each, whereas the leader of a Superior Security Group (ta-pao) encompassing 10 Large Security Groups was entitled tu-pao cheng or pao-cheng (Superior Security Group Head). In Ming and Ch'ing the designations pao-chang and pao-cheng were equivalent variants, a Security Group (pao) being at the top of a hierarchy in which 10 households constituted a Registration Unit (pu'ai), 10 Registration Units constituted a Tithing (chia), and 10 Tithings ideally included 1,000 households constituting a Security Group.

4452 paoChang cheng 保章正 T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., possibly to be understood as director (cheng) of guarding (pao, i.e., keeping the state-issued annual calendar in accord with the 19-year lunar cycle (chang); but, taking into account the Chou dynasty title Royal Astrologer (pao-cheng shih), seems more likely to have the less specific meaning of director (cheng) of guarding (pao, i.e., keeping close watch on) celestial manifestations (chang) of many sorts, even though in later times the term pao-chang was importantly related to the preparation of the calendar: Director of Calendrical Calculations, associate members of the astrological group called the Five Offices (wu kuan: specifically charged with keeping records of movements of the sun, moon, planets, stars, etc., so as to contribute to the preparation of the state-issued annual calendar; also charged with noting and reporting any celestial irregularities that might be considered omens. In T'ang 2, rank 7b; created in 702 (704?) to replace Erudites of the Calendar (li-po-shih) on the staff of the Supervisor of Water Clocks (chih-hu cheng) in the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chia, ssu-t'ien t'ai), which was sometimes subordinated to the Palace Library (pi-shu cheng, lin-t'ai) and sometimes an autonomous agency of the central government. In Sung one, 7b, associated with the Five Offices of the Astrolog* andalcical Service (t'ai-shih chia); one, 8b, also authorized for the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien). In Liao an unspecified number, rank not clear, in the Directorate of Astronomy. Apparently not appointed in Chin. In Yuan 5, 7a, and in addition 5 Assistant Directors (pao-changfa), 8a, in the Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yuen). In Ming 2 then one, 8a, in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien). In Ch'ing 2 appointed in the Directorate's Astronomy Section (t'ai-wen k'o) till 1675, then discontinued. Commonly called wu kuan pao-chang cheng (Directors of Calendrical Calculations in the Five Offices). RR: maître

4453 pāo-ch'āng shih 保章氏

CHOU: lit., apparently to be understood as a hereditary official (shih) responsible for guarding (pao, i.e., keeping close watch on) celestial manifestations (chang); not likely to have any relation to the sense of chang referring to the 19-year lunar cycle that had to be accounted for in Chinese calendars: Royal Astrologer, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih) on the staff of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ung-huan), hereditary specialists responsible for observing and interpreting celestial phenomena e.g., correlating celestial changes in any of the 12 spheres into which the Chinese divided the sky with events in the 12 regions into which the earth was considered to be divided, at equinoxes and solstices reporting that celestial conditions, the colors of clouds, and the qualities of winds foretold good or bad things to come. CL: astrologue impérial; officier chargé de préserver et d'interpréter les astres.

4454 pāo-ch'āo 寶鈔 or 寶鈔

YUAN-MING: lit., precious currency; a common designation of paper money, which had originated in T'ang with the designation “flying coins” (fei-ch'en) and had greatly proliferated in Sung with such designations as chiao-tzu (see under chiao-tzu wu), hui-tzu (see under hui-tzu wu), and many others. The terms pao-ch'ao and chiao-ch'ao became relatively standard in Yuan and remained in use through Ming, though tung-pao (circulating valuable) was the term printed on the actual paper currency. In Ch'ing the production and circulation of paper money was banned. P16.

4455 pāo-k'ūāo kuāng-k'ū 皇冠·寶鈔

MING: common scribal error for pao-ch'ao kuang-hui k'u (Treasury for the Benevolent Issuance of Paper Money).

4456 pāo-ch'ūāo kuāng-k'ū 祠寶鈔

MING: Treasury for the Benevolent Issuance of Paper Money, nominally subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) but located inside the imperial palace and used for relatively small receipts in copper coins as well as paper money, which were commonly disbursted as gifts to officials and military officers on occasions for celebration such as the Emperor's birthday; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih); rank not clear but low, possibly a eunuch. Discontinued in the Chia-ching era (1522-1566). A counterpart was subordinate to the Nanking Ministry of Revenue and presumably survived to the end of the dynasty. P16.

4457 pāo-ch'ūāo ssū 鈔鈔司

MING: Paper Office, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Director (cheng, ta-chien); prepared paper for palace use. See ssū ssu (Four Offices).

4458 pāo-ch'ūāo ssū 鈔鈔司
do ch'a 鈔鈔司

Supervisorate of Paper Money. (1) YUAN: a central government agency headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-chih) and a Supervisor-in-chief (tu-t'ieh), rank not clear; apparently relatively autonomous though at least nominally subordinate through the weak Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) to the Secretariat (chang-sha sheng). In Yuan regional varieties of paper money abounded, but there was also an empire-wide form called t'ung-hsing (universal circulation); and paper money was the dominant form of money in circulation. About 1308 the central government ordered the circulation of coins (to supplement paper money?) but soon abandoned it because of its lack of acceptance in domestic trade. In the 1350s and 1360s, when Yuan was steadily losing ground to rebel movements, another attempt to circulate coins failed. Nevertheless, the Supervisorate of Paper Money was apparently overshadowed after 1350 by the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (pao-ch'üan t'ieh-chu ssu), which oversaw a much larger establishment including branches throughout the country. Both agencies, despite the specificity of their names, seem to have been authorized to handle both paper money and coins. The Supervisorate of Paper Money probably oversaw other agencies in the dynastic capital, the Chief Paper Money Depository (pao-ch'ao tsung-k'u), the Paper Money Printshop (yin-tao pao-ch'ao k'u), and 2 Paper Money Incinerators (shao-ch'ao k'u) prefixed Eastern and Western, all with Commissioners and Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih) in charge. (2) MING: established in 1374 under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed originally by a Supervisor (t'ieh-chu) but later (from 1380?) by a Commissioner-in-chief; probably had some authority over the Currency Supply Service (ch'iao-chih ch'u) and the Plate Engraving Service (yin-ch'ao ch'u). The chief agent of the central government's efforts to circulate paper money successfully, but no doubt declined in importance as these efforts failed and particularly after the mid-1500s, when taels of silver became the unchallenged standard medium of account, of taxes, and of trade. Cf. pao-ch'üan t'ieh-chu ssu, piao-yuan chih, chien-chien. P16, 49.

4459 pāo-ch'ūāo tsung-k'ū 祀寶鈔總庫

YUAN: Chief Paper Money Depository, managed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-chih) and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), ranks not clear; presumably the central government's treasury of paper money, subordinate to the Supervisorate of Paper Money (pao-ch'ao t'ieh-chu ssu) and the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). Also see yin-tao pao-ch'ao k'u, shao-ch'ao k'u. P16.

4460 pāo-chōng 保正

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of the designation tu pao-ch'ong (Superior Security Group Head). (2) MING-CH'ING: Security Group Head, leader of a group in the sub-District (hsien) self-government organization called pao-chia, q.v.; the Security Group ideally encompassed 10 Tithings (ch'ia), which in turn encompassed 10 Registration Units (p'au), each consisting of 10 households. A common variant was pao-chang.

4461 pāo-ch'ēng chàn kuān-néi hòu 裏成君內侯

HAN: lit., the lord favored for completion (of his tutorship, now ennobled as) Marquis of the area within the pass, Kuan-nei being a proper area name: Lord Praised for Fulfillment, Marquis of Kuan-nei, title of nobility (chihch'i) awarded to a direct descendant of Confucius in 48 B.C. by Emperor Yuan (r. 49-33 B.C.) in gratitude for his work as a tutor prior to the Emperor's enthronement; charged with perpetuating sacrificial rites at the tomb of Confucius in modern Shantung Province. Traditional scholars did not consider this ennomination the origin of the noble status borne throughout later history by each generation's most direct descendant of Confucius, which they assigned to the year A.D. 1; see under pao-ch'eng hou. Also see kuan-nei hou. P65, 66.

4462 pāo-ch'ēng hòu 裏成侯

HAN: lit., Marquis favored for completion (see under preceding entry), appropriate under the circumstances of 48 B.C., but later likely to have been understood as Marquis charged with honoring the perfection of Confucius in sacrificial rites at Confucius's grave: Praising Perfection Marquis, a special title of nobility (chihch'i) awarded in A.D. 1 by Emperor P'ing (r, 1 B.C.—A.D. 5) to the contempo-
rary generation's most direct descendant of Confucius, with perpetual inheritance rights, for the purpose of offering sacrifices at the tomb of Confucius in modern Shantung Province. Although descendants of Confucius had been dignified in earlier Han times with such titles as Lord Sacrificer (feng-su chün) and Lord Praised for Fulfillment, Marquis of Kuan-nei (pao-ch'ing chün kuan-nei hou), traditional scholars have assigned to the ennoblement of A.D. 1 the true origin of the noble status borne throughout later history by successive most direct male descendants of Confucius. Some sources report that the title was changed in A.D. 29 to Duke for the Abundant Perpetuation of Excellence (ʔ see yin-shao-chia kung) then in 37 to Duke of Sung (sung-kung; Sung the name of a specific area), then in 38 back to Praising Perfection Marquis and finally in 92 to Marquis for Worshipping at the Temple (pao-ch'ou hou). But in state of Han date the title Praising Perfection Marquis was used until very late in the dynasty; it was perhaps not changed until 220, when Han collapsed and the regional state of Wei changed the title to Marquis for Honoring the Sage (tsang-sheng hou). Also see yin-sheng kung. P66.

4463 pao-ch'ing hsüan-ni k'ung 壽成宣尼公 Lit. sense not entirely clear and seemingly inappropriate; Duke who promulgates (the teachings of Chung)-ni, (ennobled on the occasion of) praising for the completion (of tutorship) (?); see under pao-ch'ing chün kuan-nei hou. Duke of Supreme Sageliness (rendered without relation to possible literal meanings), a posthumous title awarded to Confucius in 48 B.C. by Emperor Yian of the Han dynasty on taking the throne, when he ennobled the current most direct male descendant of Confucius as Marquis of Kuan-nei (kuan-nei hou) in recompense for the completion (pao-ch'ing) of his tutorial work with Emperor Yuan when he was Heir Apparent. The word ni undoubtedly derives from Confucius's appelation Chung-ni, alluding to a hill called Ni-ch'i 'near his birthplace, as does his formal name (K'ung) ChMu. P66.

4464 pao-ch'i 豹騎 SUI-T'ANG: Fierce as Leopards Cavaliers, a common name for members of the Courageous Guards (hsiao-wei, hsiao-wei fu), prefixed Left and Right, units in the Sui-T'ang Twelve Guards (shih-liu wei) and the T'ang Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) stationed at the dynastic capital. RR: cavalier aux peaux de léopard. P43.

4455 pao-chü 保甲 SUNG, MING-CH'ING: lit., Security Groups and Tithings: Community Self-Defense System, one important type of sub-District (hsien) self-government organizations, originated by Wang An-shih in N. Sung, revived with modifications in the early 1500s by Wang Yang-ming and others, revived again in early Ch'ing. In Sung, from 10 to 30 neighboring households were grouped administratively as a Tithing (chia) with a Tithing Chief (chia-t'ou) who had heavy responsibilities concerning the collection of local taxes; concurrently, neighboring households were also organized into 3 levels of Security Groups (p'ao) to provide local self-defense forces. In Ch'ing, this system coexisted with the Ming-style li-chia (Community Self-monitoring System), being specially responsible for local police and milita work. Ten households constituted a Registration Unit (p'ai), 10 such units constituted a Tithing, and 10 Tithings constituted a Security Group, in theory encompassing 1,000 households residing, ideally, in a cohesive, natural geographic area. See ta-pao, hsiao-pao, tsu-pao, chang (Head), chia (Tithings), li (Village, Community). Cf. kuan-ping, pao-wu, tsuan-len.

4466 pao-ch'ieh 保節 SUNG: Asserwer of Temperance; laudatory epithet added to titles awarded to the parents of Emperors and of the favored officials who were known as Meritorious Ministers (kung-ch'en).

4467 pao-ch'ing 饒節 Lit. chief minister for feeding to the full; from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to a senior official of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ch'ing), especially its head, the Chief Minister of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ch'ing).

4468 pao-ch'ü 保舉 Guaranteed Recommendation, variant of pao (Guardian, etc.; see under #3): from Sung if not earlier, refers to nominations of deserving subordinates by their official superiors, to be considered for promotion; the patrons were normally held accountable for any misconduct by their nominees. In Ming and Ch'ing, guaranteed recommendations were relied on heavily to assure that officials in the lowest ranks, 8 and 9, would not be overlooked in normal evaluation and promotion deliberations. By mid-Ming times, officials generally had little hope of good careers without accumulating such recommendations in their dossiers maintained by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); but the system was abused by both clique-building patrons and sycophantic clients; thus from 1530 the recommendation system fell into disfavor and gradually lost its importance in personnel administration. In Ch'ing, recommendations were restored to their earlier prominence in general; in addition, they were used to bring men into the officialdom from status as National University Students (chien-sheng) or as unrarikd subofficials.

4469 pao...chá 賓...局 CH'ING; with place-name insert, Coinage Service, the place-name ordinarily being abbreviated or suggested by an archaic equivalent, e.g. pao-Chin ch'ü (Shansi Coinage Service), pao-Chi chü (Chekiang Coinage Service). The generic name for all Provincial Coinage Services was chien-chu, q.v. P16.

4470 paoO'Chuan 寶泉 Lit. source or spring of wealth or precious things; from Yian if not earlier, a common reference to coins. See pao-yuan, ch'uan-fu, ch'uan-pu. Cf. pao-ch'iao. P16.

4471 pao-ch'uan ch'ang 寶泉殿 CH'ING: Coinage Depot, 4 established in 1726 as immediately subordinate units of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-ch'uan ch'ü). BH: mint. P16.

4472 pao-ch'un chü 寶泉局 (1) MING: Provincial Coinage Service, from 1368 established in each Province, superseding the sole predynastic Kiangsi Coinage Service (huo-ch'uan chü); headed by Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9b, sometimes supervised by 2nd-level executive officials of Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'ëng-hsuan pu-cheng shih su). Produced copper coins on order of the central government and according to designs issued by the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), which maintained a counterpart Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-yüan chü) at the dynastic capital; from 1380 coinsage was specifically made the responsibility of the Ministry of Works, whereas the production and circulation of paper money was assigned to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) see pao-ch'ao t-chü susu (Supervisor of Paper Money). The early history of the Ming coinage organizations was confused even in contemporary
sources; the terms pao-yan and pao-ch'ian were often used interchangeably, and agencies were often referred to vaguely as the Service (ch'au without any prefix) or by descriptive terms such as Coinage Services (ch'ien-ch'au) and Minting Directorates (chu-chien). In both the dynastic capital and the Provinces, the Services seem to have had ad hoc existences, being activated when they were needed but otherwise lapsing. It is clear that there was a continuing shortage of coins through the 1400s, and in the 1500s counterfeiting became a serious problem. The people and eventually the state moved to the use of unminted silver as the principal monetary standard in units of taels (Chinese ounces). Coins were always needed, however, and in 1576 all Provincial Administration Commissions were ordered to reactivate their Coinage Services. Coins were minted at the capital and in the Provinces to the end of the dynasty, though such production was overshadowed from 1625 by that undertaken by the Ministry of Revenue (see #2 following).

(2) MING: Coinage Service of the Ministry of Revenue. Established at Peking in 1625 to increase the money supply needed for the costly Ming defense efforts against the Manchus, and probably also for the personal advantage of the notorius eunuch dictator Wei Chung-hsien and his henchmen. Headed by a special, supernumerary Right Vice Minister of Revenue (tien-pu yu shih-lang), rank 3a, this agency designated Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of Coinage (tu-li ch'ien-fa shih-lang), whose post was commonly called the Coinage Office (ch'ien-fa t'ang); he substantially increased the number of mints in the capital and vigorously sought raw materials throughout the country. (3) CH'ING: Metropolitan Coinage Service in the pattern of (2) preceding; an agency of the Ministry of Revenue which, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Coinage Service (paoyuan ch'u) maintained by the Ministry of Works, was expected to oversee the production and circulation of copper coins throughout the country. Each of the 2 Ministries for this purpose set up a Coinage Office (ch'ien-fa t'ang). (For the Ministry of Works agency, see under both ch'ien-fa t'ang and paoyuan ch'au.) The Ministry of Revenue Service was headed originally by one Chinese and one Manchu Superintendent (chien-tu), assisted by one Chinese techniciain called Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih). Posts as Superintendents were filled in 2-year rotations by officials on special duty assignments from substantive posts in Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) of any of the Six Ministries (liu pu), but the Commissioners-in-chief were always chosen from among the unranked Clerks (li-t'ieh shih) of the Ministry of Revenue itself to serve 5-year terms on rotational schedules monitored by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); a successful term might lead to promotion into the civil service officialdom. In 1726 the Service created 4 immediately subordinate Coinage Depots (pao-ch'uan ch'ang), each staffed with one Chinese Commissioner-in-chief. From 1729 on, however, only Manchus were approved for service as Commissioners-in-chief in the Service. The Metropolitan Coinage Services of both Ministries of Revenue and Works seem to have cooperated in giving some leadership if not specific direction to Provincial Coinage Services (generic name ch'ien-ch'au). However, these were more closely associated with the various Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'ing-hsien pu-cheng shih ssu) and were staffed with 2nd-level executive officials of appropriate Prefectures (fu). Province-level identification of coins was the practice, but the general designs were established by the Ministry of Revenue. P6, 16.

1447 pao-ch'ung t'ou fu to i-ch'ao ssu 督象都提舉司
YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage established in several provincial areas to produce and circulate copper coins as the central government tried to restrain the circulation of paper money (see under pao-ch'ao t'ou-chu ssu, Supervisorate of Paper Money); each staffed with a Superintendent (t'ou-fu)' rank 8a, and a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih), 8b. Subordinate to the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (pao-ch'uan tu t'ou-chu ssu) established at the dynastic capital in 1350. See pao-ch'uan chi. Cf. pao-yuan ch'ien-ch'au, pao-yuan chi. P16.

1447 pao-ch'ung t'ou fu to i-ch'ao ssu 餐象都提舉司
YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage established in 1350 in the central government to have empire-wide control over the production and circulation of money, paper money as well as coins despite the specificity of its name; staffing not clear, but probably headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu t'ou-chu). In 1351 began establishing subordinate Supervisorates of Coinage (pao-ch'uan tu t'ou-chu ssu) in various provincial areas; in 1352 opened Copper Smelters (t'ang-yeh ch'ung) in 3 localities. Directly supervised a Metropolitan Mint (k'ai-Chu ch'au) and a Paper Money Treasury (yang-li k'u) at the dynastic capital. Also see pao-ch'uan chi, pao-yuan chi, pao-yuan ch'ien-ch'au. P16.

1475 pao-ch'ung t'ou fu to i-ch'ao ssu 保冲大夫
YUAN: lit., grand master for protecting the weak, i.e., the ruler; Grand Master Preserver of the Emperor's Health, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 4a officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yuans). See ch'ung-yn (This Weakling).

1476 pao-feng ch'ien-ch'au 寶豐監院
CHIN: Western Directorate of Coinage, one of 2 agencies (see pao-yuan ch'ien-ch'au) established in 1158 at Chung-tu (the Central Capital) in Manchuria to supervise the production and distribution of copper coins in that region; staffed on (part-time?) duty assignments by officials of the regular governmental establishment at Chung-tu. Also known simply as the Western Directorate (hsi-ch'ien). The counterpart at the principal dynastic capital in the area of modern Peking was the li-yung ch'ien-ch'au (Directorate of Coinage); another important production agency was at Tai-chou in modern Shansi (tai-chou ch'ien-ch'au). See ch'ien-ch'au, pao-ch'uan chi, pao-yuan chi, cha-ch'ien-ch'au. P16.

1477 /wito/a 保
Throughout history, an occasional combined reference to the honorary titles liu-pao and t'ai-fu (Grand Guardian and Grand Mentor) - normally members of the group of dignitaries collectively called the Three Dukes (san-kung).

1481 pao-ho tien 保和殿
SUNG: Hall for the Preservation of Harmony, a unit in the Institute of Academicians (hsueh-shih yuans), staffed with Grand Academicians (ta hsieh-shih) and Academicians (hsieh-shih), both rank 3a, Edict Attendants (t'ai-chih), 4b, etc. SP: pavilion Pao-ho.

1479 pao-hsiau 保 İstanbul
N-S DIV (Chin): variant of t'ai-tsu t'ai-fu (Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent).

1480 pao-hsiau 保
Guaranteed Selection (for appointment): from Yian if not earlier - the designation of an appointment made by a supervisory official accepting the same responsibility for the conduct of his appointee that was taken by those giving Guaranteed Recommendations (see pao-chu, pad).
4482 pao-t'ing hou 褒亭侯
Lit.: one sent to find recompense in the great canopy of Heaven: Examination Casualty, from T'ang on a common term applied to any civil service recruitment candidate who died promptly after issuance of the highest examination pass list.

1500 pao-tó shih 褒羅使
HAN: Lady Who Could Comfort a Multitude, title of a palace woman, rank = 100 bushels. HB: soothing maid.

4483 pao-ī ang-pang 包衣昂弍
CH'ING: Commandant of Bondservants, unofficial reference to a Supervisor-in-chief of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu tsung-kuan). Also see pao-ī, ang-pang. P19.

4484 pao-ī ts'an-líng 包衣參領
CH'ING: Regimental Commander of Bondservants, a rank 3b officer on the staff of a Principally Establishment (wang-fu) commanding Bondservants (pao-ī) of the Outer Banners (wai-ch'i) who were hereditarily attached to the agency. Also see ts'an-líng. BH: chief controller of bondservants.

4485 pao-ī tsö-Ung 包衣佐領
CH'ING: Company Commander of Bondservants, a rank 4b officer on the staff of a Principally Establishment (wang-fu) commanding Bondservants (pao-ī) of the Outer Banners (wai-ch'i) who were hereditarily attached to the agency. Also see tsö-Ung. BH: department controller of bondservants.

4486 pao-jen 保任
SUNG: Sponsored Appointment, designation of an appointment made on the basis of Guaranteed Recommendations (pao-chá, pao) submitted by official sponsors, who were punishable for any misconduct by their nominees. Also see pao-hsuan. SP: nomination des fonctionnaires par recommandation.

4487 pao-kâng 保宮
HAN: lit., building or hall for guarding or protecting: Palace Prison, renamed in 104 B.C. from chü-shih (Palace Prison); headed by a Director (líng) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); specific uses not clear. HB: protective enclosure. P37.

4488 pao-ên 保林
HAN: Lady Who Could Comfort a Multitude, title of a palace woman, rank = 100 bushels. HB: soothing maid.

4489 pao-ên shih 獻亭侯
SUI—T'ANG: Lady of the Precious Bevy, 20 in Sui, rank 5a; 17 in T'ang, 6a; in Sui one of the groups of palace women considered Secondary Concubines (niú-yī), in T'ang ranked below those called the Nine Concubines (chü-p'iu); part of the palace harem from c. 614 to 662 and again from 670 probably to the 740s, RR: forêt des joyaux.

4490 pao-tó shih 褒羅使
SUNG: Security Group Horses, reference to one of the reforms of the 11th century Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang) Wang An-shih, which required each local self-government Security Group (see under pao-chá) to accept, care for, and breed government horses to be ready for military use when needed.

4491 pao-mâ 保馬
CHOU: Palace Protector, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu); a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); together with the Palace Mentor (shih-shih) guarded the ruler and his sons against wrong-doing, keeping watch over all royal audiences and accompanying the King on all his outings; tutored the royal princes in ritual and the arts. CB: protector.

4492 pao-mô kò 寶卿閣
SUNG: Hall for Treasuring the Heritage, from 1202 one of the palace buildings served by members of the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan).

4493 pao-sârtg Wm 褒聖侯
T'ANG: Marquis for Praising the Sage, title of nobility (châeh) awarded to the most direct descendant of Confucius in each generation, charged with maintaining the Confucian grave, temple, and estate at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung; changed from Marquis for Perpetuating the Sage (shao-sheng hou) in 626 to in 739 changed to Duke for the Propagation of Culture (wen-hsüan kung). P66.

4494 pao-shih 保氏
CHOU: Palace Protector, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu); a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); together with the Palace Mentor (shih-shih) guarded the ruler and his sons against wrong-doing, keeping watch over all royal audiences and accompanying the King on all his outings; tutored the royal princes in ritual and the arts. CB: protector.

4495 pao-shih 暴室
HAN: see p'u-shih (Palace Isolation Building).

4496 pao-shun lâng-chiang 保順簡將
SUNG: Maintaining Submission Commandant, laudatory title conferred on friendly alien military chiefs. Pao-shun was a laudatory epithet commonly prefixed to titles of nobility (châieh), etc. See lang-chiang. SP: colonel Pao-chouen.

4497 pao-tó ào wei 獻輔衛
T'ANG: Guard of the Leopard Strategy, from 684 to 705 the name of 2 military units, prefixed Left and Right, temporarily replacing the name Awesome Guards (wei-wei), units in the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital. P43.

4498 pao-tó hou 褒德侯
T'ANG: Marquis for Praising Virtue, briefly from 705 a variant of Marquis for Praising the Sage (pao-sheng hou); the title awarded the current most direct descendant of Confucius; discontinued before 739. P66.

4499 pao-üng 保丁
SUNG: Security Guard, principal serviceman in the local self-defense system called pao-chá, q.v. CB: ting, yi-t'ing, chuang-t'ing.

4500 pao-Ving hou 褒亨侯
HAN: Marquis for Worshipping at the Temple (to Confucius), reported in some sources to be awarded from A.D. 92 to the most direct descendant of Confucius; but see pao-ch'eng hou (Praising Perfection Marquis). P66.
4501 pao-tun 寶盾

4502 /míimí/Í 紅寶文閣
SUNG: Hall for Treasuring Culture, from 1067 a palace building served by members of the Institute of Academicians (hsieh-shih yuan).

4503 pao-wu 保伍
SUNG: Local Militia Squad, throughout the dynasty referred to a self-defense unit organized under direction and supervision of District (hsien) authorities, most commonly structured in a hierarchy of units called Security Groups (pao-yu) commonly referred to in the aggregate as hsing-ping (Local Militia). Coexisted with, and often confused with, militiamen of the pao-chia system (see pao-chia) instituted by Wang An-shih in the 1070s.

4504 pao-yuan 寶源
Lit. as in the case of pao-ch'ian, q.v., a source or spring of wealth or precious things: from Chin times if not earlier, a common reference to copper coins. Cf. pao-ch'ao. P16.

4505 pao-yuan ch'ien-chien 寶源錢監
CHIN: Eastern Directorate of Coinage, one of 2 agencies (see pao-feng ch'ien-chien) established in 1158 at Chung-tu (Central Capital) in Manchuria to supervise the production and distribution of copper coins in that region; staffed on (part-time?) duty assignments by officials of the regular governmental establishment there. Also known simply as the Eastern Directorate (tung-chien). The counterpart at the principal capital in the area of modern Peking was the li-yung ch'ien-chien (Directorate of Coinage); another important production agency was at Tai-chou in modern Shanxi (see tai-chou ch'ien-chien). Also see ch'ien-chien, pao-ch'tian chü, pao-yuan chü, chu-ch'ien chien. P16.

4506 pao-yuan-chü 易 WIM
MING-CHING: Metropolitan Coinage Service, established in 1361 even before the new national dynasty was created; from 1380 directly subordinate to the Ministry of Works (hsing-pu) which until 1625 (see below) was the central government's principal agency for the minting and circulation of copper coins, whereas the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu) was responsible for the printing and circulation of paper money; see pao-ch'ao l-chu ssu (Supervisorate of Paper Money). Contemporaneous provincial-level agencies that were established as early as 1364 and were standardized as Provincial Coinage Services (pao-ch'ian chü) beginning in 1368 were subordinate to the Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsüan pu-ch'eng shih ssu) rather than the Metropolitan Coinage Service; but they normally minted copper coins only on order from the central government and followed designs provided by the Ministry of Works, presumably through its Metropolitan Coinage Service. The early Ming history of all the pao-yuan and pao-ch'ian services was confused even in contemporary sources; the two terms were often used interchangeably, and the agencies were often referred to vaguely as the Services (chü without any prefix) or by descriptive terms such as Coinage Services (ch'ien-chü) and Minting Directorates (chu-chü). In both the capital and the Provinces, the Services seem to have had ad hoc existences, being activated only when they were needed but otherwise lapsing (see under pao-ch'ian chü). When actively minting, they were managed by Commissioners-in-chief (tu-shih), rank 9b, usually under the general supervision of officials on special duty assignments from regular posts in the Provincial Admin-

istration Commissions or, in the case of the Metropolitan Service, from the Ministry of Works. In the Chia-ching era (1522-1566) the Ministry of Works established a new subordinate agency, the Coinage Office (ku-chu kung-sha), which was imposed atop the Metropolitan Coinage Service with a Superintendent (ch'ien-tu) on duty assignment from a regular post in the Ministry, rank 5b. Thereafter the Metropolitan Coinage Service declined in importance, but it remained operational on its normal irregular basis throughout the rest of the dynasty. Despite government recognition of unlimited silver as the monetary standard in the mid-1500s, the need for coins remained, and severe shortages of coins were regularly reported. In 1576 all Coinage Services, Metropolitan and Provincial, were ordered into active operation. After 1625 - however, the Ministry of Works' primacy in coinage matters was undermined by the Ministry of Revenue establishment of its own Coinage Service (pao-ch'ian chü) with a special, supernumerary Vice Minister of Revenue (hsu-pu shih-lang), 3a serving as Supervisor Manager of Coinage (tu-li ch'ien-fu). From 1421 to the end of Ming, there was another Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-yuan chü) at Nanking under the Nanking Ministry of Works, intended to serve the coinage needs of the Province-size region around Nanking. In Ch'ing, the late Ming situation was perpetuated; the Ministry of Revenue's Metropolitan Coinage Service (pao-ch'ian chü) was established in 1644, the Ministry of Works' counterpart (pao-yuan chü) soon thereafter. Each of these Ministries maintained a Coinage Office (ch'ien-fa t'ang) to which the 2 Metropolitan Coinage Services were subordinate. The Ministry of Works' Office was headed by a Right Vice Minister Supervisory Manager (tu-li ch'ien-fa t'ang yu shih-lang), originally a Chinese but from 1679 on supplemented by a Manchu equal. The 2 Provincial Coinage Offices gave loose leadership to Provincial Coinage Services (generic name ch'ien-chü) throughout the country. P6, 16.

4507 pao-yuan k'u 寶源庫
YUAN: abbreviation of wan-i pao-yuan k'u (Imperial Money Vault).

4508 p'ao-chêng 庵正
Kitchen Director, a title used in antiquity and occasionally found in unofficial, archaic reference to the Han and post-Han Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu hsiao) or the later Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu).

4509 p'ao hsiao-chi 祀駙騎
CHING: Artilleryman of the Firearms Brigade (hsiao-ch'i ying) of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i); headed by 10 Artillery Lieutenants (kuan p'ao hsiao-chi hsiao), rank 6a; apparently not numerous enough to constitute a Regiment (chia-la) with a Regimental Commander (ts'un-ling). Cf. niao-ch'iang hsiao-chi. See hsiao-chi.

4510 p'ao-jen 府人
CHOU: Palace Cook, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tsien-kuan) charged with the preparation of meals for the King, Queen, and Heir Apparent and specialty foods for sacrifices, funerals, receptions for visitors, etc. CL: officier de la table.

4511 p'ao-jen 府人
HAN: Palace Butler or Palace Butcher, headed by a Director (chang) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). Clearly derived from the Chou p'ao-jen (Palace Cook), but the existence of other palace food agen-
cies such as the t'ai-huan (Provisional) • the t'ang-huan (Office of Drinks and Delicacies), and the tao-huan (Rice Hulling Office) suggests that Han's replacement of the Chou "shelter" radical with the "meat" radical was a deliberate denotation of butchering, and early commentators so understood the term. HB: chef’s chief of the chefs. P.37.

4512 pēi 北
North: on any encounter, see entry under the following terminology.

4513 北監
CH'ING: Northern Storehouse, a unit of the Court of Imperial Armaments (wa-pei yiian) responsible for maintaining saddlery, sunshades, and various carriage drapes required by the Emperor and his entourage. Cf. nan-an k'u.

4514 pēi-chá t · ān-miao tō-ch'ěr
備查簿大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Preparer of the Altars and Temples, an ad hoc duty assignment of a senior member of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) prior to the undertaking of any sacrificial ceremonies at the Altar to Earth (Tu-ăn) or the Temple of Heaven (Ien-miao) in the dynastic capital; assisted a Grand Minister Inspector of the Altars and Temples (chi-ch'a ian-miao ta-ch'en). BH: assistant superintendent of altars and temples.

4515 pēi-chái 北宅
SUNG: Northern Residence Hall, one of 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-hsieh) was divided. See nart-pei chai. SP: maison du nord.

4516 pēi-chăng tsüng-yüan 備章院
YUAN: Chief Office for the Imperial Costume, a tailoring agency staffed with artisans requisitioned from the general populace, headed by a Commissioner (shih) or Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 6a. Created in 1276 by aggregating 8 earlier workshops (see yung lin ch'en); subordinate to the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (min-chiang tsung-kuan fu), but division of labor with similar agencies under the Supervisorate-in-chief is not wholly clear. See shang-i chà, yú-i chà.

4517 pēi-ch'ěng 北丞
SUNG: abbreviation of pēi wai tu-shui ch'eng (Assistant Director of Northern Outer Waterways); see nan-peī wai tu-shui ch'eng ssu.

4518 pēi-ch'ên 北監
T'ANG: Directorate of the Northern Parks, one of 4 Directorates (chien) in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, under supervision of the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (yiian tsung-chien); headed by a Director (chien). See i-sien-chien, tung-chien, nan-chien. P.40.

4519 pēi chih-ü 维綏
MING: Northern Metropolitan Area, variant of pēi-ching, designation of the Province-size territory surrounding and governed from the post-1420 dynastic capital • modern Pei-ling. See chih-ü.

4520 pēi chü-k · ō ta · ao 主客省
HAN-N-S DIV: Section for Northern Relations in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) of Later Han or the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) that evolved in the era of N-S Division; created early in Later Han when the Section for Receptions (chua-k'o ts'ao) was divided into northern and southern agencies. Sometimes headed by a Minister (shang-shu), but most commonly by a Director (lang). In collaboration with the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) responsible for the reception of foreign envoys from beyond the northern frontier. See nan chu-k'o ts'ao for more detail. HB: northern bureau in charge of guests. P.9.

4521 pēi-Uchün 北軍
(1) HAN: Northern Army, an elite force charged with policing and defending the dynastic capital city, outside which it was garrisoned; headed by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chung-wei, chih chin-wu) assisted by several Commandants (wei). (2) T'ANG: unofficial variant of pēi-ya (Northern Command). Cf. nan-chün, chin-chün, chin-wei, ch'tn-wei. P.43.

4522 pēi-hsiăng 北畝
SUNG: North Township, one of 2 Townships into which the Southern Sung capital • Lin-an (modern Hsmgchow), was divided for local administration; probably headed by a Magistrate (ling). See hsiang (Township), nan-hsiang (South Township). SP: région du nord.

4523 pēi-Pó-kuán t客館
N-S DIV (Sung): North Visitors Bureau, created in c. 420 by division of the office of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) into 2 Visitors Bureaus, one for the North and one for the South (nan k'o-kuan); headed by a Director (ling); responsible for the reception of chiefs or envoys of alien tribes north of the dynastic frontier. See k'o-kuan. P.11.

4524 pēi-k'u 北库
SUNG: Northern Storehouse; see under nan-peī k'u.

4525 pēi-kâng 北宮
HAN: North Palace, designation of the imperial palace complex at Ch'ang-an in Former Han, built by Kao-tsu (r. 202-195 B.C.) and expanded by Wu-ti (r. 141-87 B.C.); also that at Loyang in Later Han, built by Ming-ti (r. A.D. 57-75). The palace at Ch'ang-an was destroyed by rebels who in A.D. 23 assassinated the usurper Wang Mang; that at Loyang was destroyed by rebels as Han approached its extinction in A.D. 220.

4526 pēi-lò 貝勒
Beile. (1) CHIN: Manchu "correction" of the proto-Manchu Jurchen title po-ch'i-lich, q.v. (2) CH'ING: title of imperial nobility (ch'ieh), originally a descriptive term for a tribal chief but acquired by the founder of the imperial line, Nurhachi to his own brothers, sons, and nephews. Until Nurhachi's death 8 such Deiles prefixed ho-shih (meaning fief-holding or appanage-holding); see various entries beginning with this prefix) served as an intimate advisory group. Subsequently this group was semi-institutionalized as a Delegative Council (li-cheng ch'u) staffed by 5 Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) including Princes, and after the Ch'ing dynasty was formally proclaimed in 1635 a schedule of noble was established, in which Beile became the 3rd highest of 12 titles of imperial nobility, formally prefixed to-lo, q.v., awarded only to Manchus and Mongols in direct imperial descent as sons other than heirs of Commandery Princes (ch'ien-wang). The wife of a Beile was entitled Dame-consort (ju-jen), the heir inherited the lesser title Beile Prince (peï-tzu), other sons by the Dame-consort inherited the title Defender-general of the State (chen-kuo chiang-chün) • 2nd grade (teng), sons by lesser wives inherited the title Bulwark-general of the State (fu-kuo chiang-chün), first grade • and adopted sons inherited the title General by Grace (feng-en chiang-chün); daughters of a Beile inherited noble status
as Commandery Mistresses (chan-chun). BH: prince of the blood of the third degree. (3) CH'ING: honorary title sometimes conferred on foreign dignitaries such as dependent Moslem tribal chiefs of Central Asia. P64.

4527 pêi-men 北門

North Gate. (1) T'ANG: from 666-667 the collective designation of a group of litterateurs entitled Academicians of the North Gate (pêi-men hsueh-shih), who were charged with drafting imperial proclamations and composing literary works on imperial order; in c. 713 the designation was changed to han-lin tai-chao (Academician Awaiting Orders); also see han-lin kung-feng), apparently the first step in official nomenclature toward the famous Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). RR: porte du nord, lettré de la porte du nord. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: continued in use as an unofficial, archaic reference to the Hanlin Academy, apparently because the Hanlin Academy of T'ang times was located next to a Silver Pavilion (yin-t'ai) in the palace grounds, where imperial proclamations were customarily issued; but later dynasties had other explanations for the term. See hsueh-shih, han-lin, yin-t'ai ssu. P23.

4528 pêi-men ssu-chên 北門四軍 T'ANG: Four Imperial Armies of the North Gates, from 713 to 742 a collective reference to the units that constituted the Northern Command (pe-i-yâ) the 2 Forest of Plumes Armies (yâ-lin chên) and the 2 Militant as Dragons Annyes (lung-wu chên). Also see ssu chên.

4529 pêi-men 北面 LIAO: Northern Administration, which part of the central government that administered the affairs of the Khitan tribes and their nomadic allies, in contrast to the Southern Administration (nan-mien), which governed the sedentary peoples of the Liao empire, notably the subjugated Chinese of modern Shanxi and northern Hopei. The Northern Administration was a confusing mixture of Chinese-like and non-Chinese agencies, further confused by a secondary dualism of Northern and Southern Establishments (yüan) within the Northern Administration itself. Why these 2 Establishments existed and how functions were divided between them cannot adequately be explained. The principal agencies of the Northern Administration were 2 Bureaus of Military Affairs (shu-mi yiian), a Northern Bureau with military responsibilities and a Southern Bureau with civil responsibilities. Many lesser offices were also in Northern and Southern pairs: 2 Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang), 2 Grand Princes (ta-wang), 2 Court Ceremonial Commissioners (hsuan-hai shih) etc. Also see ta ti-yin, ti-chih, ti-li-pi, ti-li-chen, ti-lieh-ma-tu. P4.

4530 pêi-miên fâng 北面房 SUNG: Northern Defense Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuân); one of 12 Sections (see shih-er/fang) created in the reign of Shen-tsung (c. 1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section generally supervised 2 Circuits (lu), Ho-pei and Ho-tung. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih) rank 8b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. SP: chambre chargée de la défense de frontière du nord.

4531 pêi-pâu 北班内品 SUNG: Palace Eunuch of the North Rank, the designation apparently reflecting the position taken by eunuchs in court audiences; a rank title (chih-hou) awarded to eunuchs, dates not clear; equivalent both to the 9th highest (chih-hou tien-chih) and to the lowest (tieh chih-hou nei-p'un) of 12 such rank titles awarded beginning in 1112; see nei-shih chieh. Possibly a general quasiofficial reference to the whole eunuch staff of the Palace Eunuch Service (fu-nei nei-shih sheng). Also see nei-p'un, pan (kind, class, rank, etc.; see under #1), nan-pan kuan. SP: intendant du palais intérieur de 12e ou 8e rang (eunuque). P68.

4532 pêi-pâng 備榜 YüAN: List of Adequates (?)-lu. sense not entirely clear, but refers either to candidates in Provincial Examinations (hsiau-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence who stood low on the pass list or, more likely, those who were named on a list supplementary to the pass list indicating adequate albeit unsuccessful performance; candidates named on this list were commonly assigned immediately to teaching posts in schools maintained by units of territorial administration. Cf. fu-pang, fu-ch'ê, chi-chê.

4533 pêi-pê 北經 CH'ING: colloquial term for the perpetual inheritance (shih-hsi wang-t'i) of noble status (chueh).

4534 pêi-piên Kû 備邊庫 T'ANG: Frontier Defense Vault, a special storehouse for coins and other valuables in the dynastic capital to provide for emergency military expenditures on the frontier, supervised by a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) designated as Commissioner (shih) of the Vault. Originated c. 845; by 860 renamed yen-tzu k'u (Special Reserves Vault). P7.

4535 pêi-pû 北部 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of Northern Relations in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) established c. 400 as one of 6 (4?) Ministries (pu) in the top echelon of the Department's agencies, responsible for overseeing the Regions (chou) and Commanderies (chih) along the northern frontier and for defending against tribal groups beyond it; discontinued in governmental reorganizations of 493. Headed by One or more Directors (chang) or Ministers (shang-shu); supervised 4 to 6 Sections (ti-tao) headed by Directors (lang-chung) and staffed by Clerks (ling-shih). The staff also included Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) delegated for concurrent service from the Department of Scholarly Counsellors (chi-shih sheng). The name pei-pû has sometimes been written pi-pû by clerical error; it is not to be confused with the agencies properly named pi-pû (Bureau of Revision) and pi-pû ti-tao (Review Section). Also see nan-pu, hai-pu.

4536 pêi-pû wêî 北部尉 HAN: Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector, rank 400 bushels, a later Han subordinate of the Metropolitan Commandant (tsu-li hsiao-wei), responsible for police supervision of the northern quadrant of the dynastic capital, Loyang. See yu-wêî (Right Sector), ming-pu wei. P20.

4537 pêi-shêîn 備身 (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Chî)'-SUI: Personal Guard in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, with many differentiating prefixes: chien-niepei-shen (Swordsmen Guard), chih chien-nie tao pei-shen (Saber-armed Guard), chi-kuan pei-shen (Mounted Guard), nei-chih pei-shen (Palace Station Guard), wu-chih pei-shen (Guard of the Five Posts?), etc.; headed by Commanders-in-chief (tu-tu as prefix, e.g., tu-tu chi-kuanpeih-shen), Marshals (hsiau) ‘Generals (chiang), Commandants (lang-chiang)’ etc. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Im-
perial Bodyguard, with varying prefixes (e.g., ch'en-niu as above) and suffixes (e.g., pei-shen tso-ya, q.v.), members of the Left and Right Personal Guards (ch'en-niu wei), 2 of the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) that constituted the Southern Command (nan-ya) at the T'ang dynastic capital. Perpetuated at least nominally in Sung times, but later superseded by such terms as shih-wei, ch'in-ch' an. RR: garde personnel. P26, 43.

4538 pei-shên-fu  佩身府 Lit.: garrison or office of personal guards. (1) SUI: Imperial Bodyguard, one of 2 units constituting the Palace Guards (ch'in-wei), elite troops drawn from the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) stationed in and around the dynastic capital, which in turn were staffed on a rotational basis by Garrison Militia units (see fu-ping) throughout the country; headed by a Commandant (lang-chiang) and a Vice Commandant (chiang). The 2nd Palace Guards unit was the Palace Gate Guard (chien-men-hu). (2) T'ANG: Personal Guard, prefixed Left and Right, 2 of the original Twelve Guards stationed at the dynastic capital; in 622 renamed the Left and Right Guards (tso-ju, yu-ju, q.v.). Also see ch'en-niu pei-shen. RR: garde personnel.

4539 pei-kên tso-yü  佩身左右 SUI-T'ANG: Guard in Personal Attendance, normally an archer (cf. ch'en-niu pei-shen, Swordsman Guard), principally in the Palace Guard (chin-wei shih-wei) of the Heir Apparent in Sui and in the Personal Guards (ch'en-niu wei?) at the imperial palace in T'ang. RR: garde personnel de gauche et de droite. P26, 43.

4540 pei-kêng  北省 N-S DIV (Liang, N. Ch'i)-SUNG: Northern Department, unofficial reference to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), apparently because in early times it was located in the northern portion of the outer palace grounds.

4541 pei-shih  北使 (1) North Commissioner: may be found in any period referring to a north-south or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with functions possibly clarified by prefixes. (2) T'ANG: Commissioner for the Northern Pasturages, an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-ju su) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) in the northernmost parts of North China. RR: commissaire impérial (aux élevages) du nord.

4542 pei-so  北所 CH'ING: North Prison, one of 2 prisons maintained in the dynastic capital by the Prison Office (t'ie-lao t'ing) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); see nun-so (South Prison). Staffing presumably similar, functions presumably similar, shared on some basis not clear.

4543 pei-ssu  北司 T'ANG: Northern Office, unofficial reference to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), located in the northern section of the central government quarters in the palace grounds.


4545 pei-ti shih-ché  北使者 SUI: Commissioner for Northern Tributaries, a member of the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an Office (sha) to supervise arrangements for the treatment of envoys from tribes on China's northern frontier; in c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tribal Envoys (ssu-fang kuan). P11.

4546 pei-tzu  貝子 CH'ING: Beile Prince, 4th highest of 12 titles of imperial nobility (chihê), formally prefixed lu-shan, q.v.; awarded to the heirs of Beiles (pei-lo) whereas lesser sons inherited the 8th highest title, Lesser Bulwark Duke (pu-ju pu-fan fu-kuo kung) 2nd grade (teng). The principal wife of a Beile Prince was entitled Dame-consort (ifu-jen), his heir became a Defender Duke (chen-kuo kung), other sons by the Dame-consort became Lesser Defender Dukes (pu-ju pu-fan chen-kuo kung), 2nd grade, sons by lesser wives became Lesser Bulwark Dukes (pu-ju pu-fan fu-kuo kung), 2nd grade, and adopted sons inherited the title General by Grace (feng-chen ch'iang-ch' an); daughters of a Beile Prince inherited noble status as District Mistresses (hsien-ch' an). BH: prince of the blood of the 4th degree. P64.

4547 pei-wài t'ü-shhü ch'êng ssü  北外都水丞司 SUGN: Office of the Assistant Director for Northern Outer Waterways, subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Outer Waterways (wai tu-shih shih-ché); see nun-pei wai tu-shih ch'êng ssü. SP: assistant du contrôle des eaux du nord.

4548 pei-yà  北衙 (1) T'ANG: Northern Command, collective designation of a group of Imperial Armies (chih ch' an) based on the dynastic capital, the principal striking force of the T'ang state, primarily composed of specially chosen soldiers descended from those who helped found the dynasty or could otherwise be counted on to be loyal; created as a counterweight to the militiamen who served in rotation in the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) collectively called the Southern Command (nan-ya), but ultimately determined the fate of Emperors under the command of palace eunuchs. Originally a personal bodyguard (su-wei) of the founding Emperor called the Imperial Army of Original Followers (yu-an tsung chin ch' an) or, more informally, the Hereditary army (fu-ts'ü ch' an), the Northern Command was created in 627 with the title Seven Encampments of the Northern Command (pei-ya chi ying). These 7 groups undertook one month of active guard duty at a time, in rotation, apparently serving alongside various units of the Southern Command. In 638, renamed the Left and Right Encampments (t'ao-ying), they were re-staffed with men chosen from elite families who could pass rigorous tests in archery, horsemanship, weight lifting, etc., and were called the Flying Cavalrymen (fei-chh), led by Generals (chiang-ch' an) of the Sixteen Guards organization. Then in 662 a new reorganization transformed the Encampments into the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (yu-lu ch' an), reviving an ancient name derived from a celestial constellation; these were staffed with expert archers chosen at least in part from among the militiamen of the Southern Command. In 710 Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (lung-wu ch' an) were established, and in 738-739 they were placed on par with the Forest of Plumes Armies, the Northern Command aggregation now being given the collective designation Four Imperial Armies (ssu-ch' an). In 757- during the An Lu-shan rebellion of 755-763, Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (shen-wu chh) were added, making a total of Six Imperial Armies (liu chh), a
4549 P'EI-YEH 北冶
N-S Div (S. Dyn.) Northern Mint, one of several coin-production agencies, each with a Director (ling) or a Vice Director (t'ung) in charge, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); see yeh. P6.  

4550 P'EI-YUAN 北院
Lit. “northern bureau or office.” (1) T'ANG-Chin: Northern Court, together with a Southern Court (nan-yuan) constituting the hsia-hui yuan (Court of Palace Attendants in T'ang and Sung, Court Ceremonial Institute in Liao and Chin), each headed by one or more Commissioners (shih); division of responsibilities not clear. (2) SUNG: Northern Court, part of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), together with a Southern Court; the significance of this division is not clear. P69. (3) LIAO: Northern Establishment (pei-mien), one of 2 major aggregations of agencies (cf. nan-yuan) in the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the Khitan central government, dominated by a Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan). P5, 15. (4) LIAO: abbreviation of p'ei shu-mi yuan (Bureau of Military Affairs in the Northern Establishment), part of the Northern Administration (pei-mien).

4551 P'EI-CH'ING 陪京
Auxiliary Capital: equivalent of p'ei-tu. q.v. SP: capitale annexe.

4552 P'EI-CH'ING 別京
HAN: Adjunct Chamberlains, 6th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under shang-kung), including the following: Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu), Grand Mentor of the Emperor (t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu), Commander for the Palace Buildings (ch'iung-tso shao-fu) Supervisor of the Household of the Empress Dowager (chung-shih ta ch'ung-ch'u), Commander of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-wei), and both Guardian of the Left (p'ing-i) and Guardian of the Right (fu-feng) of the Metropolitan Area (ch'ung-ch'ai). Also see shang-ch'ing (Superior Chamberlains), cheng-ch'ing (Regular Chamberlains), hsia-ch'ing (Junior Minister). Cf. chiu ch'ing (Nine Chamberlains). P68.

4553 P'EI-JUNG-FU-WEI 陪戎副尉
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: Vice Commandant Tending the Western Frontier (?); prestige title (san-kuan) for military officials of the 9th rank. RR: vice-commandant qui soutient ses soldats. SP: commandant-adjoint P'ei-jong. P68.

4554 P'EI-JUNG HSIU-WEI 陪戎校尉
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: Commandant Tending the Western Frontier (?); prestige title (san-kuan) for military officers of the 9th rank. RR: commandant qui soutient ses soldats. SP: commandant P'ei-jong. P68.

4555 P'EI-SHIH 陪侍
Lit.: to accompany and attend upon: Companion, through history a generic reference to those officials whom the ruler regularly associated for purposes of relaxation rather than business; not a disparaging term.

4557 P'EI-SI CHUAN-CHIN SHIH 陪祀冠軍使
CH'ING: Military Commissioner for Participating in Sacrifices, 2 important Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu tu-wei), directly responsible to the Directors of the Department (tsung-li shih-yu kuan-chin-shih). BH: sacrificial marshals.

4558 P'EI-TU ÂNG SHENG 陪都
YUAN: Adjunct Student in the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsiao) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), 20 authorized in addition to a quota of 300 regular students (kuo-tzu sheng, chien-cheng).

4559 P'EI-TU 陪都
Auxiliary Capital, from antiquity a reference to one or more cities recognized as secondary seats of dynastic authority, sometimes having at least a skeletal replica of the central government, sometimes presided over by a Regent (luo-shou), sometimes a place of refuge for a ruler when the principal dynastic capital was threatened or occupied by invaders or rebels, sometimes a place to which the court moved for...
special seasonal activities such as hunting or to be closer to available food supplies in times of shortages. An equivalent term is *p'ei-ch'ing*.

4560  pên  本
Lit., basic, original, one's own; when encountered as a prefix to agency names such as Offices, Bureaus, Ministries, Courts, Armies, etc., means "the same," "the one mentioned above," etc. almost never used as the beginning of an agency name or official title such as "the Basic Office." Cf. chen, cheng.

4561  pên-făng  本房
CH'ING: see man-pen fang (Manchu Documents Section), han-pen fang (Chinese Documents Section), meng-ku pen-fang (Mongolian Documents Section).

4562  pên-hsing chiü  奔星廄
T'ANG: Stables of Meteoric Mounts, variant of tso chang-chiü (Stables of Trustworthy Mounts of the Left; see chang-chiü) maintained by the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: écuries des étoiles rapides.

4563  pên-kuăn  本官
Titular Office, throughout history the designation of one's regular post in the officialdom, civil or military, by which one's rank was determined or signified. This sense was carried by the term *kuăn* alone, but *pen-kuăn* was used to differentiate most specifically between regular posts or titles and, on the other hand, assignments of commissions, prestige titles, merit titles, honorific assignments, acting or provisional or temporary or concurrent appointments, etc. E.g., a Vice Minister of Justice (*pen-kuăn*) might (in the absence of his normal superior) be Acting Minister of Justice, Concurrent Minister of Works, temporarily commissioned as Chief Examiner in a Provincial Examination, holder of the prestige title (*san-kuăn*) Grand Master for Thorough Counsel, etc.

4564  pên-pŭ  本把
CHIN-YUAN: Stock Clerk, apparently subofficials in clerical service; found in various kinds of storehouses, granaries, etc.

4565  pêng  拗
Messenger: sometimes found in the sense of ambassador or envoy, or equivalent to *shih* (Commissioner).

4566  p'êng-t'êng  懲棚
CH'ING: lit., a tent, hence those who shared a tent: Squad of 10 men under a Squad Commander (*pu-tuang*), the smallest command unit in Brigades (*ying*) of the army of hereditary Chinese soldiers called the Green Standards (*lu-yêng*); 10 Squads nonnally constituted a Company (*shao*).

4567  pêng-jên  懲人

4568  pêng-jh ssu  hsiâng  錦日廄
SUNG: Four Sun-sustaining Wings, one of the major military aggregations of Imperial Armies (*chin-chûn*) in the Palace Command (*tien-ch'êen ssu*) at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (*shang ssu chun*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chin-hui shih*); each of its Wings (*hsiang*) reportedly included 3 Armies (*chin*). P47.

4569  pi  助
Lit., supporter; see *yu-pi* (Supporter on the Right), *yu-pi tu-wei* (Commandant Supporter on the Right).

4570  pi  比
(1) CHOU: Neighborhood, a basic 5-family unit in which residents of the royal domain were organized for local sacrificial, fiscal, and security purposes, equivalent to units called *lin* outside the royal domain; with a leader called *head* (*chang*); ranked as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*), responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuăn*). Five such units comprised an official Village (*li*, equivalent to *li*). CL: groupe. (2) Adjunct, throughout history an occasional prefix to a title indicating somewhat lesser status than the main title alone (i.e., used like *pi* in *p'i-chêng*), or indicating equivalent status without substantive duties or emoluments, as in the cases of some honored palace ladies and palace eunuchs (used like *shih* in *shih* liu-pei). (3) Equivalent to: when prefixed to rank indicators, normally refers to cases in which, like those of women and eunuchs mentioned in (2), equivalent ranked had been awarded to signify ceremonial status; when prefixed to salaries, or to salaries representing ranks as in Han times, normally signifies a salary somewhat less than stated. In Han times, e.g., every salary level expressed in bushels of grain (*shih*, probably never paid wholly in grain; partly converted to coins in ratios established by the government) actually had 3 grades: the level as stated (if necessary for clarification, prefixed with *chen*, True), a variably higher level (prefixed with *ching*: middle; center; here meaning heaped up, Full), and a variably lower level (prefixed with *pi*, Equivalent to). In this dictionary such uses of *pi* are normally indicated with the equivalence symbol (=): e.g., rank =4b; rank =—2,000 bushels.

4571  pi  鄕
(1) CHOU: Ward, a unit of local organization outside the royal domain, counterpart of *tang* in the royal domain; theoretically comprised 590 families distributed among 5 Precincts (*tsian*): 5 Wards constituted a Township (*hsien*). Headed by a Preceptor (*shih*) responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuăn*), ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*). CL: canton extérieur. (2) In later times used as an archaic reference to various sub-District (*hsien*) units in which local populations were organized, e.g., the Ming dynasty Precinct (*fang*).

4572  pû-châng  陞長
HAN: Chief of the Throne Steps (*tou-ling*); in Later Han one each prefixed Left and Right, rank =600 bushels, in charge of those Court Gentlemen (*lang*) who served as imperial bodyguards and took up positions at the center of the throne hall during audiences. HB: chief of the throne steps.

4573  pi-chêng  陟政
CH'ING: unofficial variant of *pi-t'ieh-shih* (Clerk) •

4574  pi-chiâng  筆政

4575  pi-chiâo  祕校
SUNG-CH'ING: Palace Library Editor, originally an abbreviation of the title *chiao-shu lang* (Editor in the Palace Library, *pi-shu sheng*), became (time not clear) an unofficial reference to new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) who expected or received first appointments to editorial posts
4576 pi'ch'ih-ch'ê 筆且齊
YUAN: Mongolian Clerk, Chinese transcription of a Mongolian title also called meng-ku pi'ch'ih-ch'ê and pi-she-ch'ih.

4577 pûhsiaìa 陛下
Your Majesty, throughout history the standard form of direct address when an official spoke to the ruler; lit. (those of you) at the bottom of the steps, traditionally explained as the only polite way to address the ruler, by seeming to speak to the attendants at the foot of his throne or dais.

4578 pi-kô 秘閣
Imperial Archives. (1) SUNG: established in 988 as the archive or library commonly serving the Three Institutes (san-kuo), i.e., the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuan), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yian), and the Historiography Institute (shih-kuan), which in the aggregate were called the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen yian). Staffed with eminent literatur-officials chosen in special examinations and granted such titles as Auxiliary in the Imperial Archives (chih pi-ko), Subeditor (chiao-li), etc. It became the practice that after the death of each Emperor all official documents of his reign were deposited in a newly established Hall (kô), presumably a section of the Imperial Archives; e.g., the Dragon Diagram Hall (lung-t'u kô) established to store and use documents of the 2nd Sung reign (976-997), staffed with Academicians (hsüeh-shih), Auxiliary Academicians (chihs hsüeh-shih) etc.; and the prestige of all archival appointments rose so that distinguished officials were given nominal archival status. In 1082 the imperial editorial and archival services were reorganized. The Institute for the Glorification of Literature and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies were discontinued; the Historiography Institute was subordinated to the Editorial Service (chu-tso chê); and the Imperial Archives, which in time included 10 Halls - were incorporated into the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). SP: bibliothèque ou archives impériales, P25. (2) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yian).

4579 pi-itdeAu 秘閣局
T'ANG: Astrological Service, headed by a Director (lang-chung); from 662 (661?) to 670 the official name of the eventual Directorate of Astrology (t'ai-shih chien, q.v.) in the dynastic capital; name changed from and then back to t'ai-shih chê, q.v. Sources are confused about this name; some report pi-shu ko chê instead. Both names suggest Imperial Archives (pi-ko) or Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); at times the Astrological Service was indeed subordinate to the Palace Library. P35.

4580 秘閣令
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Director of the Palace Library, an official variant of pi-shu chien.

4581 pi'kang 比公
HAN: Adjunct Dukes, 3rd highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under shang-kung), including the following: General-in-chief (ta chiang-chên); and Chariot and Horse General (ch'i-chê chiang-chên). P68.

4582 pi-pú ssû 比部司 or pi-pu
Bureau of Review. (1) N-S DIV-SUI: a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) or the Section for Justice (tu-kuan t'ao) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), normally headed by a Director (lang); responsible for conducting audits of state accounts and disciplinary investigations of officials, but not empowered to try, sentence, or punish. (2) SUK T'ANG: SUNG, MING: from 583, when Sui transformed the traditional tu-kuan t'ao into the hsing-pu (Ministry of Justice), the pi-pu ssu became a subsection of it, one of 4 Bureaus in Sui and T'ang, one of 3 in Sung, and again one of 4 in early Ming. The Bureau was consistently headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; with a Vice Director (yuan-wai lang), 6b in T'ang, 7a in Sung. At times there were 2 appointees at each level, prefixed Left and Right. The Bureau continued to have the broad range of responsibilities suggested in (1) above. It disappeared in 1390, when Ming reorganized the Ministry of Justice to have 13 constituent Bureaus (now ch'êng-li ssu), one of which supervised all aspects of judicial administration in the Province for which it was named. The term pi-pu may occasionally be encountered in later years; however, as an archaic reference to the Ministry of Justice. RR: SP: bureau du contrôle judiciaire. SP: bureau de verification des comptes. P13.

4583 比都曹
N-S DIV: Review Section, occasional official variant of pi-pu ssu or pi-pu (Bureau of Review); e.g., in Sung of the S. Dynasties, a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), in N. Wei a subsection of the Section for Justice (tu-kuan t'ao). P5. 13.

4584 pi-shê'Ch'ih 必閣赤
YÜAN: Mongolian Clerk, Chinese transcription of a Mongolian title of some importance in predynastic times, but later abounded in many agencies of government, equated with unranked Chinese functionaries called ling-shih (Clerk). Sometimes prefixed meng-ku (Mongolian). Variant of pi-ch'ieh-ch'ê. Also see meng-ku pi-ch'ieh-ch'ê.

4585 pi-shih 鄭師
CHOU: Ward Preceptor, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shu chien, q.v.) in the Ministry of Education (pi-kuan), responsible for maintaining peace' propriety, and law among the 500 families constituting his jurisdiction; a Ward (pi) outside the royal domain. CL: chef de canton extérieur.

4586 pi-shê'秘書 or 秘書
Lit. secret writings. (1) Abbreviated reference to the Palace Library (pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng), or prefix to the title of officials in such agencies. (2) MING-CH'ING: archaic reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yian).

4587 pi-shê' ch'êng 秘書丞
Lit. aide to (the director of) the Palace Library (pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng). (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)-SUI: Vice Director of the Palace Library, principal executive aide to the Director (chien) from the 22nd to c. 604. (2) SUI-YÔ: Assistant Director of the Palace Library, 3rd ranking executive official in the agency from c. 604, outranked both by the Director (chien) and by one or 2 Vice Directors (shao-chien); rank 5a in Sui, 5b in T'ang, 7b in Sung, 6a in Chin. In Yuan 2 eunuch posts, rank 5b · outranked by 4 Chief Ministers (ch'êng), 2 Directors (t'ai-chien), and 2 Vice Directors (shao-chien). RR: assistant du département de la bibliothèque de l'empereur. SP: assistant-exécutif de la bibliothèque impériale. P25.

4588 pi-shê' chien 秘書監
(1) HAN-MING; Director of the Palace Library: origin-
notated in Later Han as a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ung), rank 600 bushels; maintained all imperial documents and books. In the Three Kingdoms period, Wei had an eminent official entitled pi-shu ling (also Director ...) who managed general administrative affairs and at the same time maintained the imperial archives, but by 227 this post was split into 2, one a chung-shu ling (Secretariat Director) to assist in administration, the other a pi-shu chien to maintain the archives under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). The first Chin ruler, Wu-ti (r. 265-290), gave control of the archives to the developing Secretariat, but his successor, Hui-ti (r. 290-306), appointed a pi-shu chien to oversee archival materials in 3 Halls (ko) in the outer palace grounds; it was traditionally considered that this marked the beginning of a governmental rather than a personal imperial institution. The Director soon was in charge of a substantial agency called Court of the Palace Library (pi-shu ssu); normally having a Vice Director (ch'eng-ch'ien) and 4 specially esteemed Assistants (lang-chung), each in charge of a Hall (ko) or Bureau (pu) with a subordinate staff of Clerks (lings/tih) and Proofreaders (cheng-shu). Although from time to time both the names and the functions of the Palace Library and the Secretariat seem to have been interchangeable, the Palace Library was increasingly devoted to archival-editorial work. Under the S. Dynasty Sung which in 464-465 exchanged the agency's name to pi-shu sheng (Department of ...) and apparently turned it again into a personal imperial institution, the staff began regularly producing bibliographies called ssu pu mu-lu (Catalogs of the Four Bureaus) and inaugurated the enduring bibliographic division of Chinese books into the categories commonly called the Four Bureaus (pi-shu ssu) for the Halls (ko) or Bureaus (gung) which in 464-465, 469-471, and 472-473, the secretaries of the four Bureaus respectively were charged with the duty of assigning books into the categories and for cataloging such materials. In the S. Dynasties an especially esteemed post, to which scions of important families were appointed for short tenure before being moved up in the governmental hierarchy. Sometimes, officially or unofficially, called lang-chung. RR: director (du département) de la bibliothèque de l'empereur. SP: directeur de la bibliothèque impériale. P 25. N-S DIV, U A O-

YUAN: Palace Library or (if differentiation from pi-shu sheng is desired), Directorate of the Palace Library: unofficially a reference to the agency or staff represented by the Director of the Palace Library (pi-shu chien) for the brief period in the mid-200s before the agency names pi-shu ssu and pi-shu sheng were established; the official name in Liao, Chin, and Yuan, headed by a Director (chien) in Liao and Chin, rank 3b in Chin; by 4 eunuch Chief Ministers (ch'eng), 3a, in Yuan. P 25. (3) N-S DIV: especially when headed by a ling (Director), a common official variant of chung-shu sheng (Secretariat). Also see chung-shu fu affairs.
4596 phshū shao-chien 秘書少監
Vice Director of the Palace Library. (1) SUI-CHIN: normally one (2 in T'ang), 2nd ranking member of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) staff; rank 4b in Sui, 4b 1 in T'ang, 5b in Sung, 5a in Chin; principal aide to the Director (chien). RR: sous-directeur. (2) YUAN: 2 eunuchs, rank 4b, 3rd ranking post in the Palace Library, after 4 Chief Ministers (ch'eng) and 2 Directors (t'ai-chien). See pi-shu shao-ling, pi-shu ch'eng. P25.

4597 pi-shū shao-ling 祕書少令
SUI: Vice Director of the Palace Library, changed in c. 607 from pi-shu shao-chien. Also see pi-shu ling. P25.

4598 pi-shū shēng 祕書省
N-S DIV-SUNG, MING: Palace Library or (if differentiation from pi-shu chien, q.v., is desired) Department of the Palace Library. Originated in 464—465 as a new name for the pi-shu chien, a relatively autonomous agency of the central government generally in charge of maintaining the collection of the Emperor's official documents and at times, compiling and editing historical records based on its archives. N. Wei split it into 2 agencies to separate its functions, an Inner Palace Library (nei pi-shu sheng) and an Outer Palace Library (wai pi-shu sheng). The former had an at least quasi-administrative role in that it handled documents flowing into and out of the imperial palace, reflecting the fact that the Palace Library and the Secretariat (ch'ung-shu sheng) were virtually interchangeable or alternating agencies at times during the era of N-S Division; the latter was charged with archival and editorial responsibilities. Before the end of the era of N-S Division the Palace Library was officially considered among the top-echelon agencies of the central government called the Five Departments (wu sheng), as was the separate Secretariat. In Sui and early T'ang, for different purposes than in N. Wei (certainly in T'ang, possibly not in Sui), the Palace Library swamped an Inner Branch (pi-shu nei-sheng). In T'ang, this was housed in and subordinate to the Secretariat in one of the inner precincts of the palace, whereas the Palace Library proper was located among other general-administration agencies in the outer precincts; and the sole purpose of the Inner Branch was to compile some historical records, upon the completion of which in 636 it was apparently terminated. After mid-T'ang the functions of the Palace Library were gradually taken over by other agencies. As early as 630 the Editorial Service (chu-tso ch'iu), long a constituent unit of the Palace Library, was assigned to the preparation of the official state calendar and became relatively autonomous, while Palace Library members called Historiographers (shih-huan) were transferred out to constitute a separate Historiography Institute (shih-huan). Before long the archival functions of the Palace Library were taken over by various Academies and Institutes such as the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yuen), the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuen), etc. From the early 700s through the Sung era, consequently, the Palace Library ceased functioning; but in 1380 it was restored to the single post of Librarian (tien-chi) in the Hanlin Academy. Official variant names of the pi-shu sheng included Orchid Pavilion (lan-t'ai) from 662 to 670 and Unicorn Pavilion (lin-t'ai) from 684 to 712. The head of the agency was regularly entitled Director (chien, pi-shu chien), rank 3b in Sui and T'ang, 4a in Sung, 6b in early Ming. There was normally a Vice Director (shao-chien), 4b in Sui and T'ang, 5b in Sung; an Assistant Director (ch'eng), 5a in Sui, 5b in T'ang, 7b in Sung; and 4 Assistants (lang) 5b in Sui, 6b 1 in T'ang, 9a in Sung. The Assistants in the Palace Library were responsible (at least nominally) for managing the Halls (ko) or Bureaus (pu) among which the agency's materials were divided for storage and maintenance. Also see pi-ko, pi-shu ssu. RR: département de la bibliothèque de Vempereur. SP: département de la bibliothèque impériale. P25.

4599 pi-shū ssu 誠書寺
N-S DIV (Chin, Sung): lit., Court of the Palace Library; official name of the Palace Library (see pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng) from c. 300 to 464-465, then changed to the long-enduring name pi-shu sheng. P25.

4600 pi-lié-chén 比德殿
N-S DIV (N. Dyn.): lit. meaning not clear; perhaps a transcription of a Hsien-pi or other non-Chinese word: Clerk, equated with shu-li, an unranked súbofílcial.

4601 piúnéh-shihíi 笔帖式
CH'ING: Chinese transcription of a Manchu word: Clerk, found in large, usually unspecified numbers in virtually all agencies of the central government, rank from 7 to 9 levels; available to Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, but only to members of the Banner (ch'i) organization; in the Imperial Clan Office, (tung-jen fu) available only to Manchus, and after 1755 only to members of the imperial clan.

4602 piUié'h'shih shá 笔帖式署
CH'ING: Clerks Office, the aggregation of pi-t'ieh-shih (Clerks) in the Seals Service (chu-yin ch'u) and perhaps in many other agencies of the central government; headed by a Manchu chosen from among the staff Clerks, tentatively called Secretary of the Clerks Office (chu-shih, shu chu-shih, or pi-t'ieh-shih shu chu-shih), who after 2 years of satisfactory service could formally become Secretary (chu-shih) of the Seals Service itself (7). P9.

4603 pi-yú 祕狱
HAN: lit. secret prison: abbreviation of t'ing pi-yú (Prison 'for Palace Women').

4604 pi-yúng 辟雍
Lit., to withdraw and be at peace. (1) CHOU: Royal Learning Retreat, a general reference to any place where the ruler commonly studied or was tutored. (2) Throughout imperial history an archaic reference to the National University (t'ai-hsüeh, etc.), where men were prepared to become officials. (3) SUNG: Preparatory Branch of the National University, established in 1102 just outside the capital city to house and train new Nominees for Office (kung-shih) and other students in the lowest-level unit, the Outer College (wai-sho), of the National University; had its own staff of Erudites (pu-shih), etc.; supervised by the central government's Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien). Apparently not continued in S. Sung. SP: université.

4605 p—ūi ^s 秘辟雍省
From Sung times or earlier, an archaic reference to the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien). See pi-yung.

4606 p'i 責
CH'ING: lit., exhausting: one of the categories used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration; see ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan. BH: wearsiomne.
4607  p'ilchiang 神豬
Assistant General: from Han on used occasionally as the title of a military officer on temporary campaign assignment or as an unofficial reference to any officer in the command echelon subordinate to a General (chiang-chun). Equivalent to fu-chiang. q.v.

4608  p'il-chiao ck・ang 皮角場
SUNG: Leather and Horns Warehouse, a unit of the Directorate for Armaments (chien-ch'i chien) in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). SP: bureau de la reception des cuirs et des cornes.

4609  p'i-jen 辟任
HAN: lit., one excused from (or summoned to) public service (?). Imperial Princess, official designation of daughters of the Emperor, only during the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9-23). See kung-chu.

4610  p・i-ki・u 皮庫
CH'ING: Hides Storehouse, one of 6 warehouses or vaults of valuables in the Storage Office (kung-chu ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wah). BH: fur store. P57.

4611  p・i-pen ch・u 批本處
CHUNG: Endorsement-copying Office, a minor unit under the Great Secretariat (nei-ko); staffed with clerical workers, details not clear. BH: office for copying the emperor's endorsements of documents.

4612  p・i-pao 批勘所
SUNG: Horse-skinning Office, 2 minor agencies, one under the Court of the Imperial Stud (Tai-pu), the other under the Bureau of Military Affairs (ch'in-ju), possibly a consolidated agency serving both the Court and the Bureau; staffing not clear, but probably manned by unranked, possibly hereditary specialists. SP: bureau chargé d'enlever les peaux des chevaux.

4613  p・i-t'oacch 皮作局

4614  p・i-t'sid 批驗所
YUAN-CHHW; lit: investigating and verifying post: Tea and Salt Control Station, full name chien-chiao p'i-yan so in Yian, could be specified as Tea Control Station (ch'a-yan p'i-yan so), or Salt Control Station (yen-yan p'i-yan so) in Ming; came to have no responsibility for tea in Ch'ing. A checkpoint maintained on a principal road or waterway for the verification of certificates (yin) that were required to accompany all authorized commercial shipments of state-controlled salt (and tea to a lesser extent) in transit. Responsible to a regional or provincial-level Salt Distribution Commissioner (fu ch'uan-yen yen shih) or Salt Distribution Supervisor (yen-k'o t'ieh) and, also, in Ming and Ch'ing, to a Salt Control Censor (hsien-yen yu-shih). In Yuan headed by a Superintendent (t'i-ling), rank 7a; in Ming and Ch'ing by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), unranked in Ming, 8a in Ch'ing. BH (ta-shih): salt examiner. P53, 61.

4615  piao 檬
Lit., flag, banner, standard: throughout history used in reference to identification banners; in Ch'ing, more specifically, Command, the designation of any military unit in the Chinese armies called the Green Standards (lu-ying), prefixed with an abbreviated reference to the commander, e.g., the Command of a Provincial Military Commander (l'piao, i.e., the piao of a fu-tu). BH: regiment.

4616  piao-tou-i ssu 表奏議司
SUNG: Decision Expediting Office, one of several units in the Left Bureau (tsao-tu) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) staffed with subofficial functionaries who monitored action by the 8 Subsections (lang) of the Sentence Evaluators Section (hsiang-tuan an) and the submission of resulting memorials to the throne. SP: bureau chargé de presser le jugement et de présenter les adresse au trône. P22.

4617  piao-tou kuun 表奏官
T'ANG-SUNG: Memorial Presenter, both a generic and a specific designation, apparently denoting a member of an agency staff responsible for the proper submission of his agency's communications to the throne; in T'ang seems to occur only in the eunuch-dominated Armies of Inspired StiaXcgv (shen-t'e ch'iu) in Sung occurs with such variants as piao-tou ssu (Office of the Memorial Presenter) and piao-tou i ssu (Decision Expediting Office) in such varied agencies as the Palace Library service (ch'in-wu heng), the Regalia Office (ssu-chang ssu) of the Imperial Insignia Guards (ch'in-wu wei), the Three Institutes (san kuan), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) apparently of low rank or unranked. Cf. ch'en-ch'iao (Recipient of Edicts). RR+SP: (fonctionnaire, bureau) chargé de présenter les adresse au trône.

4618  piao-chi chiang-ch'un 警駙將軍
Cavalry General. (1) HAN: until 87 B.C., one of many duty-assignment titles conferred on military officers on active campaign; thereafter awarded to favored courtiers, often in combinations such as General-in-chief and Cavalry General (ta chiang-ch'un p'iao-chi chiang-ch'un), and had no military significance. BH: general of agile cavalry. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): one of 3 Generals who shared command of the Imperial Guard (chin-lu); see ch'e-ch'i chiang-ch'un, wu-wei chiang-ch'un. (3) SUI-T'ANG: before 607, the designation of the head of each Garrison (fu) in the Garrison Militia system (see fu-ping), assisted by a Chariot and Horse General (ch'e-ch'i chiang-ch'un), and the submis-

4619  piao-chifu 警駙府
SUI-T'ANG: Cavalry Garrison in the Garrison Militia system (see fu and fu-ping), deriving from the title of its head, Cavalry General (p'iao-chi chiang-ch'un); the usage was established by the early 600s. In 607 all Garrisons (fu) in the system, including Chariot and Horse Garrisons (ch'e-ch'i fu) as well as Cavalry Garrisons, were given the standard name Soaring Hawk Garrison (ying-yang fu). At the beginning of T'ang in 618 (623?) the former names were revived, only to be changed in 619 (623?) into one standard name, Assault-resisting Garrison (che-ch'ung fu) and then in 624 to Commander-general's Garrison (t'ung-ch'un fu). Finally,
p'iao-chi ta chiang-chiin  4620-4635

in 636, the nomenclature was stabilized with a change back to Assault-resisting Garrison. RR: milice de la cavalerie hardie. P43.

4626 /tó/r-Auí

4622 /piéh-čià 別駕

4624 /piéh-chiàng 别將

4625 /piéh-chiào yün 官纂院

4626 /tó/r-Auí ùi íg 别文令

HAN: lit. meaning not clear, and supporting evidence inadequate: Director of Fire Renewal, probably a transmitter of new ritual fire from the imperial palace to regional or foreign dignitaries at seasonal changings of the fires (kai-huo). Traditionally understood, however, to have been a kind of jailor-adjudicator in the court's relations with peripheral dependencies and tributary groups, possibly dealing with tribal groups split into separate camps, i.e., camps (*). Established in 104 B.C. as one of 3 major subordinates of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) : see hsing-jen (Messenger) and i-kuan ling (Director of Interpreters). Seconded by an Aide (ch'eng). HB: prefect of the fresh fire.

4627 /piéh-jén 驚人

4628 /piéh-píng ts · áo 别兵飾

4629 /piéh-shík-pá-lichá 别失八里局

4630 /piéh-t'óu 别頭

4631 /pien 邊

Frontier, occasionally used as a variant of chert (Defense Command); also see chiu pien (Nine Frontiers).

4632 /pien-chiao kuan 編校官 or pien-chiao SÜNG: Editorial Assistant, one of several designations for unranked subofficials employed in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih kuan) and the True Records Institute (shih-lu yian). Cf. pien-hsii, hsiu-chuan, chien-t'ao, hsiu-cheng, chiao/k'un, chiao-cheng, chien-yüeh. SP: rédacteur-correcteur. P23.

4633 /pien-hsii ch'ih-tung sò 編修僅令所

SÜNG: Office for the Compilation of Imperial Proclamations, apparently an agency of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) but not a regular, continuing one; staffing and specific functions not clear, Cf. ch'ih-tung so. SP: bureau de la compilation des décrets et des ordres impériaux.

4634 /pien-hsü chiung-shü fùo'R sò 編修中書條例所

SÜNG: Office for the Compilation of Secretariat Regulations, affiliation and status not clear; likely an ad hoc group of central government dignitaries given the task of regularizing administrative procedures in the Secretariat (chu-shung sheng) : date(s) not clear. SF: bureau de la compilation des réglements du grand secrétariat impérial.

4635 /pien-hsü kuán 編修官 or pien-hsü SÜNG-CH'ING: Junior Compiler in the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yian), the True Records Institute (shih-lu yian), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yian), and even the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yian) in Sung, number variable, rank 8a; thereafter members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yian-in Ch'ing 4 Jurchen and 4 Chinese, 8a; in Yuan 3 to 10, 8a then 6b; in Ming 4 to 6 · 7a; in Ch'ing unlimited, 7a. Participants in historio-
graphic and other compilations under imperial sponsorship, in association with Senior Compilers (hsia-chuan) and others. In Ming and Ch’ing times, the 2nd and 3rd ranking new Metropolitan Graduates (chên-shih) were normally appointed to this post in the expectation they would rapidly move into higher Hanlin positions and finally into the Grand Secretariat (nei-ho). SP: compiler, comp'urateur rédacteur. BH: compiler of the second class. P23.

4636 piên-hsüi shih-chêng chi fâng 編修時政修房 SUNG: Office for Maintaining a Record of Current Policies, a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi-yüan); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: chambre de la rédaction des notes sur les événements politiques.

4637 piên-hsü wên-tzü 編修文字 SUNG: lit., compiler of writings: Clerk, unranked or of very low rank, found in many central government agencies; eventually (date not clear) superseded by the title shou-tang kuan.

4638 piên-hsü yüan 編修院 SUNG: Bureau of Compilation, established as a unit of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) to prepare successive, periodically updated histories of the dynasty, True Records (shih-lu) of each reign, and a daily calendar (jih-li) of events at court. Apparently discontinued very early, the Chancellery retaining a Dynastic History Office (kuo-shih yüan) but most compilation functions being taken over by relatively autonomous agencies nominally constituting the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) / Historiography and True Records Institute (kuo-shih shih-lu yüan), Court Calendar Office (jih-li so), Editorial Service (chu-to chü) and the Historiography Institute (shih-kuan) in the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen yüan). Duplication and overlapping were apparently avoided because none of these was more than a titular agency, brought into functioning existence only when court officials were assigned, commonly as concurrent Academicians (hsieh-shih), to specific compilation tasks. SP: cour de la compilation de l’histoire d’état, des annales véridiques et du calendrier. P23.

4639 piên-jên 領人 CHOU: Basket Handler, a eunuch assigned to the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) to supervise 10 Female Basket Handlers (nü-pien) assisted by 20 convicts in preparing baskets of food for the ruler, his wives, and his heir, for various sacrifices and receptions, etc. CL: employé aux partiers.

4640 piên-kû châu 編估局 SUNG: Classifications and Estimates Section under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu); staffing and specific functions not clear, but presumably handled, recorded, and distributed all commodities of value submitted to the palace. SP: bureau de classement et d’estimation.

4641 piên-lê sheng-chêng sô 編類聖政所 SUNG: Office for the Compilation by Category of Imperial Policy Pronouncements, a unit of the Historiography Institute (kuo-shih yüan) that apparently drafted treatises on topics concerning governmental regulations in all realms; staffing not clear. SP: bureau de la compilation des édits impériaux.

4642 p’tô/i-toèi’jâ-písrf 編類御筆所 SUNG: Office for the Compilation by Categories of Imperial Pronouncements, organizational affiliation not clear, but likely related to one of the many Institutes and Academies at the dynamic capital; probably active only intermittently when court officials undertook, probably as concurrent Academicians (hsieh-shih), to prepare a specific imperial publication. SP: bureau de la compilation des écrits impériaux.

4643 piên-tû kuan 編錄官 T*ANG: Recorder, from 786 members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yüan); number, rank, and specific functions not clear. RR: fonctionnaire chargé de classer et d’inscrire. P25.

4644 piîê-t-iâia 升師 CHOU: Master of the Royal Headgear · 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who maintained and as was appropriate provided the 5 kinds of headgear worn by the King. CL: maître du bonnet.

4645 piên-tîng shû-chî kuan 編定書籍官 SUNG: Compilation Clerk, 2 in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), apparently unranked subofficials. SP: fonctionnaire chargé de réviser les ouvrages.

4646 piên-tîng ăngng 辨銅令 or 辨銅令 HAN: Director of Grading and Sorting Raw Copper to be used in the production of copper coins, a subordinate originally of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), then from 115 B.C. of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shu-heng tu-wei) in Later Han subordinate to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta suu-nung), in some degree also to the Metropolitan Governor (chung-chao yin). Considered one of the Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Gardens (shu-heng san kuan), also referred to generically as Coins Officials (ch’ien-kuan, chu-ch’en kuan). Beginning under Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.) there were repeated efforts to suppress the minting of coins in regions such as Princeedoms (wang-kiao) and Commanderies (chên) and to consolidate money supply controls in these central government agencies. HB: prefect of the office for assorting copper. P16.

4647 piên 偏 Lit., to be on a side, a one-side part of something: Squadron of 25 chariots.

4648 p’tîen châng-chûnM 將軍or p’ten-chiang Lit., a general on one side, a general leading part of a military force. (1) HAN (first form): Deputy General, normally subordinate to a General (châng-chên) and perhaps also a General-in-chief (ta châng-chên) in a Campaigning Army (ying), all on ad hoc duty assignments, detached from their regular posts. This title was not common and may have been used only in the wars preceding the establishment of Later Han. HB: lieutenant general. (2) SUI (2nd form): Division Commander, from 612 the designation of the leader of a Division (t’uan) of 4,000 cavalymen; 4 Divisions constituted an Army (chên).
representatives or members of the retinue of such a dignitary. CL: prince en visite.

4651 pin-fu 46S14670

Secondary Yorshuis, from Chou times on a collective designation of all ranked palace women, a combined abbreviation of the terms chiu pin (Nine Concubines) and shih-fu (Hereditary Consorts).

4652 pin-fu 賓輔

MING: Companion, 2 appointed in the service of the Heir Apparent in the era 1398-1402, but not perpetuated. P69.

4653 pin-k'o 宾客

See t'ai-tzu pin-k'o (Adviser to the Heir Apparent); also see ta pin-k'o and separate entries pin and k'o.

4654 pin-k'o ssu 宾客司

CH'ING: Receptions Bureau, one of the original 4 Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan), headed by a variable number of Directors (lang-chung), some Manchu, some Mongolian, normally on concurrent duty assignments from regular posts elsewhere; established in 1661, in 1757 renamed wang-hui ssu (Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau). P17.

4655 宾僚

MING-CH'ING: variant of the terms mu-yu (Private Secretaries), q.v., collective reference to members of a Private Secretariat (mu-fu).

4656 pin-mu 賓幕

SUNG: Private Secretary, early counterpart of the term mu-yu, q.v. SP: assistant.

4657 pin-pu 賓部

N-S DIV (Chou): Section for Tributary Relations, a unit in the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) in charge of communications with foreign peoples; also the title of its Director, ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a). See hsiao pin-pu. Cf. fan-pu. P17.

4658 pin-p'u 賓僕

T'ANG: Receptionist, 18 unranked subofficials in the Office of State Visitors (tien-k'o shu) a unit of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu). P11.

4659 pin-yü 賓友

MING: Companion, 2 on the staff of each Commandery Prince (chien-wang), only in the era 1398-1402. P69.

4660 p'in 品

N-S DIV (San-kuo)-CH'ING: Rank, the status categories among which officials and the posts they occupied were distributed; see chiu pin (Nine Ranks), chi (Class), chieh (Class, Rank), teng (Degree, Grade, Class).

4661 p'in-ch' ang 46S14680

Lit., an official who tastes all kinds, i.e., all kinds of foods before presenting them to the ruler, deriving from a practice attributed to the Food Steward (shen-fu) by the ancient text Chou-li: Food Taster, unofficial reference to any official charged with serving the ruler's meals, e.g., a member of the Provisioner's Office (t'ai-kuan shu) or the Court of Imperial Entertainments (shu-kuan ssu).

4662 p'in-ch'ang 品郎

Lit., gentleman who classifies things (?): Customs Collector, common reference to an official assigned to collect fees at a customs barrier or marketplace.

4663 p'in-ts'ui 貧卒

SUNG: lit., an impoverished secondary official in a Pre-

4664 p'in-ťu 品子

T'ANG-CH'ING: Kinsmen of Officials, unofficial collective reference to younger brothers and sons of ranked (see p'in) officials.

4665 p'ing 兵

Throughout history, one of the most common terms for Soldier, contrasting with chiu (Army) although they were sometimes used almost interchangeably: used both as a prefix (e.g., ping-pu, ping-ma ...) and as a suffix (e.g., kuang-ping, fu-ping).

4666 p'ing-an 兵案

SUNG: Military Section, designation of units found in several central government agencies; e.g., one of 4 Sections in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsüan-hui yuán), one of 7 in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu; see ts'ieh an); normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (t'ai-kuan, t'ai-kuan), such Sections seem to have been relatively routine account-keeping agencies monitoring a range of governmental fiscal affairs broader than the name suggests, but among other things concerning the provisioning of the military establishment with accoutrements and funds, the handling of military personnel matters, etc. In addition, a variant or unofficial reference to one type of Sections (ts'arao) into which the clerical staffs of units of territorial administration were divided, which handled paperwork under the purview of the central government's Ministry of War (ping-pu). SP: service de Varmée.

4667 p'ing-ch'ang ch'u 兵仗局

MING: Palace Armory, a minor agency of palace eumuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ts'ai-shih) or Director (t'ai-chien); manufactured weapons and supervised a subsidiaiy Gunpowder Office (hun-yoo ssu). See pa ch'ü (Eight Services).

4668 p'ing-ch'ifang 兵籍房

SUNG: Officer Assignments Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuán); one of 12 Sections created under Shen-tsung (r. 1067-1085) to monitor the administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to manage specified military functions on an empire-wide scale; this Section handled the rotational assignments of military officers from Circuits (fu) to service in the military establishment at the dynastic capital. Headed by from 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'ieng-chih), rank 8b. Apparently not perpetuated in S. Sung. See shih-erh-fang (Twelve Sections). SP: chambre des registres militaires.

4669 p'ing-chieang à/t 兵匠局

SUNG: Military Artisans Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuán); one of numerous Sections under the Ministry of Works (kuang-pu). probably in the Ministry's Bureau of State Farms (t'un-t'ien 36): supervised the government's use of military personnel in construction, water control work, etc.; staffed with subofficial functioaries. SP: service des artisans militaires. P15.

4670 p'ing-chiao 冰窖

CH'ING: Icehouse maintained by the Bureau of Waterways (ts'ao-hu ssu) of the Ministry of Works (kuang-pu) to provide ice for court use; also called chiao-chiang, q.v.; headed by a Supervisor (chien-tu), apparently an unranked subofficial.
4671 ping-cMng wù 冰井務
SUNG: Service for the Capital Approaches (?) under the Capital Security Office (chung-shu sheng); apparently in charge of the glacis, the sloping approaches to the city wall at the dynastic capital. SP: agence des glacières.

4672 ping-fāng 兵房
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: War Office in T'ang one of 5 Offices in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) that developed from the early 700s; equivalent to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); in Sung one of 6 Offices in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery. See liu-fang, chung-shu men-hsia sheng chien-cheng chu-fang hung-shih (Examiner of the Offices of the Secretariat-Chancellery). RR: chambre de l'armée. SP: chambre militaire. (2) SUNG: War Section, one of 4 Sections in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan), headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), ratik 8b; the channel through which, in collaboration with the War Office mentioned in (1) above and the Ministry of War, the Bureau directed training and tactical operations of military units throughout the empire. Dissolved in c. 1074 in a reorganization of the Bureau into 10 and later 12 Sections (see shih-erh fang). SP: chambre de guerre. (3) SUNG-CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the Ministry of War (ping-pu).

4673 ping-hsing'kungpù 兵刑工部
(1) Normally, from Sui on, an unofficial or quasiofficial abbreviated reference to the Ministries of War, of Justice, and of Works (ping-pu, hsing-pu, kung-pu). (2) YUAN: War, Justice, and Works Ministry, from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a consolidation of the normally separate Ministries of War, of Justice, and of Works into a single Ministry, known in the aggregate as the Three Ministries of the Right (yu san-pu); headed by 2 Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a. See ping-hsing pu, tso san-pu.

4674 ping-Ari/ígù 兵刑部
(1) Normally, from Sui on, an unofficial or quasiofficial abbreviated reference to the Ministries of War and of Justice (ping-pu, hsing-pu). (2) YUAN: War and Justice Ministry, from 1264 to 1266, 1268 to 1270, and 1271 to 1276 a consolidation of the normally separate Ministries of War and of Justice into a single Ministry, headed by 3 Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a. See ping-hsing-kung pu, yu san-pu.

4675 ping'hsün tao 兵巡道
MING: Military Defense and General Surveillance Circuit, a branch office (fen-ssu) of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (t'ieh-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu) combining the functions of normally separate branch offices called a Military Defense Circuit (ping-pei tao) and a General Surveillance Circuit (fen-hsün tao); apparently existed only in Kwangsi Province, where there were 3 headquartered at Kuei-lin, Nan-ning, and Pin-chou.

4676 ping-k ō 兵科
MING-CH'ING: Office of Scrutiny for War, one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o, q.v.): also see chi-shih-chung. P18 · 19.

4677 ping-tfüng 兵禮房
SUNG: Office for War and Rites, a combined administrative agency through which the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) provided coordinating supervision over the Ministries of War (ping-pu) and of Rites (lli-pu).
ping-ma ts'ao

(ch'eng) of a capital city; full name commonly ping-ma chih-hui ssu. (1) YUAN (ping-ma chih-hui ssu; ping-ma tu chih-hui ssu): one established at the dynastic capital, Ta-tu (modern Peking), in 1272, replacing a Battalion (ch'ien-hu so) that had previously borne capital police responsibilities; headed by a Commander (chih-hui shih); rank 4a; subordinate both to the metropolitan area administration called the Ta-tu Route Chief Command (see tu, tu tsung-kuán fu) and, for judicial purposes, to the High Court of Justice (tu tsung-cheng fu). In 1292 reorganized into 2 more elaborate agencies, one each for the North and South Wards, each with 2 Mongol nobles serving as Commanders-in-chief (tu chih-hui shih), assisted by 5 Viceroy Commanders (fu chih-hui shih), an Administrative Clerk (chih-shih), a Record Keeper (ts'ê-k'ung an-tu), etc. Each also supervised a Prison (ssu-yü ssu) headed by a Warden (ssu-yü); a 3rd capital prison was maintained directly under the Ta-tu Route Chief Command. In some fashion not wholly clear, the Wardens’ Offices shared police responsibilities in the capital with 3 Police Commissions (ch'ing-hsien yüan). In 1292 a single Warden’s Office was established at the auxiliary capital Shang-tu in modern Chahar, under the Shang-tu Regency (liu-shou ssu), headed by 3 Commanders (chih-hui shih). (2) MING (ping-ma chih-hui shih ssu): 5 established at Nanking at the founding of the dynasty, another 5 estab-lished at Peking in 1403, both capitals being divided into 5 Wards (see under ch'eng). Each Office headed by a Commander (chih-hui shih), rank 6a, having various aides, but dominated by a Ward-inspecting Censor (hsüan-ch'êng yü-shih) delegated from the Censorate (tu ch'ê-yüan) on a one-year rotational assignment. For administrative pur-poses, the Offices were subordinate to the Ministry of War (ping-pa). (3) CH'ING (ping-ma ts'ao): peipetuated the Ming pattern but only at Peking and with each Office supervised by 2 Ward-inspecting Censors, one each Manchu and Chinese. BH: (office of the?) police magistrate. P10.

4686 ping-mâ ts'ao

HAN: Cavalry Section, one of many Sections (ts'ao) constituting the staff of the Governor 't'ai-shou' of a Commandery (chun); sometimes coexistent with a more common Military Section (ping-ts'ao). HB: bureau of arms and horses. P12.

4687 ping-mâ tú-chiên

SUNG: Military Director-in-chief, a duty assignment, or a nominally concurrent chien appointment, for officials of units of territorial administration from District Magistrates (hsien-líng, chih-hsien) up to Circuit Supervisors (men-ssu), giving them authority over military forces in their jurisdic-tions for the suppression of banditry or other pacifi-cation activities; also for various officials in the central government occasionally assigned to oversee police activities of the 4 urban Townships (hsiang) into which the dynas-tistic capital, Kai-feng, was divided for local administration. Commonly abbreviated as tu-chien. CF: ping-ma ssu. SP: surveillant général des soldats et des chevaux pour arrêté des bandits.

4688 ping-mâ tú ch'ien-hsiâ

SUNG: Chief Military Administrator of Infantry and Cavalry; see under ch'ien-hsiâ. SP: directeur général des soldats et des chevaux.

4689 ping-mâ yüan-shuai

SUNG: Marshal, probably the most prestigious category of ad hoc military duty assignments, sometimes reserved for members of the imperial family; used for leaders of armies on campaign, with such varying prefixes as ta (Grand Mar-
vised the major operational agencies, the 5 Chief Military
Commissions (tu-tu fit; also see wu-fu): in Ch'ing it over-
rowned the Chinese forces called the Green Standards (tsin-yeung)
but had no control over the Banner (see ch't, pa ch't) military
establishment. From the 1400s Province-level Grand
Coordinators or Provincial Governors (hshin-fu) and multi-
Province Supreme Commanders or Governors-general (tsung-
tu) were commonly granted concurrent status as executive
officials of the Ministry for prestige purposes. From Sui on, 1n
the Ministry's executive echelon consisted of a Minister
(shang-shu), rank 3a from T'ang through Yuan, then 2a,
in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese; and normally 2
Vice Ministers (shih-lang). 4a through Yuan, then 3a, in
Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese. In Ming and Ch'ing
these executives were served by a General Services Office
(lim-wm) headed by an Office Manager (tsu-wu), 9b
then 8a. The normal business of the Ministry was carried
on through 4 subsidiary Bureaus (ssu, ch'ing-ji ssu), each
headed by a Director (lang-chung), 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b
in Sung, 5b in Chin and Yian, 5a in Ming and Ch'ing,
seconded by a Vice Director (yian-wan lang), normally 6b.
The T'ang-Sung battery of Bureaus included the Bureau of
Military Appointments (ip-pu ssu) see #2 above), Bu-
reau of Operations (chih-fang ssu), Bureau of Equipment
(chia-pu ssu), and Bureau of Provisions (k'ou pu ssu). The
Ming-Ch'ing battery included the Bureau of Military Appointments
(wu-hsian ch'ing-ji ssu), Bureau of Operations
(chih-fang ch'ing-ji ssu), Bureau of Equipment and Com-
munications or (Ch'ing) Bureau of Communications
(chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu), Bureau of Provisions (wan-kit ch'ing-
li ssu), and Bureau of Provisions (wan-kit ch'ing-
li ssu). The normal business of the Ministry was carried
out of capital service and in and out of specific duty as-
signments; each Section was headed by an Administrator
(ts'un-ch'ang-shih), rank 8a2 or 9a1, or 8b2, respectively. RR:
service des troupes. P264 43. (5) T'ANG-CH'ING: occa-
 sdlional unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of War
(ping-pu) of to its executive personnel.

4697 ping-yü 兵右

CHOU: Chariot Lancer, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Mas-
ters (chung ta fu) and 2 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih),
members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible,
on some basis of selection not now clear, for serving as 3rd
man in the ruler's chariot on campaigns or hunts - wielding
a lance from the right side of the chariot. CL: homme de
droite du char de guerre.

4698 pìng 平 or 確

Lit. = to equalize, settle, decide, make decisions for or about
.... HAN-N-S DIV: Arbiter: in the first form, a duty as-
signment rather than a regular post, designating an official
who, regularly appointed to one office, was concurrently
put in charge of another; used principally for concurrent
Arbiters of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), com-
monly found in the form p'ong shang-shu shih (lit. Arbiter
of the Affairs of the Imperial Secretariat). Perhaps origin-
ated in Ch'in times; comparable to, and eventually
responding in names and functional specializations to the
Six Ministries (liu pu) in the central government. Perhaps ori-
ginated in Ch'in times; comparable to, and eventually
superseeded by, the designation Overseer (lu, lu ... shih). In
both forms, from 66 B.C. used for one to 4 members of the
staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ung-
wei), sometimes called T'ung-wei p'ong: rank 600 bushels in
Han, rank 6 then 5 in N. Wei. Dispatched from the capital
to review judicial case records in units of territorial admin-
istration; also in charge of the Imperial Prison (chao-yü)
maintained by the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement. HB:
referee. P22.

4699 p'ong-ch'ang 平章

Lit., to deliberate and decide, (i) T'ANG-MING: common
abbreviated reference to the most eminent officials of the
central government, those who served as Grand Councillors
(ts'ai-hsien, ch'eng-hsien) overseeing all government-
mental activities in collaboration with the Emperor, who com-
monly bore titles for which p'ong-chang was a prefix (p'ong-
ch'ang shih, p'ong-ch'ang cheng-shih, etc.); all such usages
terminated in 1380. (2) YUAN-MING: Administrator, a
more specific usage designating an apparent mid-level ex-
cutive of the Secretariat (t'ung-shu sheng) and of each
Branch (hsing) Secretariat; terminated in 1380. P23 3 4.

4700 p'ing-ch'ang cheng-shih 平章政事

Manager of Governmental Affairs. (1) SUNG: one 0f
several common designations of central government dignitaries chosen to serve as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang); technically, an abbreviation of the title t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang cheng-shih (Jointly Manager of Governmental Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery), also abbreviated as t'ung p'ing-chang shih; a duty-assignment suffix to a regular title (pen-kuan), e.g., as in Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs and Jointly Manager of Governmental Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (shang-shu p'u-yeh t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang cheng-shih). (2) LIAO: designation of one or more eminent central government officials on the executive staff of the Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang), at each auxiliary capital as well as at the principal dynastic capital. (3) CHIN: nominal title of 2 heads of the Department of State Affairs, who served as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang). (4) YUAN: 4 or more, rank 1b; the 2nd ranking regular post in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), after 2 or more Grand Councilors (ch'eng-hsiang). (5) MING: 2, rank 1b, subordinate to 2 Grand Councilors (ch'eng-hsiang) in the Secretariat until 1380’ when the entire executive echelon of the Secretariat was discontinued; one also the senior official of each Province-level Branch (hsing) Secretariat until 1376, when all Branch Secretariats were reorganized as Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsiaan pu-cheng shih ssu). P3, 4.

p'ing-chang chün-kuo. p'ing-chang chün-kuo.

4701 p'ing-chang-chün-kuo ch'ang-shih 平常軍國重事

Manager of Important National Security Matters. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: the most prestigious title awarded those serving as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang), appended as a suffix to their regular titles (pen-kuan) in the fashion of p'ing-chang cheng-shih or p'ing-chang shih, qv.v. SP: ministre des affaires d'état importantes. (2) YUAN: from 1295 to 1309 only, the official variant title of a mid-level executive official in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), earlier called shang-i sheng-shih (Discussant of Secretariat Affairs), later changed to p'ing-chang (Administrator). P3, 4.

4702 p'ing-chang-chün-kuo shih 平常軍國重事

Manager of National Security Matters, a Sung variant of p'ing-chang-chün-kuo ch'ang-shih (Manager of Important National Security Matters); reportedly instituted by a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang) who wanted his authority not to be limited to important matters only, but extended to all matters. SP: ministre des affaires d'état. P3.

4703 p'ing-chüanshih 平常事

Manager of Affairs. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: from the mid-600s through Sung a common general designation of central government dignitaries chosen to serve as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang); technically, an abbreviation of the title t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih (Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat and the Chancellery); after the early 700’s, with the Secretariat-Chancellery, also abbreviated as t'ung p'ing-chang shih; a duty-assignment suffix to a regular title (pen-kuan), e.g., Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs and Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (shang-shu p'u-yeh t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih). RR: fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et régler les affaires. SP: premier ministre chargé d'examiner et de régler les affaires. (2) CHIN-MING; a regular post (pen-kuan) of middling status in the executive echelon of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) in Chin, of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in Yuan and early Ming till 1380, when the entire executive echelon of the Secretariat was discontinued. P3.

4704 p'ing-chäng 平常

MINING: Ordinary, one of 3 evaluation categories to which officials were assigned in evaluations given ordinarily every 3 years; not as good as Adequate (ch'eng-chih) and deserving of promotion, but better than Inadequate (pu ch'eng-chih) and in danger of demotion.

4705 p'ing-chän 平常

CH'IN-N-S DIV: Bureau of Standards, responsible for the functioning of a system whereby the state bought grain (and at times other commodities as well) when and where there was a surplus, to be sold when and where there was a short supply to maintain stable prices and supplies. In Ch'in and early Han to c. 110 B.C. probably had narrower responsibilities: possibly involved with the dyeing of silks as traditionally reported. Headed by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels in Han; originally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), from 110 B.C. under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta-nung ling, from 104 B.C. ta-ssu-nung); after Han, again under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues into the S. Dynasties. HB: bureau of equalization and standards. P37, 40.

4706 p'ing-chän-an 平常案

SUN: Price Stabilization Section, one of 6 Sections (an) in the Right Section (yu-ts'ao) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from 1080s, apparently continuing functions previously carried out by units of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung, i.e., monitoring state efforts to regulate the prices of commodities other than grain (see ch'ang-p'ing an, ch'ang-p'ing t'ang), staffing not clear. Also a unit in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), staffing not clear; either cooperated with the work of the Ministry of Revenue just described or superseded the Ministry in this realm in S. Sung; relationship not clear. SP: service de l'Egalibre des prix; bureau chargé de main"...tenir l'Egalibre des prix.

4707 p'ing-chän wù 平準務

SUN: Price Stabilization Agency, from 1100 the name of the Market Exchange Offices (shih-ti ssu) instituted in 1072 by the reform minister Wang An-shih.

4708 p'ing-chän 聘君

Gentleman Summoned to Office: from early in the S. Dynasties if not before, a common unofficial reference to a man nominated by territorial administrators and summoned to court for possible placement in the officialdom; equivalent to cheng-chun. The term was applicable whether or not the nominee responded to his summons.

4709 p'ing-hsiang shih 冯相氏

CHOU: lit., one who mounts (ping) to a topographic height and observes (hsiang) the sky: Astronomical Observer, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who reported celestial phenomena to the Grand Astrologer (ta-shih, tai-shih). CL: officier chargé de moniter et d'observer.

4710 p'ing-shih 萍氏

CHOU: lit., duckweed man: River Patroller, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) who supervised efforts to keep waterways of the royal domain free of floating weeds and debris; also reportedly checked on the quality of wines available for river festivals and warned residents against overindulgence in wine, and tried to prevent damage from flooding. CL: préposé aux lentilles d'eau ou plantes flottantes.
4711 p'ing-shih 平事
See under p'ing (Arbitier).

4712 p'ing-shih 平事
(1) N-S DIV: occasional unofficial variant of p'ing (Arbitier). (2) SUI-SUNG, CHIN, MING-CH'ING: Case Reviewer, established in c. 607 in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li) in Sui, in 8 in T'ang, 12 in Sung, then 3 in Chin, 2 in Ming and Ch'in. One each Left and Right; rank 8b2 in T'ang, 8b in Sung, 8a in Chin, 7a in Ming and Ch'in. In Sui and T'ang the emperor inspected judicial records and impeaching officials for mishandling judicial cases, but in later capital office handled judicial paperwork received from units of territorial administration and recommended approval or disapproval of trial procedures and sentences. In Ch'in their jurisdiction came to be limited to cases involving the death penalty. RR+SP: enquéteur judiciaire.

4713 p·'ing-skì SòH 評事史
T'ANG: Case Reviewer's Clerk, 24 unranked subofficials attached to Case Reviewers (p'ing-shih) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). RR: scribe d'enquêteur judiciaire. BH: assistant secretary of the court of judicature and revision. P22.

4714 jìng-tāo chün 平道軍
T'ANG: lit., army of the way of equality, possibly understood as army to pacify the Circuits (tao): Army of the Celestial Cornucopia, named after two stars in Virgo; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chün); existed only from 620 to 623 and again from 625 to 636. RR: armée (de la constellation) de la route de l'égalité. P44.

4715 pHung-tuán kuán 評斷官
SUNG: Sentence Evaluator, one of several categories of duty assignments in the Judicial Control Office (sheh-hsing yüan) of early Sung, established from 991 to 1080 to review judicial cases processed by the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); number variable, service limited to 3 years (?). Apparently also called shih-tuang kuán, q.v. SP: examinateur judiciaire.

4716 p'ing-yü ssú 溢由司
SUNG: abbreviation of ho-tung p'ing-yü ssú (Certificate Validation Office).

4717 po
Also see under the romanization pai.

4718 pó 伯
Earl: a title of nobility (chueh), normally awarded to men not members of the ruling family, normally inheritable by the eldest son. In Chou, 3rd most prestigious of the 5 noble titles held by Feudal Lords (chu-hou), following Duke (kung) and Marquis (hou) and preceding Viscount (tsu) and Baron (nan). Not used in Ch'in and Han. From the era of N-S Division the remainder of imperial history the ancient Chou noble nomenclature generally prevailed, but Earl was seldom used without qualifying prefixes, e.g., chiu-chin po (Commandery Earl), k'ai-kuo po (Dynasty-Founding Earl). Cf. kung-po, tsung-po, fang-po. CL: prince feuudataire du troisième rang. RR+SP: comte. BH: earl. P65.

4719 pó-chàng 百長
CH'ING: lit., leader of 100 men: Assistant Commander, a petty military title used in western frontier regions such as Ch'ing-hai and Tibet, for aides to either Battalion Heads (ch'ien-hu chang) or Company Heads (po-hu chang). P72.
herence to po-hu (Company Commander). Also cf. po-hu chang.

4728 po-hái ch’i-tăn kuei-míng

渤湼契丹歸明

SUNG: Surrendered Po-hai and Khitan Forces, a military group of surrendered or defeated soldiers from the Khitan Liao state and its northeastern neighbor, Po-hai; incorporated into the Sung armies (period not clear) under the Palace Command [tsien-ch’ien ssu]. SP: armée de soumis.

4729 /WuTo/ 王汎百戱師

HAN: Player, 26 professional (perhaps hereditary) theatrical performers under the Director of Palace Entertainments (ch’eng-hua ling), a subordinate of the Chamberlain A or the Palace Revenues (shaot-fu); apparently only in Later Han. The name literally suggests "masters of 100 (i.e., a wide variety of) theatrics," implying variety show or vaudeville performers. May be encountered in the abbreviated form k’ai-shih. P10.

4730 po-hs’ai t’ung-já 博學鴻儒

CH’ING: Erudite Scholaristics, name of an extraordinary Special Examination (chih-k’o) given only once, in 1679, to entice exclusive Chinese scholars into the officialdom, but also open to Chinese already serving the Manchus; also the designation of the degree awarded to passers. It was a very difficult general literary examination, and the 50 men who passed were promptly assigned to the Historiography Office (shih-kuan) of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán) and set to work compiling the official history of the Ming dynasty.

4731 po-hs’ai húng-ts’i-ai 博學宏材

LIAO: Erudite of Promise, one of several Special Examinations (chih-k’o) offered irregularly to recruit Chinese scholars into the officialdom.

4732 po-hs’ai húng-ts’ai 博學宏詞

T’ANG, SUNG, CH’ING: Erudite Literatus, name of a Special Examination (chih-k’o) given to recruit men of extraordinary literary talents, whether in or out of the officialdom, to serve in such compiling agencies as the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán). Initiated in 717, when only 2 candidates passed. In 731 given relatively regular status as a Special Examination. Revived in S. Sung and again in Ch’ing times. In examinations of 1733 and 1735 no candidate passed. Commonly abbreviated to húng-ts’ai. Not to be confused with po-hs’ai húng-jú (Erudite Scholaristics).

4733 po-hù 百戶

CH’ING-CH’ING: lit., 100 (military) households: Company Commander, a regular military officer, rank 6a, theoretically in charge of 100 soldiers; in Yuan and Ming his command was called a po-hù so (Company). In Ch’ing the title was apparently used only for tribal chief in charge of 100 soldiers quartered in one place or camp (io); used principally in reference to troops in garrison, not as a unit of tactical organization. Normally occurs as a place-name followed simply with so. In both dynasties the troops were hereditary and, with their families constituted a residential unit, 10 of which made a Battalion (ch’ien-hu so). The Company Commander (po-hù) was assisted by Squad Commanders (chia-chang, p’ai-i-tou) in Yuan, by Platoon Commanders (tsung-ch’i) and Squad Commanders (hsiao-ch’i) in Ming. Also see we-ssu. Cf. t’ou, t’ui, t’uan, tsao. shao.

4734 po-hù ch’ang 百戶長

Lit. leader of 100 households: Company Commander, an occasional variant of po-hù; in Ch’ing times one of many titles awarded aboriginal tribal chief in the Southwest. Cf. po-fu chart

4735 百戶所

YUAN-MING: lit., locality, place, or base of 100 (military) households: Company theoretically comprising 100 soldiers quartered in one place or camp (io); used principally in reference to troops in garrison, not as a unit of tactical organization. Normally occurs as a place-name followed simply with so. In both dynasties the troops were hereditary and, with their families constituted a residential unit, 10 of which made a Battalion (ch’ien-hu so). The Company Commander (po-hù) was assisted by Squad Commanders (chia-chang, p’ai-i-tou) in Yuan, by Platoon Commanders (tsung-ch’i) and Squad Commanders (hsiao-ch’i) in Ming. Also see we-ssu. Cf. t’ou, t’ui, t’uan, tsao. shao.

4736 pó-k’ô 白衣卿相

WHITE ROBED MAGISTERIAL COMMISSIONER

SUNG-CH’ING: lit., a high minister in plain clothes, i.e., someone not yet in high office but having the qualifications and potentiality for attaining it: Potential Dignitary, an unofficial laudatory reference to a new Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

4737 pó-t’un líng-chhi 白衣領職

Lit. ‘holding a post in plain clothes’, i.e., without wearing the costume prescribed by regulations: Appointee on Punitive Probation, one kind of punishment for officials, depriving them of formal status and rank but authorizing them to remain in office, hence having an opportunity to redeem themselves by their future conduct.

4738 pó-k’ô 伯克

CH’ING: Chinese transcription of Beg or Bey, a generic term for chiefs of Moslem groups in Central Asia, especially those in modern Sinkiang, with gradations in status indicated by prefixes also transcribed from foreign words. BH: Beg. P70.

4739 pó-k’un 白衣領職

Lit. ‘100 officials: All Officials or the Officialdom throughout history a common collective reference to all officials serving in the governmental hierarchy, from top to bottom, including both civil and military services.

4740 pó-k’un 萬畢換

SUNG: Officials Section, one of 8 Sections (an) in the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu), one of the 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’an-kuan, t’ui-kuan); monitored the receipt and issuance of fmsns needed for officials’ salaries, various state ceremonies, maintenance of the postal relay system, etc. SP: service des fonctionnaires.

4741 pó-k’ô-wei 百換

Lit. ‘one who takes care of all the (100) things: Chief Executive, from antiquity an unofficial reference to an extraordinarily influential and powerful executive in the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiang), a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang), a Senior Grand Secretary (shou-fu), etc.

4742 pó-k’ô-ch’ien 百換監

T’ANG: Directorate of General Production, one under each regional military Area Command (tsu-hu), responsible for the production of boats and carriages and for various construction projects; headed by a Director (ch’ien), rank 8a; one also under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch’ang-ting chien) from 618 till terminated in the era 627-649; located in modern Shansi Province, specialized in the production of boats and carriages; headed by a Director, probably 7a2. RE: directeur des cents travaux.

4743 pó-li 百里

Lit. ‘100 Chinese miles: from Han times, a self-deprecatory term used by District Magistrates (tsai-ling, chih-ssien), traditionally explained as reflecting the attitude ‘How can
100 miles be the road of a great worthy?" The implications are not wholly clear.

4744 **pó-p† ao-tźú 白居易**

SUNG-CH'ING: lit., those in plain (white?) gowns, signifying a confusing abundance of people: an unofficial reference to Examination Candidates at a civil service recruitment examination.

4745 **pó-shèn 白身, or pd-sAiA 白士**

Commoner: throughout history, an ordinary person with no official status, but in the case of *po-shih* having social standing as a man of good repute.

4746 **pó-shih 博士**

Erudite, an official of special, broad skill and knowledge. (1) Throughout imperial history, a staff member of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang) or of from N. Ch'i on, the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); a ritual specialist, early held in considerable esteem, in Han ranked at 600 bushels but thereafter gradually sank in esteem, to rank 7b in N. Wei; 6 + 7b, in T'ang: 4 + 8a - in Sung: 2 + 7a, in Chin and Yian; in Ming one, 7a - relegated to the Archives (tien-pu t'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices; in Ch'Ming 3 + 7a. In Ch'in and Han reportedly guided the imperial carriage, participated in major court policy deliberations, particularly recommended appropriate posthumous epithets for distinguished officials. In Sung the post was again highly esteemed if of low rank; Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang) sometimes held such appointments concurrently. Otherwise, the Erudites were not highly esteemed and were apparently limited to the handling of detailed preparations for state ritual ceremonies. In Ming their traditional responsibility for recommending posthumous epithets was taken over by the Grand Secretariat (nei-kō). In many eras the post was a sinecure. It is often found in the more specific form t'ai-ch'ung *po-shih* (Emdite of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices), which differentiates it from the title Erudite of the National University (*kuo-tzu* po-shih; see #2 below). P27. (2) From Han on throughout imperial history, the designation of a teacher in an organized state school, almost without exception a school located in the dynastic capital; especially, from 124 B.C., a principal teacher in the National University (t'ai-hsiāh), commonly specified by the title *kuo-tzu* po-shih (Erudite of the National University). Through Han and much of the era of N-S Division, few distinctions were made between these and the Erudites described under (1) above; it was not until N. Wei or perhaps Sui on principlly in schools supervised by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). In T'ang, e.g., these schools were the National University (t'ai-hsiāh), the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu* hsıl) the School of the Four Gates (*ssu-men hsıl*), the Law School (*li-hsiāh*), the Calligraphy School (*chu-hsiāh*), and the Mathematics School (*ssuin-hsıl*). Other teaching Erudites were on the staffs of the Sung dynasty Directorate of Education’s Military School (*wu-hsiāh*); the Medical School (*ti-hsiāh*) maintained at the capital by the T'ang-Sung Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i ch'ü) including an Erudite for General Medicine (*i po-shih*), an Erudite for Acupuncture (chen po-shih), an Erudite for Massage (an-mo po-shih), and an Erudite for Exorcism (chou-chin po-shih); various Sui-Ch'ing astrological and astronomical services (see *t'ai-shih chu*, *t'ai-shih chien*; *kuo-tzu t'ai*, *sui-fier chien*, ch'un-tien chien) including Erudites of the Water Clock (*hsu-t'ing* po-shih); and various institutes and academies such as the Court of Imperial Calligraphy (han-lín yü-sha-yüan) maintained by the Sung dynasty Artisans Institute (han-lín yüan). Usage of the title Erudite for teachers in schools outside the dynastic capital (and some auxiliary capitals such as Loyang in T'ang and Nanking in Ming) was a temporary aberration. Erudites served in some Prince-doms (wang-kuo) during the first Han reigns: no doubt more ritual than teaching Erudites. N. Wei ordered the appointment of Erudites in schools at Region (chou) and Commandery (ch'ên) levels, and this practice reoccurred in very limited ways at the Prefecture (chou, fa) level in Sui, T'ang, and Liao. Emperor Yang of Sui even ordered that Erudites be appointed in District Schools (hsien-hsiāh). By Ming and Ch'ing times the teaching title was restricted to the Directorate of Education and the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'un-t'en chien) in the central government. Originally, in Han, teaching Erudites were more fully identified as Erudites of the Five Classics (wu-ching po-shih*) a title perpetuated throughout history for Erudites in the National University; and other Erudites, such as the Erudites of the Water Clock mentioned above, were normally identified by specifying prefixes. Erudites of the Five Classics from the beginning were specialists in a single classic each and were sometimes even more specifically designated, e.g., as Erudite of the Five Classics (Specializing in) the Mao (Version of the Classic of Songs (wu-ching maö-shih po-shih). Erudites of the Five Classics originally shared the relatively high 600-bushel rank of their ritual counterparts on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials, and occasionally in Han a post as teaching Erudite was filled by an official of the very high 2,000-bushel category. Erudites' status declined after Han, although Ch'en of the S. Dynasties gave them regular rank at the 1,000-bushel level. From T'ang through Ch'ing they held low ranks from 7b to 9b. The original Han number was 14. As the National University grew from an enrollment of 50 to 1 000 to an astonishing 30,000 (Later Han), the number of Erudites swelled to as many as 70. They probably never approached that number again after Han, even in the multiple schools maintained at the capital especially in T'ang and Sung times. By Ming, when the Directorate of Education in fact constituted a single National University, it had an authorized staff of only 5 Erudites; and Ch'ing reduced that number first to 3 and then to 2. Such Erudites were administratively subordinate throughout history to a Chancellor (chi-chiu), originally a post filled by the Erudites in rotation, but from the era of N-S Division a regular post itself; in Ming the Erudites constituted an Office of Erudites (po-shih t'ing) within the National University. From the era of N-S Division the Erudites were assisted by various categories of Instructors (chu-chiao, hsüeh-cheng, hsüeh-ha). Also cf. *hsüeh-shih, po-hsiāh* .... HB: erudit. RR: maître au vaste savoir, SP: professeur. BH: doctor, (in the Directorate of Astronomy:) mathematician. P34.

4747 **pó-shih 百石**

HAN-N-S DIV: Hundred Bushels, very low category of rank as measured in annual salary grain; sometimes used as if it were the title of a subofficial functioning of such salary status. P68.

4748 **pó-shih 博士**

CHOU: Master of Metal Bells, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chang-shih*) ’ members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who specialized in the use of a type of bell called po, the tone of which was used in tuning other metal instruments. Cf. *chang-shih* (Master of the Bells). CL: maître des cloches po.
4749 p'o-shih chi-chiu 博士祭酒
HAN: Chancellor of the Erudites, administrative director of the National University (t'ai-hsüeh), rank 600 bushels; revival in Later Han of the Former Han post called po-shih p'u-yeh. Also see chi-chiu. HB: libation of the erudits. P34.

4750 p'o'shihliü Ch'ung chi-chiu 博士六經祭酒
HAN: Erudite Exalter of the Six Classics, a variant of liu-ching chi-chiu, q.v.

4751 /wi-sAìAí rii-jèA 博士候射
HAN: Chief Administrator of the Erudites in the National University (t'ai-hsüeh) in Former Han; in Later Han changed to Chancellor of the Erudites (po-shih chi-chiu); in both cases, normally filled on a concurrent basis by one of the Erudites (po-shih). Also see p'u-yeh. HB: supervisor of the erudits. P34.

4752 p'o-shih shih 博士師
HAN: from A.D. 1 an official variant of po-shih (Erudite). P34.

4753 p'o-shih ū-tzü 博士弟子
HAN: lit., disciple of the Erudites (po-shih), first appointed in 124 B.C. National University Student, a promising man admitted to the National University (t'ai-hsüeh) at the dynastic capital on the basis of a recommendation by a territorial administrator; pursued studies of classical texts for one year; if successful in examinations given then, became a qualified member of the official class and might join the pool of expectant appointees to office called Court Gentlemen (lang) at the capital or might seek an appointment on the staff of a District Magistrate (hsien-ling) or a higher territorial administrator. Comparable to chien-sheng of the late imperial periods. Commonly abbreviated to t'i-tzu. P34.

4754 p'o-skik ū-tzü yüan 博士弟子賢
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Government Student (sheng-yüan) in a state-established Confucian School (ju-hsüeh) from the District (hsien) to the Prefecture (fu) P34.

4755 /wi-sAìAí • ii^ 僧士願
MING: Office of Erudites in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), i.e., the National University; merely the collective designation of the Erudites of the Five Classics (wa-ching po-shih) · rank 8b, who directed the teaching of National University Students (chien-sheng). P34.

4756 p'o-sśa sha-fū 百司侍府
Lit., the 100 offices and the multitude of agencies: from antiquity an unofficial general reference to the whole governmental establishment.

4757 p'o-sśa wên-shih yēh-chē 百司問事諸者
T'ANG: Receptionist for AU Inquiries, rank 7a2, in each Principely Establishment (wang-fu) until abolished between 690 and 705; functions not clear, since wên-shih was a Tang title for functionaries who interrogated offenders and beat them with the bamboo; possibly used less specifically here, designating the doorman of a Prince’s private residence (?). RR: fonctionnaire chargé d'introduire les visiteurs et les (faires de tous les services ?). P69.

4758 p'o-t'ai 柏華 or 柏黃
Lit., cedar-tree pavilion. (1) From Han on, an unofficial reference to the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai, ta ch'ya-yüan); see under po-fu. (2) CH'ING: also an unofficial reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commission (li-t'hsing an-ch'ua shih suu).

4759 p'o-wàngyüàn-shih 博望苑使
HAN: Commissioner of the Park of Broad Vistas (?): sources are confusing, but apparently someone so designated was appointed to be a companion to the Heir Apparent who became Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.); considered an antecedent of the later title t'ai-tzu pin-k'o (Advisor to the Heir Apparent). P67.

4760 p'o-yun 白雲
Lit., white clouds: from high antiquity an unofficial reference to judicial agencies and officials, especially to the Sui-Ch'ing Minister of Justice (hsing-pu shang-shu).

4761 pū 卜
Lit., to divine, a diviner: from the Shang dynasty of high antiquity, the designation of a Diviner at the ruler's court. See ta-pu, tai-pu.

4762 pū 薄
LIAO, YUAN: occasional variant of chu-pu (Recorder or Assistant Magistrate), q.v. P27, 54.

4763 pū 補
Lit., to patch, to repair; hence, to fill a vacancy, one of the common terms meaning to appoint, normally used throughout history to indicate that the position in question had been unoccupied for some time, so that the new appointee could not go through the ritual and practical procedures of relieving a predecessor. The term normally did not suggest any special, temporary, or probationary conditions of appointment.

4764 pū 部
Ety. not at all clear; combination of a graph meaning fief or a comparably important locality (right side: ?) with another (left side: pū) with the only recorded early meaning to spit out (?); likely a late-developing graph derived from an unidentifiable homophone, perhaps meaning to cut apart, to divide (?); the post-Chou text Chou-li used the graph for the central ting from which the arc-like ribs of a chariot canopy spread outward. Lit., principally suggests a part, section, or division of a whole, a sense that underlies all of the usages described below. (1) Throughout history, the designation of a Tribe of non-Chinese peoples, most commonly in such compounds as pu-tsu and pu-lo, q.q.v. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: Division of a Campaigning Army (ying) variable in number but according to an old saying 5 under the command of a General-in-chief (ts'ai-ch'in), presumably fewer normally in an Army (ch'an) under a General (chiang-ch'en); each led by a Commandant (hsiao-wei) and subdivided into several Regiments (ch'u). This usage persisted through the S. Dynasties and even into N. Wei, but with a less specific hierarchical sense, perhaps best rendered Troop; see liu-pu wei (Commandant of the Capital Patrol). Also see-pu-ch'ü. HB: regiment. (3) HAN: Region, generic designation of 13 province-size areas into which the empire was divided from 106 B.C. to c. 10 B.C. for administrative supervision and coordination of Commander-in-Chief (chi-ch'en); Princecoloms (wang-xun), etc., by Regional Inspectors (ts'ai-shih, pu ts'ai-shih, chou ts'ai-shih), who were itinerant Censors (yi-shih) delegated from the central government and accountable to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-Chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng); in c. 12 B.C. the name pu was changed to the very durable name chou, q.v. HB: regional division, province (?). (4) From late Han on, Ministry, in mature Sui-Ch'ing government the generic term for the Six Ministries (liu pu) that were the core general administration units in the central government; apparently originated as part of the name Personnel Section (li-pu ts'ai).
the designation of one of 6 units among which Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) were divided in the steadily more important Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) of Later Han, but did not itself gain currency until the Three Kingdoms period, when it began to compete interchangeably with the older term t'ao (Section) as the generic name of major constituent units in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). RR+SP: ministère. BH: ministry, board.

4765 pǔ-ch'ung 部長
N-S DIV-C'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister (shang-shu), the head of a Ministry (pu); see under liu pu (Six Ministries).

4766 pǔ-ch'ên 逋臣
Lit., a fleeing minister or subject: Defector, traditional term apparently having little hope of more distinguished careers. fill the lower ranks of the officialdom, such appointees ap- be a regular, ranked official functionary (pu), upon recommendation of his official su-

4767 pǔ-ch'ên 部臣
N-S DIV-C'ING: Ministry Officials' common collective reference to the official personnel, especially executive official-

4768 pǔ-chêng 逋正
T'ANG-SUNG: Divination Director: in T'ang 2' rank 9Ž, in the Imperial Divination Office (t'ai-pu shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu) in Sung apparently non-official specialists attached to the Imperial Diviner (t'ai-pu) in the same Court; number not clear. RR+SP: directeur de la divination. P27.

4769 pǔ chêng-míng 补正名
SUNG: lit. to fill a vacancy among the regular titles, i.e., Promoted to Official Status: a term used when someone "outside the current" (liu-wai), specifically a subofficial functionary (pu), upon recommendation of his official super-

4770 pǔ'Chêng ssū 布政司 and pǔ-chêng shih 使
MING-C'ING: common abbreviated references to a Prov-

4771 pǔ-chêng 部丞
HAN: Regional Assistant to the Chamberlain for the Na-

4772 pǔ chêng-chih 不稱職
MING: Inadequate, one of 3 evaluation categories to which officials were assigned in evaluations given generally every 3 years, as distinguished from Ordinary p'ing-ch'ang and Adequate (ch'eng-chih); to be rated Inadequate meant to be deserving of demotion, dismissal, or other punishment.

4773 pǔ-chî 部集
HAN: Divisional Gatherer (?) an officer in a military Di-

4774 pǔ-chiáng 部將
(1) HAN: Divisional Subalter, unofficial reference to offi-
cers subordinate to the Commandant (hsiao-wei) of a Divi-

4775 pŭ-chu-čiao 劉敟敟
T'ANG: Divination Instructor, 2 unranked specialists in the Imperial Divination Office (t'ai-pu shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu). See pu po-shih, pu-shih. RR: professeur assistant de la divination.

4776 pû-ch'â 部曲
(1) HAN: lit., Divisions and Regiments (see pu and ch'u), an unofficial, synecdochic reference to a campaigning Army (chi'n, ying). Cf. pu-t'ai, pu-wu. (2) HAN-N-S DIV, MING: Private Army, a common borrowing of the normal Han usage of (1) above to refer to assemblages of irregular or quasirregular troops, often bondservants or otherwise indentured retainers, under the control of regional warlords or local great families. See chia-ping, i-ping. (3) HAN-MING: Private Retainer a reference to an individual member of such an assemblage as is described under (2) above or, apparently from late in the era of N-S Division until the usage faded out in early Sung, a reference to one category of indentured peasants close to the status of serfs or slaves working the agrarian lands of great families who formed the social elite.

4777 pû-chuâ 部闘
Lit., to fill a vacancy or an omission. (1) Throughout his-

pu-chun ssu 4778-4793

7b1 · divided equally between the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in the top echelon of the central government, prefixed Left and Right, respectively. In Sung, perhaps as early as 988 and probably not later than c. 1020 · the title was changed to ssu-chien (Remonstrator) and the position was transferred from the then combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) to an autonomous Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yuan). Some sources suggest that the title pu-ch'iu was re-established in the Chancellery and the Secretariat in 1183, but the circumstances are not clear. In Chin there was a Sung-style Remonstrance Bureau with both Rectifiers of Omissions and Remonstrators, numbers and ranks not clear. In 1269 Yuan established Left and Right Rectifiers of Omissions, but only to assist Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) keep records of memorials submitted to the throne and compile the Imperial Diary (chi-ch'au cha); in 1278 the title was changed to the more appropriate Imperial Attention and Compile the Imperial Diary (chi-feng-yu chung). In Yuan remonstrance functions were explicitly shifted to the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai). In early Ming a Remonstrance Bureau was revived briefly from 1380 to 1382, but without Rectifiers of Omission; this title reappeared once more, however, in the 1399-1402 era, at least one each Left and Right, on the staff of the Transmission Commissioner (ts'ang-ch'eng shih). But during Ming and Ch'ing, in general, the remonstrance function was carried on by Censors and Supervising Secretaries. Also see chien-ta-fu, shih-i, cheng-yen, ch'iu-kuan.

4778 pû-ch'ûn ssû 步軍司
SUNG: Metropolitan Infantry Command, created in the mid-1000s by a division of the original Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ch'in-ch'an ma-pu ssu) into a Metropolitan Infantry Command and a Metropolitan Cavalry Command (ma-chên t'ai); these 2 units together with the pre-existing and unchanged Palace Command (tien-ch'ên shih-wei ssu) were known collectively as the Three Capital Guards (san wei); each was headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chih-ch'ui, shih). P9. SP: bureau de l'infanterie.

4779 pû-hsièn 布憲
CHOU: lit., disseminator of fundamental policies or laws: Promulgator of the Laws, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) who regularly disseminated announcements of punishments to the public, and information about new laws to both Feudal Lords (chu-hou) and local administrators in the royal domain. CL: publicateur général.

4780 pû-i 布衣
Lit. · plain cotton clothes: throughout imperial history a reference to the common people; sometimes used by men of learning without official status in humble reference to themselves, or by officials in reference to their pre-official status.

4781 pûh 部署
YUAN: Ministry Physician, one or more professional, probably hereditary, physicians attached to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) to provide necessary medical care for state prisoners. P13.

4782 pû ê kuân 部役官 or pu-i
CHIN-YUAN: "lt" (official in charge of) laborers requisitioned by the Ministry (of Works?): Labor Foreman, 4 · rank 8u · in Chin; 7 · rank not clear, in Yuan; in the Palace Maintenance Office (hsiu-nei ssu); directed gangs of construction workers requisitioned from the general populace for work on the imperial palace. P15 · 38.

4783 pû-jên 布人
CHOU: Diviner, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) on the staff of the Grand Diviner (tu-pu) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan); specialists in tortoiseshell divination. Also see pu-shih. CL: augures ordinaires.

4784 pû-jûch' ê in-tiânsâo-tî 不入天壤士
CHIN: lit. · retainer not allowed into the imperial bedchamber; variant of wai-chang hsiao-ti (Retainer of the Outer Chamber), in 1172 reú-ti-Qâ feng-chih (Steward). Also see hsiao-ti. P38.

4785 pû-jû-pû-fên 不行分化
CH'ING: lit., not to encroach on the Eight Privileges (see pu-fen): Lesser, a prefix to certain middle-echelon titles of imperial nobility (chüchü). E.g., the title rendered herein as Lesser Defender Duke (puju pu-feh chen-kuo kung) has the literal sense Defender Duke (see chen-kuo kung without prefix) "not to encroach on the Eight Privileges."

4786 pû-kêng 不更
CH'IN-HAN: lit., one who does not take a tour or shift of active service, apparently signifying one exempted from labor service requisitioned by the state: Grandee of the Fourth Order, the 4th lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chüchö) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

4787 pû-k'û 部客
MING-CH'ING: lit., a fleeing guest: Evader, a term for a recluse trying to avoid political and social involvements; the usage does not seem to have pejorative implications. Cf. pu-ch'en.

4788 pû-kû 部庫
SUNG: Cloth Storehouse, one of 25 or more units under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) in N. Sung, apparently not re-established in S. Sung; staffing not clear, probably unranked subofficials; a storehouse for cloth of all sorts submitted as tax receipts from units of territorial administration, classified by type pending disposition by the court. SP: magasin de toile.

4789 pû ê k'ûi 部快
CH'ING: Runner, one of many kinds of menial posts on the staffs of magistrates up to the Prefecture (fu) level, provided by requisition from among the general populace.

4790 pû-kûn 部衮
T'ANG: lit., patched gown, derivation and relevance not clear: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief ( yü-shih ta-

4791 pû-lîn 部廉
MING-CH'ING: lit., supplementary stipend; variant of lín-sheng (Stipend Student).

4792 pû-lô 部落
Tribe or Tribal Domain: throughout history a common reference to any non-Chinese group and the territory it occupied. Cf. pu-tru. In the Yuan dynasty, one of several terms (see fen-ti, t'un-hsi) for lands in China granted to chiefs of Mongol and some allied tribes as relatively autonomous domains · commonly rendered land grants or appanages.

4793 pû-pân 部蠻
MING-CH'ING: abbreviated collective or generic refer-
Drying House

Phases emphasizing its penal aspect. See 4799 to i shi shells and with milfoil stalks under the Office’s Eru-

Tional Divination Office for Attendants

Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues and the Chamberlain was then commonly under the joint supervision of the eunuch in charge of the palace revenues, and the eunuch in charge was titled Director (i-t’ing) in Later Han, headed by an eunuch Aide (shang-lin yuan). In later times, it seems to have become a sinecure to be awarded to officials who normally had nominal status as a Minister or Vice Minister.

pú-shíh 卜博士

T’ang-Sung: Erudite of Divination, 2 rank 96. In T’ang, number and rank status not clear in Sung; in both dynasties under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), in T’ang through the intermediary Imperial Divination Office (t’ai-pu shu), in Sung through the intermediary Imperial Diviner (t’ai-pu) ritual specialists in divination arts, probably at all times hereditary professionals without normal civil service qualifications. See po-lishh. RR: maître au vaste savoir de la divination. SP: professeur de la divination.

pú-shíh 卜師

Divination Master. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shi) on the staff of the Grand Diviner (to-pu) in the Ministry of Rites (ch’-un). In Sung, number and rank status not clear in Sung; in both dynasties under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), in T’ang through the intermediary Imperial Divination Office (t’ai-pu shu), in Sung through the intermediary Imperial Diviner (t’ai-pu); ritual specialists in divination arts, probably at all times hereditary professionals without normal civil service qualifications. See po-lishh. RR: maître de la divination. SP: professeur de la divination.

4797 pú-shíh 卜室

HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): lit., a house (enclosure) for drying in the sun: Palace Isolation Building: a place in the imperial palace where palace women were sent to be cured of illnesses or in punishment for misbehavior; a eunuch agency created in Later Han, headed by a eunuch Aide (ch’eng) to the eunuch Director (ling) of the Palace Discipline Service (i-t’ing) under the general supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). In the S. Dynasties this was at times the only remnant of the Palace Discipline Service, and the eunuch in charge was titled Director (ling); it was then commonly under the joint supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues and the Chamberlain for Attendants (Juang-lu-hsun), or under the latter alone. HB: drying house. P37.

4798 pú-shíh shèng 卜筮生

T’ang: Divination Student, 45 authorized for the Imperial Divination Office (t’ai-pu shu) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), to study divination with tortoise shells and with milfoil stalks under the Office’s Erudites of Divination (pu-lishh); Divination Instructors (pu chu-chiao); Divination Masters (pu-lishh) etc. RR: élève de la divination par Vécalle de tortue et Vachille.

4799 pú-shíh yà 卜筮院


4800 pú-shíhu  補授

Lit., to appoint to fill a vacancy (see under pu, shou, and pu-ch’uch); most commonly used in that literal verbal sense, but occasionally encountered in noun form as if for a title, meaning Supplementary Appointee, the post or agency being indicated by a prefix or by the preceding context.

4801 pú-shà 部署

(1) From Han on, may be encountered as a term meaning “to divide up and assign matters (to the appropriate offices).” (2) Also from Han on, may be encountered as a term meaning “to establish offices or agencies (for the handling of) divided-up and distributed (affairs or business matters).” (3) Ministries and Offices: from the era of N-S Division may be encountered as a generic reference to all the agencies of the central government. (4) SUNG: Administrator, in very early Sung used as a designation for the head of a Superior Prefecture (fu) and in some military units in the latter cases traditionally equated with the titles tsung-kuan (Area Commander-in-chief) and tu tsung-kuan (Supreme Area Commander). SP: commandant en chef.

4802 pú-eăng 部堂

MING-CTWG: lit., (one who occupies) the principal hall, room, or (judge’s) bench in a Ministry (pu): Ministry Executive, unofficial reference to an executive official, primarily the Minister (shang-shu) but not uncommonly the Vice Minister (shih-lang) as well, of any of the Six Ministries (liu pu) in the central government; or to a Ming dynasty Superior Commander or a Ch’ing dynasty Governor-general (both tsung-tu) of 2 or more contiguous Provinces, who normally had nominal status as a Minister or Vice Minister.

4803 pú-chieh 捕盗案

SUNG: Section for the Arrest of Bandits, one of 13 Sections (an) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); staffed with unofficial functionaries who handled documents relating to bandit-suppression activities in units of territorial administration throughout the empire. SP: service de l’arrêtation des bandits.

4804 pú-Häng 捕廳


4805 pú-ts’ao 捕曹

HAN: Records Section, one of several Sections that formed the staff of the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li shih-wei); also one commonly on the staff of each Regional Inspector (t’ie-wei). In both cases, the Section was headed or manned alone by a Retainer Clerk (ts’ung-shih-pu). HB: bureau of records.

4806 pú-ts’ao 部曹

MING-CH’ING: lit., a combination of traditional names for important central government agencies: Ministries (pu) and Sections (ts’ao) a common, partly archaic general reference to the central government.

4807 pú-ts’ei-kuan 捕賊官

Lit., thief-catching official. (1) Throughout history an unofficial reference to officials, subofficial functionaries, or hirelings charged with local police functions. (2) T’ang: Metropolitan Police Official, a quasiofficial generic reference to the District Defenders (hsien-wei); also see wei of the 2 Districts (hsien) seated at the dynastic capital. P20.

4808 pú-tsū 部族

Tribe: throughout history, one of several common desig-
nations of groups of non-Chinese peoples; does not seem to carry as clearly the additional sense of tribal domain that was associated with the term pu-lo, but seems to emphasize kinship ties within the group. Also see under pu.

4809 pù ts'ung-shih 部從事 Regional Retainer; see under ts'ung-shih (Retainer) and pu (Region; equivalent to chou).

4810 pù-t’aii 部隊 Divisions and Companies: from Han on, a shorthand, synecdochic reference to any large military force divisible into smaller units. From high antiquity, t’ai was a designation of a military unit of 100 or so men, and in Han a pu (Division) was the largest constituent unit in an Army (chiin, ying). Cf. pu-wu.

4811 pù-te • ū-sWi 部剌史 HAN-N-S DIV: Regional Inspector; see under ts’e-shih (Regional Inspector) and pu (Region).

4812 pù-wu 部伍 Divisions and Squads: from Han on, a synecdochic combination of terms for the largest and smallest units in a military force to refer generally to the whole Army (chiin, ying). See under pu and wu. Also see pu-tai.

4813 pù-y’un 部員 CH’ING: variant reference in treaties to Judicial Administrator (shih-lang) and the Censorate (tu ch’a-yuan), a category of officials in Outer Mongolia.

4814 pù-yùan 部院 (1) MING-CH’ING: collective reference to the Ministries (pu; see liu pu) and the Censorate (tu ch’a-yuan), the top echelon of civil agencies in the central government. (2) MING-CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Coordinator or Provincial Governor (both hsun-fu), who normally had nominal status both in one of the Six Ministries and in the Censorate of the central government, usually as a Vice Minister (shih-lang) and Vice Censor-in-chief (fu tu yu-shih) or Assistant Censor-in-chief (ch’ien tu yu-shih). Use of the term pu-yuan to refer to any Vice Minister seems to be a very late Ch’ing practice, possibly originating as late as 1901.

4815 pù 儕 (1) Ety. not clear; in antiquity used principally in the senses charioteer, servant, slave; hence through later history a term of derogation incl. a conventionally polite reference to oneself. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: Royal Coachman, important retainer of a Princess (kung-chu), rank 600 bushels, and from 104 B.C. in a Princedom (wang-kuo), rank from 1,000 down to 600 bushels, in the latter case after demotion from the same 2,000-bushel stipend and the identical title of the central government counterpart, the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u), in efforts to weaken the Princedoms by Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.). Responsible for the management of horses and carriages. The Han pattern was continued under Wei of the Three Kingdoms and possibly later. Also see t’ai-tzu p’u (Coachman of the Heir Apparent), ch’e-p’u, ch’i-p’u, jang-p’u, li-p’u, ta-p’u, tao-p’u, t’ien-p’u, yü-p’u ssu, HB: coachman. P69.

4816 pù 店 Lit., a building’ shed, mercantile shop. (1) MING-CH’ING: Post Station, a small, often isolated building housing horses and runners by which government dispatches were relayed between agencies. See i-chan. (2) MING-CH’ING: Neighborhood, a unit of quasi-official sub-District (hsien) organization of the population in an urban setting such as Pe-
Persian communities. The most important date in its history is A.D. 626, when the Imperial Prince Li Shih-min, who had been serving in his father’s government as Director of the Department of State Affairs, took the T’ang throne, to become the renowned ruler known posthumously as T’ang T’ai-tsung. In deference to him no one accepted the directorship during his reign, and thereafter through Sung times the Director was an inactive post and the Vice Directors were in fact joint heads of the Department. As such, they joined the Director of the Secretariat (chung-shu ling) and the Director of the Chancellery (men-hsia shih-chung) as senior Grand Counsellors (tsai-hsiang) at least in theory attending daily conferences with the Emperor to make decisions about state policies. In recognition of their importance, the Vice Directors were officially retitled Rectifiers of Governance (ch’ang-chung) from 662 to 671; from 684 to 705 Ministers (hsiang) of the Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity (wen-ch’ung tu-sheng), from 713 to 741 Counsellors-in-chief (ch’en-hsiang); and they were commonly known by the supplementary title Manager of Affairs (p’u-yeh). In Sung the Vice Director of the Left was commonly Concurrent Vice Director of the Chancellery (chien men-hsia shih-lang), and the Vice Director of the Right was commonly Concurrent Vice Director of the Secretariat (chien chung-shu shih-lang); and the pair were normally de facto heads of the government under the Emperor. From the time of Hui-tsung (r. 1100-1125) the Vice Directors of the Left and Right bore the awesome archaic titles t’ai-tsai (Senior Grand Councilor) and shao-tsai (Junior Grand Councilor), respectively, and they were known by such cumbersome full designations as Senior Grand Counselor Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (t’ai-tsai shang-shu p’u-yeh t’ang-chung-shu men-hsia p’ing-chang shih). In the era 1162-1189 the title Counsellor-in-chief (ch’en-hsiang) was again revived. Throughout its history the title p’u-yeh was commonly rendered shang-shu p’u-yeh. After Sung it dropped from use. RR+SP: vice-président du département des affaires d’État. P2, 3.


4831 sān 散 Lit., separate, unattached, dispersed; hence inactive or irregular. This is a troublesome term used as a prefix to titles. In one usage it has the sense of detached as in the case, e.g. of a branch office of some agency (see san hsin-chien shih, cf. san-chi). From the early 500s if not earlier, it began to be used also in the sense of inactive prefixed to official titles and even such titles of nobility as Duke (kung) when they were awarded to men without official status or prescribed duties, or when added to a man’s official title for honorific purposes only, in neither case providing a stipend or increasing one’s established stipend. At the same time san began to be appended to the titles of officials when they were not in active service between appointments, when disabled or overaged, etc.—apparently in an effort to give some social status (and stipends?) to sometime officials in such conditions. In Sui this practice was transformed into grants of Prestige Titles (san-kuan, q.v.) for officials in active service, to pinpoint their ranks and seniority within any rank, which regular titles (kuan, pen-kuan) did not do. The term san was not itself incorporated into such prestige titles, but it occasionally reappeared in the other usages described above, often seeming to denote irregular, supernumerary, but not merely honorific status, as in the case of several Sung dynasty titles, e.g., san chih-hui. Whether san chih-hui meant Supernumerary (active and salaried) Commander or Honorary (inactive and unsalaried) Commander can often be clarified only by reference to the particular context.

4832 sān-ch’äng 三長 N-S DIV: Three Elders, collective reference to the Heads (chang) of Neighborhoods (im), Villages (l), and Wards (tang) in one common quasiofficial hierarchy of units of sub-District (hsien) organization of the population; also a reference to that pattern of organization.

4833 sān-ch’i 散騎 HAN: Cavalier Attendant, an honorific title (chia-kuan) conferred on favored officials entitling them, in addition to their normal functions and privileges, to ride alongside (lit. detached from, apart from) the imperial carriage or chariot on outings, ceremonial and otherwise, and thus to be available as companions and advisers to the Emperor. Apparently used only in Former Han.

4834 sān-ch’i ch’ang-shih 散騎常侍 (1) N-S DIV: Cavalier Attendant-in-ordinary; an honorific title (chia-kuan) conferred on favored officials giving them status as companions and advisers of the ruler, reportedly more prestigious than the honorific title chi-shih-chang (Palace Steward, Supervising Secretary); common in the 300s, both in Chin and in the Sixteen Kingdoms of the Hsiung-nu tribes. P19. (2) N-S DIV: Senior Recorder, a regular official post no doubt growing out of that described in (1) above, having some responsibility (perhaps as early as Chin and certainly not later than 480 in S. Chin) for com-
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4835  sān-chí lăng 散骑郎
CH'ING: Gentleman Cavalier Attendant, variable numbers of hereditary retainers on the staffs of some Princely Establishments (wan-fu). P69.

4836  sān-chí shēng 散骑省
N-S DIV: quasiofficial variant of chi-shu sheng (Department of Sdiolarily Counselors).

4837  sān-chí shih-lăng 散騎侍郎
N-S DIV: Gentleman Cavalier Attendant • then Senior Recorder: a title whose history paralleled that of san-chi ch'ang-shih ( #1 and #2) • q.v. P24.

4838  sān ch'i 三旗
CH'ING: see nei san ch'i (Three Inner Banners) and shang san ch'i (Three Superior Banners).

4839  sān-ch'i chuâng-fou ch'ü 三旗莊頭處
CH'ING: lit., office of the estate manager for the Three Banners; abbreviation of san-ch'i yin-liang chuâng-fou ch'ü (Revenue Office for Lands of the Inner Banners).

4840  sān-ch'i pâo-î fâng-îng 三旗包衣統領
CH'ING: Commander-general of the Bondservants of the Three Banners, rank 3a, a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) in charge of those units of the Three Superior Banners (shang san ch'i) that were staffed with imperial bondservants ipao-i.

4841  sān-ch'i shih-wêî 三旗侍衛
CH'ING: Imperial Guardsmen of the Three (Superior) Banners, one of several designations of the elite military unit constituting the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'in-chên ying). See shang san ch'i. P37.

4842  sān-ch'i tsüng-shi hî-wêî 三旗宗室侍衛
CH'ING: Imperial Clansmen Guards of the Three (Superior) Banners, a unit of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wêî) made up of members of the imperial family rather than the predominant imperial bondservants (ipao-i). BH: clansmen corps of the imperial bodyguards.

4843  sān-chH yin-liâng chuâng-ch'ü ou ch'ü 三旗銜糧莊頭處
CH'ING: lit.”office of the (imperial) estate manager (responsible for collecting) silver and grain taxes (due from members of) the Three Banners (resident thereon): Rents Office for Lands of the Inner Banners, a unit of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), headed by one or more of the Department’s Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en). BH: office for collecting rents of imperial lands.

4844  sān-chü 三甲
SUNG-CH'ING: Third Category, designation on the pass list posted after national civil service recruitment exami- nations, identifying all those called Associate Metropolitan Graduates (t'ung chin-shih ch'ü-shen). Also see chin-shih.

4845  sān'ChHên ying 三千營
MING: Division of the Three Thousand • one of the Three Great Training Divisions (san ta-yîng) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; originated in the founding reign as a unit of 3,000 surrendered aliens (mostly Mongols), but eventually seems to have become, like the Division of the Five Anneys (va-chîr yîng), a training unit for troops rotated to one of the capitals from Guard (wei) garrisons throughout the country.

4846  sān-chik tâ-ch ên 散秩大員
CH'ING: lit., grand minister without rank, or out of normal rank order (sense not clear): Grand Minister Assistant Commander of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wêî) • number unprescribed, rank 2b; aides to the Grand Minister Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (liang shih-wêî nei ta-ch'ên), in charge of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'in-chên ying). The title was often held by hereditary privilege. BH: junior assistant chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard.

4847  sān ch'îng 三卿
Three Ministers. (1) CHOU: collective reference to the 3 eminent officials at the royal court entitled Minister of Education (ssu-fu), of War (ssu-ma), and of Works (ssu-k'ung), especially when they concurrently held the other post. P24.

4848  sān-châu 散州
CH'ING: lit., detached Department (territorial unit), i.e., one not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (tao-t'ai) but part of a Prefecture (fu) or even part of a Sub-prefecture (t'îng). Ordinary Department as distinguished from an Independent Department (chih-lî chou), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called shu-chou, q.v.

4849  sān chûn 三軍
(1) Three Armies • from antiquity a common pattern of organizing troops for battle, into Left, Right, and Center Armies; by extension • a common general reference to a state’s or a dynastymilitary establishment, suggesting the alternate rendering the armed forces. (2) CHOU: Three Armies • the reported authorized military force of the largest tributary states, theoretically totaling 37,500 soldiers. P69.

4850  sānfâ-ssû 三法司
MING-CH CH'ING: Three Judicial Offices, collective reference to the Censorate (tu ch'a-yûan), the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu).
whose executive officials cooperated in conducting or supervising major judicial actions. BH: three high courts of judicature.

4851 sānfù 三府
T'ANG: Three Consorts, after Hsuan-tsun (r. 712-756) a collective reference to the secondary imperial wives entitled Gracious Consort (kui-fei) Elegant Consort (li-fei), and Splendid Consort (hua-fei), the most esteemed such titles following the disgrace and execution of the previously titled Gracious Consort a collective reference to the secondary imperial wives en- 

4852 sānfū 三府
Lit., the 3 offices. (1) Throughout imperial history, a common unofficial reference to the Three Dukes (san kung). (2) N-S DIV: Three Departments, an unofficial collective reference to the top-echelon agencies of the central government later called san sheng, q.v.; most commonly referred to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), and the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). (3) T'ANG: Three Garrisons, collective reference to military units under the Left and Right Defense Guard Commands (wei shuai-fu) of the Heir Apparent: the Bodyguard Garrison (ch'in-fu), the Distinguished Garrison (hsên-fu), and the Standby Garrison (i-fu), each under a Commandant (chung-lang chiang), rank 4b. Cf. san wei. P26. (4) CH'ING: polite unofficial reference to a Subprefectural Magistrate (t'ung-p'an).

4853 sān-fǔ 散府
CHIN-YÜAN: Superior Prefecture, one category of administrative units directly subordinate to Routes (fu), ordinarily in locations of special strategic or other importance; in Chin each headed by some sort of Commissioner (shih), e.g., Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih); in Yiian each headed by a Prefect (yin), often the designation given a southwestern aboriginal tribe. P72.

4854 sān-fù 三輔
(1) HAN: Three Guardians • collective reference to the 3 officials who from 104 B.C. administered the Metropolitan Area (chingshih), in which the dynastic capital was located: the Metropolitan Governor (ching-chao yin, yu neisshih) the Guardian of the Left (tsou p'ing-i, tsou neisshih), and the Guardian of the Right (yu p'ing-i, yu-fu-feng), each with the high rank of 2,000 bushels. They superseded the early Han Chamberlain for the Capital (neisshih) and in turn after 91 B.C. were overshadowed in importance and authority by the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei). HB: three adjurts. P32. (2) HAN: unofficial reference to the jurisdiction of the Three Guardians identified above, i.e., the Metropolitan Area (chingshih).

4855 sān fù-jên 三夫人
Three Consorts, from antiquity a generic designation of the most esteemed secondary wives of the ruler. (1) CHOU: number actually flexible, specific titles not identified, perhaps not assigned; status higher than that of the Nine Concubines (chu pin). CL: trois épouses légitimes. (2) N-S DIV: variably referred to the 3 titles Lady of Vast Virtue (hung-tō), Lady of Proper Virtue (cheng-te) and Lady of Exalted Virtue (ch'ing-te) or to Honored Concubine (kui-fei- pin), Consort (fū-jen), and Honored Consort (kuei-fei). (3) SUI: referred to Honored Consort (kuei-fei), Pure Consort (sha-fei) • and Virtuous Consort (te-fei).

4856 sān fǔ-kuăn 三服官 or san fu
HAN: Three Seasonal Tailoring Groups, apparently un-

ranked subofficial artisans, possibly slaves or eunuchs, each with a specific charge: one to make & headgear for spring use, one to make imperial gowns for winter, and one to make imperial gowns for summer, all presumably subordinates in the large establishment of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu). P37.

4857 饭-wei・三輔都尉
HAN: Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area • collective reference to the leaders of units of the Northern Army (pei-chun) that policed the dynastic capital and its environs; the Metropolitan Area (ching-shih) was divided into 3 parts (see san fu), known by the titles of their separate military overseers: Defender of the Capital (ching-fu tu-wei), Left (tsou) Defender of the Capital, and Right (ch'ing-shih) Defender of the Capital, all under the coordination of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu). These arrangements evolved early in Later Han; relations between the Three Defenders and the powerful Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei) are not clear. Also see tu-wei.

4858 sān hsiâng 三相
SUNG: Three Ministers, collective reference to 3 categories of academicians and litterateurs whose posts commonly led to, or were concurrently occupied by men with, status as Grand Counsellors (tsai-hsiang). Grand Academician (ta hsieh-shih) in the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuan) and in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yaian), and Chief Compiler of the Dynastic History (chien-hsü kuo-shih). P3.

4859 sān hsiâOWei 三校尉
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Three Commandants, collective reference to military officers on the personal staff of the Heir Apparent: Commander of Garrison Cavalry (t'un-chi hsiao-wei), Commander of Infantry (pu-ping hsiao-wei), and Commander of Standby Troops (t-chi hsiao-wei). At least in Sung, 7 appointees were authorized for each post; in Ch'en all were of rank 6’ salary 1,000 bushels. P26.

4860 sān-hsüan shih-lâng 三選侍郞
SUNG: Vice Ministers of the Three Appointments Processes, collective reference to Vice Ministers of Personnel (li-pu shu-lang) who participated in any or all of 3 types of appointment processes (see under hsüan): for Civil Appointments (tsou-hsüan), for Military Appointments (yu-hsüan), for Temporary Concurrent Appointments (chen-shu).

4861 sān hsün-chien shih 散巡檢 or san hsün-chien
CHIN: Detached Police Chief, one, rank 9a, in each Prefecture (chou) presumably in a branch office located in the part of the jurisdiction that was least accessible from the Prefectural headquarters town, since each Prefecture was also authorized an Executive Police Chief (tu hsün-chien shih) as well as an Assistant Executive Police Chief (fu tu hsün-chien shih), both of higher rank. The Detached Police Chief was also authorized to have an Assistant (fu shu hsün-chien shih). Both Detached posts were sometimes occupied by subofficial Clerks (kuan-kou). Detached Police Chiefs were commonly not policemen alone, but in some degree were representatives of the Prefect for all purposes; it appears that one of their principal charges was to keep disciplinary watch over District (hsien) authorities in their jurisdictions. P54.

4862 sān-hâfù 三互法
HAN: lit., triple mutual law: Law of Triple Avoidances, a rule established in the 2nd century A.D. expanding earlier
policies taking account of native places and marriage connections in making appointments in units of territorial administration. From the 2nd century B.C. it had been the practice that imperial appointees, excepting those in the Metropolitan Area (ch'ing-chao) including the dynastic capital, could not serve in territorial jurisdictions of which they were registered natives. Moreover, if an official native to area A were married to a woman of area B, he could not be appointed to an executive post in area B, and no native of area B could be made an executive of area A; or if an area A man were the executive official of area B, then no area B man could be appointed executive of area A. These were the first 2 "mutual" or "reciprocal" exclusionary rules. The 3rd, added in later Han, provided that if an area A man were the executive official of area B and an area B man were the executive of area C then no area C man could be appointed executive of either area B or area A; and further that if the executive official of area A were married to a woman of area B then no area A man could be appointed executive of area B. The purpose of these bans was to prevent collusion among relatives, even by marriage, that might gain them personal advantage of any sort, and the rules were apparently enforced with increasing rigidity during later Han. They initiated so-called "rules of avoidance" (hui-pi) that were standard practices throughout later history.

4863 三槐
Lit., 3 locust trees: from Chou on, an unofficial reference to the Three Dukes (san kung) or others of comparable eminence such as Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang); from a Chou-li notation that the Three Dukes* positions in audiences outside the palace were opposite 3 locust trees in the courtyard. Cf. chiu chi (9 jujube trees).

4864 三孤
Lit., 3 orphans, i.e., 3 who are alone, special, unique, etc.: Three Solitaries, irregularly used throughout history as an official collective designation for 3 posts in the topmost echelon of the central government, in the last dynasties ranking lb, secondary in rank and prestige only to a similar group of 3 known as the Three Dukes (san kung). As in the case of the Three Dukes, they were considered to be regular functional posts (chih-huan), each with grave responsibilities vis-a-vis the Emperor; and in fact they were not honorific titles (chia-huan, etc.). But they were titles awarded only to the most eminent officials in the central government in recognition of their great achievements and merit. The 3 titles were Junior Preceptor (shao-shih), Junior Mentor (shao-fu), and Junior Guardian (shao-pao). The same titles prefixed with t'ai-tzu designated the Three Solitaries of the Heir Apparent, rank normally 2a. SP: trois préceptrices, P67.

4865 三庫
Three Storehouses. (1) SUI: collective reference to the Left Storehouse Office (tsio tsang-shu) of the Imperial (huaung) Storehouse Office, and the Right Cyw Storehouse Office, each with a Director (chien): the principal treasuries of the central government, units of the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu). (2) CH'ING: collective reference to the Silver Vault (yên-k'u), Piece Goods Vault (tsau-hsi k'u), and Miscellany Vault (yen-liao k'yu) supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), each under a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a - but collectively overseen by a Grand Minister (ta-ch'ên) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wa fu). P7.

4866 三官
(1) The Three ... Officials, a common collective designation prefixed with specifying terms; e.g., see shui-heng san kuan, t'ung-wei san kuan, chien-k'ang san kuan. (2) Occasional variant of san kung (Three Dukes).

4867 三館
SUNG: Three Institutes, collective reference to the Historiography Institute (shih-kuan), the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuan), and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yüan), which in the aggregate constituted what was called the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen yuán). SP: trois collèges. P25.

4868 散官
SUI-CH'ING: Prestige Title, a title in a hierarchy of up to several dozens having no literal relation to one's actual functional activity but awarded solely to fix one's rank status and indicate one's seniority within a particular rank category such as 5b; used in the civil service, the military service, the corps of palace eunuchs, groups of specialized professionals such as physicians and astrologers, etc. Growing out of the Ch'in-Han practice of awarding honorific titles (see chiu, chiu-kuan) through usage in the era of N-S Division to give status to officials while not serving on active duty and to some other persons entirely outside the officialdom (see san, detached), the term passed through a transition in Sui to become the names, so to speak, of official ranks, which were not always revealed by the titles of whatever posts one happened to occupy. Into the Sung period prestige titles continued to be used as indicators of rank status, regardless of either the nominal office (pen-kuan) or the duty assignment (ch'ai-ch'ien), from late T'ang allowing great disparities among ranks - nominal posts, and actual functions. Reforms of 1080 greatly reduced the extravagant use of prestige titles by redesignating them rank offices (ch'ien-kuan) and, apparently for the first time, making them rather than nominal offices the basis on which official salaries were paid. In 1120 this change was made more emphatic with the adoption of a new set of titles under the generic designation salary offices (chi-tu kuan). From Chin through Ch'ing the early san-kuan practices were stabilized; salaries were again determined by nominal offices, nominal offices increasingly reflected actual functions, and the terms san-kuan, chieh-kuan, and the combination san-chieh were all used synonymously for standardized prestige titles that most specifically defined rank and seniority within ranks. From the outset, prestige titles were generally variably-prefixed Grand Masters (ta-fu) from ranks 1 through 5 and variably-prefixed Gentlemen (lang) from ranks 6 through 9 in the civil service, and their counterparts in the military service were normally Generals (ch'iang-ch'ên) and Commandants (hsiao-wei). There were enough prestige titles so that an official could be promoted in the hierarchy of prestige titles without a change of actual rank (p'ôn) or nominal office. In Ming and Ch'ing an official was entitled to an appropriate prestige title after completing his initial 3-year term of active duty, and he could request that the same title be conferred (posthumously if need be) on his father and grandfather. In formal documentation prestige titles took precedence over nominal offices; e.g. a Ming official might be designated Grand Master for Excellent Counsel (chia-i ta-fu, the first or lowest of 3 prestige titles awarded to officials of rank 3a), Vice Minister of War and Concurrent Vice-Censor-in-chief (ping-pu shih-lang chien fu tu yâ-shih, both nominal offices of rank 3a); and so cumber some a designation might in addition be preceded or followed by reference to a detached duty assignment such as Grand Coordinator of Kiangsi Province (hsüan-fu ch'iang-hsi).
RR: titre qui ne comporte pas de fonction. SP: titre de prestigie ou fonctionnaire ne comportant pas de fonction. P68.

4869 sān-kuan 散館 or 散官
CH’ING: Released from the Institute or Released into Officialdom (the 2nd form is aberrant and not to be confused with san-kuan. Prestige Title), terms referring to a change in status from that of Hanlin Bachelor (shu-chi-shih).
Selected from among promising new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) - Hanlin Bachelors were assigned for careful nurturing of their talents to the Institute of Advanced Study (shu-ch’ang kuan) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán).
After completing 3 years of intense literary studies, they were "released from the Institute" to take a special imperial literary examination. Those who did well were "retained in the Institute" (liu-kuan) as Senior Compilers (hsia-ch’uan) and Junior Compilers (p’ien-hsia) in the Hanlin Academy, the term kuan in this instance apparently used as an archaic reference to the long nonexistent Historiography Institute (shih-kuan, kuo-shih kuan). The others were "released from the Institute" (the same san-kuan, confusingly used in a 2nd sense) to begin careers in the administrative hierarchy as appointees in Ministries (pu) and other agencies of the central government or, commonly, as District Magistrates (ch’ung-hsien). Cf. san (separate, unattached, etc.). P23.

4870 sān kuăn shì-yüan 三館書院
SUNG: lit., library of the 3 institutes; quasiofficial reference to the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (ch’ung-wen yüan, q.v.). SP: bibliothèque des trois collèges.

4871 sān lâng 三公
Three Dukes: from antiquity a collective reference to dignitaries who were officially considered the 3 paramount aides to the ruler and held the highest possible ranks in the officialdom - though from N. Wei to Yuan commonly superseded or overshadowed by the term Three Preceptors (san shih, q.v.). The posts were seldom conferred capriciously and were considered regular substantive posts throughout history; until Sui each was provided with subordinate officials constituting an Office (Ju). However, from mid-Han on appointees as such had no functional responsibilities except to attend audiences and provide counsel to rulers when called on. Nevertheless, appointees were almost always officials with additional functional appointments that gave them effective supervisory authority over the central government, e.g., as Grand Councilors (tsui-hsien) or Grand Secretaries (ta hsia-hsien). From Chou on, the individual titles of the Three Dukes were ordinarily Grand Preceptor (t’ai-shih), Grand Mentor (t’ai-fii), and Grand Guardian (t’ai-p’an). Notable exceptions included the Chin-former Han era, when the Three Dukes consisted of the Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsien), the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ts’ai-fu), and the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wei) and their variants. In later Han the old-style Three Dukes were restored with the collective designation Superior Dukes (shang-kung). After Han, in Chou and the S. Dynasties, Grand Preceptor was commonly replaced with Grand Steward (ta-ts’ai). From Sui till 1122 in Sung and Liao, while the designation Three Preceptors prevailed, the term Three Dukes also continued in use, referring to the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wei), the Minister of Education (tsu-lu), and the Minister of Works (tsu-k’ung), of equal rank but slightly less prestige than the Three Preceptors. In Chou the Three Dukes ranked as Feudal Lords (chu-hou) in Han their rank swelled to 10,000 bushels; from the era of N-S Division they normally ranked 1a. A group of related titles of slightly less prestige was the Three Solitaries (san ku), e.g., Junior Preceptor (shao-shih), likewise derived from ancient Chou usage and revived in Sung; and complete sets of Three Dukes and Three Solitaries were also commonly assigned to the Heir Apparent and prefixed accordingly, e.g., as Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t’ai-ts’ai-shih). HB: three excellencies. RR+SP; trois ducs. P67.

4872 sān-káng ts’ōo 三公曹
HAN-N-S DIV: Section for the Three Dukes, from 29 B.C. one of 5 (later 6) Sections comprising the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai), each headed by an Imperial Secretary (shang-shu); handled correspondence pertaining to judicial and other business between the Emperor and his chief ministers (see under san kang). In the post-Han development of the eventual Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), this Section was in effect a Ministry of Justice headed by a Minister (shang-shu) until the 280s, when the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) took over its functions. It promptly reappeared and persisted through the S. Dynasties as a unit in the Ministry of Personnel, still concerned principally with judicial matters, headed by a Director (lang); it was adopted by the N. Dynasties as a unit of the Ministry of Palace Affairs (see tien-chung ts’ao), headed by a Director (lang-chung), but it was not continued by Sui. HB: bureau of the three excellencies. P13.

4873 sān lâng 三郎
CH’IN: Three Court Gentlemen, collective reference to the 3 categories into which most expectant appointees and officials awaiting reappointment were assigned: Inner Gentlemen (chung-lang), Outer Gentlemen (wai-lang), and Standby Gentlemen (? san-lang). See under lang.

4874 sān-lâng 散郎
Standby Gentleman (?). (1) CH’IN: a member of one of 3 categories into which expectant appointees serving as courtiers were assigned, collectively called the Three Court Gentlemen (san lang). Also see lang. (2) HAN: occasional variant of wai-lang (Outer Gentleman).

4875 sān-lâng wēi-shih 三郎衛士
N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., guardsmen of the Three Court Gentlemen: Imperial Bodyguard staffed by aristocratic Courtiers (chung-san), an intimate guard unit commanded by a Corps Leader (chung-chiang) under the supervision of 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (wei-shih chang). Cf. san lang, san shu.

4876 sān-lâo 三老
CH’IN-HAN: lit., the 3 stages of old age: presumably the 50s, 60s, and 70s; hence someone in one of these age groups; Elder, one of 3 appointees from among the resident population in the quasiofficial sub-District (hsien) administration of a Township (hsiang): normally a man of good character more than 50 years old, responsible for providing moral leadership and discipline. From among the Township Elders, one was commonly designated District Elder (hsien san-lao); and at least in Later Han there were some Commandery (ch’ung) Elders, presumably chosen from among the District Elders. HB: thrice venerable.

4877 sān-li 三吏
Lit., 3 functionaries; throughout history an occasional unofficial reference to the Three Dukes (san kung).

4878 sān-n 散人
N-S DIV (Chin): Irregular Functionary, designation of a commoner used (requisitioned from the resident population?) on the headquarters staff of a District (hsien), differentiated from regular subofficial functionaries (li, hsu-
san-liao

4885 sān-pān 三班
SUNG: Three Companions, collective reference to Reader-companions (pan-tu), Lecturer-companions (pan-chuang) and Secretary-companions (pan-shu), locally members of Princely Administrations (wang-fu) during the 1398-1402 period only. P69.

4886 sān-pān 三班
SUN: Attendant of the Three Ranks, prestige title (san-kuan) awarded to officials of rank 9b, mainly those in military service; superseded by the title ch'eng-chih lang (Gentleman for Fostering Temperance) due to the adoration of the Three Ranks (san-pān fēng-chih) by Attorney for the Three Ranks (san-kuan) as Attendant of the Three Ranks (san-pān fēng-chih) or Gentleman for Fostering Temperance (ch'eng-chih lang). SP: trois classes d'intendance dans le palais. P68.

4887 san-pān chí-chih 三班值職
SUN: Attendant of the Three Ranks, prestige title (san-kuan) awarded to officials of rank 9b, mainly those in military service; superseded by the title ch'eng-chih-lang (Gentleman for Fostering Temperance) due to the adoration of the Three Ranks (san-pān fêng-chih) as Attendant of the Three Ranks (san-pān fēng-chih) or Gentleman for Fostering Temperance (ch'eng-chih lang). SP: stato di intendant inferiore del palazzo. P68.

4888 sān-pān shih-chê'en 三班使臣
SUN: Commissioners of the Three Ranks, common designation of military officers of the low 8th and 9th ranks (see san pan) when on temporary duty assignments; e.g., often found among military personnel expediting water transport of grain to the dynastic capital. P60.

4889 sān-pān yān 三班院
SUN: Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments, an element in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) appointments process (see under hsia-n), by which the selection of men for appointments or reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and the services (civil or military) of the appointees. This Bureau, presided over by the Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry, dealt with military appointees of ranks 8 and 9. In 1080 the Bureau was abolished, but the process continued under the name Junior Military Appointments Process (shih-lang yu-hsian). Also see yu-hsian (Military Appointments Process), shih-lang hsia-n (Junior Appointments Process). SP: bureau de nomination militaire. P5.

4890 sān-pèi 三陪
HAN: In unoccupied status, a term used, apparently not derogatively, in reference to a vacant office or to a position requiring little activity. Cf. san-liao.

4891 sān pīn 三酔
SUI: Three Concubines, collective reference to 3 secondary or tertiary wives of the Emperor, rank =3a; of lesser standing than the traditional Nine Concubines (chiu pīn), 2a. Specific titles not clear.

4892 sān-píng 散兵
Irregular Troops: from Sui on if not earlier, a common reference to loyal military groups not part of the regular governmental military organization (see kuo-yu-yuan khin), though sometimes enjoying quasi-official recognition. See i-píng, chiu-píng.

4893 sān pù 三部
SUN: Men of the Three (Lesser) Categories, collective reference to candidates for official appointments who had only temporary status as officials, or who sought transfer or who had been transferred from status as subofficial functionaries (hsien-ki) or who were "qualified by contribution" (chien-na ch'iu-shen), i.e., who had made voluntary contributions of money or grain to the state in a time of emergency. Except in the earliest years of the dynasty, candidates in these categories had no hope of successful careers in government.

4894 sān-pū kōu-yu-yūn Hissôfô
SUN: Comptroller's Office, one in each of the 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san sù) of early Sung, each headed by a mid-level central government official on special duty assignment as current Comptroller (kōu-yu-yūn p'ān-kuan). SP: cour du contrôle des trois offices.

4895 sān-sè jén 三色人
SUN: Men of the Three (Lesser) Categories, collective reference to candidates for official appointments who had only temporary status as officials, or who sought transfer or who had been transferred from status as subofficial functionaries (hsien-ki) or who were "qualified by contribution" (chien-na ch'iu-shen), i.e., who had made voluntary contributions of money or grain to the state in a time of emergency. Except in the earliest years of the dynasty, candidates in these categories had no hope of successful careers in government.

4896 sān shāng-fāng 三尚方
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)-SUI: Three Service Officials, prefixed Central (chung). Left (wo), and Right (yw); a collective reference to the heads of artisan units that produced handicraft goods of all sorts for the imperial household, succeeding Han's unified Directorate for Imperial Manufactory (shang-fang) and eventually superseded by the T'Ang (possibly Sui) Directorate for Imperial Manufactory (shoo-
fu chien). Normally subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu, at times t'ai-fu). Separation of responsibilities not always clear, but collectively produced silk goods, vehicles, fans, and some weapons, and made minor construction and building repairs. P37, 38.

4897  sān shàng-shā  三省
T'ANG: Three Service Offices, a collective reference to the Directorate, Central, Left, and Right Service Offices (shang-sha) of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), each headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b. RR; trois ateliers impériaux. P38.

4898  sān shào  三少
Three Juniors: from T'ang on if not earlier, a sometimes official, sometimes unofficial collective reference to the dignitaries otherwise known as the Three Solitaries (san ku) or - particularly if prefixed t'ai-tzu, the Three Solitaries of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu san ku). RR: trois seconds (précepteurs). SP: trois précepteurs, maître et gardien seconds (de l'héritier du trône). P67.

4899  sān shè  三舍
SUNG: Three Colleges, a reference to the 3 divisions of the National University (fai-hsueh) among which students were divided according to their ability from the 1070s; about 20% of the graduates of the Outer College (uai-sha) continued in the Inner College nei-sha and less than half of its graduates continued in the Superior College (shang-sha). SP: trois collèges. P34.

4900  sān shèng  三省
N-S DIV-YÜAN: Three Departments • a quasiofficial collective reference to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), traditionally the 3 topmost agencies of the central government. SP: trois départements.

4901  sān shèng shā-mi yuán  三省樞密院
SUNG: The Three Departments and the Bureau of Military Affairs, a combined reference to the top-echelon administrative agencies of the central government collectively called the Three Departments (san sheng), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), which was the central government's paramount military agency, the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi chiang), in S. Sung all these were virtually a single conglomerate supervised by Grand Councilors (tsai-hsia), with some subordinate officials and agencies serving the conglomerate as a whole, e.g., Archivists of the Three Departments and the Bureau of Military Affairs (... chia-ko kuan), appointed from 1215.

4902  sān shí  三事
Lit., the 3 (in charge of) affairs: from antiquity an occasional unofficial reference to the Three Dukes (san kung); occurs especially in poetry. Also see san-shih ta-fu.

4903  sān shí  三使
SUNG: Three Commissioners, collective reference to the heads of the 3 early Sung agencies known in the aggregate as the State Finance Commission (san ssu): see yen-t'ien ssu, tu-chih ssu, huo-pu ssu. Cfr. sart-ssu shih. SP: trois commissaires.

4904  sān shí  三師
Three Preceptors. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i)-YUAN; alternate collective reference to the eminent central government dignitaries known in other periods from antiquity as the Three Dukes (san kung): Grand Preceptor (t'ai-shih), Grand Mentor (t'ai-fu), and Grand Guardian (t'ai-pao). The term san-shih was used in Sui only to c. 604; in T'ang from 632 or 637 in Sung and Liao to 1122. RR+SP: trois précepteurs de l'empereur. P67. (2) MING-CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the Three Dukes.

4905  sān shíh hsieh  三氏學
SUNG-CH'ING: Sings of the Three Sage Clans, from the 1080s a collective reference to state schools established near the Confucian Temple (k'ung-miao, hsian-sheng'miao) in modern Shantung for educating descendants of Confucius, his disciple Yen Hui, and his later admirer Mencius. In Ch'in a temple to the Confucian disciple Tseng-tzu was added, making Schools of the Four Sage Clans (ssu-shih hsieh).

4906  sān shíh k'o  三氏科
YÜAN: Section for Astrological Interpretation, one of 5 Sections (k'o) in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu't'ien t'ai, ssu't'ien chien), headed by 2 Clerks (kuan-kou), rank 9b; probably under the intermediary supervision of the Directorate's Superintendent of Training (t'ai-hsüeh), as a training unit. The term san-shih refers to 3 types of celestial phenomena, but identifications differ. P35.

4907  sān shíh shāng-kâng  三師上公
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): Three Superior Duke Preceptors, common variant of san shih (Three Preceptors) as a collective reference to the Grand Preceptor (t'ai-shih), Grand Mentor (t'ai-ju), and Grand Guardian (t'ai-pao). Also see san k'ang, shang-kung, t'ai-fu shang-kung. P67.

4908  sān shíh t'ai-fâ  三事大夫
Lit" the 3 grand masters of affairs: from antiquity an occasional unofficial reference to the Three Dukes (san kung); occurs especially in poetry; sometimes abbreviated to san shih.

4909  sān shù  三署
HAN: Three Corps, a reference, possibly not common until Later Han, to the 3 categories in which expectant appointees called Court Gentlemen (lang) were differentiated by rank; comparable to the Ch'in dynasty term Three Court Gentlemen (san lang). The 3 groups were the Inner Gentlemen (chung-lang), the Attendant Gentlemen (shih-lang), and the Gentlemen of the Interior (lang-chung)" each loosely organized under a Leader of Court Gentlemen (chung-lang chung) under overall supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsien). HB: three corps. P5, 26.

4910  sān shū  三署
HAN: Court Gentlemen of the Three Corps, collective reference to all expectant appointees known as Court Gentlemen (lang) also see san lang, san shu. P5.

4911  sān shuăi  三帥
SUNG: Three Marshals, unofficial reference to the 3 senior posts in the N. Sung Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu): Commander-in-chief (t'ai-chih-hui shih) - Vice Commander-in-chief (fu tu chih-hui shih), and Inspector-in-chief (tu yahou). SP: trois généraux.

4912  sān su  三司
Lit., 3 Offices; it should be kept in mind that in any particular context the term might refer to 3 previously mentioned agencies of any sort. (1) HAN: Three Dignitaries, from A.D. 52 a collective reference to the Minister of Education (ssu'tu), the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-weih), and the Minister of Works (ssu'kung), more commonly known as the Three Dukes (san kung). (2) T'ANG: Three Monitoring Offices, collective reference to Attendant Censors (shih
san ssū

yū-shih) of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai), Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), and Secretariat Drafters ichung-shu she-jen: who on a rotational basis attended all court audiences to note any breach of prescribed conduct among the participants, to accept complaints lodged against officials, and to accept for investigation any appeals from persons who believed they had been wronged by officials and had found no redress in the regular administrative hierarchy. (3) TANG—5 DYN: Three Judicial Agencies, collective reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), the Censorate, and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssū); the executive officials of which were summoned irregularly into a tribunal that considered legal cases of great importance and made recommendations for imperial decision; comparable to the later term san fa-ssū, q.v. When the heads of the 3 agencies formed such a tribun[al, it was called the Senior Three Judicial Offices (tu san-ssū); when 2nd-level executive officials were convened, the tribunal was called the Junior Three Judicial Offices (hsiao san-ssū). (4) T'ANG—5 DYN: Three Fiscal Agencies: during the last T'ang century and into the Five Dynasties era a collective reference to the office of the Salt Monopoly Commissioner (yen-t'ieh shih), the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssū), and the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssū). In T'ang all were commonly headed by Grand Councilors (tsai-hsia) in the Five Dynasties era, commonly coordinated by a State Fiscal Commissioner (san-ssū shih). (5) SUNG: State Finance Commission, the most important fiscal agency in the central government until the 1070s; discontinued, its functions being taken over primarily by the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from c. 1080. Developing out of the T'ang-Five Dynasties institutions described under (4) above, this was an aggregation of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssū), the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssū), and the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssū); sometimes a consolate[ted agency under one Commissioner (shih) sometimes fragmented into 3 autonomous agencies each with a Commissioner. From 993 to 994 consolidated under a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (tsung-chi shih) and divided into 2 large regional jurisdictions called the Left and Right Accounts (tsu-chi, yu-chi), sharing supervision over 10 territorial Circuits (tao); but in 994 the 3 separate commissions were reinstated. A late reorganization (date not clear) transformed the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau into a Tax Transport Bureau (chu-an-yün) and the Tax Bureau into a Stabilization Fund Bureau (chu-p'ing ssū). Each of the constituent Bureaus had subsidiary Sections (an), and there were various minor offices that served the 3 Bureaus collectively, normally each headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan); General Accounting Office (tu mo-kan ssū), General Money Circulating Office (tu chu-hsia chihsou ssū), Inventory Office (chu-shou ssū), General Deficit Monitoring Office (tu li-t'ien ssū), General Wasteage Monitoring Office (tu p'ing-yu ssū), Mail Distribution Office (k'ai-ch'ai ssū), Distribution Office (fa-fang ssū), Storage Monitoring Office (t'sai-ch'a ssū), Receipting Office (shou-shih ssū), and Service Allocation Office (i-ta ssū). Also see san san-ssū, chih-chih san-ssū t'iao-li ssū, SP: commissariat des finances ou tri-commissariat. P7. (6) MING: Three Provincial Offices, collective generic reference to Provincial Administration Committees (ch'eng-hsia pu-cheng shih ssū), Provincial Surveillance Committees (t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssū), and Regional Military Commissions (tu chih-hui shih ssū). (7) CH'ING: Three Provincial Offices, collective generic reference to Provincial Administration Committees, Provincial Surveillance Committees, and Provincial Education Committees (t'ai-ts'ai k'un-chiao).

4913 săi-ji ssū

N-S DIV (N. Ch'ī), SUI-T'ANG: Three Courts, collective reference to 3 service agencies under the Supervisor of the Household (ch'ai-ling shih) of the Heir Apparent or, for part of Sui, the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang): specifically, the Household Provisioning Court (ch'ai-ling ssū), the Court of the Watches (lei-keng ssū), and the Livelihood Service of the Heir Apparent (p'iu-ssū). RR: trois cours. P26.

4914 sān-ssū k'ai-chi ssū

SUNG: State Finance Commission Accounting Office, designation of a consolidation of the 3 formerly rather autonomous Bureaus (LIM) of the Commission (see san ssū) into a single agency in 1074 headed by one Grand Councilor (tsai-hsia) as Supervisor (P-CAM); abolished in a general governmental reorganization in 1080, SP: bureau des comptes des finances. P7.

4915 sān-ssū shih

SUNG: abbreviation of chih-chih san-ssū t'iao-li ssū (Finance Planning Commission), q.v.

4916 sān-ssū t'iao-li ssū

SUNG: abbreviation of chih-chih san-ssū t'iao-li ssū (Finance Planning Commission), q.v.

4917 sān tā

Three Greats: occasional unofficial reference to the Three Preceptors (san shih) or Three Dukes (san kung) less common than san t'ai (Three Supremes). P68.

4918 sān tā-cheng

CH'ING: Three Great Administrations, unofficial collective reference to the Salt Administration (yen-cheng), the Grand Canal Administration (see under ho-tao tsung-tu) and the Grain Transport Administration (see under ts'ao-yūn tsung-tu).

4919 sān tā-hsien

CH'ING: lit., 3 great (defenders of) the fundamental laws: Three Provincial Authorities, unofficial collective reference to the Provincial Governor (hsien-fu), Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih), and Provincial Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch'a shih); also see hsien, feng-hsien.

4920 sān tā-yīng

MING: Three Great Training Divisions, also called Cap-
itical Training Divisions (ch'ing-ying): military encampments established in 1424 at Peking with auxiliary counterparts at Nanking. Specifically named Division of the Five Armies (wu-ch' an ying), Division of the Three Thousand (san-ch' ien ying), and Firearms Division (shen-chi ying). Troops of Guard (wei) garrisons throughout the empire were rotated to these units for training and service as a kind of combat-ready reserve, under a Superintendent (ti-tu) or Supreme Commander (tsung-tu). From 1450 to 1550 these Divisions were overshadowed by a newer type of organization called Integrated Divisions (tuan-ying) and by the late 1560s if not earlier all troops at the capital had been allowed to degenerate into little more than construction gangs. Also see wei-so, pan-ch' an.

4921 sän-t' ai 三太
Three Supremes; throughout history a common unofficial collective reference to the central government dignitaries known as the Three Dukes (san kung) or Three Preceptors (san-shih); also see san ta (Three Greats).

4922 sän-t'ai 三臺
(1) HAN: Three Communicating Agencies, collective reference to 3 agencies that were intended to keep the Emperor in contact with the central administration, the officialdom at large, and foreign states: respectively, the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), known unofficially as chung-t'ai, Central Pavilion), the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai), known unofficially as hsien·t'ai (Pavilion of the Fundamental Laws), and the Tribunal of Receptions (yeh-che t'ai; known unofficially as wai-t'ai, Outer Pavilion). (2) SUI: Three Surveillance Agencies, collective reference from c. 604 to the Censorate, the Tribunal of Receptions, and the Tribunal of Inspectors (ssu-li t'ai). P16.

4923 sän-t' ǐng 散廳
CH'ING: lit. detached Subprefecture, i.e., one not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (t'ao-t'ai) but part of a Prefecture (fu): Ordinary Subprefecture as distinguished from an Independent Subprefecture (chih-li t'ing), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called shu-ting, q.v.

4924 sän-t'ou 三頭
T'ANG: Triple First, unofficial reference to a man who stood at the head of pass lists in 3 civil service recruitment examinations: a prefectural-level examination at the dynastic coital (ch'ing-cho shih-kih-shih), a Presented Scholar (chih-shih) examination, and a special Erudite Literatus (hung-tse) examination for accelerated advancement. Comparable in prestige to the status of san-yuan (Triple First) in later dynasties.

4925 sän ts'ung-kuan 三從官
Detached as a Retinue Official: in Sung and no doubt other periods as well, referred to a staff member of a unit of territorial administration such as a Prefecture (chou, fu), usually not a regular member of the ranked officialdom, who was released from his ordinary duties and assigned temporarily to the retinue of a traveling official from a higher agency, considered in the general category of Guides and Followers (tiao-t'ung). SP: coureur pour les affaires publiques.

4926 sän t'ü-ta 三都督
N-S DIV (N. Wei)-SUI: Three Area Commanders-in-chief, collective reference to 3 military leaders among whom supervisory responsibility for the state's various Regions (chou) was divided: the Commanders-in-chief of Nan-Yü; of Chi-chou, Ting-chou, and Hsiang-chou; and of Chi-ch'ing (all place-names). NCh'i formally changed the title tu-tu to tsung-kuan, q.v., but the collective term san-lu/continued in use. In Sui the 3 titles were used as honorific or prestige titles (san-kuan) for eminent military officers till c. 604, then discontinued. P50.

4927 sän-t'u-sō 三獨坐
HAN: lit. 3 who sit alone, i.e., separate from other participants assembled in court audience, at least in part so to keep all under observation and to impeach or reprimand any who conducted themselves improperly: Three Ven erables  3 (from about 8 B.C. through Later Han a collective reference to the Director of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-sha ling), the de facto head of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) officially entitled Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ch'eng-ch'eng), and the Metropolitan Commandant (WM-l'i hsiao-wei). Also see tu-tso.

4928 sän-tuūn 散端
T'ANG: lit., separate from the leader(s) (?): unofficial reference to those Attendant Censors (shih yü-shih) of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) who were not authorized to exercise unrestricted censorial powers (?); sources not entirely clear. See tuo-kuang, tuo-tu. RR: chefs détachés qui n'étaient pas chargés des affaires diverses). P18.

4929 sän wei 三衛
Three Capital Guards. (1) T'ANG: collective reference to the categories of personnel who were garrisoned in the palace to provide close personal security for the Emperor, i.e. members of the Bodyguard Garrison (ch'in-fu), the 2 Distinguished Garrisons (hsüen-fu), and the 2 Standby Garrisons (shih-fu), administered by the Left and Right Guards (tso-wei, yu-wei) of the capital's Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei). Since the Garrisons themselves numbered 5 they were commonly referred to as the Five Garrisons (wu-fu), as in the expression "the Three Capital Guards of the Five Garrisons" (wu-fu chih san wei). RR: trois espèces de gardes. P43. (2) T'ANG: a common but misleading reference to the Three Garrisons (san fu, q.v.) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26. (3) SUNG: collective reference to the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu), the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (shih-wei ma-chün ssu), and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (shih-wei pu-chün ssu). These 3 were also commonly referred to as the Three Commanders (san ya). SP: trois espèces de gardes. P43.

4930 sän-wèi 散位
SUI-CH'ING: Rank Status, variant of san-kuan (Prestige Title).

4931 sän yâ 三衙
SUNG: Three Commands, collective reference to the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu), the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (shih-wei ma-chün ssu), and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (shih-wei pu-chün ssu). These 3 were also commonly referred to as the Three Capital Guards (san wei). Also see erh ssu (Two Commands). SP: trois bureaux militaires. P43.

4932 sän yin 三尹
CH'ING: lit. '3rd (in rank order) Governor (?): unofficial reference to the Assistant Magistrate (chih-hsien), who ordinarily ranked below both a Magistrate (chih-hsien) and a Vice Magistrate (ch'eng).

4933 sän-yuán 三元
SUNG-CH'ING: Triple First, quasiofficial reference to the extremely rare man who stood first on the pass lists of each of the 3 levels of civil service recruitment examinations: in
san yuan

Sung and Chin, the Prefectural Examination (chien-shih), the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih), and the Palace Examination (t'ing-shih); from Yiian to Ch'ing, the Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih), the Metropolitan Examination (hua-shih), and the Palace Examination (t'ing-shih or tien-shih). See san-lou, chien-yuian, hui-yuan, chuang-yuan.

4934 sän yuan 三院
(1) T'ANG-YUAN: Three Bureaus of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai). Headquarters Bureau (fai-yuan), Palace Bureau (tien-yuan), and Investigation Bureau (ch'a-yuan). RR: SP: trois cours. P18. (2) CH'ING: Three Special Agencys of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu): the Palace Stud (shang-su yuain), Court of Imperial Armaments (wupei yuain), and Imperial Parks Administration (feng-ch'ien yuain).

4935 sän-yüeh 散楽
Lit., separate music, in the sense that it was folk or popular music rather than music in the formal, classical style; apparently as early as Han referred to all sorts of vaudeville-like court entertainments including but not restricted to musical ones, and through history designated, not only such entertainments, but also the Entertainers who performed in them. In T'ang 100 such Entertainers were authorized for the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yihe shu) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang suu) as permanent (ch'ang-shang) staff specialists, and 1,000 more were authorized to be requisitioned on rotational service from Prefectures (chou) throughout the empire. RR: musicien de musique profane.

4936 säng-chü 喪祝
CHOU: Funerary Chanter, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan), responsible primarily for escorting funeral carriages. See chih-sang. CL: officier des prières faites dans les cérémonies funèbres, invocateur des funérailles.

4937 sáo-sū yün-tzū 撥洒院子
SUNG: Palace Sweeper, unspecified number of eunuchs of the Palace Domestic Service (tien-shih sheng). SP: chargé de balayer la cour.

4938 së-ch'ang 色長
Appearance Monitor, apparently in charge of checking on the costumes and the overall visual impression given by court musicians and dancers; cf. p'ai-chang (File Leader). (1) SUNG: 3 non-official, probably hereditary professionals in the Office of Musical Instruction (ch'ien-hsiu chiao-fang so) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang suu). SP: chef de section (musique). (2) MING-CH'ING: 17 in the Music Office (chiao-fang suu), at least by early Ch'ing. In 1723 all hereditary musicians were liberated from their service obligations, and thereafter court musicians were chosen from among gifted amateurs. Whether or not the title se-chang survived the 1729 division of the Music Office into a Music Office (ho-sheng suu) and an Imperial Music Office (shen-yihe shu) is not clear. P10.

4939 sê-ch'ên 稲臣
Minister of Hushandry; from the era of N-S Division, an unofficial reference to any fiscal official of high status such as a Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

4940 sê-fu 蕃夫
Lit., a collector, keeper, miser; occurs from high antiquity in titles apparently relating to fiscal matters, but of low status. (1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference, normally derivative, to very lowly members of the official-dom: Functionary. (2) CHTN—N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Husbander, one of a group of personages chosen to deal with affairs of their home Townships (hsiang) in the system of sub-District (hsien) organization of the population; principally responsible for tax collections, but also listened to people's complaints; sometimes described traditionally as having been a local police authority. (3) HAN: Bailiff, found in lowly status in agencies of all sorts, apparently responsible principally for maintaining supplies. HB: bailiff. P37, 40.

4941 sê-mâ jên 色目人
YUAN: Special Category Men, 2nd highest of 4 social castes ordained by the Mongol government; an amalgam of non-Mongol, non-Chinese peoples from Central and Western Asia and even Europe, whose social and political privileges were exceeded only by those of the Mongols themselves; below them in the hierarchy came all former subjects of the Jurchen Chin dynasty in North China—Chinese, Jurchen, and Khitan alike—all called han-jen (Chinese); and at the bottom were former subjects of S. Sung in South China, called nan-jen (Southerners). The term se-mu is a compound of words meaning kind, sort, category, etc.; what might seem to be its literal meaning, "colored eyes" is of no relevance.

4942 sêng'Ch'êng 僧正
Lit. head or rectifier (? ) of Buddhists. (1) N-S DIV: Buddhist Chief, a state-designated monk responsible for the whole Buddhist clergy in Later Ch'in (384-417), under supervision of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu), possibly continuing through the N. Dynasties till N. Wei (see seng-t'ang). (2) MING-CH'ING: Buddhist Superior in a Subprefecture or Department (both chou); see seng-cheng suu. Also see seng-kuan.

4943 sêng-chêng suu 僧正司
MING-CH'ING: Subprefectural (in Ch'ing Departmental) Buddhist Registry, an agency in each Subprefecture or Department (both chou) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (seng-cheng), without official rank. Supervised by a Prefectural Buddhist Registry (seng-kang suu), a Central Buddhist Registry (seng-lu suu) in the dynastic capital, and ultimately the Ministry of Rites (lu-pu).

4944 sêng'Chih'p'ü ch'êng 僧祇那丞
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Aide for the Mâhásanghikôh Sect (of Buddhism), on the staff of the Supervisorate of Monasteries (tien-suu shu) in the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu wu): seng-chih is the Chinese transcription of the Sanskrit term sânghikâh, meaning a monastic establishment. P17.

4945 sêng-hûi suu 僧會司
MING-CH'ING: District Buddhist Registry, an agency in each District (hsien) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (seng-hui), without official rank. Supervised by a Prefectural Buddhist Registry (seng-kang suu), a Central Buddhist Registry (seng-lu suu) in the dynastic capital, and ultimately the Ministry of Rites (lu-pu).

4946 sêng-kang suu 僧綱司
MING-CH'ING: Prefectural Buddhist Registry, an agency in each Prefecture (fu) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in
its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (seng-kang), without official rank. Supervised by the Central Buddhist Registry (seng-lu ssu) at the dynastic capital and ultimately by the Ministry of Rites (il-pu).

1947 sheng’kuan 僧官

Buddhist Authorities, collective reference to Buddhist monks recognized by the state as heads of all Buddhist monastic establishments within a specified jurisdiction, whether a District (hsien) or the state as a whole; responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of Buddhist monks and nuns. Specific titles originated in the era of N-S Division with seng-cheng (Buddhist Chief), seng-t’ung (Buddhist Controller), etc.; the practice culminated in the establishment of Buddhist Registries (see under seng-lu ssu) from late T’ang through Ch’ing times.

1948 seng-lu ssu 僧錄司

Central Buddhist Registry, a central government agency responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of Buddhist monks and nuns, normally staffed with senior monks of the capital monastery recognized by the state as leaders of the empire-wide Buddhist clergy, sometimes given nominal official ranks. (1) T’ang-Sung: from 807 an agency subordinate to the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu MM), a revival of institutions originated in the era of N-S Division, e.g., the N. Wei chien-fa ts’ao (Section for the Supervision of Buddhism). More fully known as the Buddhist Registry for the Avenues of the Capital (tso-yu chieh seng-lu ssu). SP: bureau d’enregistrement des moines et des nonnes des grandes rues de droite et de gauche. (2) Ming-Ch’ing: under the Ministry of Rites (il-pu), supervised Buddhist Registries at Prefectural (lu), Subprefectural or Departmental (both chou), and District (hsien) levels of territorial administration; see respective, seng-kang ssu, seng-cheng ssu, seng-huai ssu. BH: superior of the Buddhist priesthood.

1949 seng-fang 僧統

N-S Div (N. Wei, N. Ch’i): Buddhist Controller, collective reference to the Controller-in-chief (ta-t’ung) and the Controller (t’ung) of the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (chau-hsian ssu, q.v.). Also see seng-lu ssu.

1950 sha’Ch’in yen-liào tsang-k’u 香金釗料總庫

Yuan: Chief Storehouse of Gauze, Gold, and Dye-stuffs, a unit of the Service of Rare Textiles (t’ya-chü). P38.

1951 sh-mâ ch’u 莫 m

Yuan: Gauze Service, a unit of the Service of Rare Textiles (t’ya-chü); after 1275 called Gauze Supervisorate (sha-b t’ye-chu ssu); headed by a Supervisor (ti-chin), rank 5b.

1952 shên-chang 山長

5 Dyn-Ming: l.i., chief of the mountain (retreat): Dean, common designation of the head of an instructional Academy (shu-yuan), private or state-sponsored. P51, 66.

1953 shên-ch’ao ch’iao-hu 瞻軍酒庫

Sung: Army Wine Storehouse; local agency in some areas.

1954 shen-fu 勝夫

Chou: Food Steward, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), 4 as Ordinance Servicemen (chung-shih), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) who supervised the preparation of, and personally tasted and served, all food and drink consumed by the King, the Queen, and the Heir Apparent. CL: intendant des mets.

1955 shèi’hsiéh 總寫

Ch’ing: Copyist, 6 to 8 Bannermen Clerks (pi-fieh-shih) on duty assignment in each Bureau (ssu) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yian); commonly prefixed cheng (Principal) or fu (Assistant). BH: senior writer, junior writer.

1956 shên-jen 總人

Chou: Marksmen, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) assigned to the King’s personal service as expert archers. CL: excellent.

1957 shên-kung 勝部

Sung: Provisioner, one category of personnel, apparently subofficial functionaries, in the Food Service (shang-shih ch’u) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). SP: travailleur d'approvisionnement pour les sacrifices. P38.

1958 shên-kung chien 總工監


1959 shên-pu 勝部

N-S Div (N. Ch’i· Chou): Sung: Catering Bureau in the N. Ch’i Section for Justice (tu-kuan), in the Chou Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) thereafter one of 4 Bureaus (*wu) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu): headed in Chou by a Palace Provisioner (chu-shan) ranked as Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu, 5a), at other times by a Director (lang-chung; in Sung temporarily shih-lang), rank 5b 1 in T’ang, 6b in Sung; shared with such agencies as the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) and the Food Service (shang-shih ch’u) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) responsibility for presenting foodstuffs for use in major state sacrificial ceremonies. RR+SP: bureau des approvisionnements pour les sacrifices. P9.

1960 shên-shih 勝世

Ming-Ch’ing: Buddhist Patriarch, 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 6a but without stipends, principal members of the Central Buddhist Registry (seng-lu ssu) in the central government, under general supervision of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); recognized by the state, at least nominally, as heads of the empire-wide Buddhist clergy and held accountable for the authenticity and proper conduct of all Buddhist monks and nuns. BH: preceptor.

1961 shên-shih 山師

Chou: Mountain Tax Master, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for the supervision of noted mountains and lakes excluded from fiefs granted to the Feudal Lords (chu-hou), and for the collection of royal taxes on timber, game, and fish taken from them. CL: maître des montagnes.

1962 shên-shou ssu 勝手司

Ch’ing: Fan Bearers Office, one of 2 units in the Forward Subsection (chi’en-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chung-yin yun-hui shih) rank 4a. BH: fan section.

1963 shên-ssu 勝司

Yoan: abbreviation of chu’sh shen-ssu (Office of Food Supplies for the Heir Apparent).

1964 shên-ung kuan 勝定官

Sung: Reviser, no definite number, rank 8a officials of
4966 shān-ting shíh

T'ANG: Disciplinary Commissioner, number, rank, and status not clear; apparently an ad hoc continuation of the earlier Disciplinary Section (shan-ting ts'ao) tradition; among other things, apparently reviewed the situations of civil officials who had completed sentences of banishment, etc. P13.

4967 shān-ting ts'ao

N-S DIV (S. Dyn>SUI: Discipline Section, a unit of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) concerned with the disciplining of civil officials, headed by a Director (lang). Its functional relationship with such surveillance and judicial agencies as the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai) and the Ministry of Justice (hsing-shu) is not clear; it was likely the administrative agency through which the Ministry of Personnel implemented and monitored the discipline of civil officials. P5, P13.

4968 shān-yu

CH'IN-N-S DIV: Chinese transcription of a Hsiung-nu title: Khan of the Hsiung-nu or other non-Chinese tribes to the north.

4969 shān-yū 山虞

Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (ching-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for supervising the felling of timber and all hunting and trapping activities at each major mountain region in the royal domain; lesser numbers of lower ranks assigned to each such region considered ordinary, fewer still to those considered minor. CL: inspecteur des montagnes. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one or more ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and one or more as Junior Servicemen, members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan), presumably with responsibilities similar to those described under (1) above. P14.

4970 shāng 上

Lit., above, upper, superior, to go up. Throughout history used as a polite reference to the supreme ruler, i.e., the Chou dynasty King or a later Emperor; see such variants as huang-shang, chin-shang. In some contexts the rendering Your Majesty or His Majesty may be appropriate. (2) In hierarchical usage occurs, e.g., in Supreme Capital (Shang-t'u) as distinct from auxiliary capitals, which were normally directionally designated; in such combinations as Senior Servicemen (shih-shih), Ordinary Servicemen (ching-shih), and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih); and in distinctions between, e.g., rank 6, 2nd class, grade 1 (6b1: ts'ung-liu p'in shang-teng) and rank 6, 2nd class, grade 2 (6b2: ts'ung-liu p'in hsia-teng). (3) To submit, often used as a verb referring to the presentation of memorials or other documents to the throne. (4) To promote, sometimes used as a verb referring to the formal advancement of an official to a higher post or rank.

4971 shāng 備

(1) Chief Steward; see liu shang (Six Palace Stewards). (2) Matron, designation of one category of palace women; see liu shang (Six Matrons). (3) Common abbreviation of shang-shu (Minister, etc.). Also see tso-shang, yu-shang.

4972 shāng-àn 上案

SUNG: First Section, one of 2 paired subordinate units (cf. hsia-an) in such agencies as the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (ching-shu sheng); the organization and specific functions of each are not clear, but it is possible the First Section dealt with documents being forwarded to the throne. SP: service des rites.

4973 shāng-ch'ü 尚茶

CH'ING: Tea Server, designation of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei) assigned to the Palace Larder (yü ch'ü-shan-fang) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), 3 called Principal (cheng as suffix) Tea Server, one Secondary (fu as suffix) Tea Server, and 6 ordinary (no prefix or suffix) Tea Servers; also found on the staff at each Imperial Mausoleum (ling). BH: cup-bearer, chief cup-bearer, assistant chief cup-bearer. P29, 37.

4974 shāng-chǎng 尚帳

HAN: Chief Steward for Accommodations, one of the Five Chief Stewards (see wu shang) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu), presumably responsible for providing and caring for the tents used by the Emperor while traveling and possibly, for some of his ordinary bedding gear. Also see liu shang (Six Chief Stewards). Cf. shang-shu (Six Chief Stewards). P30.

4975 shāng-chén shū 尚珍署

YUAN: Office of Delicacies in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (huang-lu ssu); established 1276, in 1288 renamed chen-hsiu shu, q.v. P30.

4976 shāng-ch'ēng shū 尚乘局

T'ANG-SUNG: Livery Service, one of many constituent units of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), headed by 2 Chief Stewards (feng-yu), rank 5a or 5b; managed the use of horses by personnel of the imperial household, including those maintained in the Six Stables (liu chu) and Six Palace Corrals (liu hsien). RH: service des attelages de l'Empereur. SP: 'cuysers imperiaux.'

4977 shāng-ch'ēng ssū 尚乘寺

YUAN: Court of the Imperial Saddlery, an autonomous agency of the central government responsible for manufacturing and maintaining carriages, saddles and other riding gear for the imperial household; established in 1287 independent of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu) which retained control over the imperial horse herds. Headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank not clear. P39.

4978 shāng-chiàn 賞給案

SUNG: Gifts and Presentations Section, one of 8 Sections (an) in the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); made available to the Emperor grants to be given as rewards, etc.; also reportedly provided paper, inks and medicines, and oversaw the collection of taxes on trade at public markets and on maritime trade. SP: service de récompense.

4979 shāng-chi-li 上計吏

HAN: lit., functionary who submits an accounting (to the throne); variant of chi-li, chhi-shih (both Accounts Clerk). Also see chi-chien. BH: official who hands up accounts.

4980 shāng-chí tài-wèi 上騎都尉

T'ANG-MING: Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry, merit title (hsian) awarded to government personnel of rank 5a through Chin, 4a in Yuan; in Ming explicitly
restricted to rank 4a military officers. RR+SP: grand directeur général de la cavalerie. P65.

4981 shang-chi yuan 上言十條
HAN: lit., official who submits an accounting (to the throne); variant of chi-yuan (Accounts Assistant). Also see chi-chiên.

4982 shang ch'ing-chun 上將軍
Generalissimo. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: from 786, designation of the head of each of the major military units at the dynastic capital collectively called the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei, q.v.); rank 2b in T'ang · 2b or 3a in Sung. RR: général supérieur. SP: général supérieur, grand général.
(2) SUNG: also the head of any Guard (wei) not included in the Sixteen Guards; rank 3b. (3) CHIN: title of nobility (chüeh); see chen-kuc-shang

4983 shang-chiên 上界
SUNG: First Section, one of 2 subdivisions of the Crafts Institute (wen-ssu yuán), originally part of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), later under the Ministry of Works (kung-pao) and staffed with non-official hereditary specialists who did craft work with gold, silver, and pearls. See hsia-chiên. SP: bureau pour la fabrication des objets en or, argent et en perles. P37.

4984 shang-chien 上監
SUNG: First Veterinarian Directorate, one of 2 units fully designated mu-yang chien, subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu); also see hsia-chien. SP: direction supérieure pour soigner les chevaux.

4985 shang-chih wei 上直衛
MING: lit., guard unit that takes, up active duty: Imperial Guard - a categorical designation of 33 of the 74 major military units called Capital Guards (chung-wei) stationed in the Peking area after 1420, also of 17 of the 49 Capital Guards stationed in the area of the auxiliary capital, Nanjing; the most notable of the Imperial Guards at Peking was the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'in-i wei). The Imperial Guards at Peking were directly responsible to the Emperor; those at Nanjing, like all other Guards (wei) throughout the empire, were distributed for supervision among the Five Chief Military Commissions (wu-chên tu-tu) in the central government. Also see wei-so. P43.

4986 shang-ch'i in chu 尚寢局
T'ANG-SUNG' MING: Housekeeping Service, one of 6 agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-ch'in), rank 5a · who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Interior Maintenance Office (su-shu ssu), Transport Office (ssu-yü ssu), Gardens Office (ssu-yuan ssu), and Lanterns Office (ssu-teng ssu); the Matrons also kept records concerning the Emperor's sexual relations with the females of his household. See lü shang (Six Matrons). RR: service des appartements particuliers.

4987 shang-ch'ing 上卿
(1) CHOU: Senior Minister, highest of 3 Minister ranks (see chang-ch'ing, hsia-ch'ing), the highest category of officials serving the King and Feudal Lords (chu-hou), ranking above Grand Masters (ta-fu) and Servicemen (shih). (2) HAN: Superior Chamberlains, 4th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under shang-kang), including only the titles General of the Front (ch'en ch'ing-chien), General of the Rear (hou), General of the Left (tsō) · and General of the Right (yw). Also see chang-ch'ing (Regular Chamberlains), p'ei-ch'ing (Adjunct Chamberlains), ch'ing. Cf. chiu-ch'ing (Nine Chamberlains). P68.

4988 shang-fu chu 侍郎大人
T'ANG-SUNG: Senior Commandant of Light Chariots, the 5th highest merit title (hsan), awarded to rank 4a military officers. See ch'ing-ch'ie tu-wei. RR+SP: grand directeur général des chars de guerre. P65.

4989 shang-chiu chu 尚厩局
CHIN: Livery Service, in charge of horses and carriages used by the imperial household, a unit of the Palace Inspectorate-general (tien-chên tu tien-chên (ling)), counterpart of the T'ang-Sung shang-ch'eng chü.

4990 shang-chü-kuo i誨寢
N-S Dlv (Chou)-YüAN: Supreme Pillar of State, honorific designation of great prestige from high antiquity, reportedly derived from usage in the ancient southern state of Chu: the highest merit title (hùan), awarded to officials of rank 2a; in Ming superseded by the titles Left and Right Pillars of State (tso, yu-chü-kuo). RR+SP: grand pilier de l'État. P65.

4991 shang-chün 上軍
(1) HAN: Upper Army, one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see pu hsiao-wei (Eight Commandants). (2) N-S Dlv (S. Dyn.): Senior Adjutant, one of the eminent military officers called the Three Adjudants (san chüan) assigned to each Princedom (wang-kuo); see chung-chün, hsia-chün. P69. (3) SUNG: Elite Army; see shang ssu chün (Four Elite Armies).

4992 shang-făng 向方
CH'IN-SUI: Directorate for Imperial Manufactories, a workshop normally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), headed by a Director (chien), rank 5b. In the central government, the organization was renamed shao-fu chien, q.v.; HB: prefect (ling), inspector (chien) of the masters of techniques. P37 · 38.

4993 shang-făng chien 向方監
(1) HAN: Supervisor of the Imperial Manufactories, apparently a eunuch appointee in Later Han; oversaw the Director for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling). HB: inspector of the masters of techniques. P38. (2) T'ANG: from 685 to 705 the official redesignation of the shao-fu chien (Directorate for Imperial Manufactories), q.v. Also see nei-fu chien. P38.

4994 shang-făng shù 向方署
CHIN: Gold and Silver Workshop, one of 6 artisan craft agencies under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling), rank 6b. P38.

4995 shang-făng ssü 向方司 or shang-făng yuan ㄆ
CH'ING: early names of the Office of Palace Justice (see shen-hsing ssu), shang-făng ssü to 1665 · then ssü till 1677. P37.

4996 shang-fu chu 侍服局
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Wardrobe Service, one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-fu), rank 5a · who supervised
4 subordinate Offices; Seals Office (shou-pao ssu), Clothing Office (ssu-ssu), Adornments Office (ssu-shih ssu), and Ceremonial Regalia Office (ssu-chang ssu). Also see liu shang (Six Matrons). RR: service de l'habillement du harem.

4997 shang-hsi 上席
CH’IN-N-S DIV: Chief Steward for the Bedchamber under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), responsible for furnishing and maintaining the Emperor’s sleeping quarters; see also liu shang (Six Chief Stewards), wu shang (Five Chief Stewards). P30, 37.

4998 shang-hsiang 上相
SUNG: Supreme Councilor; a variant of tsai-hsiang (Grand Councilor), especially in the case of such an eminent dignitary when he bore the supplementary titles Grand Academician of the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (chao-wen kuan ta hsieh-shih) and Chief Compiler of the Dynastic History (chien-hsiu kuo-shih).

4999 shang lu-k’an 上護軍
T’ANG-MING: Senior Military Protector, superseding the Sui-early T’ang merit title Senior General-in-chief (shang ta chiang-chin), 3rd highest merit title (hsin) awarded for extraordinary military service; rank 3a through 2a, in Yüan and Ming; in Ming reserved solely for rank 2a military officers. See hu-chin. RR+SP: grand protecteur d'armée. P65.

5000 shang-ti 上衣
(1) CH’IN-N-S DIV: Chief Steward for the Wardrobe under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), responsible for providing and maintaining the Emperor’s clothing; see under liu shang (Six Chief Stewards), wu shang (Five Chief Stewards), liu ch’ien (Six Services). P30, 37. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing (chih-tiao chien-tu).

5001 shang-ti chien 上衣監
MING-CH’ING: Directorate for Imperial Apparel, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) in which palace eunuchs were organized, headed by a eunuch Director (t’ai-chien); responsible for the Emperor’s personal headgear, gowns, shoes, boots, stockings, etc. In Ch’ing existed only from 1656 to 1661; see shih-erh chien (Twelve Directorates). P30, 37.

5002 shang-ti chien 上服監
YUAN: Directorate of Medicine, from 1283 to 1285 the official redesignation of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t’ai-yuan), during which time its head was re-titled Director (chien, t’ai-chien) and lowered in rank from 3a to 4a.

5003 shang ch’ou 上 MM
T’ANG-SUNG, MING: Ceremonial Service, one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-jang), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Library Office (ssu-chi ssu), Music Office (ssu-yeh ssu), Visitors Office (ssu-pin ssu), and Ritual Receptions Office (ssu-tsan ssu). See liu shang (Six Matrons). RR: service de Vétéquité du harem.

5004 shang-ehd 上衣局
Clothing Service. (1) T’ANG-YUAN: one of 6 Services (ch’ou) in the T’ang-Sung Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), headed by 2 Chief Stewards (feng-ya), rank 5a or 5b; in the Ch’in dynasty Court Ceremonial Institute (hsien-huai yuan), headed by a Superintendent (t-yen), 5a; and in the Yiian dynasty Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (min-chiang tsung-kuan fu), headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch’in) and a Supervisor (ts’u-chiu). 5b. Generally responsible for providing and maintaining the clothing and other items required by the Emperor for his public appearances. This function, which must always have involved palace eunuchs to some extent, was apparently taken over completely by eunuchs in Ming times. Cf. shang-fu ch’ou. RR+SP: service des vêtements de l’empereur. P37. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to an Imperial Silk Manufacturing (chih-tiao ch’ou); see under chih-tiao chien-tu.

5005 ia’ipifa 上衣庫
SUNG: Imperial Wardrobe, a personal valeting service for the Emperor headed by a eunuch Commissioner (shih), under supervision of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). SP: magasin des vêtements de Vempereur. P38.

5006 shang-i sheng-shih 商議省事
YUAN: Discussant of Secretariat Affairs, from 1292 a middle-level executive post in the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng); in 1295 retitled Manager of Important National Security Affairs (p’ing-chung chien-kuo chung-shih), q.v.). P4.

5007 shang-kang 上御
HAN: viz., the ruler’s coat (?); occasional unofficial reference to any official position, signifying in government service.

5008 shang ko-mén 上閤門
SUNG-CH’IN: Palace Audience Gate, two prefixed East and West, through which officials and foreign envoys entered the palace for audience; each staffed with ushers, heralds, etc., under 3 Commissioners of the Palace Audience Gate (shang ko men shih)’ rank 6a; the staiffs were apparently subordinate to the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng), in Sung possibly to the Court of State Ceremonial (hang-lu ssu). SP: portes du pavillon supérieur. P33.

5009 shang-kuan 上冠

5011 shang-kang an 上 Han SUNG: Prefectural Remittances Section; one of 5 Sections (an) in the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssu); cf. hu-pu · one of 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (tsan ssu) of early Sung; in c. 1080 shifted under the Granaries Bureau (te-lang shih), of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), monitored payments of various kinds made by Prefectures (chou) throughout the empire to the central government and the imperial palace; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’an-kuan, t’ai-kuan). SP: service de contribution.
5012 shang-k'ang chu  侍功局  
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Workshop Service, one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-k'ang), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices; Sewing Office (ssu-chih ssu), Rarities Office (ssu-chen ssu), Silks Office (ssu-t'ai ssu), and Accounts Office (ssu-chi ssu). Also see liu shang (Six Matrons). RR: service des travaux du harem.

5013 shang-k'ang chu  侍宮局  
T'ANG—SUNG, MING: General Palace Service, one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-k'ang), rank 5a, who generally supervised the other 5 Services and directly controlled 4 immediately subordinate Offices: Records Office (ssu-chi ssu), Communications Office (ssu-yen ssu), Registration Office (ssu-pu ssu), and Inner Gates Office (ssu-wee ssu). Also see liu shang (Six Matrons). RR: service des affaires generally du harem.

5014 shang-lien  上監  
T'ANG: Sedan-chair Foreman, 2 rank 9b, on the staff of the Sedan-chair Service (shang-lien chü) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: chef du personnel du service des voitures à bras.

5015 shang-lien chu  侍監局  
T'ANG-SUNG: Sedan-chair Service, one of 6 Services (chü) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng); headed by 2 Chief Stewards (feng-yü), rank 5a or 5b. RR+SP: service des voitures à bras de l'empereur. P37.

5016 shang-lin  上林  
Imperial Forest: the name given by the First Emperor of Ch'in to a park reserved for his recreational use west of his capital near modern Sian, greatly expanded by Emperor Wu of Han, the subject of a famous long poem (Shang-lin fu) by the Han poet Su-sha-Ma Hsia-chung; subsequently throughout history used in unofficial or quasi-official reference to any comparable imperial park or garden, and prefixed to many titles of officials with responsibilities relating to such parks and gardens. HB: supreme forest. P40.

5017 shang-lin chao-yü  上林昭獄  
HAN: Imperial Prison in the Imperial Forest, one of the many prisons (see undet chao-yü) in the capital area, probably for the imprisonment of anyone who violated the prohibitions in force; headed by one or more Directors (chung) under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-wei); abolished in 32 B.C. HB: imperial prison of the, park of the supreme forest. P40.

5018 shang-lin chien  上林監  
CH'ING: unofficial reference to both the Chief Ministers of the Imperial Parks Administration (feng-ch'en ch'ing) and to the Imperial Parks Administratimi (feng-ch'en yüan) itself.

5019 shang-lin chung shih-ch'ih chien  上林中十池監  
HAN: Supervisor of the Ten Ponds in the Imperial Forest, a category of assistants to the Director of the Imperial Forest (shang-lin ling), but on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) and apparently responsible for the collection of taxes or fees from licensed fish-ermen in the park. HB: inspector of the ten ponds in the park of the supreme forest. P37, 40.

5020 shang-lin chang  上林郎  
HAN: Court Gentleman of the Imperial Forest, assist-
tants to the Director of the Imperial Forest (shang-lin ling), specific functions not clear. See ling. 31.

5021 shang-lin fü  上林令  
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Director of the Imperial Forest, in charge of the recreational area near the capital called the Imperial Forest (shang-lin) or the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yüan), under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-wei); assisted by 8 Aides (ch'eng), 12 Commandants (wei), and various others such as Court Gentlemen of the Imperial Forest (shang-lin lang), Supervisors of the Ten Ponds in the Imperial Forest (shang-lin chung shih-ch'ih chien)' and Bailiffs of the Imperial Forest (shang-lin se-fu). HB: prefect of the park of the supreme forest. P40.

5022 shang-lin sāti  上林署  
TWNG-MING: Office of Imperial Parks under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-mung ssu) till Chin, then under the Ministry of Works (ssu-pu) and under the Ministry of Works (ssu-chen ssu), in charge of all imperial parks, gardens, menageries etc., in the area of the dynamic capital; headed by 2 Directors (chung), rank 7b, in T'ang, by a Superintendent (t'ai-chen), 5b, in Chin; in 1407 transformed into a Directorate of Imperial Parks (shang-lin yüan-chien); responsible for gathering fruits, vegetables, winter ice, etc., from the various imperial parks and gardens for use in the imperial palace, in great state ceremonies, etc. RR+SP: office des bosquets impériaux. P40.

5023 shang-lin yüan  五林苑  
Imperial Park Forest, intermittently throughout imperial history, the official or unofficial designation of one or more great parks or gardens in the vicinity of the dynastic capital; the tradition began with the creation of a hunting preserve and playground adjacent to the capital by the First Emperor of Ch'in, called tiee Imperial Forest (shang-lin); also see feng-ch'en yüan, shen-tu yüan. P40.

5024 shang-lin yün-ch'ien  林苑監  
MING: Directorate of Imperial Parks, in 1407 superseded the traditional Office of Imperial Parks (shang-lin shu) in charge of all imperial parks, gardens, menagers etc., in the area of the dynamic capital; headed by 2 Directors (ch'eng), rank 5a; originally with more than 10 subsidiary Offices (shu), in 1435 fixed at 4: Office of Husbandry (liang-mu shu), Office of Domestic Fowl (fan-yü shu), Office of Fruits and Flowers (lin-heng shu), and Office of Vegetables (chia-shu shu), each with a Manager (tien-shu), rank 7a. Superseded in early Ch'ing by the Imperial Parks Administration (feng-ch'en yüan). P40.

5025 shang-ma  侍牧  
CH'IN: Chief Steward for the Bath, one of Six Chief Stewards (liu shang, q.v.) who tended to the needs of the imperial household under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). Perhaps revived intermittently in the era of N-S Division. P37.

5026 shang-mu chien  向牧監  
YUAN: Directorate of Herds, changed from Herds Office (ch'en-mu so) in 1279, in 1282 renamed Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu yuán, later t'ai-pu ssu). P39.

5027 shang-pao chien  侍寶監  
MING: Directorate of Palace Seals, a palace eunuch agency in charge of the numerous imperial seals, originally in cooperation with the civil service Seals Office (shang-pao ssu), but after the founder's reign with almost complete control itself, established in 1367 with a eunuch head called Chief Steward of Seals (shang-pao), rank 6a then 6b then 7a; from 1384 headed by a eunuch Director (ling; from 1395 t'ai-chien); size of staff not fixed.
shang-pao ch'ü

5028 shang-pao chu 尚寶局
MING: Seals Service, variant name of the palace women agency most commonly called su-pao ssu (Seals Office).

5029 shang-pao ssu 尚寶司
MING: Seals Office, an autonomous agency of the central government headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 5a, charged with the monitoring of a large number of seals, tallies, and stamps used by the Emperor, each having special, specified uses; in the tradition of fu-pao lang, fu-hsiang Tang, etc., of prior times. After the founder's reign came to be overshadowed, dominated, and often humiliated by palace eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Seals (shang-pao chien).

5030 shang-pin 上嫔
N-S DIV (N, Ch'i): Superior Concubines, collective reference to 3 imperial concubines individually entitled Lady of Bright Counsel (kuang-xu), Lady of Exalted Excellence (lang-huai), and Lady of Clear Instruction (hsiao-hsien). See hsia-pin.

5031 shang sän ch'ü 上三旗
CH'ING: Three Superior Banners, collective designation of those military units called Banners (ch'ü) that were under the personal control of the Emperor; specifically, the Bordered Yellow Banner (hsiang-huang ch'ü), Plain Yellow Banner (cheng-huang ch'ü), and Plain White Banner (ch'eng-po ch'ü); also called the Three Inner Banners (nei san ch'ü). Cf. hsia wu ch'ü (Five Lesser Banners).

5032 shang-shan 尚膳
CH'ING: Meal! Server, designation of Imperial Guardsmen (chien) in the principal palaces (yü-chien-shanfang) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-mu), 3 called Principal (cheng as suffix) Meal Server, one Secondary (fu as suffix) Meal Server, and 12 Ordinary (no prefix or suffix) Meal Servers; also found on the staff of each Imperial Mausoleum (ling), BH: trencher-knight, serving-man, chief trencher-knight, assistant chief trencher-knight. P29, 37.

5033 shang-shan ch'ien 尚膳監
MING: Director of Palace Delicacies, one of 12: major Directorates (chien) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (t'ai-chien) in Ming, apparently staffed with Manchus in early Ch'ing; responsible for providing special foods from the palace gardens; in Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under shih-erh chien.

5034 shang-she 上舍
(1) SUNG: Superior College, highest of 3 Colleges (she) in the National University (t'ai-hsia) from c. 1070; some 10% of students admitted to the University eventually advanced into the Superior College for advanced training before beginning official careers or undertaking civil service recruitment examinations. SP: collège supérieur. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a National University Student (chien-sheng).

5035 shang-shê chü 尚食局
T'ANG-SUNG: Accommodations Service, one of 6 Services (chü) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), headed by 2 Chief Stewards (feng-yüan), rank 5b; in charge of the Emperor's personal quarters in the imperial palace, his baths, special imperial accommodations for great ceremonial occasions, and tents and other accommodations required by the Emperor while traveling away from the capital. RR+SP: service des appartements de l'empereur.

5036 shang-shêng chü 尚乗局
See under shang-ch'ung chü (Livery Service).

5037 shang-shih 上士
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Senior Serviceman, 5th highest of 7 or 9th of 9 ranks into which all officials were divided, following Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu) and outranking Ordinary Serviceman (ch'ing-shih) and Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih); the rank indicator is normally a suffix appended to the functional title. In Later Chou, equivalent to rank 7a. CL: gradé de première classe.

5038 shang-shih 尚食
(1) CH IN-N-S DIV: Chief Steward for Food under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) or, in N. Wei, in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), responsible for provisioning the imperial palace with food and drink; see under liu shang (Six Chief Stewards), wu shang (Five Chief Stewards), liu chu (Six Services). HB: master of Food, P30, 37. (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Matron for Food, 2 rank 5a, heads of the palace women agency called the Food Service (shang-shih chü); also see under liu shang (Six Matrons).

5039 shang-shih ch'ien 尚食監
HAN: Director of Provisions on the staff of a Princedom (wang-k'ao), apparently responsible for supervising the preparation and serving of food and drink for the Prince and his princely household. HB: inspector of the masters of food. P69.

5040 shang-shih chü 尚食局
Food Service. (1) SUI-YUÁN: one of Six Services (liu chu) through which such agencies as the T'ang-Sung Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), the Chin Court Ceremonial Institute (hsia-shih), and the Yuan Provisions Commission (also hsia-hsi yuan) provided necessities for the imperial palace, often in collaboration with eunuchs and palace women and with such central government agencies as the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-tu ssu). Responsible, among other things, for preliminary tastings of foods served at the imperial table. In T'ang and Sung headed by 2 Chief Stewards (feng-yüan), rank 5a; in Chin and Yuan by a Superintendent (t'ai-tien), 5a or 5b. RR+SP: service de la nourriture de l'empereur. P30. (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (shang-shih ssu), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Foods Office (shao-shan), Wines Office (ssan-yuan ssu), Medicines Office (ssu-yao ssu), and Banquets Office (ssu-ch'i ssu). See liu shang (Six Matrons). RR: service de la nourriture du harem.

5041 shang-shou ssu 尚收所
YUÁN: Collections Office (?), a unit of the Palace Provisions Commission (hsia-hsi yuan), apparently headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b; specific functions not clear. P38.

5042 shang-shu 尚書
Lit. 'in charge of writing;' one of the most important titles of imperial history, a key to the evolution of the central government. (1) CH'IN-HAN: Chief Steward for Writing, one of the Six Chief Stewards (liu shang) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), responsible for the Emperor's personal secretarial work. Not later than the time of Emperor Wu of Han (r. 141—87 B.C.), normally 4 appointees, each in charge of a functionally differentiated Section (ts'ao; see under ssu ts'ao); functionally
if not nominally, had become a more important category of officials, now appropriately rendered Imperial Secretaries (see under #2 following). P37. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: Imperial Secretary, rank 600 bursals, 4 from the time of Emperor Wu of Han, 5 from 29 B.C., 6 in Later Han, each in charge of a Section with functionally differentiated responsibilities, controlling all documents flowing in and out of the imperial palace. Appointees were required to pass a vocabulary test involving 9,000 characters and came to be assisted in each Section by an Aide (ch'eng) and a Secretarial Court Gentleman (shang-shu lang). Late in Emperor Wu’s reign the Imperial Secretaries were overshadowed if not superseded by palace eunuchs appointed as Palace Secretaries (chung-shu), the great historian Ssu-ma Ch’ien being perhaps the first such appointee after his castration; but in 29 B.C. the Palace Secretaries were withdrawn from formal administrative duties and probably abolished, whereas the Imperial Secretaries resumed their earlier functions and were increased to 5 (see under wu ts’ao). In Later Han the number was further increased to 6 (see under liu ts’ao). From Former Han times the group was known unofficially by the collective designation Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai), which in its full Later Han maturity had an executive superstructure consisting of a Director (ling), rank 1,000 bursals, a Vice Director (p’u-yeh), 600 bursals, and one each Left and Right Aide (tso-ch’eng, yu-ch’eng), 400 bursals. This pattern of organization was perpetuated in the following era of N-S Division, gradually becoming a stable top-level organ commonly called shang-shu sheng (lit., Department of Imperial Secretaries, but normally rendered Department of State Affairs); and the Imperial Secretaries were gradually transformed into formally recognized executives of the central government (see #3 following). HB: master of writing. P5. (3) N-S DIV-CH’ING: Minister, head of a top-level administrative agency in the central government’s Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) till Yuan times, then in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) till 1380 in early Ming, when the Secretariat was abolished; thereafter the Ministers were the most eminent members of the general administration hierarchy, directly responsible to the Emperor, although from the 1420s through Ch’ing times they came to be increasingly subordinate to a coordinating group of Grand Secretaries (ts’ao shang-shu) collectively known as the Grand Secretariat (nei-kao). ‘Stably institutionalized in Ch’ing. Throughout the era of N-S Division the units headed by Ministers were called either Sections (ts’ao) or Ministries (pu); the term Ministry predominated late in the era and was the standard from Sui through Ch’ing. Their number fluctuated greatly at first; a cluster of 12 was common, and at times the number grew to more than 30; but from Sui through Ch’ing 6 was the standard (see under liu pu): Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) · of Revenue (hu-pu), of Rites (li-pu), of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), and of Works (kung-pu). The rank of Ministers was 3a in T’ang, 2b in Sung, 3a again in Chin, Yüan, and early Ming, 2a from 1380 till 1730 in Ch’ing, thereafter 1b; though ranks were equal, the Minister of Personnel was always considered preeminent in the group. There was normally only one Minister for each Ministry through Sung and Chin; Yüan appointed 3 in each Ministry; Ming reverted to a single appointee; Ch’ing commonly appointed one Manchu and one Chinese. In the mature organization of Ministries, the Minister was assisted by one or more Vice Ministers (shih-lang) and supervised 4 or more subordinate Bureaus (ssu, ch’ing-li ssu in Ming and Ch’ing) with function-specific or, in some Ming-Ch’ing Ministries, region-specific responsibilities. See chung shang-shu. RP: président de ministère, ministre. BH: president of the ministry. P5 · 6, 9 · 12 · 13, 14 · 15. (4) T’ANG: may be encountered as a variant of the palace women title Matron (see under liu shang. Six Matrons).

4043 shang shu 尙署
See under tsio-shang shu and yu-shang shu.

4044 shang-shu ch’eng 尙書丞
HAN: Aide to the Imperial Secretary, one assistant for each Imperial Secretary (shang-shu) in Former Han, rank not clear; in Later Han and thereafter, may be found as a reference to the Left or Right Assistant Director (tso-ch’eng, yu-ch’eng) of Han’s Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai) or the later Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). HB: assistant. P37.

4055 shang-shu cWuān 尙書選
(1) T’ANG: Ministerial Selections, reference to the personnel evaluations supervised by the Minister of Personnel (li-pu shang-shu), as distinguished from those supervised by the Vice Ministers of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang), which were called chung-ch’uan. Also see tung-ch’üan, hsü-ch’üan. CF. chung-hsüan, tung-hsüan, hsü-hsüan. (2) From T’ang on, a common unofficial reference to the Minister of Personnel, derived from the function described in (1) above.

4056 shang-shu hsüan 尙書選
SUNG: lit., selections by the Minister. Senior Appointments Process, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel’s (li-pu) appointments process (see under hsüan), in which the selection of men for appointments and reapointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (shang-shu) presided over selections of both civil (see shang-shu ts’o-hsüan) and military (see shang-shu yu-hsüan) officials for appointments in the categories called Capital Officials (chung-kuan) and Court Officials (chu’ao-kuan). CF. shih-lang hsüan (Junior Appointments Process), shen-kuan yiian (Bureau of Personnel Evaluation), tsio-hsüan, yu-hsüan.

4057 shang-shu lang 尙書郎
HAN-N-S DIV: Secretarial Court Gentleman. Men of the court retinue generally called Court Gentlemen (lang) assigned for duty in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai); also see shang-shu, normally prefixed with a function indicator beginning with chu (in charge of), e.g., in charge of correspondence with the Hsiung-nu chieftain, in charge of the transport of money and valuables. The general practice was for a new assignee to be made Probationary (shou) Secretarial Court Gentleman of the Interior (shang-shu hang-chung) for one year with rank of 300 bursals; then after 3 years of satisfactory service he was given the higher status of Attendant Gentleman (shih-lang) with rank of 400 bursals. In Former Han some Clerks (ling-shih) with good service records were also given such Probationary appointments. In San-kuo Wei and perhaps later in the era of N-S Division, the appointees were designated as being attached to one of the Sections (ts’ao) in the Imperial Secretariat, e.g., as shang-shu hu-ts’ao lang (Secretarial Court Gentleman of the Revenue Section; see hu-tsa’o). During the era of N-S Division the title shang-shu lang was also a common collective reference to both shih-lang and tung-chung, which became executive posts in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) as it evolved out of Han’s Imperial Secretariat. HB: gentleman of the masters of writing. P5, 6, 9 · 12, 13, 14 · 15.
5048 **shang-shu li-hsing 向書行事**
SUNG: lit., Probationary Minister (see li-hsing): variant reference to the Chief Minister for Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ch'ing) • i.e., Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu).

5049 **shang-shu ling 向書令**
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Director of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai); also see shang-shu, rank 1,000 bushels in Later Han. HB: prefect of the masters of writing. (2) N-S DIV-CHIN: Director of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), one of the most powerful posts in the central government; rank 2 in N. Wei, 2a in Sui and T'ang, and subsequently not filled in deference to him. In Sung withdrawn from use in 1172, replaced with the archaic title ch'eng-hsing (Grand Councilor). RR+SP: président de département des affaires d'état. P2, 3' 4.

5050 **shang-shu Ung-shih 向書令史**
HAN-SUI: Clerk in the Imperial Secretariat (Han: shang-shu t'ai) or Clerk in the Department of State Affairs (post-Han: shang-shu sheng); a relatively lowly official or unranked subofficial; cf. ling-shih, shang-shu. P6, 9, 12' 13, 14.

5051 **shang'shí pó-shih 向書博士**
SUNG: Erudite of the Classic of Writings (Shu-ching, also called Shang-shu), one category of Erudites (po-shih) in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien). Also see po-shih.

5052 **shang-shu p'ú-yèh 向書僕射**
HAN-CHIN: Vice Director of the Imperial Secretariat (Han: shang-shu t'ai) or Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs (post-Han: shang-shu sheng), a common variant of p'ú-yèh, q.v.

5053 **shang'shí shèng 向書省**
N-S DIV-YÜAN: Department of State Affairs, an outgrowth of the Han dynasty's Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) and known throughout the era of N-S Division by a variety of names (including shang-shu ssu, tu-sheng, pei-sheng, chung-f'ai, nei-t'ai); early became the agency through which the general administrative business of the central government was carried on, coordinating function-specific Sections (ts'ao) or Ministries (pu), varying in number to more than 30; from Sui on stood alongside the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) in the central government's executive core, called the Three Departments (san sheng), presiding over a standardized group of Six Ministries (li-pu, q.v.) and its senior officials commonly served among the Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsing) who joined the Emperor in formulating policies; in Chin from 1156 served as a consolidated central administration, the Chancellery and Secretariat being abolished; in Yuan replaced in this role by the Secretariat but intermittently called Chancellery and Secretariat being abolished; in Yuan re-established in 1318. Its head was normally a single Director (ling; see under shang-shu ling); other senior officials normally included Vice Directors (p'ú-yèh) and Assistant Directors (chieh; see under shang-shu ch'eng). RR+SP: département des affaires d'état. P2, 3, 4.

5054 **shang-shu ssu 向書寺**
N-S DIV (Sung): variant of shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs).

5055 **shang-shu ssu ts'ao 向書四曹**
HAN: Four Sections of Imperial Secretaries; see under shang-shu and ssu ts'ao.

5056 **shang'shí tà hsing-t'ài 向書大行台**
N-S DIV: Branch Department of State Affairs, common variant of hsing-shu t'ai or hsing-t'ai late in the N. Dynasties, when such proto-provincial regional administrations, structured like the metropolitan Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) at the dynastic capital, were becoming semi-autonomous governments capable of challenging the central government. P50.

5057 **shang-shu fài 向書臺**
HAN-N-S DIV: lit., pavilion of the chief stewards of writing (see shang-shu): Imperial Secretariat, from Former Han a quasiofficial designation of the aggregation of 4 • then 5' then 6 Sections (ts'ao) to which Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) and various other officials were assigned to handle the Emperor's paperwork under supervision of a Director (ling; see shang-shu ling); in Later Han became the effective administrative core of the central government, continued so in the era of N-S Division with a varying number of constituent Sections, then often called Ministries (pu); gradually yielded to the designation shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs), but occurred as late as S. Ch'i.

5058 **shang-shu tsó-hsüan 向書左選**
SUNG: Senior Civil Appointments Process, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) appointments process (see under hsüan) in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (shang-shu) presided over selections of both civil and military officials in the categories called Capital Officials (ch'ing-kuan) and Court Officials (ch'ao-kuan), the term Left denoting civil service appointees. This Process acquired its name in 1080 superseding the Left Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (see under shen-kuan yüan).

5059 **shang-shu tú-sheng 向書都省**
T'ANG: from 684 to 703, an unofficial reference to wench'ung tu-sheng or tu-sheng, themselves official variants of shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs). P3.

5060 **shang-shu yà-hsüan 向書右選**
SUNG: Senior Military Appointments Process, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) appointments process (see under hsüan), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (shang-shu) presided over selections of both civil and military officials in the Categories called Capital Officials (ch'ing-kuan) and Court Officials (ch'ao-kuan), the term Right denoting military appointees. This Process acquired its name in 1080 superseding the Right Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (see under shen-kuan yüan). SP: bureau des nominations militaires.

5061 **shang-shúi án 商税院 or shang-shuí yuán 院**
SUNG: Merchant Tax Section, one of 8 constituent units of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu) in early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan, t'ai-kuan); oversaw the collection and distribution of mercantile taxes. SP: service des taxes commerciales dans la capitale.
5063 shàng ssù chün 上四軍
SUNG: Four Elite Armies, collective reference to 4 major elements of the Imperial Annes (chün-chün) stationed at the dynastic capital: the Four Sun-sustaining Wings (p'eng-jih ssu hsiang) and Four Wings of Heaven-endowed Militancy (t'ieh-ssu hsiang) of the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu), the Four Dragon Guards Wings (lung-wei ssu hsiang) of the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (ma-chün ssu), and the Four Inspired Guard Wings (shen-wei ssu hsiang) of the Metropolitan Infantry Command (pu-chün). P47.

5064 shàng-ssü yüan 上醫院
CH'ING: Palace Stud' one of the Three Special Agencies (yan yuan) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu ju); oversaw a large and steadily increasing number of horse pasturages, corrals, and stables throughout the empire in which the Emperor's horses were bred and cared for; originally patterned and named after the Ming dynasty Director of the Imperial Horses (yi-ma chien), in 1661 re-named a-tun ya-men, q.v., then in 1677 renamed shang-ssü yuan. Headed by an indefinite number of Grand Ministers (ta-ch'ing) of the Imperial Household gold Department assisted by 2 Chief Ministers (ch'ing); supervised 2 subordinate divisions, a Left Office and a Right Office (tso-ssu, >m-wm). Cf. t'ai-p'u ssu. P39.

5065 shàng tâ ch'iâng-chün 上大將軍
SUI-T'ANG; Senior General-in-chief, 3rd highest military merit title (hsian) awarded for extraordinary military service, rank 3a; superseded in early Tang by Senior Military Protector (shang tu-hu), rank 3a; the title was perpetuated in Sung, but probably a non-functional post. RR: protectorat général de première classe. SP: protecteur supérieure. P50.

5066 shàng ta-fu 上大夫
Senior Grand Master. (1) CHOU: highest of 3 grades of Grand Master (ta-fu) categories, the 2nd highest of 3 categories of officials in the service of the King and Feudal Lords (chu-hou); ranked above Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu) and Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), below all Minister (ch'ing) categories, and above all Serviceman (shih) categories. (2) HAN: 6th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under shang-kung), denoting all officials with annual salaries of 2,000 bushels of grain. P68.

5067 shàng-tso 尚造
CH'IN-HAN: li" producer for the ruler (?): Grandee of the Second Order, next to lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chüeh) awarded to distinguished personages. P65.

5068 shàng-tso 佐左
SUNG: common abbreviation of shang-shu tso-hsiüan (Senior Civil Appointments Process).

5069 shàng-tso kuăn 佐官 or shang-tso
HAN-SUNG: Principal Territorial Aide, generic reference to 2nd- and 3rd-level assisting officials in major units of territorial administration such as Regions (chou) or Prefectures (chou, im), including those bearing titles such as p'ieh-chia, ssu-mu, chang-shih, q.v. RR: grand fonctionnaire de la préfecture. SP: assistant-superieur.

5070 shàng-tso làng-kuâtt 佐左官
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Vice Minister of the Left (tso shih-lang) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). See làng-chung.

5071 shàng-ts'ung 上宗
Supervisor of the Imperial Clan, throughout imperial history an unofficial reference to the senior official who kept genealogical records on, and in general monitored the conduct of, members of the ruling family, such as the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-po) and later Chief Ministers (ch'ing) or Directors (ling) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen ssu). P47.

5072 shàng tu-hüfu 上都護府
T'ANG-SUNG: Superior Protectorate, 2nd most eminent military administration (cf. Grand Protectorate, ta tu-hüfu) established to govern submitted non-Chinese peoples in Mongolia and Central Asia, headed by a Superior Protector (shang tu-hü), rank 3a; the title was perpetuated in Sung, but probably a non-functional post. RR: protectorat général de deuxième classe. SP: protector supérieure. P50.

5073 shàng-t'uân 商屯
MING: Merchant Farm, generic designation of agricultural settlements sponsored by salt merchants in the vicinity of the northern frontier, from which the merchants produced grain for delivery to the state: front miliary garrisons, in exchange for certificates entitling them to allocations of state-monopolized salt for general distribution throughout the empire. See under k'ai-chung (Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt), cf. yün-t'ien (State Farm).

5074 shàng-tzu'ü an 尚賛家公司
SUNG: Gifts Section, one of 5 Sections in the Tax Bureau (tu-chih 35a) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), staffed with unranked subofficials who oversaw the collection, storage, and issuance of goods with which the Emperor rewarded officials for special achievements or on special occasions; established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (ian ssu) of early Sung was discontinued. P6.

5075 shàng-yào chien 尚藥監 or shang-yao
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Director of Palace Medications, in Later Han apparently replaced the title Palace Physician (t'ai-i), thereafter a common concurrent title for Palace Physicians; in N. Ch'i 4 appointees in the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao ch'i), P36. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).

5076 shàng-yào chü 尚藥局
N-S DIV (N. Wei→YüAN: Palace Medical Service· a unit of the Chancellery [men-hsia sheng] to c. 605 ), then under the Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng), in Yuan apparently made an autonomous agency of the central government; relations with institutions stemming from the Han dynasty Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling) such as the t'ai-i shu, t'ai-i chü, and t'ai-i yuán are not clear, but the shang-yao chu never seems to have had the teaching functions of these agencies; after Yuan its functions may have been absorbed by the Imperial Medicine of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan) and the Imperial Dispensary (yü-yao chu, yu-yao fang). Normally headed by Chief Stewards (tien-yü, feng-yü), rank 5a of 5b, in Yuan with an Overseer (ta-tu-hua-ch'ih) and a Superintendent (fu-tien) · rank 5a, superimposed. RR+SP: service des remèdes de l'empereur. P36.

5077 shàng-yín chu 尚飲局
YÜAN: Imperial Winery that produced wines for the Emperor's table; one unit in the Palace Provisions Commission (hsiaan-hui yüan) headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 6b; another in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu) headed by a Superintendent (t'ieh-tien), 5b. P30, 38.

5078 shàng-yü 尚右
SUNG: abbreviation of shang-shu yu-kuan (Senior Military Appointments Process).

5079 shàng-yü làng-küan 尚右郎官
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Vice Minister of the Right (yu shih-lang) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).
shang-yu pei-yung ch'u  

5080 skâng-yü pêi-yüng ch'û 上虞僉用處
CH'ING: Imperial Hunting Office, a military unit responsible for the organization and conduct of imperial hunts; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. BH: imperial hunting department.

5081 shâng-yûn chi 刺史

5082 shâng-yûn shû 酔署
(1) CHIN: Wine Stewards Office, a unit of the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsuan-hui yuan) responsible for preparing and serving the Emperor's wines; headed by a Director (fung), rank 6b. P30. (2) YUAN: from 1283 to 1286 the official redesignation of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu fu), 5b. P30.

5083 shâo 嗅
CH'ING: Company, a military unit of approximately 100 soldiers in the forces called the Green Standards (lu-yûng), commanded by a Company Commander (ch'ien-tung), 5 such companies normally constituted a Brigade (ying).

5084 shâo 少
Lit. small, lesser; a common prefix to titles throughout history. (1) Vice, e.g., in shao-ch'ing (Vice Minister); normally denoting a 2nd-tier executive official in an agency, e.g., ranking after a ch'ing (Chief Minister). (2) Junior, in contrast to the prefixes ta and especially tai, e.g., in shao-pao (Junior Chamberlain) paired with Grand Chamberlain (t'ai-pao).

5085 shâo chîn-shih 少詹事
T'ANG-CH'ING: Vice Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent, 2nd highest post in the Supervisorate of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu, chan-shih yuan), after the Supervisor of the Household (shao-shih); often designated t'ai-tzu shao chan-shih. Rank 4a in T'ang, 6a in Sung; 2·4a, in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee; in Yuan retitled fu (Vice chan-shih). RR: sous-intendant général de la maison de l'héritier du trône. SP: intendant-adjoint de la maison de l'héritier du trône. BH: supervisor of instruction. P26.

5086 shâo ch'âng-pô 少常伯
T'ANG-CH'ING: Junior Executive Attendant, from 662 to 671 the official designation of all Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of Ministries (p'u); after 671 a common unofficial reference to the Vice Minister of a Ministry, in Ch'ing especially a Left (ts'o) Vice Minister.

5087 skăo sk. ao k. ù 糧庫
Yu'an: Paper Money Incubator, 2 prefixed East and West, each headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-chih) and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), under the Supervisorate of Paper Money (pao-ch'ao fu-chi-ku); disposed of paper money in bad condition or otherwise withdrawn from use. P16.

5088 shâo-chiâng 少匠
T'ANG-S SUNG: Vice Director, 2, rank 4b2, 2nd highest executive official in the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso ssu, chiang-tso chien); after 662, with some fluctuation, called shao-chien (Vice Director). RR: petit artisan. P14, 15.

5089 shâo-chiên 少監
N-S DIV-MING: Vice Director, a common title for 2nd-tier executive officials of various agencies, especially those designated Directorates (chien) and headed by Supervisors or Directors (both also chien), e.g., the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien). Cf. t'ai-chien, hsiao-chien. RR+SP: sous-directeur.

5090 shâo-chih 少秩
SUNG: lit., lesser (determiner of) precedence: unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu).

5091 shâo-ch'îng 少卿
N-S DIV-CH'ING: Vice Minister, common title for 2nd-tier executive officials of central government agencies headed by Chief Ministers (ch'ing), e.g., the various Courts (ssu) such as the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-fu) ordinarly with relatively high rank 4 or 5. RR+SP: vice-président. BH: sub-director, vice president.

5092 shâo-chîng-chîen 少卿監
SUNG: abbreviated, collective reference to Vice Ministers and Vice Directors (shao-ch'ing and shao-chien).

5093 shâo-chû sò 烏所
SUNG: Burnt Vermilion Office, an agency of palace eunuchs commonly prefixed hou-yûan (rear garden), q.v.; functions not clear, possibly a workshop where vermilion was produced for use in imperial inks, paints, etc. SP: bureau chargé de fabriquer du vermillon.

5094 shâo chúng tâ-fu 少中大夫
CHIN-YUAN: Junior Grand Master of the Palace, prestigious title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 4b2 in Ch'in, 3b in Ytian; c. 1314 changed to Lesser Grand Master of the Palace (ya chung ta-fu). P68.

5095 shâo-fu 稽法
N-S DIV (Chou): Assessor of Lesser Penalties (?), number unspecified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7b) and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-kuan). P13.

5096 shâo-fû 少傅
Junior Mentor: irregularly from Chou into Ch'ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the Three Solitaries (sun ku); in the mid-Han reign of Wang Mang, considered one of the prestigious Nine Chamberlains (ch'iu-ch'ing), rank 2, 000 bushels in Han, rank 3 during most of the following era of N-S Division; throughout its history, shared control over governmental revenues with the Chamberlain of the National Treasury (ta ssu-nung, ssu-nung), being charged with providing for the Emperor's personal needs, maintaining and provisioning the imperial palace, etc. His staff included many Aides (ch'ung) and other assistants who managed imperial parks, artisan workshops, prisons, etc.; some eventually developed into such influential separate agencies as the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai) and the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). He normally also had supervisory jurisdiction over both palace eunuchs and palace women. In N. Wei the post was absorbed into
the newly developing Court for the Palace Revenues (t'ai-fu ssu) as Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing), but in Sui it regained its independence as Director (chien, then ling) of the Directorate of Palace Provisions (shao-fu chien). HB: privy treasurer. P37. (2) T'ANG-YUAN: unofficial reference to a District Defender (hsien-wei). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a District Jailor (tien-shih). CL: ch'iung-ssu shao-fu, ch'ung-lu shao-fu.

5098 shao-fu ch'ien 少府使
SUI-YUAN: Directorate for Imperial Manufacturaries, a 2nd-level agency of the central government supervising a variety of workshops producing goods for palace use, created c. 604 by being split off from the early Sui Court for the Palace Revenues (t'ai-fu ssu); normally headed by a Director (chien), rank 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung. In T'ang incorporated a Central Service Office (chung-shang shu), Left Service Office (tsao-shang shu), Right Service Office (yu-shang shu), Weaving and Dyeing Office (chih-jan shu), and Foundry Office (chung-yeh shu) and supervised various Foundry Directorates (yeh-chien). Directorates of Coinage (chu-chien chien), and Directorates of Tributary Trade (hsu-shih chien) in scattered localities. By Sung times the Directorate had been subordinated to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), but it still directed such subsidiary agencies as a Crafts Institute (wen-ssu yuan), a Silk Brocade Office (ling-chin yiiian), an Embroidery Office (wen-hsii yiiian), an Ornament Office (t'ai-tao yiiian), and a Dyeing Service (juan-yiiian) and supervised Directorates of Coinage based in various Prefectures (chou). The much broader responsibilities of the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), under whom the Directorate was named, had long been divided with other agencies such as the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) and the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); the Directorate had no authority over palace eunuchs or palace women. In Liao, Chin, and Yuan the Directorate existed only intermittently, finally in Yüan yielding all its functions to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsiiian-hui yiiian). It was apparently resurrected at the very beginning of Ming but was promptly abolished, its functions being absorbed by the Ministry of Works and the Corps of Palace Eunuchs.

5099 shao-fu ch'ing 少府卿
N-S DIV: common variant of shao-fu (Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues).

5100 shao-fu ssu 少府寺
HAN-N-S DIV: Court for the Palace Revenues’ official or quasi-official designation of the agency headed by the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu, shao-fu ch'ing). P37.

5101 sfao-feao ssu 少府司
Lit., office of lesser brilliance, deriving from the title assumed by a legendary ruler of highest antiquity: throughout history an unofficial reference to a Minister of Justice (ch'iu-kuan, hsing-pu shang-shu, etc.).

5102 shao-hsiian 少仙
TWNG-YUAN: lit., junior immortal, deriving from a poem by Tu Fu involving a punning play on the word temple meaning District: unofficial reference to a District Defender (hsien-wei), the 2nd ranking official of a District.

5103 shao hsing-jen 少行人
CH'ING: lit., junior messenger: unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-fu ssu).

5104 shao-i 少儀
T'ANG; lit., lesser ritualist: unofficial reference to a Vice Director (yuan-wai lang) of the Headquarters Bureau (ff pu) in the Ministry of Rites (also li-pu). See chung-i, hsiao-i.

5105 shao-jen 終A
CHOU: Area Inspector, 4 with rank as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who made inspection tours of small areas distant from the capital called shao, divisions of Townships (hsien), under the direction of the Ministry’s Township Preceptors (hsien-shih) also assisted in the conduct of great military or funeral assemblages. CL: officier des terres affectées aux offices.

5106 shao-kung 少公

5107 shao-ü 少吏
HAN: Junior Subaltern, generic reference to government personnel with stipends below 100 bushels a year. CH’ING: lesser official; Junior Preceptor. P68.

5108 shao-üng 少令
Vice Director: occasionally occurs as the title of, or unofficial reference to, the 2nd ranking official of an agency headed by a Director (ling) in lieu of the much more common title Aide (ch’eng), e.g., in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) of early T’ang. P37.

5109 shao-nèi 少内
HAN: unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) (?), usage rare and not clear. P37.

5110 shao-pao 少保
Junior Guardian: irregularly from Chou into Ch’ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the three Solitaries (sun ku), in the later dynasties carried lb rank. SP; second gardien. BH: junior guardian. P67.

5111 shao-shang-tsao 少上造
CH’IN-HAN: lit., junior producer for the ruler (?); Grandee of the Fifteenth Order, 6th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chüeh) conferred on deserving subjects. P65.

5112 shao-skeng kou 終霄侯
SUI-T’ANG: Marquis for Perpetuating the Sage, title of nobility (chüeh) awarded to the most direct male descendant of Confucius, in 608 changed from Duke of (the Duke of) Tsou (tsou-kuo kung), then in 626 changed to Marquis for Praising the Sage (pao-sheng hou), responsible for maintaining the Confucian grave, temple, and estate at Ch’ü, Shantung. P66.

5113 shao-shih 少師
(1) Junior Preceptor: irregularly from Chou into Ch’ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the three Solitaries (sun ku), in the later dynasties carried lb rank. SP; second précepteur. BH: junior preceptor. P67.

(2) Junior Master, a term of direct address for aged degree-holders or retired officials of some repute; less prestigious than fu-shih (Grand Master).

5114 shao-shih 少使
(1) HAN: Junior Maid, categorical reference to palace
women with rank =400 bushels. HB: junior maid. (2) Vice Commissioner: may be encountered in any period as a quasi-official or unofficial reference to a 2nd ranking official of an agency headed by a Commissioner (shi-h) or Commissioner-in-chief (tai-shih), in lieu of the more common title fu-shih.

5115 shaò sù-ch'êng  少司成
T'ANG: lit., lesser official in charge of success or of maturing: from 662 to 671 the official redesignation of the Director of Studies (ssu-yeh) in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien). P34.

5116 shaò sù-lî  少司禮
Lit., 2nd official in charge of rites: from T'ang on, unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Rites (li-pu shih-lang).

5117 shaò sù-mâ  少司馬
CHOU: variant of hsiao ssu-ma (Vice Minister of War).

5118 shaò sù-nîng  少司卿
CH'ING: archaic, unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shih-lang), especially to one serving as Superintendent of the Capital Granaries (tsung-tu ts'ang-ch'ung).

5119 shaò sù-p'ú  少司僕
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shaoh-ch'eng) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu).

5120 shaò sù-shân  少司諫
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shaoh-ch'eng) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu).

5121 shaò sù-t'ú  少司徒
CH'ING: archaic, unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shih-lang), especially to one serving as Superintendent of the Capital Granaries (tsung-tu ts'ang-ch'ung).

5122 shaò-tsâi  少宰
(1) T'ANG-CHING: Junior Steward, unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Personnel (li-pu shih-lang). (2) SUNG: in addition, briefly in the early 1100s, Vice Grand Councilor, the official redesignation of the Right Vice Director (yu-pu shih-lang) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), one of the Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang), and thereafter in S. Sung an unofficial reference to the same post, commonly known as-fu-hsiang. Also see ta-tsai, t'ai-tsai. SP: conseiller d'état en chef. P3.

5123 shaò-ts, ân 少参
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Administration Commissioner (t's’an-t) of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu). Cf. la-t'an (Administration Vice Commissioner).

5124 shaò-wêî 少尉
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a District Jailor (tien-shih).

5125 shaò-wû 少尉
MING-CHWG: Ceremonial Dancer’ 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 9h, in the Music Office (chiao-fang ssu); terminated in 1729. P10.

5126 shaò-yûn 少尹
(1) TANG-CH: Vice Governor, 2nd ranking post in a Superior Prefecture (fu): one or 2, rank 4b2 in T'ang, 6b in Sung, 5a in Chin. RR+SP: vice-préfet. P32, 49 - 53. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: from 662 to 670 and again from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of the Vice Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (shaoh chan-shih); thereafter irregularly an unofficial reference to the post. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Police Chief (hsüan-chien; see hsüan-chien ssu) or a District Jailor (tien-shih), both in a District (hsien).

5127 she 摞
Acting: throughout imperial history, a term used whenever someone without appropriate rank status was temporarily put in charge of a vacant office to which he might subsequently be regularly appointed, or when an official already on duty was given additional temporary responsibility for a vacant post of higher rank status.

5128 shâ 社
YUAN-CH'ING: Community: a unit in state-sponsored sub-District (hsien) organization of the population; apparently originated in Yuan times as a cluster of 50 or so neighboring families designated as a unit to establish elementary schools and charity granaries, control irrigation of plant trees, bring vacant land under cultivation; promote morality, agriculture, sericulture, fishing, etc., existing alongside law-enforcement and tax-collecting units called li (rural Village · urban Community); after Yuan, intermittently appeared in regional variations of the local administrative systems commonly called li-chia and pao-chia. Normally had a chosen or designated leader called Community Head (sh'ang-ch'eng).

5129 shê 舛
SUNG: College, designation of a unit in the National University (t'ai-ksüeh) from c. 1070; see wai-she (Outer College), nei-she (Inner College) · shang-she (Superior College).

5130 shê-ân 設案
SUNG: Special Preparations Section, one of 7 Sections (an) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'ân-kuan, t'ai-kuan); oversaw provisioning of the imperial palace with seasonal fresh foods, foods used in periods of fasting, mutton, pork, firewood, and pottery. SP: service de préparation des frais de l'abstinence, mouton, porc, bois de chauffage, poterie.

5131 shê-chêng 政
Lit., to be in acting charge of government: Regent or Regency, a term normally used when a child had succeeded to the throne and one or more persons had been designated to run the government during his minority. Cf. liu-shou, chien-kuo.

5132 shê-chi shû 社稷署
YUAN: Office for the Altar of the Soil and Grain, one of 3 special sacrificial agencies in the central government (see t'ai-miao, chiao-su shu) headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 6b. Cf. chiao-shu shu (Office of the National Altars). P28.

5133 skê-ckU'ân 社稷壇
Altar of the Soil and Grain: throughout history, an altar symbolizing the land and its contributions to life, which served as one of the important national altars; Emperors normally offered sacrifices there in spring and autumn; commonly maintained by an Office for the Altar ... (she-chi shu) or a Director of the Altar ... (she-chi ling). Also see chiao-shu shu (Office of the National Altars), ti-t'an. P28.

5134 shê-jên 射人
CHOU: Expert Archer, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), 4 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), and 8 as
Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who competed in archery contests on important royal ceremonial occasions including sacrifices. CL: officier du tir d'arc, grand archer.

5135 shè-jén 舌人

5136 shè-jén 舌人
Lit., man in or of the lodgings; hence a retainer. (1) Houseman: throughout history, a general reference to, or a quasi-official title for, kinsmen and others who were squire-like dependents of dignitaries. In Chou times, the title of hereditary military officers, from among whom younger brothers, sons, cousins, and unrelated hangers-on of hereditary military officers, from among whom vacancies in the officer corps were commonly filled. During the era of N-S Division, persons of such status who took on secretarial functions gradually established a category of officials as indicated in (2) below. CL: officier de logement. HB: member of the suite. (2) N-S DIV—T'ANG: Secretary, officials of low rank or unranked subofficials attached to the establishments of Heirs Apparent, Princes, Princesses, and some other dignitaries, generally acting as receptionists and document handlers. RR: secrétaire. P69. (3) N-S DIV—CH: Draftee, also developing from the Houseman status described in (1) above; abbreviation of chung-shu she-jen or l'ung-shih she-jen. Also see ch'i-chú she-jen.

5137 shè-jén shèng 舌人省
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Department of Drafters under the developing Secretariat (chang-shih sheng), staffed with 10 Secretariat Drafters (chang-shu she-jen) and 10 Scribes (chu-shu), responsible for the issuance of imperial pronouncements. P2.

5138 shè-jén yuàn ^ A K
SUNG: Document Drafting Office, in early Sung an agency of the central government responsible for the preparation of all state documents; staffing and history not clear, but apparently subordinated at least loosely to the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chang-shu men-hsing sheng) and probably staffed with Secretariat Drafters (chang-shu she-jen). SP: bureau des fonctionnaires-rédacteurs, bureau des secrétaires.

5139 shè-kuān 設官
To establish officials: a term consistently used with the sense of authorizing such-and-such posts with so-and-so many appointees at such-and-such ranks. Occurs commonly in descriptions of government following the names of agencies, introducing their authorized posts in order of ranks, suggesting the rendering with authorized posts (as follows).

5140 shè-niào shī 輸氏
CHOU: Bird Killer · one with hereditary rank as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan), primarily responsible for shooting and killing birds of ill omen that were sighted during royal sacrificial ceremonies; also in charge of retrieving arrows during royal archery tournaments. CL: tireur d'oiseaux.

5141 shè-shèng 射生
Lit., one who shoots the living (i.e., moving targets); see ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping, tien-ch'ien she-sheng shou, tien-ch'ien she-sheng hsiang, kung-feng she-sheng kuan.

5142 shè-shèng 射聲
Lit., one who shoots at or by sound: Bowmen Shooter by Sound · from Han on a common reference to an archer so skilled that he could stalk and shoot his prey in the dark of night, relying only on sounds to guide him. In T'ang, referred to members of the Left and Right Metropolitan Guards (ling-ch'ān wei). HB: archer who shoots by sound. RR: archer habilis. P43.

5143 shèn-chi k'o 審計科
Y'AN: Budget Section in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), a minor office headed by a Clerk (ling-shih).

5144 shèn-chi sū 審言十司
SUNG: Accounting Office, a minor agency found in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), in military units, and in some units of territorial administration. SP: bureau de vérification des comptes.

5145 shèn-ch'ī ying 神機營
MING: Firearms Division, one of the Three Great Training Divisions (shān la-yīng) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; reportedly originated in the early 1400s as a unit in which troops of the 2 other Divisions (wu-chun ying, san-ch'ên ying) were trained in the use of firearms of types acquired in the Ming annexation of Annam (modern North Vietnam). Also called Division of the Five Thousand (wu-ch'un ying).

5146 shèn-chī yuàn 審刑院
SUNG: variant of shen-chš ssu (Accounting Office).

5147 shèn-chH chán 参旗軍
T'ANG: Army of the Celestial Lion’s Pelt, named after a star in Orion called shen-ch’ü; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (fu; also sec-fu-ping) called the Twelve Armies (shih-ehr ch‘an) existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée (de la constellation) des Eiert‘rd Chen. P44.

5148 shèn-chín 神衿
Lit., (wears of) sashes and collars: the elite, a collective reference to all those who were, were entitled to become, or had been officials in government service and in consequence constituted the most influential group in Chinese society; commonly used as the equivalent of hsia-shen (rural elite). Whether or not Government Students (sheng-yian) were included in such a class has been a matter of controversy. Also see shih tu-fu (the official class) and shen-shih (the elite). Commonly rendered alternatively as the gentry or the ruling class.

5149 shèn-ch'ing ch'ün 神勁軍
SUNG: Army of Inspired Power, designation of a military force armed with explosive weapons. SP: artillerie deforce transcendantale.

5150 shèn-ch'ù yuán 神廚院
T'ANG: Office of Sacrificial Foods, one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-chang ssu); maintained grain and utensils for imperial sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: service de la cuisine des esprits.

5151 shèn-fáng 神房
CH'ING: Shamanism Office in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu) of the Imperial Household Depart-
mentation (nei-nu-w; directed palace eunuchs and Shamaenesses (sa-man t'ai-t'ai) in offering prayers for the deceased Manchu rulers. BH: office of shamanism.

5152 shen-hsing i-kuän 察刑郞官
SUNG: Consultant in the Review of Sentences, a duty assignment in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) status details not clear. SP: chargé de délibération dans les investigations judiciaires.

5153 shen-hsing ssū 察刑司
(1) MING: Punishment Reviewing Office, from 1381 to 1386 only, an autonomous agency of the central government that reviewed judgments recommended by the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssū); headed by 2 Punishment Reviewers (šen-hsing), ranked 6a, assisted by 3 Evaluators (hsiang-i), 7a. P22. (2) CITING: Office of Palace Justice, one of 7 major units of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), charged with the judicial disciplining of the Department's own personnel as well as Bannermen (see under chê), Banner and palace eunuchs under its supervision. Name changed from shang-fang yuan in 1677. BH: judiciał department. P37.

5154 shen-hsing yuăn 察刑院
SUNG: Judicial Control Office, a special agency under the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia sheng) from 991 to 1080; scrutinized and evaluated recommendations about judicial cases submitted by the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssū); staffed with mature central government officials on duty assignments limited to 3 years, bearing such designations as Reconciliation Evaluator (hsiang-i kuan), Sentence Evaluator (hsiang-juan kuan, p'fung-juan kuan), Review Evaluator (hsiang-i fu kuan), etc., under leadership of an Administrator of the Judicial Control Office (chih shen-hsing yuian shih). After 1080 the Office's functions generally reverted to the Ministry of Justice. SP: cour des investigations judiciaires chargé de réviser les cas importants. P13.

5155 shen-kuān yuăn 察官院
Bureau of Personnel Evaluation. (1) SUNG: an early Sung agency that periodically evaluated and recommended for appointment or reappointment both civil and military officials of the categories called Capital Officials (chung-kuang) and Court Officials (chu'au kuan), i.e., those of middling and high rank; staffed by central government officials on special duty assignments, principally those having nominal status in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). Established in 993 to replace 2 earlier agencies, the Bureau of Commissions (chu'ai-chien yuān) and the Bureau of Capital and Court Officials (mo-k'an ching-chhu kuan yuān) apparently in an imperial effort to weaken the great powers of the State Finance Commission (san ssū). Technically, divided into an East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan tung-yuān) for dealing with civil officials and a West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuanhsi-yuān) for dealing with military officers. Abolished in the general governmental reorganization of 1080 its functions reverting to the Ministry of Personnel, specifically to what were known as the Ministry's Senior Civil Appointments Process (shang-shu tsu-hsian) and Senior Military Appointments Process (shang-shu yu-hsian); also see hsian. SP: cour du personnel administratif. P16. (2) CHIN: established in 1199 for the specific purpose of checking on the propriety of memorials submitted by officials, in the absence of a Chinese-style Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), which traditionally performed this function among others. Staffing and organizational affiliations not clear. P19.

5156 shen-kùang chîen 神宮監
MING-CH'ING: Directorate for Imperial Temples, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) into which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (t'ai-chien), responsible for maintaining the imperial ancestral temple and other temples as ordered. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under shih-erh chien (Twelve Directorates).

5157 shên-tâ sô 審理所
MING: Disciplinary Office, an agency in each Principally Establishment (wang-fu) charged with judicial control over the Princess staff; headed by a Director (ci-tien), rank 6a.

5158 shên-tiêh shih-pân 身仕版
CHW: lit., personally on active service: reference to an official on normal duty in a regular substantive appointment, as distinguished from acting non-substantive appointments.

5159 shên-muói-fên 舜觀寺
SUNG: Mistress of the Ancestral Temple, apparently a specialized duty assignment for some noblewoman; see under fu-jen. SP: dame du temple.

5160 shên-pâ 神部
N-S DIV (N. Wei): variant of ts'e-pu (Ministry of Sacrifices) P27.

5161 shên-shih 神士
CHOU: Religious Devotee, a general term for persons devoted to local or special cults who were recognized by the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) and granted official rank according to the extent of their religious knowledge. CL: officier attache au service des esprits surnaturels.

5162 shên-shih 神士
Lit. girdled servicemen, i.e., servicemen (wearing) sashes: the elite, a collective reference to all those who were, or had been officials in government service and in consequence constituted the most influential group in Chinese society; commonly used as the equivalent of hsiang-shen (rural elite). Whether or not Government Officials (sheng-yuān) were included in such a class has been a matter of controversy. Also see shih ta-fu (the official class) and shen-chin (the elite). Commonly rendered alternatively as the gentry or the ruling class.

5163 shên-ts'e chîn 神策軍
T'ANG: Army of Inspired Strategy, 2 designated Left and Right in the Imperial Armies (chun-chên) stationed at the dynastic capital and known in the aggregate as the Northern Command (pet-ya); from 807 on, considered units of the 6 Imperial Annies (liu chên). Initiated c. 753 as a Wing of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e hsiang), renamed in 786. Stationed in the imperial parks at the capital, came under the influence of palace eunuchs; by the late 790s had a reported strength of 150,000 troops at the capital and numerous Mobile Brigades (hsing-yüng' shen-ts'e hsing-yung) stationed at strategic locations under eunuch Military Commissioners (chih-tu shih). Leaders of the Armies of Inspired Strategy bore impressive titles not used in other Imperial Armies: kuan chên-jung shih (Inspector of the Annies), bier-chên chung-wei (Palace Commandant-protector), chung hu-chên (Palace Protector), chien kou-tang (Supervisory Manager), chih-hui shih (Commander), ma-chên chih-hui shih (Cavalry Commander), pu-chên chih-hui shih (Infantry Commander), etc., as well as more regular titles such as General-in-chief (ta chiang-chên) and Commander-general (t'ung-chên). Through the 800s eunuch leaders of the
Arms of Inspired Strategy dominated the capital city, the palace, and the Emperors, installing and deposing Emperors as they pleased. In 885 the Armies of Inspired Strategy spawned 10 so-called Armies (chên; see shih chên), now constituting what was called the New Army of Inspired Strategy (shen-tê hsin-wei), that were scattered through the domain controlled by T'ang in an effort to reassert court control throughout the empire. The effort failed, and in 898 the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy were reconstituted, with a total force of some 6,000 men. They existed at least in name until the end of the dynasty in 907. Meantime, particularly during and after the great rebellion of 875-884 led by Huang Ch'ao, regional warlords bearing the title Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) or variants ruled autonomously in many parts of the empire. In 903 one of them captured the capital city and slaughtered everyone who was not an immediate family member of the dynasty. RR: armée de la stratégie transcendantale. P.43.

5164 shên-tsê hsiâng 神策厢
T'ANG: Wing of Inspired Strategy, created c. 753 as a unit of the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) in the far Northwest (modern Kansu) after T'ang's retreat from Central Asia; in 760-761, because of the march of Islam across Central Asia after T'ang's retreat from Central Asia; in 755-763, transferred to a base in modern Honan; in 786, the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy were renamed Imperial Armies. The effort failed, and in 898 the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy were reconstituted, with a total force of some 6,000 men. They existed at least in name until the end of the dynasty in 907. Meantime, particularly during and after the great rebellion of 875-884 led by Huang Ch'ao, regional warlords bearing the title Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) or variants ruled autonomously in many parts of the empire. In 903 one of them captured the capital city and slaughtered eunuchs in the hundreds. RR: armée de la stratégie transcendantale. P.43.

5165 shên-tsê k'ung-ying 神策行營
T'ANG: Mobile Brigade of the Wing of Inspired Strategy (from 786 Army of Inspired Strategy); see shen-tsê hsiâng, shên-tsê ch'ün. P.43.

5166 shên-tâ yüan 神都苑
T'ANG: Imperial Capital Park, one each east of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an', and west of the auxiliary Eastern Capital, Tung-tu (modern Loyang); managed by a Superintendent (chîen) of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu); created c. 657 by renaming the fang-hua yuan; q.v. P.40.

5167 shên-wêî ch'în 神威軍
T'ANG: Army of Inspired Awesomeness, 2 designated Left and Right in the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) of the Northern Command (pei-yü) at the dynastic capital; also known as the shen-ch'ê'n (palace) shên-wêî ch'în because by 800 they were under the control of palace eunuchs with such grandiose titles as Supervisor of Scout Commanders (chîen shih) of the Left or Right Army of Inspired Awesomeness, Palace Protector (chung hu ch'în) of the Left or Right Army of Inspired Awesomeness, etc. Initiated in 787 by a renaming of the Left and Right Armies of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (tien-ch'ê'n she-sheng chên; see ya-ch'ê'n she-sheng ping); terminated in 813, when all their troops were absorbed into the increasingly dominant Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-tsê chên). RR: armée de la majesté transcendantale. P.43.

5168 shên-wêî sù hsiâng 神衛四廂
SUNG: Four Inspired Guard Wings, one of the major military organizations in the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) stationed at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (shang ssu chên); headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chih-hui shih); each of its Wings (hsiâng) reportedly included 3 Armies (chên). From the middle 1000s belonged to the Metropolitan Infantry Command (pu-chên sssu). SP: garde transcendantale, armée de mer. P.47.

5169 shên-wû chüan 神武軍
Army of Inspired Militancy. (1) T'ANG: 2 military units, designated Left and Right, in the Northern Command (pei-yü) of Imperial Armies (chin-chên) stationed at the dynastic capital; included in the groups called the Six In'erial Armies (lu chên) and later the Ten Imperial Armies (shih chên). Peripat created in 738 concurrently with the Military of Dragons Armies (lung-wu chên), but if so promptly terminated; in 757 created or restored by splitting some troops off from the Forest of Plumes Armies (yü-lin chên), especially incorporating a force of skilled archers previously called the Left and Right Armies of Heroic Militancy (ying-wu chên). RR: armée de la guerre transcendantale. (2) SUNG: generic reference to the Five Inspired Armies (shen-wu wu chên). P.43.

5170 shên-wû ts'ên-chi 神武天騎

5171 shên-wû wû chüan 神武五軍
SUNG: Five Inspired Armies, from 1129 to 1131 the collective designation of Sung's armies during the central government's retreat to the South, supervised by an emergency Imperial Defense Command (yü-yíng sssu); differentiated by the directional terms Left, Right, Center, Front, and Rear; each commanded by a General (chiang-chên). Supersedes the Five Imperial Armies (yâ-ch'ê'n wu chên) superseded in turn by the Four Field Defense Armies (hsing-wu chên hû-chên). Cf. shen-wu chên. SP: cinq armées de la bravoure transcendantale. P.43.

5172 shên-yüê shên 神樂群
MING-CH'ING: Imperial Music Office under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'êng sssu), staffed with hereditary musicians and dancers considered Taoists, led by a Superintendent (t'ai-tiao); performed for sacrificial and other imperial ceremonies; in a reorganization of 1729 paired with the Music Office (chiao-fang sssu) under the Ministry of Rites (lu-pu) with the new name shen-yueh so. P.10.

5173 shên-yüêhshû 神樂署
CH'ING: Imperial Music Office, official redesignation of the shen-yueh kuan in 1729, when it was paired with the Music Office (chiao-fang sssu) under the Ministry of Rites (lu-pu) with the new name shen-yueh so. P.10.

5174 shêng 升
To promote: a standard term throughout history, normally without any special qualifying implications.

5175 shêng 生
Student: throughout history a common generic term equivalent to hsueh-sheng; q.v.; particular sense is normally denoted by a prefix.

5176 shêng 省
Ety. very confusing, but lit. meaning "to inspect"; hence, to oversee, supervise (?). (1) Department: from Han on,
sheng ch'ao-kuan

5177-5193

a generic term for many agencies of the central government, a usage that developed most extensively in the era of N-S Division; e.g., see chung-shu sheng, men-hsia sheng, shang-shu sheng. (2) YUAN-CH'ING: Province, generic designation of the largest units of territorial administration under the central government, growing out of the Yuan practice of establishing Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng), commonly abbreviated to hsing-sheng) as territorial administrations, e.g., ho-nan hsing-sheng. lit.: Branch Secretariat for the (region) South of the Yellow River, by Ming times firmly entrenched as the name of the territory itself, Honan Province (sheng).

5177 sheng ch'ao-kuan 升朝官
SUNG: variant of ch'ao-kuan ('Court Official') but apparently of lesser status than those Court Officials who were called Consultants-in-ordinary (ch'ung-tsan kuan); perhaps denotes those newly promoted (sheng) to Court Official status, hence in the lower ranks of that category. SP: fonctionnaire titulaire de la cour.

5178 sheng ch'en ssu 省通司
MING: lit., hall for sagely (i.e., imperial) relief from suffering: from 1536 the official redesignation of the Imperial Dispensary (yu-yao ch'i). P36.

5179 sheng-chi yuan 省院
MING: lit" office for sagely (i.e., imperial) relief from suffering: from the mid-1500s, an unofficial reference to the Imperial Academy of Medicine (fai-i yu'an).

5180 sheng-chien ssu 省減司
SUNG: Cost-reduction Office, from 1058 to c. 1080 a special agency apparently staffed by officials of regular central government organs on temporary duty assignments; cooperated with the State Finance Commission (san su) in eliminating unnecessary state expenditures.

5181 sheng-Ch'iên t'ìng 聖殿
MING: lit., office for correcting faults: Disciplinary Office in the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien), responsible for enforcing rules of conduct and maintaining scholastic standards; headed by a Proctor (chien-ch'eng), rank 8a. Although Ch'ing perpetuated the post of Proctor, it did not continue the agency name. P34.

5182 sheng-chü 聖主
Lit. sage master: a common reference to the Emperor.

5183 sheng-i 聖裔
CH'ING: lit" descended from the Sage, i.e., Confucius: prefix to a title denoting that the post was hereditarily reserved for a descendant of Confucius and normally filled by appointment of the most direct descendant, ennobled as the Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (ch'ü-chien) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'en), Shantung, but also in the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) at the dynastic capital. P66.

5184 sheng-k'uai 省傀
SUNG: Metropolitan Graduate with Distinction, unofficial reference to the best passers of the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, but the precise group referred to is not clear. Cf. hui-Kuai.

5185 sheng-miao 聖廟
Lit., temple to the Sage: Confucian Temple, common reference to the state-recognized temple honoring Confucius at the Confucian family estate at Ch'ii-fu, Shantung.

5186 sheng-p'ing shu 昇平署
CH'ING: lit., office of tranquillity and peace: Court Theatrical Office, a unit of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (t'un-i tai) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fa); supervised entertainments provided by palace eunuchs; headed by one of the Department's Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) serving as Concurrent Manager (chien-li sheng-p'ing shu shih-wu). BH: court theatrical bureau.

5187 sheng-shih 省事
N-S DIV: lit., (dealing with) business of the Department (sheng): Departmental Clerk, a minor post found in both the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and the Department of State Affairs (sheng-shu sheng), with status comparable to Clerk (ting-shih); neither the post nor appointees to it were considered in the "pure" category (see under ch'ing). P5, 26.

5188 sheng-shih 省試
T'ANG-SUN: lit., examination in the Department (sheng), i.e., under supervision of the Department of State Affairs (sheng-shu sheng): Metropolitan Examination, 2nd-stage examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, following qualifying examinations (ch'ing-shih) in Prefectures (chou, fu); given at the dynastic capital by officials of the central government on ad hoc duty assignments as Examination Administrators (chih kung-ch'iu) until the 1080s, thereafter by the Ministry of Rites (tien-i shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for instructing players of an instrument resembling a mouth organ and for conducting them in court ceremonial performances. CL: maître des orgues, jeux de tuyaux.

5189 sheng-shih 笛師
CHOU: Master of the Panpipe, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (hsia-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for instructing players of an instrument resembling a mouth organ and for conducting them in court ceremonial performances. CL: maître des orgues, jeux de tuyaux.

5190 sheng-yao k'u 生藥庫
MING: lit., storehouse of raw medicines; Herbs Repository under the Imperial Academy of Medicine (tan-i yu'an), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), probably a non-official specialist. P36.

5191 sheng-yen 省眼
T'ANG-SUN: lit., the eye of the Department (sheng), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng): unofficial reference to a Vice Director (yi-an-wai lang) of the Bureau of Appointments (li-pu) in the Ministry of Personnel (tien-i shih).

5192 sheng-yüan 剩員
Lit., surplus appointee: throughout history an unofficial reference to a sinecure or an appointee to a sinecure, a placeholder.

5193 sheng-yüan 生員
SUI-CH'ING: Government Student, generic designation of students entitled to state stipends; in early usage referred to students of many kinds, including Sui dynasty students of calendar-making, astrology, water clocks, etc.; but in Ming and Ch'ing normally referred to fully subsidized students in Confucian schools (ta-hsiêh) at prefectural (fu) and lower levels of territorial administration, hence a common variant of Cultivated Talent (hsia-ta), i.e., anyone eligible to participate in the Provincial Examinations (hsiang-
shih, the first major stage in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. BH: licentiate. P35, 51.

5194 sheng-yuan 礼院
SUNG: Principal Graduate in the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; cf. chuang-yuan.

5195 sheng-yuan 礼院
YUAN: Secretariat Clerk, common designation of subofficial functionaries assigned to do scribal work in the Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng); also see yuan, yuan-shih.

5196 shih 卒
(1) File: throughout history a common designation for a unit of 10 soldiers. (2) CH'T'N: Ten, designation of 10 neighboring households in the sub-District (hsien) organization of the population for mutual surveillance and accountability; each Ten was subdivided into 2 Fives (wm), and 10 Tens constituted an official Village (fu).

5197 shih 使
Lit., sent as a representative: Commissioner, one of the most common Chinese titles, almost invariably found with a prefix suggesting his function or designating the agency he headed; his principal aide was most commonly a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih). In T'ang, Sung, and Liao times, the term was used almost solely for duty assignments (ch'ai-ch'en) of officials with regular status elsewhere in the officialdom; from Chin through Ch'ing, however, Commissioners were normally substantive appointees. In any contexts, the use of shih in its normal verbal sense is a possibility to be kept in mind. In this dictionary, shih titles are to be found under their prefixes.

5198 shih 侍
Attendant or Attending, normally referring to palace service: a term occurring only in compounds, e.g., nei-shih (Palace Attendant), ch'ang-shih (Attendant-in-ordinary), yu-shih (Attendant Censor).

5199 shih 卒
(1) Scribe: throughout history occurs as a lowly or unranked post identifiable only by a prefixed agency name, but most commonly incorporated into compounds such as yu-shih, ts'ai-shih, chang-shih, nei-shih. CL: écrivain. (2) CHOU: Sixth Class Administrative Official, 6th highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (chiu ming); below those designated cheng (Principal, etc.), shih (Brigadier, etc., shih shih or to be in charge; office), lu (Functionary), fu (Storekeeper), shih (Scribe), hsü (Assistant), and tsu (Attendant). CL: deuxième degré de la subordination administrative; directeur. (3) CHOU: Regional Mentor, one of 9 types of liaison officials between the central government and the Feudal Lords (cha-hou); see under or (Unifying Agent), CL: instructeur. (4) N-S DIV-T'ANG: Preceptor in a Principly Establishment (weng-fu), rank not clear, till the early 790s, then retitled Mentot (fu). P69. Also see under ts'ai-shih, shao-shih, san shih, and variously prefixed shih entries.

5200 shih 士
(1) Elite: throughout history a broad generic reference to the group dominant in government, which also was the paramount group in society; originally a warrior caste, it was gradually transformed into a non-hereditary, ill-defined class of bureaucrats among whom literates were most highly esteemed. From the era of N-S Division into T'ang times, status in the group was authenticated by the state and jealously guarded by powerful families. (2) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Serviceman, lowest of 3 broad categories in which officials were ranked below Minister (ch'ing) and Grand Master (ta-fu); subdivided into the grades of Senior (chuang), Ordinary (chuang), and Junior (hsia) Servicemen. CL: gradué. (3) CHOU: Elite Soldier, generic reference to sons of meritorious officials chosen for guard duty within the royal pal-

5203 shih 視
Equivalent to: when prefixed to rank status or salary, normally indicates honorific or ceremonial but not substantive status, or a salary somewhat less in substance than indicated; in this dictionary shih in this sense is indicated with the equivalence symbol (=): rank = 4b, rank = 1,000 bushels. Interchangeable with pi (equivalent to). (2) Acting: irregularly prefixed to a title when the appointee was not of appropriate rank status. In Sung, used when an official's assignment (chih) was of higher rank status than his titular office (ta-fu); in Ming, used when the head of an agency was additionally fulfilling the duties of the 2nd highest post in the same agency, in a construction concluding with the term shih (affairs), e.g., Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu) and Acting Vice Minister (shih shih-lang shih).

5204 shih 試
(1) Probationary: irregularly throughout history prefixed to titles when an appointee, if fully qualified, was first appointed to reconsideration, commonly after a year service in his post; or when an appointee was appointed on an emergency basis pending the appointment of a qualified official or his own transformation, upon evaluation, into a regular appointee. (2) SUNG: Acting: prefixed to a title in S. Sung if the titular office (pen-kuan) was lower in rank than the appointee’s salary office (chi-lu kuan); cf. hsing and shou (both Acting). SP: stagiaire. (3) Examination: see under hsiang-shih, chieh-shih, sheng-shih, tsen-shih, hsi-shih, t'ing-shih, ta-pi.

5205 shih-chang 室長
T'ANG-SUNG: Temple Director, members of the Office of the National Altars (chiao-she chu, chiao-shu shu) as-
signed to care for different chambers (shih) of the temples in which ancestral spirits of the imperial clan, the spirits of deceased Empresses, etc., were honored or worshipped; number and rank not specified. P28.

5206 shih-châng 市長
Variant of shih-ling (Market Director), sometimes used for less important markets such as those in the headquarter towns of Districts (hsien). HB: chief of a market.

5207 shih-châng 郎長
CHOU; Master, generic reference to the Palace Mentor (shih-shih), the Palace Protector (pao-shih), and various other officials with teaching responsibilities. CL: maître.

5208 shih-chê 使者
Lit. someone sent as a representative. (1) HAN: Envoy, occasional designation of a diplomatic representative from China to a foreign state or chief. HB: messenger. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Commissioner, head of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien); 2: rank 5a in T'ang. RR: commissaire. SP: commissaire chargé de la direction du contrôle des eaux.

5209 SHIH_chÆn 使臣
Lit., minister sent as a representative. (1) Envoy: throughout history a common designation of a diplomatic representative from one state to another. (2) SUND: Policeman, a soldier assigned to police duty at the imperial palace or in the capital. SP: policier chargé d'arrêter les bandits dans la ville.

5210 shih-chêng fù 僉正府
YUAN: Palace Domestic Service, headed with 14 Attendants-in-chief (shih-cheng); status and functions not clear, but probably not eunuchs.

5211 shih-chêng 市丞
(1) HAN—T'ANG: Assistant Market Director, principal aide to a Market Director (shih-ling, shih-chang). RR: assistant du service des marchés, P20, 52'. 62. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Commander (fu chih-hai) of a Warden's Office (ping-ma ssu) in the dynastic capital city.

5212 shih-chí 帥極
T'ANG: lit. attending the supreme, i.e., the Emperor: from 662 to 671 the official redesignation of Policy Advisers (shan-chi chung-shang) in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), specifically Policy Advisers of the Left.

5213 shih-chê-lang 勢家郞
HAN: lit. court gentleman from a powerful or important family: Court Gentleman by Influence: unofficial reference to those Court Gentlemen (lang) who won their positions merely as sons of influential personages.

5214 shih-chiang 什將
File Leader; throughout history a not uncommon designation for the commander of a military squad of 10 soldiers. SP: chef de troupe.

5215 shih-chiang 侍講
Exposition in waiting, an attendant skilled in explaining classical texts. (1) HAN-T'ANG: a prestigious title added to a regular title (see under chia-kuan) to signify that the appointee was worthy, and sometimes expected, to serve as companion and classical tutor of the Emperor; the title had no rank of its own and carried no salary. (2) SUND-CH'ING: regular members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan): unspecified number, rank 7a in Sung, 2 then 3, rank 6a' in Ming; 3 Manchu and 3 Chinese in Ch'ing, rank 6a till 1725, then 5b. SP: chargé de Vexplication. BH: sub-expositor. (3) SUND: one, rank 7a' assigned to the household of the Heir Apparent and to each Princely Establishment (wang-foo). CL: shih-tu (Reader-in-waiting). P23, 26', 69.

5216 shih-chiăng 侍郎
T'ANG: Bean Sauce Maker, 12 non-official employees in the Spice Pantry (chang-hai shu) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-foo ssu). RR: ouvrier pour la fabrication de la sauce de farine de haricot.

5217 shih-chiăng ksûêk-skîk 待講學士
Academician Expositor-in-waiting, a title of greater prestige than Expositor-in-waiting alone. (1) T'ANG-SUND: from the 700s, designation of non-official litterateurs in-need to attend upon the Emperor as tutorial companions, with nominal status in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yuan), later in the Sung Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). Often prefixed Hanlin, even in T'ang. RR: lettré chargé d'expliquer les textes à l'empereur. SP: lettré chargé d'expliquer les textes, académicien-conférencier. (2) CH'ING-CH'ING: eminent regular members of the Hanlin Academy; unspecified number, rank 3b, in Ch'in; 2, 2b, in Yuan: 2: 5b in Ming; 3 Manchus and 3 Chinese in Ch'ing, 5b till 1725: then 4b. BH: expositor of the academy. P23.

5218 shih-chiao 侍教
SUND: Attendant Tutor, one or more, rank not clear, assigned to each Princely Establishment (wang-foo) for instruction of the Prince's children. SP: chargé d'enseignement. P69.

5219 shih-chiêh 使節
Lit., sent as a representative with credentials (?): Envoy, traditional designation of a diplomatic representative from one state to another.

5220 shih-chiêh 傳冊
T'ANG: Coiffure Attendant, from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the category of imperial wives otherwise called Ladies of Elegance (t'sai-nu), rank 8a. RR: femme chargée de peigner les chevelures.

5221 shih-chiêh 傳監
CH'ING: Chief of Service, a rank 8 palace eunuch in the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien); considered to belong to the category of Staff Supervisors (shou-ling kuan). P38.

5222 shih-chê Men 食監
HAN: Supervisor of Food, 2: rank not clear, on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shou-foo) * one under the Provisioner (t'ai-kuan ling) and one tending to the palace of the Empress; in Later Hán one also posted at each imperial mausoleum (ling), rank 600 bushels, to provide twice-monthly food offerings; also known as shih-kuan ling. HB: inspector of food, inspector of offerings. P29.

5223 skîk ch'êk-kiêh 侍御節
HAN-T'ANG: lit. sent holding a warrant: Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers, the most prestigious of 3 prefixes appended, especially after Han, to the titles of such territorial magnates as Area Commanders-in-chief (tsu-tu or ts'ang-kuan), in effect giving them viceregal authority over all governmental agencies in their jurisdictions. Early in the era of N-S Division, such commissioners had the authority to put to death any official up to the rank of 2,000 bushels, whereas those designated Commissioned with Special Powers (chêk-kiêh) could put to death anyone not of official status, and those designated Commissioned with a Warrant
5224 shih-chin 仕進
Lit., advanced for service: a common general reference to all officials.

5225 shih-chin 侍巾
T’ANG: Towel Attendant, from 662 to 670 the designation of imperial wives of rank 9a; apparently had no counterpart in other eras. RR: femme chargée des serviettes.

5226 shih-chin 侍禁
SUNG: Palace Attendant prefixed Left and Right, respectively the 2nd and 3rd highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see under nei-shih chieh. SP: intendant du palais (eunuque). P68.

5227 shih-chin 侍禁
CHOU: lit., observer of encroachments (of Yang and Yin forces upon one another): Reporter of Ill Omens, 2 with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’u-an-kuan). CL: observateur des phénomènes d’envahissement.

5228 shih-ch’ing 士卿
Lit., chief minister for the elite (?); occasional variant reference to the Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ch’ing; i.e., tsung-cheng ssu ch’ing).

5229 shih-chung 侍中
Lit., serving in the palace. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Palace Attendant, supplementary title (chia-kuan) awarded to officials of the central government chosen by the Emperor as his confidential advisers, led by one among them known as Supervisor of the Palace Attendants (shih-chung p’u-yeh); from Later Han on, regular officials ranked at 2,000 then =2,000 bushels, headed by one among them designated Chancellor of the Palace Attendants (shih-chung chi-chiu), all on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). In the era of N-S Division sometimes served as officers of the Imperial Bodyguard (san-lang nei-shih) under 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (nei-shih chung), but steadily gained status as 4 × 6 autonomous counselors at court associated with the emerging Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) and known colloquially as Junior Grand Counclilor (tsiao tsai-hsiang). HB: palace attendant. P2. (2) N-S DIV (Ch’en): Princely Attendant, senior appointee in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu) • P69. (3) SUI-CH’ING: Director of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), 2 rank 2a, in T’ang; one, rank 1a, in Sung; one of the most powerful posts in the central government, always with concurrent status as Grand Councillor (tsao-hsiang). RR+SP: président du département de la chancellerie impériale. P3. 4. (4) LIAO: Attendant, one of the senior officials found in Herds Offices (ch’un-ma ssu) at the Route (lu) level. P31.

5230 shih-chung chi-chiu 侍中祭酒
HAN-N-S DIV: Chancellor of the Palace Attendants; see under shih-chung and chi-chiu. also shih-chung p’u-yeh and chung-tse’ao (Palace Ministry)’ HB: libationer of the palace attendants.

5231 shih-chüng-p’u-ye 侍中僕射
HAN: Supervisor of the Palace Attendants, designation of one Palace Attendant (shih-chung) chosen to be leader of and spokesman for the group in Former Han; superseded in Later Han by shih-chung chi-chiu (Chancellor of the Palace Attendants); see under shih-chung and p’u-ye. HB: supervisor of the palace attendants.

5232 shih-chängshì-ling 侍中侍郎
HAN: Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate, official redesignation c. A.D. 200 of chi-shih huang-men shih-liang.

5233 shih-ch'ung ssu 侍中守
HAN-N-S DIV: Court of Palace Attendants, quasiofficial designation of the group of Palace Attendants (shih-chung); antecedent of the men-hsia sheng (Chancellery).

5234 shih-chüeh 世爵
CH’ING: variant of chieh-chin (Hereditary Nobility).

5235 shih-ch’iêh 實缺
CH’ING: substantìvely appointed to fill a vacancy: a term used for the initial substantive appointment of an Expectant Appointee (hou-pu).

5236 sMAci’ai/ä/十軍
T’ANG: Ten Imperial Armies. (1) From 787 to 807’ when the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (shen-wu chên) were terminated, a collective designation of all the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) constituting the Northern Command (pei-yà) at the dynamic capital: i.e., the 2 Forest of Plumes Armies (yâ-lin chên), the 2 Militant as Dragons Armies (lung-wu chên), the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (these 6 units being known till 807 as the Six Imperial Armies, liu chên), the 2 Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (shen-wei chên), and the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-tse’ chên), all in Left and Right pairs. (2) Established in 885 when the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy, then the only effective fighting forces at the capital, were divided into 10 Armies, which were further subdivided into a total of 54 Area Commands (tu): the result of this reorganization was called the New Army of Inspired Strategy (shen-tse’ hsìn-weí). The term Ten Imperial Armies was now of no significance, but out of the 54 new Area Commands emerged the regional warlords who soon tore the T’ang empire apart. RR: diz armées. P43.

5237 shih-erh ch’ien 十二監
MING-CH’ING: Twelve Directorates, collective reference to major units in which palace eunuchs were organized, more important than other eunuch agencies such as the Four Offices (ssu ssu) and the Eight Services (pa chá); each headed by a eunuch Director (t’ai-chien). The 12 units were the Directorates of Palace Eunuchs (nei-kuan chien), for Palace Accoutrements (ssu-she chien), of the Imperial Horses (yâ-ma chien), for Imperial Temples (shen-kung chien), for Palace Delicacies (shang-shan chien), of Palace Seals (shang-pao chien), for Credentials (yin-shou chien), for Palace Maintenance (chih-lien chien), for Imperial Apparel (shang-i chien), for Intimate Attendance (ru-chih chien), and of Ceremonial (ssu-lí chien): the last became the paramount palace administrative agency from the early 1400s. In Ch’ing the Directorates were reconstituted only from 1656 to 1661 and then were replaced by agencies of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu).

5238 shih-erh ek’ in 十二卿
N-S DIV (Liang): Twelve Chamberlains, from 508 a collective reference to central government officials previously known as the Nine Chamberlains (chiu ch’ing), newly expanded: the Chamberlains for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ang), for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng), and for the National Treasury (ssu-nung) now collectively called the Spring Chamberlains (ch’un-ch’ing): the Chamberlains for the Pal-
ace Bursary (ta-fu), for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), and for the Imperial Stud (ta-p’ao) now collectively called the Summer Chamberlains (hsia-ch’ing), the Chamberlains for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei), for Law Enforcement (t’ung-wei), and for the Palace Buildings (ch’iu-chang) now collectively called the Autumn Chamberlains (ch’iu-ch’ing), and the Chamberlains for Attendants (kuo-hsiao), for Dependencies (tiung-lu), and for Waterways (ta-ch’ing) now collectively called the Winter Chamberlains (tung-ch’ing).

5239 shih-erh chün 十二軍

Twelve Armies. (1) SUI: originally an apparent collective reference to groups of Garrisons (fu) in the Garrison Militia system (see fu-p’ing), subject for personnel administration to the Palace Military Headquarters (liang tso-ya-fu). Not to be confused with the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) created c. 604 at the capital, in and out of which militiamen were rotated for capital service. (2) T’ANG: created in 620 by transformation of the Twelve Military Circuits (shih-erh tao) that had been established c. 618, each in charge of a cluster of Garrison Militia Garrisons; each Army headed by a General (chiang-chün). This structure of Armies was suspended from 623 to 625 and finally seems to have disappeared in regional military units at the dynastic capital in and out of which there were obviously many kinds of supervisory officials called Commissioners (shih), e.g., Military Commissioners (ch’eng ch’ung), and the term continued in use even after 636 · when the original array was reorganized into Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei, q.v.) and even into the Sung dynasty, although from mid-T’ang the Guards had only nominal existence, providing grandiose military titles for members of the imperial family and other favored dignitaries. The Twelve Armies were created in 607 out of the early Sui Left and Right Guards (tso-wei, yu-wei) and 2 Palace Military Headquarters (liang tso-ya-fu). The late Sui—early T’ang units, with few changes, were 2 Standby Guards (shih-erh wèi-fu), 2 Reserve Guards (hou-fu), 2 Camps (shen-ch’i ch’ung), and 2 Encampments (shen-ch’i ch’un). The Twelve Armies were staffed with various clerical officials of rank 3h; their number increased from several times from an original authorization of 38 in each section, including from 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch’eng-chih) who were apparently in charge, 5 Secretaries (chu-shih), 2 Acting Secretaries (shou-ch’i-chih chu-shih), 13 or 14 Clerks (liang-shih), 15 to 19 Clerical Scribes (shu liang-shih), and 3 Acting (shou-ch’i-chih) Clerical Scribes; there were also unranked Copyists (ch’eng-ming t’ieh-fang), increasing from 18 to 28. The Twelve Sections were titled as follows: Northern Defense Section (pei-mien fang), Northwestern Defense Section (hsu-k’ang fang), Southwestern Defense Section (juang-hsi fang), Palace Defense Section (tsai-ching fang), Troop Dispositions Section (chih-ch’ai fang), Training and Monitoring Section (chiao-yi ch’ung fang), Officer Assignments Section (ping-chi fang), and the Palace Secretaries (chih-ju ping fang) and Appointments Section (hsiao-ju fang).

5240 shih-erh fang 十二房

SUNG: Twelve Sections, collective reference to 12 (originally 10) subdivisions created in the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) under Shen-tsun (r. 1067-1085), each of which served as a channel through which the Bureau administered military units in a designated area of the country or supervised specified military functions on a country-wide scale. The Twelve Sections replaced 4 prior Sections: War Section (ping-fang), Personnel Section (li-fang), Revenue Section (hu-fang), and Rites Section (li-fang). They apparently also superseded another 4 Sections with specialized, empire-wide functions: Diplomacy Section (huo-hsin fang), Milizia. Section (min-p’ing fang), Horse Pastureage Section (mu-ma fang), and Transport Supervision Section (ttung-lin fang). The new Twelve Sections were staffed with various clerical officials of rank 3h; their number increased from several times from an original authorization of 38 in each section, including from 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of

5243 shih-fan 師範

CHIN: National Exemplar, honorific title of great prestige, apparently on the same level as the Three Dukes (san-fang), probably awarded to a religious leader, but circumstances not clear. P67.

5244 shih-feng ts’ao 師奉所

HAN: Attendants Section, in Later Han found among the staff Sections of some Commandery Governors (ch’un-ch’ou, t’ai-chou); personnel and functions not clear. HB: bureau of attendance.

5245 shih-fu 世婦

CHOU, N-S DIV (N. Ch’i), SUI: Hereditary Consort,
categorical designation of 2nd or 3rd level imperial wives, ideally numbering 27, who were expected to counsel the Empress and participate in important ceremonies including receptions; rank =3b in N. Ch'i, 3a in Sui. Meaning of the title not clear, but traditionally explained as a mark of the ladies' high esteem. CL: femmes de troisième rang.

5246 shih-fu ch'ing 世輔卿
CHOU: Ministers of Hereditary Consorts, 2 eunuchs for each of the Six Principal Wives (liu kung) of the ruler, attached to the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan); each 2 assisted by 5 eunuchs ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih). CL: attache aux femmes impériales.

5247 shih-hsi 世僖
CH'ING: Hereditary, prefixed to titles of hereditary nobility (ch'ieh-yin) to indicate that the status was inheritable; the number of generations through which a title could be inherited was normally established at the time of the original enfeoffment.

5248 shih-hsi wâng-t'ên 世僖同娶
CH'ING: Perpetual Inheritance, a term referring to titles of nobility (ch'ieh) that were awarded without any limit to the number of generations through which they could be inherited.

5249 shih-hsiâng 使相
Commissioner-Counselor. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) who concurrently held one of the central government posts included under the generic term Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang). (2) SUNG: quasiofficial reference to an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang), a Commissioner of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi shih) a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) etc., who concurrently was a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang). (3) SUNG: unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor who, on leaving that office, had been given nominal status as Military Commissioner. SP: commissaire-conseiller. P3. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Governor-general (tsung-tu) with concurrent status as Grand Secretary (tsa hsiuh-shih).

5250 shih-hsiâng 碑相
SUNG: variant of the prestigious title Grand Preceptor (t'ai-shih), reportedly used to indicate the post's pre-eminence over Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang).

5251 shih-hsien it'o 時憲科
CH'ING: Calendar Section in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-lien chieh), responsible for defining the 24 periods of the solar year and the 5 seasons (including chung, Mid-year) and for compiling the official state calendar; an aggregation of the calendrical agencies known as the Five Offices (wu kuan), one named after each season, each headed by one Manchu and one Chinese Director (cheng), rank 6b. BH: calendar section. P35.

5252 shih-k'ung 使征
Lit: sent as a star: throughout history a common unofficial reference to a Commissioner or Envoy representing the ruler; sometimes used in directly addressing such an official. See hsing-shih.

5253 shih-huo ch'ien 食貨監
T'ANG: Director of Commerce, staff member of an Area Command (tsung-kuan fu) responsible for provisioning the headquarters with mercantile goods. RR: directeur des vivres et du commerce.

5254 shih4 侍姬
YUAN: from 1279, an official abbreviated reference to shih-i feng-yü (Imperial Attendant).

5255 shih-i 侍醫
Attending Physician, irregularly throughout history a designation for personal physicians of Emperors or Heirs Apparent, alternating in use with the more common title yâ-i, q.v. P26, 36.

5256 shih-i 抡擇
T'ANG—MING: Reminder, a remonstrance official (chien-kuan) responsible for catching and correcting errors of substance or style in state documents; one or more prefixed Right in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), one or more prefixed Right in the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng); both rank 8b in T'ang. Initiated in 685; in 988 retitled cheng-yen (Exhorter); reinstated in 1183. In Chin members of the Remonstrance Bureau (chien-yüan). Existed in Ming only in the era 1399-1402, RR: chargé de reprendre les oublis. SP: chargé de reprendre les oublis de l'empereur. P19.

5257 shih-i 食邑
Lit., (responsible for) food and medication: Dietician. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) who determined that food offered the ruler was appropriate to the season and to his state of health. CL: médecin pour les aliments. (2) SUI-SUNG: 4, rank 9a2 in T'ang; members of the Food Service (shang-shih ch'êh) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR+:SP: médecin pour les aliments de l'empereur. Also see shih-i shih-yü (Imperial Attendant Dietician). P37.

5258 shih-i 食邑
YUAN: lit., to feed off a fief: a general reference to landgrant nobles, who had broad political, military, and fiscal control over tracts awarded them; see under-fen-tî and t'ou-shia.

5259 shih-i fêng-yü 侍儀奉御
YUAN: Imperial Attendant. (1) From 1271 to 1320, one Left and Right, rank 4a, headed the Palace Ceremonial Office (shih-i ssu); from 1279 title abbreviated to shih-i; in 1320 replaced by 4 Commissioners (shih). 3a. (2) From 1278, one each Left and Right, rank not clean replaced Rectifiers of Omissions (pu-ch'üeh) as collaborators with Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) in compiling the Imperial Diary (chi-châ chu). P24, 33.

5260 shih-i hsia-chêi 市易下界
SUNG: lit., 2nd realm or jurisdiction for commercial exchange; variant designation of the Monopoly Tax Commission (chûeh-huo ssu) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: deuxième section de l'agence des échanges commerciaux chargée des versements et des mandats.

5261 shih-i shêng-chêi 市易上界
SUNG: lit., 1st realm or jurisdiction for commercial exchange; variant designation of the Market Exchange Office (shih-i wun) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: première section de l'agence des échanges commerciaux chargée d'achats pour équilibrer les prix.

5262 shih-i 侍儀
SUNG: Imperial Attendant Dietician, rank not clear, members) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng); see shih-i (Dietician). SP: chef de nourriture et de médecine de l'empereur.

5263 shih-i ssu 侍儀司
YUAN-MING: Palace Ceremonial Office of shih-i ssu. From 1271 to 1376 a central government agency loosely subordinated to the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and in Yuan also to the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsien-hui yuan), responsible for the
conduct of court audiences, especially those involving receptions of foreign dignitaries—functions at other times of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu). Headed by 2 Imperial Attendants (shih-i-feng-ytì) from 1279 shih-i-i, rank 4a till 1320, then by 4 Commissioners (shih-i). In early Ming there was apparently a solitary Commissioner, 5b till 1371, then 7b. In 1376 the agency was renamed tien-fìng i-li ssu, and in 1397 it became the Court of State Ceremonial. P33.

5264  shih-i ssu  布易司
SUNG: variant of shih-i wu (Market Exchange Office).

5265  shih-i wu  布易務
SUNG: Market Exchange Mortgage Storehouse, apparently depositories of documents pertaining to state loans; established in some Huai River regions under Overseers-general (tsung-lung); possibly depositories from which annual tribute payments were made by S. Sung to the Jurchen Chin state (?). SP: magasin hypothécaire du troc étatique.

5266  shih-i ssu  布易司
SUNG: Market Exchange Office, in 1072 established in the dynamic capital, in border areas, and in major cities and towns throughout the empire to implement the price control system for mercantile goods instituted by the reform minister Wang An-shih; set market prices, bought and sold to stabilize markets, made loans to small merchants, etc.; each headed by a Supervisor (chien-kuăn, t'ì-ch'ü); in 1100 renamed p'ing-chun wu (Price Stabilization Agency). SP: agence des échanges commerciaux.

5267  shih-jen  笙人
CHOU: Diviner with Stalks, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servants & Attendants (chung-Wâ), -m*śeres of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ün-kuăn); specialists in divining by use of the stalks of plants. CL: officier de la plante divinatoire.

5268  shih-k'ao  三石庫

5269  shih-k'ao  三石倉

5270  shih-kuăn  世官
Hereditary Office: throughout history, designated a post reserved for a particular family, to be occupied by its eldest sons generation after generation. In Ming, a special reference to military posts in the Guards (wêi) and lesser units—garrison posts that were inheritable as distinguished from supervisory posts of higher rank that were not inheritable, called circulating offices (ju-la-kuăn).

5271  shih-kuăn  史官
N-S DIV-CH'ING: Historiographer, occasionally a temporary duty assignment, but generally a generic reference to officials engaged in compilation of the Imperial Diary (ch'hi-chhi chu). True Records (shih-bu), and similar historical records; originally referred to Editorial Directors (chu-tso lang), then to personnel of the T'ang-Sung Historiography Institute (shih-kuăn), eventually to Senior Compilers (hsiu-chuan) and their associates in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). P23.

5272  shih-kuăn  史館
TANG-SUNG: Historiography Institute, from 630 a special group of Senior Compilers (hsiu-chuan), Academicians (hshu-chiang), etc., on ad hoc duty assignments to compile or revise dynastic histories; in T'ang under the Chancellory (men-shih sheng) and the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), in Sung one of the Three Institutes (san kuăn) that constituted the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ang-wen yüan). RR: collège des annalistes. SP: collège des annalistes, institut d'histoire. P23.

5273  shih-kuăn  試官
T'ANG-CH'ING: Examination Official, generic reference to officials who participated as examiners, proctors, and readers in recruitment examinations for candidates for civil service careers, primarily in Prefectural or Provincial examinations (chieh-shih, hsiaang-shih) but also in Metropolitan Examinations (sheng-shih, hsii-shih). See chu-k'ao, lien-kuăn, chien-shih.

5274  shih'ku'an  食官
HAN-T'ANG: Food Provisioner, generic reference to officials responsible for providing foodstuffs for the Empress, the Heir Apparent, Princely Establishments (wang-fu), etc., in Han also posted at each imperial mausoleum (ling). Commonly a lowly post under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), or their successor agencies. In the era of N-S Division commonly constituted a Foodstuffs Service (shih-ku'an chia), in T'ang an Office of Foodstuffs (shih-kuăn shu). At the capital or a mausoleum normally headed by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels in Han, 8b2 in T'ang, in Princely Establishments commonly had Heads (chung), rank 600 bушels in Han, 9b2 in T'ang. P26, 29, 30' 69.

5275  shih-ku'an châng  食官長
HAN-T'ANG: Head of Food Provisions in-ari'ricely Establishment (wang-fu), also in Han in the household of the Empress; rank 600 bushels in Han, 9b2 in T'ang. HB: chief of the office of offerings, chief of the office of food. RR*: chef des fonctionnaires chargés de la nourriture de la maison des princes. P69.

5276  shih-ku'an  食官
HAN-T'ANG: Director of Food Provisions in the household of the Heir Apparent or at an imperial mausoleum (ling), under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), or their successor agencies; rank 600 bushels in Han, 8b2 in T'ang. HB: prefect of the office of offerings, prefect of the office of food. P26, 29.

5277  shih'ku'an  食官署
T'ANG: Office of Foodstuffs, a minor provisioning agency in the Household Provisioner's Court (chia-lung ssu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b2. RR: office des aliments de la maison de l'héritier du trône. P26.

5278  shih-lâng  侍郎
(1) HAN-T'ANG: Attendant Gentleman, in Han the 2nd highest of 3 categories in which Court Gentlemen (lang) were divided, with status below Inner Gentlemen (chung-lang) but above Gentlemen of the Interior (lang-chung); rank =400 bushels. In Later Han 36 Attendant Gentlemen were distributed equally among the Six Sections (lu t'iao) of the Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu t'ai) as assistants to the Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) who headed the Sections. During the era of N-S Division began to be used in the ways described under (2) and (3) following, but until T'ang continued in use as a relatively lowly secretarial post in Princely Establishments (wang-fu). HB: gentleman-in-attendance. RR: secrétaire au service d'un prince. P5, 69.
(2) N-S DIV-SUNG: Vice Director, 2nd executive post in the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng) and in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), in each case ranking after a Director (liang in the Secretariat, shih-chang in the Chancellery), in T'ang and Sung included among the officials serving as Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang). In T'ang one each of Left and Right in each of the great departments, rank 3a; in Sung one in each, 3b. RR+SP: vice-president. P3.

(3) N-S DIV CH'ING: Vice Minister, from late in the era of N-S Division, 2nd executive post in each of the Ministries (pu) that quickly became the administrative core of the central government, consolidated in a Department of State Affairs (shang-chu sheng); from Sui through Ch'ing 2nd executive post in each of the standard Six Ministries (liu pu) of the central government, assisting Ministers (shang-shu); normally 2 in each Ministry prefixed Left and Right, rank 4a in T'ang, 3b in Sung, 4a in Chin and Yuan, 3a in Ming and early Ch'ing, then 2b in 1730, then 2a from 1749. In Ch'ing 2 each Left and Right, one Manchu and one Chinese. RR: vice-president. SP: vice-president, vice-ministry. BH: vice-president. P5. 6'a, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.

5279 shih-lăng 土郞
N-S DIV (Chin, N. Wei): Caterer (?), one each of Left and Right in the Chin Ministry of Sacrifices (ts'ai-pu); in the N. Wei Ministry of General Administration (t'ai-kuan), number and status not clear; functions also not clear, but traditionally believed to have been providers of foodstuffs. P9.

5280 shih-liăng hsüan 侍郞選
SUNG: lit., selections by the Vice Minister: Junior Appointments Process, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel Assignments Process (see under hsüan), in which the selection of men for appointments or reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The 2 Vice Ministers (shih-lang) presided over appointments to the lower ranks, the Vice Minister of the Left handling the Junior Civil Appointments Process (shih-lang ts'o-hsüan), prior to 1080 known as the Bureau of Personnel Assignments (k'ung-k'o yu-an), and the Vice Minister of the Right handling the Junior Military Appointments Process (shih-lang yu-hsüan), prior to 1080 known as the Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (san-p'an yu-an).

5281 shih-liăng ts'o-hsüan 侍郞左選
SUNG: Junior Civil >pointers Process; see under shih-lang hsüan. Also see hsüan, liu-nei ch'üan. SP: bureau des nominations civiles.

5282 sWá-tóugjô-Asiân 侍郞右選
SUNG: Junior Military Appointments Process; see under shih-lang hsüan. Also see hsüan. SP: bureau des nominations militaires.

5283 shih-li hsü-châ kuân 侍立修注官
SUNG: lit., official who stands, functionary for each blind musician under control of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng); relationship to Imperial Diarists (ch'ü-ch'i she-jen) not clear. SP: fonctionnaire chargé d'inscription. P24.

5284 shih-liăng i-yüan 食糧醫員
CH'ING: variant of i-yüan (Salaried Apprentice Physician in the Imperial Academy of Medicine, i'ai-yüan). P36.

5285 shih-liào 侍燎
CHOU: lit., those of clear sight: Guides for Blind Musicians, 300 equipped with small hand-drums, one unranked functionary for each blind musician under control of the Music Master (ta-shih) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). CL: clairvoyants, conducteurs d'aveugles.

5286 shih-liè 石烈
LIÃO: Substrate, Chinese transcription of a Khitan word for a social and military unit smaller than a Tribe (pu-tsu) but, like a Tribe, under a Grand Prince (i-li-ch'in, ta-wang).

5287 shih-lin kuân 尺林館
N-S DIV (Liang): lit., institute of the elite or of service-men: Elite Academy, created by Emperor Wu (r. 502-549), who reportedly appointed as Scholars (hsüeh-shih) of the Elite Academy those who used, or were skilled in using litchi nuts (?). P23.

5288 shih-lêng 市令
(1) HAN-T'ANG: Market Director, one or more appointed to oversee commercial activities and to collect commercial taxes, originally in marketplaces in the dynastic capitals but by T'ang times on the staff of all Prefectures (chou); rank as high as 5b in N. Wei, but 9b at best in T'ang. Sometimes called shih-chang, q.v. Also see shih-shu (Market Office). RR: directeur des marchés, P20, 57. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Commander (chih-hui) of a Warden's Office (ping-ma ssu) in the dynastic capital.

5289 shih-tü-nêi 视流内
SUI-T'ANG: lit., equivalent to being within the current, i.e., equivalent to official status: Adjunct, prefix added to titles of persons who were not regular officials (kuan) but were granted equivalent status for ceremonial purposes: e.g., honorably retired officials, palace women, palace eunuchs. In this dictionary such status is indicated by the equivalence symbol (·); thus shih 6a (rank) is rendered =6a. See shih, Pi.

5290 sMMiù wèiFù 十六衛府 or shih-liu wei T'ANG-SUNG: Sixteen Guards, collective reference to an important group of military units stationed at the dynastic capital. In 636 units previously called the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) were reorganized into the Sixteen Guards; at least in theory they were the principal defense force for the dynastic capital city, the palace, and the Emperor, in the aggregate called the Southern Command (chan-yu) in contrast to the Northern Command (pei-yu) of Annies (chên) that was the main striking force of the early T'ang rulers. The Guards consisted principally of militiamen called up from their local Garrisons (see fu) in rotational patterns, each Guard having an assigned geographic grouping of Garrisons under its jurisdiction, at least for the management of such troop rotations (see under/an, Term of Service; cf. pan-chên). Each Guard was commanded by a General-in-chief (ta chiang-chên), rank 3a, and 2 Generals (chiang-chên), 3a2. From 786 an even more prestigious General-in-chief (shang chiang-chên), 2a2, was normally the Guard leader. Each Guard had administrative and logistical support agencies largely headed by civil service officials: an Administrative Aide (chang-shih), 6b1; an Administrative Supervisor (lu-shih ch'ien-ch'ên-shih), 8a1; an Administrator for Granaries (ssu-tsing tsan-ch'en-shih), 8a2; an Administrator for Arms (ssu-ping tsan-ch'en-shih), 8a2; an Administrator for Cavalry (chi-ping tsan-ch'en-shih), 8a2; etc. In the early 700s these support services were reorganized into Sections (ts'ao): the Administrator for Granaries was replaced by 2 Administrators of a Granaries Section (ts'ang-ts'ao tsan-ch'en-shih), the Administrator for Arms by 2 Administrators of an Arms Section (ping-ts'ao), the Admin-
istor for Cavalry by 2 Administrators of a Cavalry Section (chi-t'su-ao); and by 705 there was added an Armor Section (ku-t'su-ao), in c. 712 renamed Helmets Section (chou-t'su-ao), with 2 Administrators. Meantime, the Garrison Militia system (fu-p'i) and its troop rotations deteriorated significantly, so that by 749 the Guards ceased calling up militiamen. Thereafter into Sung the Sixteen Guards were decorative, militarily unimportant units existing almost solely to provide grandiose titles and appropriate perquisites for members of the imperial family and occasionally other favored dignitaries; and active defense of the Emperor and his palace was managed with other forces such as the late T'ang Permanent Palace Guard (ch'ung-ts'ung su-wt, kw'o-ch'i) and the Sunge Palace Command (t'ien-ch'ien shih-wt ssu), counterpart of the early T'ang Southern Command. In Sung the general officers of the Sixteen Guards ranked 2h, 3a or 3b (Generalsissimos), 3a or 4a (Generals-in-chief), and 3b or 4b (Generals); and such titles became prestige titles (san-kuan) conferred automatically on military officers according to the ranks of their substantive posts. In both T'ang and Sung, names of the individual Guards changed from time to time, but the most common names in T'ang were the Left and Right Guards (ts'ao-wt, yu-wt), 2 Courageous Guards (hsia-wt-wt) prefixed Left and Right as in all following cases, 2 Militant Guards (wu-wt), 2 Awesome Guards (we-wt), 2 Metropolitan Guards (ling-ch'ünt we), 2 Imperial Insignia Guards (ch'ien-wt-wt), 2 Palace Gate Guards (chien-men we), and 2 Personal Guards (ch'ien-niu we). The Sunge array similarly included the Left and Right Guards, the Courageous Guards, the Militant Guards, the Imperial Insignia Guards, the Palace Gate Command, the Metropolitan Guards, and in addition 2 Encampment Guards (ts'an-wt) and 2 Army Guards (ch'un-wt). In both T'ang and Sung times the Sixteen Guards were commonly referred to as the Imperial Guards (hsia-wt), and some of their names prefixed t'ai-tzu, appeared in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. Cf. chin-ch'üan (Imperial Armies), the Ming dynasty chin-i we, the Ch'ing dynasty huang-i we. P43.

5291 shih-lu yüan 実錄院
SUNG: True Records Institute, one of 2 largely autonomous agencies that were nominally subordinate to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); responsible for recording day-by-day activities at court; headed by a Grand Councillor (tsai-hsiang) serving as Supervisor (li-ch'i). See under kuo-shih shih-lu yüan (Historiography and True Records Institute).
SP: cour des annales veridiques. P23.

5292 shih-māi wù 市買司
SUNG: lit. office for purchases in the market*, official variant (dates not clear) for ta-mai wu (Office of Miscellaneous Purchases) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (tu-fu ssu).

5293 shih-nēi 備內
SUI-T'ANG: from c. 604 to 618 the official variant of shih-chung (Director of the Chancellery). P3.

5294 shih-nū 使女
CH *NG: Palace Serving Women, a low class of palace women requisitioned annually from families of members of the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu-wei) to provide menial service in the imperial palace for a specified term of years. BH: serving women of the imperial family.

5295 shih-pd shih 市舶使
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., commissioner for seagoing junks: Maritime Trade Commissioner, from 763 established at modern Canton to collect customs duties on overseas trade; in early Sung (date not clear) retitled Maritime Trade Supervisor (shih-po ts'eh-ch'i). P62.

5296 shih-pō fuchu ssū 市舶提舉司
SUNG-MING: Maritime Trade Supervisorate, a category of agencies subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-ssu) established along the southeast and south seacoasts to regulate overseas commerce, collect customs duties, prevent the smuggling of contraband goods, etc.; headed by a Supervisor (ts'eh-ch'i) on special duty assignment in Sung; a regular post, rank 2b, in Ming. Original numerous agencies reduced to 3 in Ming; at modern Ningpo in Chekiang, Ch'ian-chou in Fukien, and Canton in Kwangtung; came to be dominated by palace eunuchs and centers of friction between Chinese and Japanese and early modern European traders. In 1522 all but the Canton agency were closed. After Ming, control over coastal trade reverted to provincial authorities. SP: bureau de douane. P62.

5297 shih-sān 十三司
MING: Thirteen Bureaus, collective reference to the 13 Bureaus (ch'ung-lii ssu), each named after a Province (sheng), that were the major subordinate units in both the Ministry of Revenue (hu-ssu) and the Ministry of Justice (hsing-ssu).

5298 shih-sān tāo 十三道
MING: Thirteen Circuits, collective reference to the 13 units called Circuits (tao), each named after a Province (sheng), among which Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yā-shih) were distributed in the Censorates (ts'eh-shih). Each Circuit handled routine paperwork relating to judicial affairs of the Province for which it was named but otherwise had no special relationship with the Province; e.g., Investigating Censors of any Circuit were freely assigned to tours of duty as Regional Inspectors (hsin-an) of any Province. It was considered a badge of their independence in action that Investigating Censors were officially identified only as members of their Circuits, not as subordinates of the Censorate or its executive officials. P18.

5299 shih-shī 師史
CHOU: lit., master of the elite: Chief Judge, 3rd ranking executive post in the Ministry of Justice (ch'ü-hu-ssu); 4 appointees ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), responsible for the enforcement of criminal laws. CL: grand prévôt criminel, prévôt de justice.

5300 shih-shih 室史
See under chu-chi shih-shih (Recording Secretary).

5301 shih-shih 市舶
HAN: Market Master, in the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9-23) replaced Former Han's Market Directors (shih-lung) in the dynastic capital and 5 other major cities; see wu-chünssu shih-shih (Five Market Masters) and chin-ssu (Economic Stabilization Office).

5302 shih-shih 師氏
Palace Master. (1) CHOU: one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu) and 2 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-ssu) responsible for accompanying the ruler in all public appearances and rectifying his mistakes in conduct; collaborated with the Palace Protector (pao-shih) in tutoring the ruler's kinsmen and other nobles who did not yet have administrative appointments. CL: instructeur, professeur. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master in the Ministry of Education, believed to have directed both the Palace School (fu-men hsâeh) and the National University (t'ai-hsâeh). P34.
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5303 shih-shih 侍仕
New Official, throughout history an unofficial, literary reference to a man newly entering on an official career, from an ancient practice of divining (first shih) to determine good or bad auspices before undertaking an appointment.

5304 shih-shih 侍氏
CHOU: Bird Catcher, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for destroying birds of prey that must be caught by the wings. CL: préposé aux ailes.

5305 shih-skou 侍後
Substantive appointment, in contrast to any form of acting, probationary, or otherwise irregular, temporary appointment. See chen (regular, true), cheng (regular), pen-kuan (titular office).

5306 shih-shu 侍書
SUNG, MING: Court Calligrapher, members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan); status in Sung not clear; 2· rank 9a, in Ming. SP: lettré-calligraphe. P23.

5307 shih-shu 市署
N-S DIV-T'ANG; Market Office, one established in each dynastic capital to supervise and control trade in the officially designated market(s); headed by a Director (ling), in T'ang rank 6b; institutional affiliation not clear, possibly subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). Not to be confused with shih-ling (Market Director). See liang-ching ch'iu-shih shu. P62.

5308 shih-shu hsüeh-shih 侍書學所
YUAN: Attendant Academician in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), number and rank not clear; charged with tutoring and evaluating the ruler in accordance with classical and historical texts; abolished in 1269. P23.

5309 shih-shu āng-skut 史書令史
HAN: Calligraphy Clerk, unspecified numbers of specialists on the staff of the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih chung-ch'eng); qualified for appointment by passing tests involving knowledge of 9,000 characters and all standard styles of calligraphy. HB: foreman clerk of clerkly writing.

5310 shih-shu shih yü-shih 侍書侍御史
T'ANG: variant of chih-shu shih yu-shih (Secretarial Censor), used to avoid a name taboo. P18.

5311 shih-shuài 侍帥
CHOU: Regimental Commander, with rank as Ordinary Grand Master (chang ta-fu); leader of a standard military unit of 2,500 soldiers called a shih (Regiment). CL: chef de regiment.

5312 shih sku'ai-fu 侍率府
SUI-T'ANG: Attendant Guard Command, one designated Left and one Right, from c. 605 to 622 the official redesignation of the military Units previously and later known as Defense Guard Commands (wei shuai-fu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26.

5313 shih shuai-fu 十率府
SUI-SUNG: Ten Guard Commands, collective reference to military units organized similarly to Guards (wei) that were assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each normally headed by a Commandant (shuai) in T'ang, 7b in Sung. The units always appeared in Left and Right pairs and were prefixed with t'ai-tzu or tung-kung (Eastern Palace). The names of the individual units repeatedly changed; some of the more durable were Defense Guard Command (wei shuai-fu), Protective Guard Command (ssu-yu shuai-fu), Gate Guard Command (chien-men shuai-fu), Police Patrol Guard Command (ch'ing-tao shuai-fu), and Inner Guard Command (nei shuai-fu). RR+SP: dix gardes de l’Hérilier du trône. P26.

5314 shih-sün 世孫
MING: Grandson-heir, designation of the eldest son by the principal wife of a deceased Heir (shih-tzu), i.e., the eldest son of an Imperial Prince (ch'ien-wang); prefixed with the place-name associated with the Princedom. P64.

5315 shih t'ai-fu 士大夫
Lit., Servicemen (shih) and Grand Masters (ta-fu): the official class, throughout history a collective reference to all those who were, were entitled to be, or had been officials (kuan) in government service and in consequence constituted the elite group in Chinese society. Cf. shen-shift (the elite).

5316 shih-t'ao an ch'ang 石炭場
SUNG: Coalyard, a unit under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: aire de la réception et de la venie de l’antracite.

5317 shih tao-an chu 史道局
YUAN: Service of Shih Tao-an, an agency providing clothing for the imperial family, from its establishment in 1265 known by the name of the official authorized to make appointments in it. Subsequently regularized as an agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (mien-chiang tsung-kuan fu) and staffed with artisans in obligatory service; headed by a Commissioner (shih) or Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih)· rank 6b. Also called yü-i (imperial clothes) shih tao-an chu; but not to be confused with yü-i ch'ang (Imperial Wardrobe Service).

5318 shih-t'ao hou 式道侯
HAN: Commandant of the Imperial Escort, 3 distinguished as Central, Left, and Right Commandants, each with rank of 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain of the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu); cleared the way for the Emperor on any outing from the palace, and on his return waved flags that called for the opening of the appropriate gate. HB: captain of the standard bearers.

5319 shih-ts'ao ch'ang 事材場
SUNG: Materials Yard, a storage area for construction materials maintained by the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien), headed by 2 Supervisors (chien-kuan), probably unranked. SP: aire de matériaux de construction.

5320 shih-ts'ao 士曹
Levied Service Section. (1) SUI-SUNG: a clerical agency found in such units of territorial administration as Princely Establishments (wang-fu) and Superior Prefectures (fu), normally headed by an Administrator (t'ou-chien-shih), rank 7a or lower; managed local construction and maintenance projects in correspondence with the central government's Ministry of Works (kung-pu). Antecedent of the Ming-Ch'ing kung-ts'ao (Works Section). Also see ts'ao fu (Six Sections). RR+SP: service des travaux. P49, 59’ 69. (2) SUI-Ch'ing may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Works.

5321 shih-ts'ao 士曹
HAN: Market Section, a staff agency commonly found at the Commandery (ch'uan) and District (hsien) levels of territorial administration, headed by an Administrator (yuan-shih); apparently supervised commercial activities and collected mercantile taxes in official markets in its jurisdiction. HB: bureau of markets.
shih-ts’ao 時曹
HAN: Seasons Section, apparently found as a staff agency in some Commanderies (chün), headed by an Administrator (yiian-shih); responsible for monitoring seasonal cosmological activities. H1: bureau of the seasons.

shih-ts’ō 侍左
SUNG: abbreviation of shih-lang tso-hsüan (Junior Civil Appointments Process).

shih-ts’äng 侍從
Attendant, throughout history a vague generic reference to officials who had personal contact with the Emperor; may be encountered as a prefix to a title.

shih-tú 侍讀
Reader-in-waiting, an attendant skilled in reciting classical texts. (1) N-S DIV-T’ANG, MING: a prestigious title added to a regular title (see under chia-kuan) when an official was delegated to provide tutorial services in the establishment of the Heir Apparent or in another Princely Establishment (wang) . RR: lectr., lector d’un prince. P23, 26 + 69. (2) SUNG-CH’ING: regular members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan); status in Sung not clear; 2 then 3 ran kan’ in Ming and early Ch’ing, then 5b from 1725; in Ch’ing 3 each Manchu and Chinese appointees. SP: lectr. BH: sub-reader. P23, (3) CH’ING: designation given lowly copyreaders of documents issued from the imperial palace, on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); see nei-ko shih-tu. P2. Cf. shih-chiang (Expositor-in-waiting).

shih-tú hsüéh-shih 侍讀學士
Academician Reader-in-waiting, a title of greater prestige than shih-tu alone. (1) T’ANG-SUNG; from 725, designation of non-official litterateurs invited to attend the Emperor as tutor companions, with nominal status in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-lusien tien shu-yüan), later in the Sung Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). Often prefixed Hanlin, even in T’ang. (2) CHIN-CH’ING: eminent regular members of the Hanlin Academy; unspecified number, rank 3b, in Chin; 2 then 3 then 2 b, in Yuan; 2, 5b, in Ming and early Ch’ing, then 4b from 1725; in Ch’ing 3 each Manchu and Chinese. BH: reader. P23, (3) CH’ING: designation given editors and translators of documents on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko); see nei-ko shih-tu hsüeh-shih. P2. Cf. shih-chiang hsüeh-shih.

shih-t’ài 仕途
Lit.: (to have entered upon) the path of service; common general reference to officials.

shih-ts’u 世子
Heir: from antiquity a common unofficial reference to the eldest son of anyone of noble status, sometimes including even the Heir Apparent; in Ming and Ch’ing times, the formal designation of the eldest son by the principal wife of an Imperial Prince (ch’in-ch’ung), with ceremonial rank between Imperial Princes and Commandery Princes (chün-wang). P64.

shih-tzá 士子
CH’ING: Examination Candidate, general reference to candidates at Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih). BH: scholar.

shih-tsü 遂子
Son by the Principal Wife, a kinship term used throughout history, sometimes of significance in reference to the sons of rulers or members of the nobility, specifying the legal heir.

shih-tzá Ch’i chǔwên pō-shih 史子集傳文博士
T’ANG: Erudite of History, the Masters, Belles Lettres · and Narrative, 3 of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsüeh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741, eunuch posts. RR: maître pour l’enseignement des historiens, des philosophes, des œuvres littéraires et des compositions littéraires.

shih-ts’ü hòu 侍祠侯
HAN: Marquis Attending at Sacrifices, in Later Han the least prestigious of 3 designations awarded (see under chia-kuan) to Adjunct Marquises (lieh-hou) who were permitted to reside in the capital and were among those collectively called Audience Attendants (feng ch’ou-ching); the designation imposed a responsibility to participate in certain sacrificial ceremonies but not to participate in regular court audiences. Cf. te-chin (specially advanced), ch’ao’ting hou (Marquis for Audiences). HB: marquis attending at sacrifices.

shih-wèi 侍衛
Imperial Guard or Imperial Guardsman, throughout history a recurring general designation of those military units and personnel that were responsible for the security of the Emperor and the imperial palace; prefixes must be relied on to determine identities more precisely.

shih-wèi ch’ín-ch’ün 侍衛親軍
Imperial Bodyguard, throughout history a common designation of Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wèi, ch’in-ch’ün) entrusted with the personal protection of the Emperor.

shih-wèi ch’ín-ch’ün mā-pú ssū 侍衛親軍馬步司
SUNG: Metropolitan Command, one of 2 major headquarters units under which the Imperial Armies (chün-ch’ün) of professional soldiers were organized, each headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chih-hui shih); generally responsible for overseeing the Prefectural Armies (hsiang-ping) garrisoned throughout the empire* whereas the counterpart Palace Command (tien-chén shih-wèi ssū) was responsible for defense of the dynastic capital and the imperial palace. In the mid-1000s divided into 2 headquarters units, a Metropolitan Cavalry Command (ma-ch’un ssū) and a Metropolitan Infantry Command (pa-ch’un ssū). Often abbreviated as shih-wèi ssū. See erh ssū (Two Commands), sari wei (Three Capital Guards).

shih-wèi ch’ü 侍衛處
CH’ING: variant of long shih-wèi-fu (Headquarters of the Imperial Bodyguard).

shih-wèi mā-ch’un pî-ch’un ssū 侍衛馬軍歩司
SUNG: combined reference to the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (ma-ch’un ssū) and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (pa-ch’un ssū), into which the originally unified Metropolitan Command (shih-wèi ch’in-ch’un ma-pú ssū) was divided in the mid-1000s. SP: bureau de la cavalerie et de l’infanterie de la garde de l’Empereur.

shih-wèi chéng 維衛
CH’ING: Imperial Guard Duty Group Commander, leader of any of the 6 Duty Groups (pan) into which Imperial Guardsmen (ch’in-ch’un) were divided for active service on a rotational basis. BH: commander of a relief of the bodyguards.
in general, maintained surveillance over the officialdom and impeached wayward officials. In Ch'in and T'ai) the designation of the core staff of the Censorate (chien-ch'a yü-shih) were distributed in the Censorate (tu ch'a-yüan); see shih-san tao (Thirteen Circuits). P18.

5341 shih-yu 师友
SUNG: abbreviation of shih-nei ch'in-ch'un ma-pu su (Metropolitan Command).

5342 shih-yu 侍右
N-S DIV (Chin, S. Dyn.): Tutorial Companion, a dignitary on the staffs of Princely Establishments (wang-fu). P69.

5343 shih-yu lang-kuăn 侍右郎官
SUNG: Bureau Executive in the Military Appointments Process, reference to a Director (lung-chang) or Vice Director (tyan-wai lang) of a Bureau (li) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) when assigned to participate in the selection of military personnel for appointments or reappointments (see under yu-hsuan). SP: secrétaire du bureau des nominations militaires.

5344 shih-yu ishih-lang 侍右侍郎
SUNG: Vice Minister in the Military Appointments Process, reference to a Vice Minister (shi-lang) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) when assigned to participate in the selection of military personnel for appointments or reappointments (see under yu-hsuan). SP: directeur du bureau des nominations militaires.

5345 shih-yang 試用
CH'ING: Probationer, designation appended to all new appointees in units of territorial administration below the level of Circuit Intendant (tao-t'ai) for periods of from one to 2 years until, after evaluation of service, their appointments were made substantive (shih, shih-shou).

5346 shih-yu 侍御
Common abbreviation of shih yu-shih (Attendant Censor), but sometimes used in unofficial reference to any kind of Censor (yü-shih).

5347 shih-yu chung-san 侍御中散
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Courtier-attendant, rank 5a; one of many special duty assignments for aristocratic Courtiers (chung-san, q.v.).

5348 shih yu-1 侍御

5349 swa-jaïM/ig-i 侍御卿醫
T'ANG: Medical Attendant, 2; rank 6a1, on the staff of the Commissioner for the Palace Corrals and Stables (hsien-ch'a shih). RR: médecin chef du service de Vempereur. P38.

5350 shih yu-shih 侍御史
CH'ING-MING: Attendant Censor, a prominent post in the central government until its abolition in 1376, beginning as the designation of the core staff of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai) and finally becoming the Censorate's 3rd ranking executive post. In general, maintained surveillance over the officialdom and impeached wayward officials. In Ch'in and Han times, dispatched on regional tours of inspection with the special designation Supervising Censors (chien-ch'a shih, chien yu-shih). The Han staff reportedly totaled 45 men ranked at 600 bushels, 30 of them distributed among 5 function-specific Sections (t'ao) under the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) and 15 assigned to the staff of the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng). Their number fluctuated in the era of N-S Division; the Sections in which they functioned grew to 13, but the authorized quota for Attendant Censors early stabilized at 8. By Sui times other categories of Censors had been established, Palace Censors (tien-nei shih yu-shih) and Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih); and in T'ang the Censorate was formally organized in 3 units, one a Headquarters Bureau (t'ai-yuan) staffed with 4 then 6 Attendant Censors, rank 6b2 then 6a, who had the most general surveillance and impeachment powers, regularly participated in court audiences, and joined with members of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) in conducting major court trials. The T'ang form of Censorate organization persisted into early N'iing, but the number of Attendant Censors was reduced to one in Sung and 2 thereafter; the rank was 6b in Sung, 5b in Chin, and 2b in Yuan and Ming till 1376, when the post was terminated. Also see chih-shu shih yu-shih, tien-chung shih yu-shih. HB: attending secretary. RR: ceriseur de la cour des affaires générales. SP: censeur général-assistant. P18.

5351 shih yu-shih 侍御史
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Imperial Physician-in-attendance, 4 members of the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chü) under the Chancellery (men-hsa sheng). See shih yu-1. P36, 37.

5352 侍御史知難事
5 DYN-SUNG: lit., Attending Censor for miscellaneous affairs: General Purpose Censor, a member of the headquarters staff of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai), apparently the counterpart of Secretarial Censors (chih-shu shih yu-shih) of other times; rank not clear; became acting head of the Censorate whenever the offices of Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) and Vice Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng) were vacant. SP: censeur-assistant des affaires diverses. P18.

5353 shih-yuán 史院
SUNG: abbreviated reference to a Police Office (chün-hsün yüan) in the dynastic capital or to a Military Inspector (chün-hsün shih) of such an agency.

5354 shih-yuán 史院
CH'ING: unofficial reference to Junior Compilers (pien-hsü) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

5355 shu 守
(1) HAN-SUNG: Probationary, prefix to a title during the appointee's first year in service, only after which he was normally entitled to substantive (shih, chen) status and full salary. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Acting, in addition to the meaning given under (1) above, sometimes prefixed to a title when the appointee's rank was lower than was appropriate for the post, or when there was already a nominal appointee for the post. (3) Common abbreviation of t'ai-shou (Governor). (4) Common abbreviation of hsüen-shou (Imperial Tour of Inspection). (5) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Prefect (chih-fu).

5356 shou 授
T'ANG-CH'ING: one of the most common terms meaning to appoint; often with a prefix indicating the type of state document used in making the appointment, varying with the rank of the post and the appointee.
5357 shòu 狩
See under hsien-shou (Imperial Tour of Inspection).

5358 shōu-chāng 收掌
CH'ING: Archivist, unranked clerical functionaries, 4 assigned to the Military Archive (fang-lih kuan) in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko), 4 to the Codification Office (lii-li kuan) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu).

5359 shōu-chēng 守正
SUNG: Guardian of Rectitude; a laudatory epithet bestowed on meritorious officials of the Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng), the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), etc.

5360 shōu-chī 受給 or shōu-chī kuăn 官
SUNG-CHIN: lit., officials who receive and disburse: Monitor, one, rank not clear, in charge of the Sung Armaments Office (ch’in-ch’i so); 2, rank 8a, in the Chin Palace Maintenance Office (hsiu-nei suu), and 2, 8a, in the Chin Construction and Maintenance Office (tu-ch’eng so). SP: chargé des affaires. P15: 38' 49.

5361 shōu-chī ic ’ü 受給
YUAN*: Construction Storehouse, a unit of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) that stored and issued various building materials for construction projects in the palace and the capital city; headed by a Superintendent (t’i-ling) rank 8a. P15.

5362 shōu-chīh chū-wù k’a 支收諸務庫
YUAN: Storehouse of the Interpreters Institute (hai-t’ung kuan), which apparently collected and appropriately disbursed goods received in tribute; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih), rank 9b. P11.

5363 shōu-chīk ’ü 支收庫
CH’ING: Material Storehouse, a unit of the Palace Maintenance Office (hsiu-nei suu) that stored and issued construction materials needed for palace maintenance; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu-ch’ien), rank not clear. P38.

5364 shōu-chō 守捉
T’ANG: lit., to guard and catch: Defense Detachment, an early T’ang generic term for military units along the northern frontier too small to be considered Armies (ch’in), each commanded by a Commissioner (shih). RR: détachement militaire (de milice locale).

5365 shōu-chō shih 守捉使
T’ANG: Defense Commissioner, in early T’ang the head of a small frontier military unit called a Defense Detachment (shou-cho); from the 750s one of the many types of central government delegates with supervisory authority over a cluster of Prefectures (chou) called a Circuit (tao), normally subordinate to a Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch’u shih) or the equivalent. P52.

5366 shōu-chú yuăn 守助掾
HAN: Aid Provider, several lowly appointees found on the staffs of Commanderies (ch’in) in Later Han, but functions not clear. HB: official in charge of aid.

5367 shōu-ch’üeh 守關
T’ANG-SUNG: Acting, prefix denoting a temporary appointment, especially when the appointee’s rank was lower than appropriate for the post.

5368 shōu-ên 受恩
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Recipient of Grace, from 400 a prestigious title (sang-kuan) for major tribal chiefs, comparable to the later titles Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (t’e-chin kuang-la ta-fu) or Specially Promoted Grand Master for Glorious Happiness (t’e-chin jung-la ta-fu), both rank la.

5369 shōu-fā 收發
CH’ING: lit., place for the receipt and issuance of documents with imperial notation: Imperial Documents Office, one of several clerical agencies attached to the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). BH: receiving and forwarding office.

5370 shōu-fu 守府
CH’ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Brigade Commander (shoupei) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying).

5371 shōu-fū 首府
CH’ING: Principal Prefect, designation of the Prefect (chih-Ju) of a Prefecture (fu) that was a provincial capital.

5372 shōu-fù 首輔
MING: lit., principal bulwark or support (of the Emperor); Senior Grand Secretary, quasi-official designation of the Grand Secretary (tu hsieh-shih) with longest tenure in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko), who organized the work of the Grand Secretariat and did final editing of rescripts submitted for imperial approval.

5373 shōu-hsüang 首相
SUNG: Principal Grand Councilor, designation of a senior or a sole Grand Councilor (tsai-hsüang). SP: premier ministre.

5374 shōu-hsien 首縣
CH’ING: Principal Magistrate, designation of a District Magistrate (chih-hsien) whose District (hsien) was a provincial capital.

5375 shōu-hsun tao 守巡道
MING-CH’ING: combined reference to General Administration Circuits (fen-shou tao) and General Surveillance Circuits (fen-hsun tao).

5376 shōu-hù ling-ch’in tà-ch ’én
守護陵寢大臣
CH’ING: Grand Minister Protector of the Imperial Mausolea, an official of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu Ju) delegated as Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan) of the 2 Imperial Mausoleum Administrations (ch’eng-pan shih-wu ya-men) that supervised the imperial Ch’ing tombs in the Peking area.

5377 skdu-t 職
Veterinarian. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) who apparently tended domestic animals in the royal palace. CL: médecin pour les animale, vétérinaire. (2) T’ANG: 600 authorized for the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u suu), 2 for each park controlled by the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (kung-yüan tsung-chien), and others for the Livery Service (shang-ch’eng ch’u) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), all apparently non-official specialists. RR: vétérinaire. P31: 39' 40.

5378 shōu-ipó-shih 黙醫博士
SUI-T’ANG: Erudite of Veterinary Medicine, non-official specialists attached to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u suu); 120 reported for Sui, 4 for T’ang; in T’ang had 100 authorized students, not counting 600 Veterinarians (shou-t) in active service. RR: maître vétérinaire au vaste savoir. P31.

5379 shōu-jên 黙人
CHOU: Hunter, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) in the Ministry
of State (tien-kuan); supervised all hunting except for imperial hunts; during imperial hunts generally supervised the catching of game with nets; provided both live and dead animals for sacrifices. CL: preneurs d'animaux, chasseurs.

5380 shou-kuan 守關
SUNG: common variant of shou-ch’ieh (Acting).

5381 shou-kuangsheng 壽光省
N-S DIV (Liang): Institute of Eternal Splendor, apparently a palace organization to which favored literates were appointed as Academicians (huihui-shih). P23.

5382 shou-kuei 首揆
MING: lit., principal calculator or arranger; unofficially appointed as Academicians (nei-wufu). (1) MING-CH’ING: generic reference to the Grand Secretaries (shang-shu) of the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (chén-hsiu); see under chén-hsiu. (2) MING-CH’ING: an administrative office in charge of the central government’s finance. P23.

5383 shou-icang 乡守令
HAN: Palace Stationer, in Later Han under the Chamberlain of the Palace Revenues (chao-fu), rank 600 bushels; provided paper, brushes, ink, and other writing materials for Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu); after A.D. 157 a palace eunuch post. HB: prefect of the palace stationery. P7.

5384 shou’kung shu 守宮署
T’ANG-SUNG: Canopies Office in the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei ssu), responsible for supplying the Emperor and other dignitaries with canopies, screens, and mats needed on ceremonial occasions; headed by a Director (ling), rank 8a2 in T’ang. RR: office des tentures du palais. P29.

5385 shou-Rung 守陵
MING-CH’ING: a combined, archaic, generic reference to Prefects (chih-fu); see t’ai-shou and District Magistrates (chih-hsien; see hsien-ling).

5386 shou-ling 守陵
N-S DIV (Chou), MING: Mausoleum Manager, in chaise of an imperial mausoleum (ling); ranked as Senior Vicecman (shang-shih) in Chou, rank in Ming not clear. P29.

5387 shou ling-ch’in in sang-ping kuän 守陵寝總兵官
CH’T’ING: Regional Commander for the Protection of Imperial Mausolea, one appointed at each of 2 locations in Manchuria where there were ancestral graves of the Manchu monarchs; special duty assignments for Grand Ministers (ta-ch’en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). P29.

5388 shou’lung kuän 首領官
Staff Supervisor. (1) CHIN-MING: generic reference to officials of various central government agencies who were considered responsible for the internal clerical functioning of the agencies; e.g., Registrars (ching-li) and Office Managers (tu-shih, shih-wu). (2) CH’T’ING: a combined reference to various senior eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien). P38.

5389 shou ding t’ai-chien 守陵太監
MING: Eunuch Protector of the Mausoleum, one posted at each imperial mausoleum (ling) to supervise the local Escort Guard (hu-wai). P29.

5390 shou ding t’ai-chien 首令太監
CH’T’ING: Eunuch Director, prefix to the titles of second-tier eunuch personnel of the Eunuchate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien), especially including the Palace Guardian (chih-shou shih), rank 7. BH: chief of the office of eunuch affairs. P38.

5391 shou-ling Ving 首領
(1) CHIN-MING: may be encountered in the sense of Staff Supervisors Office; see under shou-ling kuän. (2) MING-CH’ING: Administrative Office in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t’ai-i yuan), headed by 2 Medical Secretaries (li-mu). BH: office of administration.

5392 shou-nap t’ai-tuan k’d u 受納匹段庫
SUNG: Storehouse of Silk Bolts under the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng); staffing not clear, probably unranked. SP: magasin de la réception d’étoffe de soie.

5393 shou-péi 守備
MING: (1) Eunuch Protector-general of the Mausolea, overseer of the Eunuch Protectors of the Mausolea (shou-ling t’ai-chien) posted at the Ming imperial tombs west of Peking. P29. (2) Eunuch Grand Commandant, senior member of the triumvirate in military control of the auxiliary capital, Nanking; see under shou-péi.

5394 shou-pen kuän 守本官
SUNG: serving in his titular office, a term encountered in early Sung in the relatively unusual case of an official who actually performed the duties associated with his title. See under ch”ai-chien.

5395 shou-p’ing 守屏
Lit., to defend and protect; unofficial reference to a Regional Governor or Metropolitan Governor (both chou; see under mu).

5396 shou-shih ssu 受事司
SUNG: Receiving Office, one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (wei ssu) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’an-kuan), rank 8a or 8b; received all kinds of registers and reports dispatched from units of territorial administration throughout the empire and distributed them within the Commission; terminated c. 1080. SP: bureau des registres divers.

5398 shou-shih ssu yu shih 受事御史
T’ANG: Receptionist Censor, from 726 the duty assignment of a Censor (yu-shih) to accept accusations against officials submitted by non-Censors and to record the names of the accusers. RR: censeur chargé de la réception des affaires.

5399 shou-tang kuän 守當司
SUNG: lit., official who keeps records (?); Clerk, unranked or of very low rank, found in many central government agencies; superseded pien-hsiu wen-tzu, date not clear. SP: assistant aux affaires, scribe-assistant. P4, 9, 12 • 13 • 14.
5400 shou-tao 守道
MING-CH’ING: variant of fen-shou tao (General Administration Circuit). Also see tao.

5401 shou-tiao 守祧
CHOU: Caretaker, 8 eunuchs attached to the Ministry of Rites (ch’u-n-kuan), one for each of the 8 palace chambers that were dedicated to important (female?) ancestors of the royal family, each assisted by 2 Chambermaids (má-t'iao). CL: garde des tablettes de la famille régissante.

5402 shou-ts'ai 守宰
N-S DIV: lit. protector and steward; Territorial Administration, generic reference to members of units of territorial administration.

5403 shou-t'ao 首參
SUNG: lit. chief participant in state affairs: Senior Grand Councilor, unofficial reference to the senior or sole Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang).

5404 shou-ts'ui 守卒

5405 skouweí.ch’ângping 守 S旗兵
CH’ING: Guards of the Hunting Preserve, a special detachment of some 900 officers and soldiers stationed in the Imperial Hunting Preserve (wei-ch’ang) at Jehol, modern Ch’eng-te; instituted by the K’ang-hsi Emperor (r. 1661-1722); commanded by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-ssu).

5406 shou-yu 守御
CH’ING: Commandant of a Transport Command (wei), a military officer no nially of rank 5b on special duty assignment with the tax-grain transport establishment; see under ts’ao-yun tsung-ssu (Director-general of Tax Transport). BH: first lieutenant on garrison duty. P60.

5407 shou-yu ch’ien-hâ so 守奕千戶所
MING: Independent Battalion, a military unit of approximately 1,000 men organized like a normal battalion (ch’ien-hu so) under a Battalion Commander (ch’ien-hu), but directly subordinate to a Regional Military Commission (tu-chih-hai ssu) rather than part of a Guard (wei); see wei-so.

5408 shou-yë c’t’ien-tsang 守御千總
CH’ING: Assistant Gate Commandant, 2 ranked as Company Commanders (ch’ien-tsung) stationed at each city gate of the dynastic capital’ Peking; subordinate to 2 Gate Commandants (ch’eng-mert ling). BH: lieutenant of the gate.

5409 shu 屬
(1) Subordinate to, throughout history normally used in its verbal sense, indicating the affiliation of a unit or agency with another. (2) HAN: Supervisory Clerk, rank 100 or 200 bushtes; status between yuan-shih (Administrator) and liang-shih (Clerk), found in many agencies of both central and territorial governments, especially in Later Han. BH: associate. (3) T’ANG: Clerical Supervisor, rank 6a, oversaw the various clerical Sections (ts’ao) in which the paperwork of a Princedly Establishment (wang-fu) was done. RR: deuxième administrateur des services de la maison d’un prince.

5410 shā 署 orsM署
(1: 3rd tone): Office, throughout history a common suffix in an agency name, especially of an agency of middle or low status; comparable to ssu (Office). (2: 4th tone): N-S DIV-CH’ING: Acting or Acting Concurrent, irregularly used as prefix to a title awarded on a more or less temporary basis to an official already on duty in another post; also, in Ch’ing times, Deputy, appended as prefix to a title in some cases, denoting a regular appointee junior to an appointee without the prefix.

5411 shù 署
CHOU: Juniors, categorical reference to expectant officials who had not yet attained their majority.

5412 shū-châng 署長
(1) CH’IN-HAN: Militia General, a title of honorary nobility (ch’ieh) awarded to deserving subjects; see entries with prefixes ts’ao, ts’u, ssu-ch’ang. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Group Leader, a rank 5a2 official subordinate to the Palace Chief Musician (hsieh-lü chung-tang); functions not clear; may have been a prefix to the title hsiieh-lü lang (Chief Musician). P10.

5413 shū-châng 署長
Office Chief. (1) May be encountered in any era in reference to the head of any Office (shu). (2) HAN: used with the prefix chung-tang (Inner Gentleman), but, whether it signifies a Chief of the Office of Inner Gentlemen, i.e., some kind of administrator of Inner Gentlemen, or an Office Chief for Inner Gentlemen on the staff of some dignitary is not clear; also used in Later Han as the title of numerous eunuchs on the staff of the eunuch Director of Imperial Gatekeepers (huang-men ling; see under huang-men, e.g., huang-men shu-chang (Chief of the Imperial Gatekeepers Office). BH: chief of the office.

5414 shù-ch’âng 署常

5415 shā-ch’ âng k’uàn 署・殿

5416 shâ-chêng 署正
Office Director, common reference to the head of any Office (shu).

5417 shâ-chi ẢN 展籍案
SUNG: Genealogy Section in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu). SP: service des registres généalogiques.

5418 shù-chihyangW房
T’ANG: Central Control Office; from the early 700s one of 5 staff agencies in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery {chung-shu men-hsia sheng}; specific responsibilities and staffing not clear.

5419 shù-chi-shih 署吉士
Lit., a host of fortunate scholars. (1) MING: Bachelor, till 1404 a category of new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence who were assigned as unranked Observers (huang-fu) in the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k’o), the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuàn) and other central government agencies as trainees pending substantive appointments. (2) MING-CH’ING: Hanlin Bachelor, from 1404 a category of new Metropolitan Graduates with special literary promise who were assigned as unranked Observers to the Hanlin Academy for
advanced study, then after 3 years given special examinations, on the basis of which they were retained for regular appointments in the Academy or released for appointments elsewhere. In Ch'ing the Hanlin establishment in which they pursued their studies was organized as an Institute of Advanced Study (shu-ch'ang kuan). Also see liu kuan (re-tained in the Institute) and san-kuan (released from the Institute). BH: bachelor. P23.

5420 shù-chíh 書直

5421 shù-chíh ch'ang 熟紙匠
T'ANG: Glossy Paper Maker, one non-official specialist on the staff of the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ing-wen kuan). RR: ouvrier chargé de la fabrication du papier lisse.

5422 shù-chíh chuâng-huang ch'iang 熟紙染黃匠

5423 shù-chíh hsieh yü-shâ shòu 書寫御書手

5424 shù-ch'ou 屬州
citing: unofficial reference to a Department Magistrate (chih-chou).

5425 shù-chá 戒主
N-S DIV-SUNG: Frontier Post Commander, common designation for petty military leaders on frontier duty; in T'ang categorized as Majot (shang), Ordinary (chang), and Minor (hsia), rank 8a down. RR+SP: chef de poste frontalier.

5426 shù-Ch'én huang-hó ssâ 黃河司
SUNG: Office for Dredging the Yellow River, probably a field agency of the Directorate of Waterways (tsu-shui chien), possibly also subordinate to the Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (shui-pu) in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). SP: bureau chargé de draguer le fleuve jaune.

5427 shù'fei 淑妃
N-S DIV-MING: Pure Consort, irregularly the designation of a high-ranking imperial concubine, normally 2nd only to Honored Consort (kuai-fei). RR: concubine pure. SP: concubine de l'empereur de premier rang.

5428 shù-fú 樓副
SUNG: unofficial reference to a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan).

5429 shù-fú 樓府
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan).

5430 shù-fú 樓輔
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Commissioner (shih) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan).

5431 shù-hsiâng 樓相
SUNG: unofficial reference to the Commissioner (shih) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan).

5432 shù-hsiêh 書寫
CHIN-CH'ING: Copier, lowly or unranked staff member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán) and many other agencies of both the central and territorial governments. P23, 34, 66, etc.

5433 shù-hsiêh ch'ê wên-tzu 書寫機宜文字
SUNG: Confidential Copier, unranked personnel on the staffs of various military and regional dignitaries, perhaps private hirelings. SP: fonctionnaire chargé des écritures confidentielles.

5434 shù-hsü 書學
SUI-SUNG: Calligraphy School, one of the schools at the capital maintained by the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), staffed with Erudites (p'o-shih), Provosts (hsieh-lu), etc.; in Sung eventually downgraded to a unit of the Calligrapher Service (shu-i chê) of the Artisans Institute (han-lin yuán). RR: section de Vécriture. SP: école d'écriture.

5435 shùi 淑儀
Lady of Chaste Depertment, designation of a minor imperial wife. (1) N-S DIV (Chin, Sung): one of the palace women called the Nine Concubines (chiu pîr). (2) T'ANG-SUNG: one of the Six Ladies of Department (liu i), rank 2a in T'ang, 1b in Sung. RR: correction pure. SP: concubine de l'empereur de second rang.

5436 shù-i chê 書藝局
SUNG: Calligrapher Service, one of 4 assemblies of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (han-lin yuán) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), headed by a Manager (kou-tang kuan). SP: office of calligraphy, service de Van d'écriture.

5437 shù-jen 淑人

1) SUNG-CH'ING: Lady of Virtue, a title of honor sometimes conferred on the wives and mothers of officials.

2) CH'ING: Princess-consort, designation of the principal wife of a member of the imperial family ennobled as Supporter-general of the State (jeng-kuo ch'iang-chên).

5439 shù-jâng 淑容
N-S DIV, SUNG: Lady of Chaste Countenance, designation of a minor imperial wife; in the era of N-S Division, one of those called the Nine Concubines (chiu-pîr); in Sung rank 1b. SP: femme titrée intérieure du 2ème rang.

5440 shù-kâ tiên chih hsüeh-shih 述古戴直學士
SUNG: unofficial reference to an Auxiliary Academician of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi chih hsüeh-shih).

5441 shù-k'ê 書庫
SUNG: Publications Office, one each in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), the Imperial Archives (pi-ko), and the True Records Institute (shih-lu yuán).

5442 shù-kuo 屬國
Dependent State, throughout history a categorical reference to non-Chinese states or peoples that accepted China's overlordship and submitted tribute to the Chinese ruler.
dignitaries on special concurrent assignments as Bureau Managers (chih-yuan) or in Sung sometimes by both kinds of appointees at one time. The agency was always large and its organization complex, and its division of responsibilities with the Ministry of War (ping-pu) was seldom clear; but the Bureau generally directed military operations and the Ministry generally consulted on military policy and provided supportive administrative services. In Sung the Bureau's principal subordinate units grew from 4 to 10 and finally, in the 1080s, to 12 Sections (fang; see shih-erh fang, Twelve Sections), some of which disappeared in S. Sung. The Yuan Bureau had as many as 35 subordinate agencies, and there were 3 transitory Branch Bureaus of Military Affairs (hsing shu-mi yian), like the metropolitan Bureau headed by Bureau Managers; each at a given time was responsible for Mongol military activities in a vaguely defined jurisdiction called a Region (ch'fu), which once stabilized came under the control of one or more Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng) as the Branch Bureaus were deactivated. The Ming founder originally copied the Yuan Bureau but in 1361, still in dynastic timestransformed it into a Chief Military Commission (tu-tu-fu), then ta tu-tu-fu. SP: cour des affaires militaires. P21.

5453 shu-pH châ 熟皮局 YUAN: Finished Leather Goods Service, a manufacturing unit of the Directorate of Leather and Fur Manufactures (li-yung chien); headed by a Superintendent (li-tien), rank 8b (?); worked on each year's harvest of wild animal hides. P38.

5454 shu-piao 表或shu-piao ssâ 司 SUNG-CH'ING: Clerk, unranked subofficial found in the Sung Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and the Office of Receptions (tien-k'o shu) of Ch'in's Court Ceremonial Institute (hsuan-hui yuan). SP: employé aux écritures. P11, 27.

5455 skâ-skêng 稽省 Lit., department for matters of primary importance; common unofficial reference to the Ministry of War (ping-pu).

5456 shu-shih 庶氏 CHOU: Worm Specialist, one ranked as Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (chih-kuan); traditionally understood to be responsible for studying worms and establishing mias for their preservation, but to what end is not clear. CL: préserveur des vers.
5458 sho-shih 水使
SUNG: common abbreviated reference to shu-mi shih (Military Affairs Commissioner).

5459 sho-shou 書手
Copyist, common designation for some unranked subofficials.

5460 sho-tai-chao 書待詔
SUNG: Editorial Assistant for Calligraphy, non-official specialist in the Imperial Academy of Calligraphy (han-lin yü-shu yuan). SP: attendant des décres pour la calligraphie.

5461 sho-ting 属庭
CH’ING: lit" subordinate Subprefecture, i.e., not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (fao-tai) but part of a Prefecture (fou). Ordinary Subprefecture as distinguished from an Independent Subprefecture (chih-li t’ing), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called san-t’ing.

5462 sho-ts’oufu-jen 梳頭夫人
SUNG: Imperial Hairdresser, designation of a palace woman, unranked.

5463 sho-tsou ku-an-li 梳頭管理
CH’ING: Manager of Combs, an officer of the Imperial Procession Guard (hsan-i wei). BH: overseer of combs.

5464 sho-tao 剃佐
HAN-TANG: Administrative Clerk, lowly or unranked aide in many Sections (ts’ao) of various government agencies, especially units of territorial administration down to the District (hsien) level. HB: accessary clerk for documents. RR: administrateur, P26, 52, etc.

5465 sho-tsu 書奏
SUNG: Memorial Scribe; 4 unranked subofficials in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), shared by or divided between the Department of Left and Right Offices (tso-ssu, yu-ssu). SP: scribe.

5466 sho-tsia 戍卒
HAN: Active Duty Conscript, designation of a militiaman serving a year of active duty in the Southern Army (nan-chü) at the dynastic capital in a Commandery (chün), or at a frontier post. HB: garrison conscript.

5467 sho-tsang 剃宗
MING: Ordinary Imperial Clansman, apparently a general designation of male descendants of Emperors with status lower than Commandery Prince (chün-wang), or of those borne by women of lesser status than principal and secondary wives; in some instances may refer to all imperial clansmen regardless of their titled status.

5468 sho-tzu 壬子
(1) Son by a Secondary Wife, throughout history a common kinship term, especially as applied to members of the ruling family and members of the nobility; but also used with special meanings as indicated below. (2) Non-inheriting Son, in ancient Chou times a standard reference to all sons of Feudal Lords (chu-hou) other than Heirs (shih-tzu), and encountered subsequently in the same sense applied to sons of Emperors even by the principal wife. (3) CHOU-N-S DIV: Cadet, young men sometimes in the hundreds assigned to be companions and guards of the Heir Apparent; also found in Chou as punishment assignments in the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-kue-fen) Han on the staffs of some Marquises (hou). In Sient times such appointees were chosen from among the sons and younger brothers of court officials, and the tradition may have persisted through the era of N-S Division. In Chou studied under a Royal Tutor (chu-tzu); in Han under the control of the Director of the Watches (lei-keng ling), subsequently under various subordinates of the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih), and numbers gradually dwindled to 4 or 5. CL+HB: cadet. (4) STIL-CH’ING: Mentor, prefixed Left and Right, heads of the 2 major subdivisions of the Supervisorate of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih fu)—in Sui the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang) and the Archive of the Heir Apparent (tien-shufang), thereafter the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (tso-yu ch’un-fang; see ch’un-fang); 2 each Left and Right, rank 4a, in T’ang; one each 5b, in Sung; one each, 5a, in Ming; one Manchu and one Chinese in each, 5a· in Ch’ing. Appointees were the major administrative officials of the Heir Apparent’s residence, the Eastern Palace (tung-kung), supervising numerous subordinate agencies. RR+SP: préisdnt du grand secrétariat de l’héritier du trône. BH: deputy supervisor of instruction. See chung shu-tzu. P26.

5469 sAti-jiaofa 购药库
SUNG: Storehouse for Drugs Acquired by Redemption, an agency under the Director-general of Military Supplies (tsung-ling) in the modern Szechwan area; apparently collected medicinal herbs in lieu of punishments; probably for forwarding to the Pharmacy (shu-yao so) of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu). SP: magasin du rachat de médicaments.

5470 shu-yao so 药药所
SUNG: lit., location for prepared medications: Pharmacy of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu); staffing not clear. SP: bureau des remèdes préparés.

5471 shu-yuan 書院
T’ANG-CH’ING: Academy, generic designation of establishments where literate were gathered to study and assemble collections of books, confer on scholarly issues, and teach; commonly believed to have originated in 718 with T’ang Hsüan-tsung’s (r. 712-756) creation of an Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (li-cheng tien hsin-shu yuan); from Sung on, widely established by private scholars, often with some state support, becoming important centers for the development of Neo-Confucian thought; in Ch’ing gradually transformed into elements of a national system of state-controlled education and preparation for civil service recruitment examinations. For the Sung-Ch’ing era, commonly rendered Private Academy to contrast with such official establishments as the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan) in the central government.

5472 shu-yuan 潇媛
N-S DIV: Lady of Chaste Beauty, in San-kuo Wei the designation of a high-ranking imperial consort, in Sung one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin).

5473 shua-chian tao 刷卷道
MING: Record Checking Circuit, from 2 to 7 per Province (sheng), function-specific jurisdictions in regions identified by place-name prefixes, staffed by personnel of Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t’ien-shing an-ch’a shih ssu) who periodically checked the files in all government agencies to determine if assigned responsibilities had been carried out; if deadlines had been met, etc., and to impeach responsible officials for malfeasance or inefficiency.
shua-chuan yǔ-shih

5474 shuā-chüan yǔ-shih 刷卷御史
MING: Record Checking Censor, one of the duty assignments for investigating Censors (chien-ch’u-yǔ-shih), to check the files of central government and provincial-level agencies periodically and to impeach officials for malfeasance or inefficiency accordingly. P19.

5475 shuai 首
Commander. (1) Throughout history a common designation of the head of a military unit or post, normally of relatively low status. (2) CH’ING: common unofficial reference to both a Provincial Governor (hsien-fu) and a Governor-general (tsung-tu).

5476 shuai 率
(1) Commander, a common military title, especially in frontier regions commonly coordinated all civil and military affairs; apparently more prestigious than Grand Councilors. Also see shuai.

5477 shuai-ch’en 帥臣
SUNG: Military Commissioner, one of many designations of the Four Circuit Supervisorates (shuai-ssu) for investigating Censors under prefixes. (2) Also see under the romanization lei-kung (Director of the Watches).

5478 shuai-shu 帥府
SUI-SUNG: lit., office of a Commander (shuai); Guard Command, generic reference to military units organized like Guards (wei) that were assigned to the Eastern Palace (tung-kung), the establishment of the Heir Apparent. See shih shuai-shu (Ten Guard Commands). P26.

5479 shuai-fu 率府
SUI-SUNG: Commandant of the Guard Command, commonly abbreviated to shuai, q.v.; also see shuai-fu.

5480 shuai-fu fang-p’an 帥府通判
SUNG: Vice Prefect for Militia, from 1135 appointed in many Prefectures (choau); see t’ung-p’an. P53.

5481 shuai-hsiang 帥性堂
MING-CH’ING: College for Guiding Human Nature, one of the Six Colleges (liu t’ang, q.v.) among which students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed. P34.

5482 shuai-kang 率更
See under the romanization lei-kang.

5483 shuai ssu 帥司
SUNG: Military Command, one of the proprovincial agencies used to coordinate groups of Prefectures (choau) in jurisdictions called Circuits (liu), known collectively as the Four Circuit Supervisorates (ssu chien-ssu); headed by a Military Commissioner variously designated shuai-ch’en, an-fu shih, etc. Usually the predominant regional authority; especially in frontier regions commonly coordinated all civil as well as military affairs; increasingly important in S. Sung, when Grand Councillors (ts’ai-hsiang) were sometimes delegated as Military Commissioners. Also see tsung-kuan. SP: autorité militaire de province.

5484 shuai-ts’o’hsiien 憲 帥濱憲倉

5485 (1) S-N DIV (Chou): Area Commander-in-chief, one of several titles awarded Regional Governors (choau mu) of special power and influence; apparently more prestigious than tu-tu alone and less prestigious than ta-tu-tu. Before the end of the dynasty, all such titles were apparently changed to tsung-kuan. P50. (2) SUI: Assistant Commander, subordinate officials found in Pasturages (mu-ch’ang) overseen by the Court of the Imperial Stud (ts’ai-p’u ssu). P31, 39.

5486 shuang-chii shih 始儒氏
CHOU: lit., king’s fisherman, gatherer (?): unofficial reference to the Minister of Justice (tsu-ssu-kou).

5487 shuang-hsiin chu 雙銛局
YUAN: Double Sewing Service, a manufacturing unit under the Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures (yu shen-chien); headed by a Superintendent (t’ie-tie) · rank 8b; produced leather falcon hoods · etc., for imperial use. P38.

5488 shuang-i 慄臺
Lit., frosty terrace; derivation not clear: unofficial reference to the Censororate (yǔ-shih tai) or to a Censor-in-chief (yǔ-shih ta-fu).

5489 shui 翡
See under the romanization jui.

5490 shuü-chêng 水正
CHOU: lit. ’rectifier of the waters (?): unofficial reference to the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan).

5491 shui-chëng 睡卿
T’ANG: lit. ’minister (who provides visitors with) sleep (?): unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch’eng) of the Court of State Ceremonial (tung-tu ssu), which among other things provided accommodations for visiting foreign rulers and envoys.

5492 shui Chün 水尊
Throughout history a common designation of military units prepared to fight on water in riverine or coastal engagements, i.e., a Navy.

5493 shui-héng chieh 水衡監
T’ANG: lit. ’directorate for (taxing things taken from) the water by weight (?): from 685 to 705, the official redesignation of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien); the head then being known by the ancient title shuai-heng tu-wei (Commandant of the Imperial Gardens).

5494 shui-héng Sng 水衛令
N-S DIV: beginning with Sung of the S. Dynasties, a common official variant of tu-shui shih-che (Commissioner of Waterways), a usage terminated by Sui. P14.

5495 shui-héng sän kuün 水衡三官
HAN: Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Gardens, collective reference to 3 subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shuai-heng tu-wei) who were involved in the production and circulation of copper coins: the Director of Tax Substitutes (chhün-sha ling), the Director of Minters (chung-kuan ling), and the Director of Grading and Sorting Raw Copper (pien-tung ling), each seconded by an Aide (ch’eng). P16.

5496 shui-kéng tiên-yü 水衡典薈
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): apparently a variant of shuai-heng tu-wei (Commandant of Waterways). P37.

5497 ÍMi-Chü g饭～《水衡都尉
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Commandant of the Imperial Gardens, from 115 B.C. a major official of the central government, in Han rank =2,000 bushels; in general supervisory control of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yuan) and many revenue-producing and manufacturing activities associated with it; his subordinate Directors (ling) controlled such disparate things as coinage, granaries, stables,
and steel manufacturing. In later Han the position was irregularly-filled, its functions often being absorbed by the Chancellor of the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); it was revived in the Three Kingdoms era, but after Han its functions steadily narrowed to those described under (2) below. HB: chief commandant of waters and parks. P37, 40. (2) N-S DIV: Commandant of Waterways, exercised state-wide control over the construction and maintenance of dikes, boats, etc., alternating or coexisting with a Commissioner of Waterways (tu-shui shih-che), variably under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso tu-chiang), and the developing Ministry of Works (tu-shui ch'ing-li); in N. Wei ranked 5b2. From Sui on its functions were absorbed by the Ministry of Works and the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ing-li), and collecting various kinds of taxes imposed on merchants; headed by a Supervisor (t'ei-chu) in Ytian, a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih) in Ming and Ch'ing; ranks ranged from 5b down to subofficial functionary, depending on the burden of responsibility of particular Offices. See hsiau-k'o ssu, ts'ang-k'o ssu. P53, 54, 62.

5507 shui-pu 水部
(1) N-S DIV-MING: abbreviated reference to shui-pu ssu or shui-pu ts'ao (Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu).

5508 shui-lu 水務司 or shui-pu ts'ao 曹
N-S DIV-MING: Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation, from N. Wei if not earlier a major unit in the developing Ministry of General Administration (tu-kuan) or Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chang), rank 6a in N. Wei, 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung. Responsible for the construction and maintenance of fords, boats, bridges, dikes, dams, irrigation canals, grain mills, etc., and for supervision of state grain transportation by water. In 1396 renamed tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu. RR+SP: bureau des eaux. P14, 15.

5509 shui-shih 水師
CH'ING: Naval Forces of the Green Standards (lu-ying), organized by Provinces under Provincial Commanders (t'ü-tu); cf. le-shih (Land Forces). BH: marine forces.

5510 shui-shih ying 水師營
CH'ING: Naval Brigade, designation of Banner (chi) units assigned to riverine or coastal patrol duties. BH: marine battalion.

5511 shui-shu-k'ung chang 水司空長
HAN: Director of Hydraulic Works in the Imperial Forest Park (ts'ang-lin yuan), one of numerous subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-wei). HB: chief of the office of the director of water works.

5512 shuü-ts'ao 水曹
Waterways Section. (1) HAN: one of numerous agencies found on the staffs of some Commanderies (chihi) and Districts (hsien), headed by Administrators (yiian-shih); probably reappearing in later times where and when waterways and irrigation were particular problems. HB: bureau of waters. (2) TANG: until 649 or somewhat earlier, found on the staffs of Princeley Establishments (wang-fu), headed by Administrators (ts'an-chun-shih); supervised the use of boats, fishing, and apparently some irrigation. RR: service des eaux. (3) Occasional abbreviation of shui-pu ts'ao (Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation).

5513 shuü-ts'ang-shu 水次倉署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Riverside Granary Office, established at several locations under supervision of the Court for the National Treasury (ssu-nung ssu); each headed by a Director (ling). P8.

5514 shui-wu ssu 稅務司
YUAN: Commercial Tax Office under a Route Command (ts'ung-kuan fu), headed by a Superintendent (t'ei-ling) with the assistance of a Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih); see shui-k'o ssu, hsian-k'o ssu. P53.

5515 shun-ch'ang 順常
HAN: Lady of Complaisant Constancy, designation of a palace woman with rank =200 bushels. BH: constant maid.

5516 shun-ch'ing 順成
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Lady of Complete Complaisance, designation of a palace woman.

5517 shun-fei 順妃
MING: Compliant Consort, designation of wife of the Emperor.
5518 shun-hua 顺華
Lady of Complaisant Loveliness. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch.); designation of one of 6 Lesser Concubines (hsia-pin). (2) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin), rank 2a.

5519 shun-i 顺儀
Lady of Complaisant Department. (1) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin), rank 2a. (2) T’ANG: designation of one of the Six Ladies of Department (liu chiu-t’ang), rank 2b. (3) SUNG: designation of a rank 2b secondary wife of the Emperor. SP: concubine de second rang de l'émperatore.

5520 shun-jiang 顺江
Lady of Complaisant Countenance. (1) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (chiu pin), rank 2a. (2) SÜNG; designation of a rank 2b secondary wife of the Emperor. SP: concubine de second rang de l'émperatore.

5521 shuo-shu 說書
SUNG-CHIN: lit., to speak about or explain writings; Lecturer, in Sung, low-ranking appointees found in Princely Establishments (wang-fu) as well as in such central government agencies as the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), the School for the Heir Apparent (tsu-shan t’ang), and the Hall for the Veneration of Governance (ch’ung-cheng tiert), in the last case rank 7b; those in the central government presumably participated in the Classics Colloquium (ching-yen) with the Emperor. In Chín served comparable functions, tut a duty assignment for the Minister of Rites (It-pu shang-shu). SP: lecteur. P24, 69.

5522 shuo-shu-kang 觀書 or shuo-shu-sho 所SUNG-CHIN: Lecture Hall, the location where Classics Colloquia (ching-yen) were conducted; in Chín called so, in Chín kung. SP: lieu d'explication des textes.

5523 so 所
Lit., place, location. (1) Office: throughout history used to designate the station of a specified official or the location of a specified official activity, on balance less common and less prestigious than many comparable terms such as ssu (Office, Bureau etc.), pu (Ministry, Region Division, etc.), ts’ao (Section, chien (Directorate). Sometimes prefixed with an official title, e.g., the Ming–Ch’in chaomoso (Records Office) found in various agencies; lit., the office of the chaomoso (Record Keeper). Sometimes prefixed with a verbal construction suggesting the activity of the agency, e.g., the ts’ao so (Hunting Office) of the Yuan dynasty Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), and üitying-shan so (Construction Office) at Nanking under the Ming dynasty Ministry of Works (kung-pu). The term so as designation of such an agency is rarely used by itself unless the full title is well established in the preceding context. (2) YAN-MING: abbreviation of ch’ien-hu so (Battalion) or po-hu so (Company) in the military establishment; sometimes a generic reference to both. (3) CHING: Sub-section, 5 top-echelon units of the Imperial Procession Guard (lukan-i wei), each headed by a Director (chung-yin kuan-ch’i), rank 3a, each subdivided into from 2 to 8 offices (ssu). See tso-so, yu-so, chung-so, ch’ien-so, hou-so. BH: sub-department. (4) CHING: Transport Station, designation of many small military units based along the Grand Canal to man tax-grain transport boats, prefixed with place names; each headed by a military officer on duty assignment as Transport Station Commandant (lin-yun). Cf. wei (Transport Command). BH: second class transport station. P60.

5524 roo 鎮
SUNG: Inspection Station, 2 established in N. Sung in the vicinity of the dynamic capital to monitor and collect fees on upstream and downstream boat traffic on the Pien River, differentiated by the prefixes shang (up) and hsia (down). Supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu). SP: octroi.

5525 so-ssu 所司
In addition to its perhaps more normal sense of “what ... is in charge of,” a common expression in governmental documents with the sense of “those in charge” : the responsible authorities. Cf. yu-ssu (the authorities).

5526 soo-ming 瑩闈
SUNG: lit., pavilion of anxieties or of fidgets: Expectant Examinee, unofficial reference to someone in office waiting to achieve status as a Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) in the regular civil service recruitment examination sequence or to take a Special Examination (ching-k’o) in the hope of extraordinary advancement.

5527 so-wei 瑩闈
Imperial Palace, an unofficial reference derived from the practice of inscribing paired phrases (so-wen) on palace gates (w’o-)

5528 so-yu 所由
T’ANG-CH’ING: lit., that through which or from which (governmental orders were promulgated): unofficial reference to a Prefect (chih-chou, chih-fu).

5529 roo 逹
CHOU: Manager of Cultivated Marshes, one of 9 categories of intermediaries between the central government and the Feudal Lords (chou-hou) called Unifying Agents (ou); members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan). CL: marais cultivé.

5530 s’oU’Chien huai-hsiêh kuân 蘇檢懷狪官 YUAN: lit., official who searched for concealed notes (at civil service recruitment examinations): Examination Monitor, one soldier assigned to each examinee for constant surveillance during sessions of the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) to prevent the examinee’s consulting notes. The designation is also abbreviated to sou-chien kuan.

5531 s’ou-jen 嫠人
CHOU: Horse Trainer, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsiao-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who supervised the training of horses in the 12 royal parks and chose horses for various royal uses. CL: surveillant des troupeues de chevaux.

5532 jiM’O’Gá-wéi 賈粟都尉 HAN: Commandant-in-chief for Foraging, one of the principal aides to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (chihsu nei-shih, tsu ssu-mung), apparently in charge of collections for the capital granaries. HB: chief commandant who searches for grain. P8.

5533 sso 司
Lit.: ‘to be in charge of; office, bureau, etc.: one of the most common terms used in traditional official nomenclature; as indicated below, rarely used alone. (1) Veri: to be in charge of, throughout history found in titles with suffixes specifying the appointee's responsibility; e.g., ssu-ma (lit., in charge of horses), ssu-i (lit., in charge of medicines). May be found nominalized with the sense of "the person in charge." as in (4) and (6) below, but very rarely. (2) Noun: Office or Bureau, throughout history a very common des-
ignation for government agencies, normally less prestigious than such terms as sheng (Department), pu (Ministry, Division, etc.), and ssu (Court), but found at all levels of the governmental hierarchy with prefixes specifying the official whose office was designated or the responsibility of the office; e.g., pu-ch'eng ssu (lit., office for disseminating governmental policies), yinghsiao ssu (lit., office for planning and building), shih-wei ssu (lit., office of attendant guards), ch'ing-li ssu (lit., office of a registrar of documents), luehshou ssu (lit., office of a regent). The term “the various offices” (chu-ssu) was a common collective reference to all governmental agencies, especially those located at the dynastic capital. (3) CHOU: Third Class Administrative Office, 3rd highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (chiu ming): below those designated cheng (Principal, etc.) and shih (Mentor, etc.) byt above lü (Functionary) (storekeeper), shih (scribe), hsiu (assistant), and lu (attendant); notably included the Assistant Ministers (tsai-Ju) of the Ministry of State (t'ai-kuan) and District Preceptors (hsiang-shih). CL: troisième degré de la subordination administrative, préposés supérieurs. (4) SUI-MING: Directresses, collective reference to 24 palace women individually known as Directress (also mm) rank 4a in T'ang, 6a from Sung on. See erh-shih-ssu ssu, chu ssu-shih. (5) MING-CH'ING: Squad, a military unit headed by a Squad Leader (pa-tuang). (6) CH'ING: informal reference to hsien-chien (police chief); see under hsien-chien ssu. In all occurrences, prefixes and suffixes should be noted carefully, including numerical prefixes, e.g., san ssu, erh ssu, liang ssu.

5534 ssu 寺
Court: throughout history, one of several terms commonly designating government agencies, differentiated by prefixes; e.g., the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). Especially associated with a group of agencies collectively called the Nine Courts (chiu WM) Normally less prestigious than the term sheng (Department), about equal in prestige to Ju (Court or Office), and more prestigious than such terms as ssu (Office), ts'ao (Section), and ko (Section). See under the prefixed terms.

5535 ssu 食
Romanized shih throughout this dictionary.

5536 ssu'an chäng 司農長
CH'ING: Director of Saddles, 3 members of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), likely imperial bond-servants or Bannermen (see ch'i), assigned to the staff of the Department's Palace Stud (shang-ssu yian). Also see au-tun shih-wei. BH: saddlery inspector. P39.

5537 ssu-ch'ang 司倉
(1) SUI: Swordsman in Attendance, commonly suffixed with tso-yu (left and right; attendant); name and number not clear; part of the establishment of the Heir Apparent until c. 604, then retitled ch'ien-niu pei-shen (Swordsman Guard). P26. (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Directress of Ceremonial Regalia, head of the Ceremonial Regalia Office (f'm-chang ssu), an agency of palace women. RR: directeur des insignes. (3) MING: Swordsman, 6 with rank equivalent to Company Commander (penshu) authorized in 1370 for each Principally Establishment (wang-Ju); in 1371 retitled tien-ch'ang (Manager of Ceremonial Regalia). P69.

5538 ssu-ch'ang 司倉
Market Shop Inspector. (1) CHOU: one of several duty assignments for members of the Market Shop Supervisor (ch'ien-jen) in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan); one delegated to supervise each group (definition not specified) of market stalls or shops during business hours in the marketplace(s) of the capital city. CL: chef de boutiques. (2) SUI: 40th rank not clear, on the staff of the, 2 Directors (ling) of the Market Office (shih-ssu) in the Court for the National Treasury (ssu-nung ssu); supervised activities in the 5 marketplaces of the dynastic capital and collected taxes on sales. Also see shih-lung, shih se-fu. P32, 62.

5539 ssu-ch'ang ssu 司倉司
Ceremonial Regalia Office. (1) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: one of 4 palace women agencies under the Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chü) headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-ch'ang), rank 6a, in charge of ceremonial flags · emblems, etc., used by palace women. (2) SONG: a unit of the Imperial Insignia Guards (chin-wu wei). P43.

5540 ssu'Ch'äng 司常
CHOU: lit.; in charge of the flags, ch'ang in this usage denoting a flag reportedly decorated with the sun, the moon, and a dragon: Manager of the Royal Flags, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ü-kuan) responsible for the maintenance and display of 9 types of flags or banners used by the King. CL: préposé à l'étendard.

5541 ssu-ch'äng ssu 司常寺
T'ANG: official variant from 684 to 705 of t'ai-ch'äng ssu (Court of Imperial Sacrifices). P44.

5542 ssu-ch'ê shù-ch'äng 勳章侍長
CH'IN-HAN: lit.; militia general (see shu-dung) of 4-horse chariots: Grandee of the Seventeenth Order; 4th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chu-hu) awarded to deserving subjects. P65.

5543 ssu Ch'en 司珍
Lit; in charge of rarities. (1) T'ANG: variant from 662 to 671 of chin-pu (Treasury Bureau in the Ministry of Revenue, hu-pu). RR: administration des objets précieux. P6. (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Directress of Rarities, 2 palace women, rank 6a, in charge of gems, pearls, and precious coins used by the Empress and other palace women; one of 4 major subordinate posts in the Workshop Service (shang-kung chü) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng). RR: directeur des objets précieux du harem.

5544 ssu-ch'in ssu 司珍司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Rarities Office, one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Workshop Service (shang-kung chü) headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-chen), rank 6a; in charge of pearls' gems, and coins used in the women's quarters of the imperial palace.

5545 ssu-chên tā-fu 司珍大夫
T'ANG: official variant from 662 to 671 of the Director (lang-chung) of the Treasury Bureau (chin-pu, then called ssu-chen), one of 4 principal agencies in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). P6.

5546 ssu-ck' ên 司辰
CH'ING: Timekeeper, normally B rank normally 9a; normally subordinate to Supervisors of Water Clocks (ch'ieh-hu chung) in the Tang Astrological Service (t'ai-shih chü, ssu-t'ien t'ai), the Sung-Liao Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien) · the Yuan Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yu'an), the early Ming Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chü), and the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (chu-t'ien chien). Originated in 700 when the
title was abbreviated from ssu-ch'en shih. From c. 758 through Ch'ing, closely associated with the season-designated astronomical agencies known as the Five Offices (wu kuan). In Yian the term Official (kuan) or Gentleman (long) was commonly added as a suffix. RR + SP: contrôleur des heures. BH: assistant keeper of the clepsydra. P35.

5547 ssu-ch'en shih 司辰之
SUI-T'ANG: Timekeeper, 4 till c. 604, thereafter 8 + rank 9a; senior members <i> astrological and calendar-making abbreviated to office), kuan).

5548 ssu-ch'eng 司正
(1) Director: throughout history a common reference to the head (see under cheng) of any government agency whose name ended in su (Office). (2) T'ANG-MING: Director of Astronomical Service or Gentleman (long) of the Palace Surveillance. 2 palace women, rank 6a; principal assistants to the Chief of Palace Surveillance (kung-cheng), who was responsible for maintaining discipline among all palace women. RR: directeur de la surveillance des remparts. P12.

5549 ssu-ch'eng 司城
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the walls: from 662 to 670 the official variant of chi-fang (Bureau of Operations) in the Ministry of War (ping-pu); then officially named ssu-yung: the Director (lang-cheng) of the Bureau during the same period was retitled ta-fu (Grand Master). RR: administration des remparts. P12.

5550 ssu-ch'eng 司程
Lit. in charge of maturation: Rector. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 671: 2 designated as heads of the central government's Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) while it bore the variant name ssu-ch'eng kuan; i.e., official variant of the normal title Chancellor (chi-chu): one appointee prefixed ta (Senior), the other shao (Junior). (2) SUNG: from 1102 to the end of N. Sung (7) + title of the head of the Preparatory Branch of the National University (pi-yung). SP: directeur de l'université, recteur. P34.

5551 ssu-ch'eng 司程

5552 ssu-ch'eng 裨丞
CH'ING: Sacrificial Aide, one Chinese official, rank 8b, subordinate to the Sacrificer (feng-chi) in each Sacrificial Office (tsu-chi shu), e.g., those responsible for ceremonies at the Altar of Heaven (t'en-t'an) and the Altar of Earth (ti-t'an). P28.

5553 ssu-ch'eng hsuan-yeh 司成宣業
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of po-shih (Erudite) in the central government's Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) while it was called ssu-ch'eng kuan. Also see hsuan-yeh. P34.

5554 ssu-ch'eng kuán 司程館
T'ANG: lit., academy of the Rector (see ssu-ch'eng), or academy in charge of maturation: official variant from 662 to 671 of kao-tzu chien (Directorate of Education). P34.

5555 ssu-ch'eng kuán 司程官
YLFAN: lit., official in charge of measurements: Assayer, 4, rank not specified, on the staff of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), presumably to inspect and approve materials used in construction projects at the dynastic capital. P15.

5556 ssu-chi 司寳
N-S DIV (Chou): lit., in charge of quiet seclusion: Supervisor of the Buddhist Clergy with rank as Senior Serviceman (shang-chih), a member of the Ministry of Rites (ch'en-kuan).

5557 ssu-chi 司稽
T'ANG: lit., in charge of halberds: from 662 (7) to 670 the official variant of kue-pu (Bureau of Provisions in the Ministry of War, ping-pu).

5558 ssu-chi 司稽
CHOU: Market Shop Examiner, one of several duty assignments for members of the staff of the Market Shop Supervisor (ch'un-chen) in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan): one delegated to enforce marketing regulations and catch marketplace thieves in each cluster of 5 groups (definition not specified) of market stalls or shops during business hours in the marketplace(s) of the capital city; immediately subordinate to a Market Shop Policeman (ssu-pao) overseeing 2 such Examiners. CL: inspecteur. P6.

5559 ssu-chi 司稽
(1) SUI: Bureau of Receptions in the developing Ministry of Rites (ts-pu): counterpart of the earlier Ministry of Receptions (chu-k'o pu) and the later Bureau of Receptions (chu-k'o ssu) in the Ministry of Rites; headed by a Director (lang). (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Directress of the Library, 2 palace women, rank 6a; see ssu-chi ssu (Library Office). RR: directeur de la bibliothèque du harem.

5560 ssu-chi 司稽
T'ANG: lit., in charge of merit: from 662 to 670 the official variant of kuo-kung (Bureau of Evaluations in the Ministry of Personnel, li-pu).

5561 ssu-chi 司計
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Directress of Accounts: 2 palace women, rank 6a; see ssu-chi ssu (Accounts Office). RR: directeur des comptes. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of pi-pu (Bureau of Review) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), which itself was known as ssu-hsing in the 660s and as ssu-hsien in the 750s. RR: administration des comptes-rendus. (3) YUAN: Account Keeper, 4, rank not clear, minor members of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); also called ssu-chi kuan (lit., official in charge of accounts). P6.

5562 ssu-chi 司計
T'ANG-SUNG, MING. Directress of Records, 2 palace women; see ssu-chi ssu (Records Office). RR: directeur de l'enregistrement des pièces.

5563 ssu-chi sù 司籍所
YUAN: Office of Fines and Confiscations, a unit of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) responsible for the collection of judicially imposed fines or the confiscation of possesssions in lieu of fines; headed by a Superintendent (t'en-lang): rank not clear but low; established in 1283 to replace the Supeintendency of Fines and Confiscations (tuan-mo ling so). Cf. tsu-fa k'u. P13.

5564 ssu-chi sù 司籍司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Library Office, one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Ceremonial Service (shang-i chu): headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-chi), rank 6a; in charge of the books available to the Empress and other
5583 ssū-chien 寺監
SUNG: Courts and Directorates’ a common categorical reference to the Nine Courts (chiu ssu), the Palace Library (pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng), and the Palace Administration (tien-chung chien, tien-chung sheng). P54.

5584 ssū chien-ssū 四監司
SUNG: Four Circuit Supervisors or Four Circuit Supervisors, collective reference to the 4 most common types of Circuit (fu) administrators (or their agencies): Military Commissioners (see shuai-ssu), Fiscal Commissioners (see ts’ai-suo-ssu), Judicial Commissioners (see hsien-ssu), and Supply Commissioners (see t’ang-ssu). Often abbreviated to ssu ssu (lit., 4 offices). See under chien-ssu. P51, 62.

5585 ssū-chih 司直
Rectifier. (1) HAN: from 118 B.C. to A.D. 35 the senior subordinate of the Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiao), to whom he was responsible for reporting wayward officials; rank -2,000 bushels. HB: director of uprightness, (2) N-S DIV-SUNG: 10 in N. Wei, 6 thereafter; rank 6a in N. Wei, 6b in T’ang, 8a in Sung; on the staff of the N. Wei Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ung-wei) and the Sung Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), commonly used as agents to conduct investigations or trials of officials on service outside the dynastic capital, in response to impeachments. RR+: inspector judiciaire. P22. (3) T’ANG, SUNG, LIAO: from 656 - 2 (later 1?) : rank 7a in T’ang but not clear thereafter, on the staff of the Heir Apparent, responsible for maintaining censorial surveillance over members of his staff, perpetuated in Ming by the ssu-chih tang (Rectifier). RR+: inspector judiciaire. P26. (4) YLFAN: initiated in 1305 by retitling all tien-pu (Archivists), in 1312 all further retitled cheng-li (Registrars); found at all levels of government. P23.

5586 ssū-chih 司鐵
N-S DIV (Chou): Director of Textile Production, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan). P14.

5587 ssū-chih 四直
SUNG: Four Duty Groups, collective reference to 4 units of Palace Guards itien-chien shih-wei) that took up active duty in rotational shifts: Crossbowmen on Duty (nu-chih)’ Bowmen on Duty (jung-chien chih), Mace Bearers on Duty (ku-to-tzu chih), and Military Police on Duty (yu-yang chih). See chih. Cf. fan (on rotational duty). SP: quatre compagnies.

5588 ssū-cMk lâng 司直郎
MING: Rectifier, 2 each, rank 6b, in the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (see ch’un-fang); in the tradition of previous Rectifiers (see ssu-chih), maintained disciplinary surveillance over staff members of the household of the Heir Apparent. P26.

5589 ssū-chih shih 司直史
T’ANG: Rectification Clerk, 12 unranked subofficials serving as aides to the Rectifiers (ssu-chih) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). RR: scribe d’inspecteur judiciaire.

5590 ssū-chih ssū 司直司
T’ANG-SUNG, MING: Sewing Office, one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Workshop Service (shang-kung chu); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-chih), rank 6a; made and maintained clothing of the Empress and other palace women. RR: (ssu-chih): directeur de la confection des vêtements.

5591 ssū-chih tâ-yu-hou 四直都虞候
SUNG: Inspector-in-chief of the Four Duty Groups, duty assignment for a military officer to serve, at least nominally, as disciplinary supervisor of those members of the Palace Guards (tien-chi’en shih-wei) who performed active guard duty at the imperial palace in rotational shifts; normally 2nd in command under a Commander-in-chief (tu chih-t’ui shih) of the Palace Guards See ssu chih (Four Duty Groups), yâ-hou. SP: surveillant en chef des quatre compagnies.

5592 ssū-chín 司金
(1) N-S DIV: Master of Metals, principal court official in charge of metal-casting, perhaps including coinage; in San-kuo Wei had the status of Commandant (tu-wei), in San-kuo Shu that of Leader of Court Gentlemen (chung-lang chiang), but institutional affiliation not clear; iii Chou was a major member of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 4a). P14, 16. (2) T’ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant oîchin-pu (Treasury Bureau in the Ministry of Revenue, hu-pu), its Director (lang-chung) then being called ta-fu (Grand Master). RR: administration de l’or. V6.

5593 ssū-chín chên 司津監
T’ANG; lit., Directorate in charge of fords: from 662 to 671 the official variant of tu-shui chên (Diretorate of Waterways), its head then being called chên (Director) rather than the normal shih-che (Commissioner).

5594 ssū’ching 司編
CHIN—YüAN: Librarian, with the suffixes chêng (Principal) and fu (Assistant), in the household of the Heir Apparent; numbers and ranks not clear; counterparts of hsien-ma (Librarian) of other periods; also see ssu-ching chih. P26.

5595 ssū-ching-chú 司經局
SUI-T’ANG, LIAO, MING-CH’ING: Editorial Service in the household of the Heir Apparent, a new name for the era of N-S Division’s itien-cheng chih and itien-chung fang; responsible for maintaining the library and archive of the Heir Apparent, providing writing materials, and preparing compilations as desired; headed by one or more Librarians (hsien-ma), commonly rank 5b. Such Librarians existed in Sung without constituting a formally recognized Editorial Service; in Chin and Yuan there also were Librarians (IM-ching), but there was no formalized Service. RR: service de la bibliothèque de l’héritier du trône. P26.

5596 ssū-ching tâ-fu 司經大夫
T’ANG: lit. “grand master in charge of books: from 662 to 663 the official variant of tsu-shui chên (Directorate of Waterways) in the household of the Heir Apparent; rank 5b2.

5597 ssū-chiú 司救
CHOU: Welfare Supervisor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-chih), members of the Ministry of Education (t’ien-kuan) responsible for monitoring the morality of the people and reprimanding transgressors, also for aiding people in times of natural disasters and epidemics. CL: chargé de secourir ou sauveur.

5598 ssū-chiú 司裘
CHOU: Manager of Furs, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) responsible for maintaining all furs and pelts used by the ruler for clothing, as gifts, etc. CL: chef des habits de fourrure.
5599 ssū-ch'ū 司州
HAN: Director of Bamboo Crafts, rank and hierarchical affiliation not clear; probably a middle-level official on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu).

5600 ssū-chū 司祝
CH'ING: Petitioner, 12 priestesses of Shamanism, one of the religions officially patronized by the court; members of the Shamanism Office (shou-füng) in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (ch'ang-i ssū) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); normally wives of Manchu Imperial Guardsmen (shih-weí). See under sa-man t'ai-t'ai. BH: shamanic priestess.

5601 ssū-ch'ā chäng 司竹長
HAN: Director of Bamboo Crafts, rank and hierarchical status not clear; probably a middle-level official on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu).

5602 ssū-chū chén 司竹監
SUI-T'ANG: Directorate of Bamboo Crafts, one of many agencies under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssū); headed by a Director (chien), rank 6b2; responsible for cultivating bamboo and rattan and for making bamboo and rattan curtains, baskets, etc., for use in the palace and agencies of the central government. RR: direction du service des bambous.

5603 ssū-chú t'ü-wèi 司竹者尉
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Commandant of Bamboo Crafts, rank and hierarchical status not clear; probably a middle-level subordinate in the Ministry of Granaries (wu-chu-k'o) responsible for cultivation and manufacture of bamboo for palace and government use.

5604 ssū-ch'ü 司錐
T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of ts'ang-fu (Bureau of Granaries in the Ministry of Revenue, h'wpu); during the same period its Director (lung-chung) was retitled ta-fu (Grand Master). RR: administration des provisions; bureau des greniers de l'empire. P6.

5605 ssū-ch'üan 司贄
T'ANG: Directress of Foodstuffs, 2 palace women, probably with rank òa2' in the household of the Heir Apparent; supervised the preparation of meals for the female members of the household. RR: directeur des mets du harem de l'héritier du trône.

5606 ssū-ch'üan 司川
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of shu-fu (Bureau of Waterways in the Ministry of Works, kung-pu); during the same period its Director (lung-chung) was retitled ia-fu (Grand Master). RR: administration des fleuves; bureau des eaux. P15.

5607 ssū-ch'ü 司啓
N-S DIV (Chou): Flutist, number not specified, some ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and some as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (ta ssu-yíeh) in the Ministry of Rites (t'ung-kuan). P10.

5608 ssū-chün 司準
N-S DIV (Chou): Weighmaster, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) members of the Ministry of Works (t'ung-kuan). P14.

5609 ssū-ch'ung 司中
N-S DIV: lit., in charge of the palace; only in the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 8-23), the official variant of kuang-la-hsun (Chamberlain for Attendants).

5610 ssū-ch'ung-ch'īng 司鐘磐
N-S DIV (Chou): Ringer of Bells and Musical Stones, number not specified, some ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and some as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a); subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (ta ssu-yíeh) in the Ministry of Rites (t'ung-kuan). P10.

5611 ssū-ch'ü 四局
SUNG: Four Artisan Services, collective reference to the 4 component units of the Artisans Institute (han-lin yian) in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), all staffed with non-official specialists, some hereditary: the Astrologer Service (t'en-wen chü), the Painter Service (t'u-hua chü), the Calligrapher Service (shui-i chü) and the Physician Service (ch'un-kuan chü). SP: quatre bureaux.

5612 ssū-kā ts' yín-shì 司樂從事
T'ANG: lit., assistants in charge of undertakings: Regional Investigator, a duty assignment comparable in functions and status to Attendant Censor (shih yá-shih, rank 6a2) in the Censorate (yá-shih t'ai); 2 appointed in 711 on the staff of each of 24 newly established Supervisors-in-chief (tu-tai), among whom all of the empire’s Prefectures (chou) were allocated for surveillance supervision. One source confusingly reports that Regional Investigators were created by retitling Administrative Supervisors (ts' yín-chü-shih). Regional Investigators who failed to perform their surveillance and disciplinary functions effectively were to be impeached by the Censororate. How long the posts existed is not clear. RR: enquêter adjoint.

5613 ssū-Ch'á'n 司軍
CH'IN: Commandant, one or more, rank 9b, on the staff of the Prefect (t'ü-shih) of each Prefecture (chou); specific functions and relations with the regular military establishment not clear. P53.

5614 ssū-ch'á/i 司軍
T'ANG: Four Imperial Armies, from 738 or 739 a collective reference to the forces of the Northern Command (i-ch'un): the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (yü-ch'un chüan) and the Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (lung-wu chüan). The term was superseded in 757 by the term Six Imperial Armies (liu chüan) on establishment of the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Military (shen-wu chüan), but occasionally reappeared as a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies and the Militant as Dragons Armies. Also see shih chün (Ten Armies), pei-men ssu chün.

5616 ssū-fā 司法
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the laws: a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (ts' an-chün-shih) and lesser personnel of Law Sections (ts'a-t'ao) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5617 ssū-fān 司贌
SUI-T'ANG: Bureau of Receptions, one of 4 top-echelon units in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), in c. 607 replacing the name Ministry of Receptions (chu-k'ao), in c. 620 replaced by chu-k'ao meaning Bureau of Receptions, a usage that endured through Sung except during the period 661-670 when ssū-fān was revived; headed by a Director (lang,
ssu fang

5617 ssúa-fang 四房

SUNG: Four Sections, collective reference to 4 agencies of the Bureau of Military Affairs (chu-mi yuan) that were superseded c. 1080 by Twelve Sections (tsi-hsien-fang); the 4 original agencies were the War Section (ping-fang), the Personnel Section (li-fang), the Revenue Section (hu-fang), and the Rites Section (li-fang). The collective term may also be found referring to 4 other agencies in the same Bureau, which apparently were also superseded by the Twelve Sections c. 1080: ie Diplomacy Section (hsiao-khsin fang), the Militia Section (min-ping fang), the Horse Pasturage Section (mu-ma fang), and the Transport Supervision Section (tsung-lung fang). Cf. wu fang (Five Sections).

5618 ssúa-fang kuán 四方館

N-S DIV-CHIN: Hostel for Tributary Envoys, an agency responsible for the greeting of foreign rulers and envoys, their preparation for presentation at court audience, the handling of their tributary gifts, etc. Originated possibly as early as Later Han, had intermittent existence during the era of N-S Division as a unit of the evolving Secretariat (chu-chung) that were managed with various kinds of units subordinate to the Court. In Sui attached to the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu); in Tang and Liao by one or 2 Commissioners (shih), rank 6a. In Sung attached to the Secretariat, staffed with Receptionists; in Tang headed by a court official on duty assignment as Administrator (chih-shih) or Supervisor (p'an-shih) of the Hostel, in Sung and Liao by one or 2 Commissioners (shih), rank 6a. In Sung, attached the agency to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) with a Commissioner, 5a, as head, and gave it the principal function of transmitting official documents between the central government and Route (ta) territorial administrations, like a Bureau of Transmission (tung-cheng yuan) or Office of Transmission (tung-cheng ssu) of later dynasties or even the Ming dynasty Messenger Office (hsing-jen ssu). In Yuan, Ming, and Ch'ing times the reception of foreign dignitaries was managed by an Interpreters Institute (hui-tung kuan), first established in 1276. Also see Ko-kuan, chu-k'o ssu, li-fan yian. RR=SP: college des quatre directions. SP: centre d'accueil des étrangers. P11, 21.

5619 ssúa-fei 四妃

T'ANG-SUNG: Four Principal Consorts, collective designation of the Emperor's most esteemed secondary wives, rank = 1a: in the early T'ang order of precedence, the Honored Consort (kuei-fei), Pure Consort (shu-fei), Virtuous Consort (fei-fei), and Worthy Consort (hsien-fei). P5.

5620 ssúa-feng ssú 司封司

T'ANG-SUNG: MING: Bureau of Honors, one of 4 major units in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), originated in 661 as the new name of the chu-ch'ang, q.v. in 1396 renamed yen-feng ch'ing-li ssu, q.v. Responsible for processing confirmations of noble titles, confirming the inheritance of noble titles, etc.; by Sung if not earlier expanded to include processing awards of posthumous titles to officials, claims for the inheritance of official status, etc. Headed by a Director (ta-fu) till 884; thereafter lang-chung, rank 5b1 in T'ang, 6b in Sung; with a Vice Director (yian-wai lang) 6b in T'ang, 7a in Sung. A Yian counterpart was designated feng-kao K'o (Honors Section). RR=SP: bureau des titres nobiliaires. P5.

5621 ssúa-fán可副司

Common variants of ssúa-fán (Vice), i.e., Vice Director of ... Office (first form) or Vice Minister of ... Court (2nd form).

5622 ssúa-fù 司服

(1) CHOU: Master of the Wardrobe, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (chi-ch'ang) in charge of the production of gowns with which the ruler rewarded officials on their 2nd promotions. Cf. ssúa-fù, shang-fù, shih-fù, CL: préposé aux costumes. (2) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to a Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing (chih-tao chien-tu).

5623 ssúa-fù 四輔 or ssúa-kuán 官

Four Supports. (1) HAN (first form): collective reference in the time of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9-23) to the eminent dignitaries entitled Grand Preceptor (t'ai-shih), Grand Mentor (t'ai-fu), Grand Guardian (t'ai-pao), and Junior Mentor (shao-fu). (2) MING (2nd form): from 1380 to 1382 only, duty assignments for Confucian literati who were concurrently Advisers to the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu pin-k'o) to assist the Emperor in ceremonies at the Imperial Ancestral Temple (fai-miao) and generally to be his intimate advisers; individually designated Spring Support (chi-ch'ang), Summer Support (hsia-ch'ang), Autumn Support (ch'u-ch'ang), and Winter Support (tung-ch'ang), each post being available to more than one appointee at a time, although the last 2 posts were never filled. P4, 67.

5624 ssúa-fù 私府

HAN: Private Storehouse, an agency in the household of the Empress and of each Princess; each supervised by a Director (ling in Former Han, chang in Later Han), rank 600 bushels, with an Aide (ch'eng). HB: private storehouse. P69.

5625 ssúa-fù líng 司府令

SUI: from c. 605, the official variant of chia-ling (Household Provisioner in the establishment of the Heir Apparent). P26.

5626 ssúa-fù sú 司府司

T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of t'ai-fu sú (Court of the Imperial Treasury). P7.

5627 ssúa-hán 司函

CHW: Armorer, unspecified numbers of non-official specialists employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-p'ei yian), an agency of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), BH: supervisor of armour-making. P5.

5628 ssúa-hou 司候

CHIN-YUAN: Chief of Attendants, one in charge of unranked subofficials in certain units of territorial administration, who were authorized in proportion to the number of households in the jurisdiction. In Ch'in rank 9a, commonly found in the headquarters of frontier Prefectures (chou); in Yian rank not clear, authorized for Route Commands (tsung-kuan fu) until 1283, then replaced with Overseers (ta-hua-ch'ib). P53.

5629 ssúa-hsú 四服

SUNG: Four Controllers, collective reference to officials charged with supervising the Chief Tea Markets (ch'u-ch'ang) of the Monopoly Tax Commission (chueh-huo wu), the Market of Miscellaneous (tsa-mai ch'eng) of the Office
of Miscellaneous Purchases (tsa-mai wu), and the Eastern and Western Storehouses (tung-ku, hsi-ku) of the Left Vault (tsou-tsang), all fiscal agencies under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (tsai-fu ssu); and the Crafts Institute (wen-ssu yüan) maintained by the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). SP: quatre régisseurs. P15.

5630 ssu-hsiang 司香
CH'ING: Incense Handler, numerous subofficials of the Imperial Treasury, responsible for planning and preparing ditches, lines of trees, etc., for purposes of military defense. CL: préposé aux travaux de défense. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a Director of the Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (shui-pu lang-chung) in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu).

5631 ssu hsiang 四香
SUNG: Four Capital Townships, the units of local police and judicial administration into which both Kaifeng and Hangchow, the successive capital cities, were subdivided. Township organizations consisted with the regular Prefecture (fu) and District (hsien) administrations, especially supplementing District Defenders (hsien-wei). In the case of Kaifeng 2 Capital Townships, one Left and one Right, supervised the area within the city walls as Inner Capital Townships (nei-hsia), and 2 others, also differentiated as Left and Right, supervised the area immediately surrounding the walled city as Outer Capital Townships (wai-hsia). The extramural population grew so rapidly that 8 additional Outer Townships were established in 1086 (or the existing 2 were increased to a total of 8); and a 9th was added in 1021. In the case of Hangchow, where Four Capital Townships were established in the 1130s, there were similarly 2 Inner Townships differentiated as Left and Right, but the 2 Outer Townships were differentiated as South and North. In both capitals, all Capital Townships were supervised or directed by Censors (yü-shih) on rotational duty assignments as Capital Inspectors (hsin-shih) and the central government. Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) occasionally delegated senior officers as Military Directors-in-chief (ping-ma tu-chien) to oversee the military aspects of Township operations. The regular Township establishment was dominated by a Police Office (chun-kuan yuan) staffed by junior military officers serving as Military Inspectors (chun-hsia shih) and Administrative Assistants (chun-hsia p'ian-kuan). There were also civil officials serving as Police Executives (kung-shih kuan-lang ku-an) or Marshals (kou-ku-an). Members of the Township staffs were generally referred to as Capital Township Officials (hsiang-kuan). Whether of the military or of the civil service, Township personnel had unusual powers to arrest and sentence troublemakers. Originally they were apparently subordinate to the Kaifeng Superior Prefecture (fu), but through most of the dynasty they seem to have enjoyed great independence of action, though under the close scrutiny of the central government. The Townships were roughly comparable to the earlier Commandant of the Capital Patrol (liu-pu wei) and the later (Ming-Ch'ing) Wardens' Offices of the Five Wards (wu-ch'eng p'ing-ma chih-hui yuan, wu-ch'eng p'ing-ma ssu). Also see hsia-ku and pu-tei kuan (Metropolitan Police Officials). Cf. the Tang-Sung wei-wei ssu (Court of the Imperial Regalia). P20.

5632 ssu'hshen 司憲
(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to the Censororate (yü-shih tai, tu-chu-yuan); cf. feng-hsien kuan. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): formal name of the traditional yu-shih tai (Censorate); its personnel were differentiated by rank designations the Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-tai); 5a comparable to a Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-tai) or Vice Censor-in-chief (yü-shih chung-ch'eng) of other times, 2 Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7a); an unspecified number of Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), and 18 Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a). P15. (3) T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of hsing-pu (Ministry of Justice). RR: administration de la loi.

5633 ssu'hshen 司憲
(1) CHOU: Director of Defense Works, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Service Members (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for planning and preparing ditches, lines of trees, etc., for purposes of military defense. CL: préposé aux travaux de défense. (2) SUNG: unoffice reference to a Director of the Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (shui-pu lang-chung) in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu).

5634 ssu'hsien 司憲
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of yu-shih chung-ch'eng (Vice Censor-in-chief) during the period when the Censororate (yü-shih tai) was called hsien-shu. P18.

5635 ssu'hsing 四星
(1) CHOU: Director of Corporal Punishments, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan). CL: préposé aux supplices. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of hsing-pu (both Ministry of Justice and the Ministry's Bureau of Judicial Administration); during this period the Minister (shang-shu) was retitled Grand Executive Attendant (t'ai-chang-po) and the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was retitled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration de la justice. P13.

5636 ssu hsing 四星
T'ANG: lit., the 4 stars: Four Luminaries, under Hsuan-tung (r. 712-756) an unofficial collective reference to the Emperor and his secondary wives known as the Three Consorts (san-fei): Gracious Consort (hui-fei), Elegant Consort (li-fei), and Splendid Consort (hua-fei). Cf. ssu fei (Four Principal Consorts).

5637 ssu-Ari/issu 正刑寺
T'ANG: from 684 to 704 the official variant of ta-li ssu (Court of Judicial Review). P22.

5638 fô/utiânc 正刑司
SUNG: Four Appointments Processes, collective reference to the ways in which the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) organized its staff, and to the procedures it followed, for the evaluation and selection of inactive officials for reappointment: Senior Civil Appointments Process (shang-shih tso-hsiaan), Senior Military Appointments Process (shih-lang yu-hsiaan), Junior Civil Appointments Process (shih-lang tso-hsiaan), and Junior Military Appointments Process (shih-lang yu-hsiaan). Also used in reference to the early Sung agencies entitled East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan tung-yuann), West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan hsia-yuann) Bureau of Personnel Assignments (liu-nei ch'üan), and Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (san-pun yuann). Also see shen-kuan yuann, hsiaan. SP: quatre bureaux de nomination.

5639 ssu'hsuan shih 司恒氏
CHOU: Light Tender, 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (wia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) responsible for igniting ceremonial torches by mirrored sunlight or moonlight, providing torchlight for all important state occasions, and promulgating warnings and prohibitions about the use of fire. CL: préposé à la lumiere dufeu.
ssu-hsûn

5640 ssu-hsûn 司勳
(1) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Director of Merit Awards, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih); and as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) • members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who processed grants of land and other awards to meritorious military personnel. CL: préposé aux actions d'éclat. P5. (2) SUI-SUNG: common alternate reference to the Bureau of Merit Titles (ssu-hsûn ssû) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

5641 ssû-hsûn 司勳

5642 ssû-hsûn ssû 司勳司
SUI-SUNG: Bureau of Merit Titles, one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung), rank 5b in T’ang, 6b in Sung; processed the awards of merit titles (hsûn) to both civil and military personnel on the basis of their achievements combined with seniority. In Ming and Ch’ing replaced by a Bureau of Records (chî-hsûn ch’îng-ssû) li-pu). P53.

5643 ssû-hù 司戶
T’ANG: lit. “in charge of revenue: Revenue Manager, a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (ts’àn-chên-shih) and lesser personnel of Revenue Sections (hsü-tsa’o) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5644 wû-râ 四户
N-S DIV: Four Houses, common collective reference to Secretariat Drafters (chung-shu she-jen) or to Secretarial Receptionists (t’ung-shih she-jen), all members of the evolving Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). Especially in S. Ch’i, the 4 posts as Secretarial Receptionists were very powerful.

5645 ssû-hû 互令
HAN: Director of the Ssu-hû, meaning and function not clear; on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), then of the Commandant of the Nobles (ch’ih-chihh tâ-weî); and ultimately (after 104 B.C.) of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chî-chh chîrt-wu); assisted by one Aide (ch’ûng). HB: prefect of the Ssu-hû.

5646 ssû-huàn 司罇
CHOU: Jailor of the Central Prison, 6 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (shang-shih) and 12 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’ü-kuân); supervised the main prison in the royal capital. CL: préposé à la prison centrale.

5647 ssû-hûi 司會
N-S DIV (Chou): Chief Gardener, ranked as Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (t’ung-kuan) who supervised the care of flowers and other plants in the imperial palace. P14.

5648 ssu-hui 司會
See under ssu-k’uai.

5649 ssû-hûn 司閫

5650 ssû-hûd 司貨
CHOU: Market (?) Tax Supervisor, according to the ancient ritual record Li-chi, one of 6 agents in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuân) responsible for various tax collections. See liu-fu (Six Tax Supervisors).

5651 ssûâ 幸儀
Ceremonials Official. (1) CHOU: 8 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 16 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) subordinate to the Senior Messengers (ta hsûin-jae) of the Ministry of Justice (ch’ü-kuân); assisted in receptions for important court guests including foreign envoys. CL: chef d'éclat. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranks (7a, 8a) and status as in ancient Chou times, but apparently had broader responsibilities regarding court ceremonies. P33. (3) N-S DIV (N, Ch’hî)-MING: lowly members of the Court of State Ceremonial (hûng-kuân ssû); counterparts of Ming-Ch’ing Ushers (hsûn-pan); from N. Ch’hî through T’ang belonged to the Court’s Ceremonials Office (ssu-i shu), which principally conducted the funerals of officials. RR: directeur des rites funéraires. SP: chargé des rites. P33.

5652 ssû-f 司衣

5653 ssû-f 司議
YÜAN: Counselor, 2, rank not clear, on the staff of the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (ch’ü-ch’ëng yuân); others in the Household Service for the Empress (chu-chëng yuân). Apparently redesignated chu-kâ, q.v., when the Household Service for the Heir Apparent was reorganized as the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chû-ch’ëng yuân; date not clear). Counterpart of ssu-i lang (Remonstrance Secretary) in earlier periods. P26.

5654 ssû-f 司議
SUI-T’ANG: Palace Physician, 4, rank 8a, member of the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chî); Palace Attendance (tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng); probably hereditary specialists. RR: médecin du palais. P36.

5655 ssû-f 幸長 司儀長
CHING: Director of Ceremonials, rank 4a; one on the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). HB: major-domo. P69.

5656 ssû-i kaûn四譯館四夷館
MING-CHWG (2nd form a common unofficial variant): Translators Institute, an agency that handled correspondence between the court and foreign states; originally an integral part of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán), but in 1496 placed under a Vice Minister (shao-ch’ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-chêng ssû) rank 4a, assigned as Superintendent (t’ai-t’u) of the Institute; in 1748 merged with ech Interpreters and Translators Institute (hui-t’ung kuan) into a single Interpreter and Translators Institute (hui-t’ung kuan), under a Superintendent with status as Director (lang-chung) of the Bureau of Receptions (ch’u-k’o ch’êng-li ssû) and current Vice Minister (shao-ch’êng) of the Court of State Ceremonial (hûng-kuân ssû), ranks 5a and 5b; each Superintendent serving a 3-year term of duty. HB: residence for envoys of the four tributary states. P21.

5657 ssû-i kîwâi 司議官
CHIN: Remonstrator, number unlimited, rank 8a, members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chî-hsien yuân); had no functions not clear, but likely the counterpart of the Remonstrance Secretaries (ssu-i lang) and later Counselors (ssu-i). P25.

5658 ssû-i kâng-fêng sâ 四夷賓奉司
SUNG: Office for Foreign Tribute Envoys, headed by one
or more Commissioners (shih); apparently a subsidiary of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu); probably a counterpart of the later Interpreters Institute (hai-t'ung kuan), but specific functions not clear. SP: bureau des commissaires des tribus des barbares.

5659 ssā-tōrtg 司護郎
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: Remonstrance Secretary, 4’ rank 6a, in T'ang; number and rank not clear for Sung and Liao; members of the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (tsu ch'un-fang; see ch'un-fang); served as confidential advisers to the Heir Apparent and checked on the correctness of documents flowing to and from his palace. Cf. ssu-i (Counselor), ssu-i kuan (Remonstrator). RR: secrétaire du grand secrétariat de l'héritier du trône. P26.

5660 ssū-i shū 司儀署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-T'ANG: Ceremonials Office, a major subsection of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu); headed by one or 2 Directors (ling), rank 8a in T'ang; prin' cipally managed the funerals of officials. RR: office des rites funéraires. P33.

5661 ssū t'sū 司衣司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Clothing Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (sheng-fu shih); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-ì) rank 6a, who were responsible for making and maintaining all items of clothing required by the Empress and other female members of the imperial household.

5662 ssū-jān shū 司染署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Dyeing Office, a craft workshop headed by a Director (ling), rank not clear, in the Left Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (tsu shang-fang) under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (tsu-fu ssu); the Director supervised 3 branches called Services (ch'ü) located at the dynastic capital, at Hu-tung and at Hsin-tu each managed by an Aide (ch'eng). P37.

5663 ssū-jēn 寺人
Lit., a variant of shih (Attendant). (1) Eunuch (one of several terms used as a generic reference to palace eunuchs; cf, huan-kuan, yen-joen, nei-shih. (2) CHOU: Chief Steward, 5 eunuch attendants in the royal palace specially responsible for overseeing and protecting the Empress and other palace women. CL: assistant au eunaque. (3) T'ANG: Eunuch Escort, 6, rank 7b2, members of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng) charged with guarding the entrance to the Empresses quarters and escorting her carriage on horseback whenever she left the palace. RR: eunaque chargé d'escorter Vimpératrice.

5664 ssū-jung 司戎
T'ANG: lit, in charge of the military: from 662 to 670 the official variant of ping-pu (both Ministry of War and the Ministry’s Bureau of Military Appointments); during this period the Minister (shang-shu) was retitled Grand Executive Attendant (t'ai ch'ung-pu) and the Director of the Bureau was retitled Grand Master (tsu-fu). RR: administration des magasins. P12. (2) T'ANG, YUAN, CH'ING: Warehouseman: in T'ang one, rank 9a2, in the Livery Service (shang-ch'eng chü) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). In Yuan petty officials or subofficials associated with several storehouses in the dynastic capital. In Ch'ing number highly variable, rank from 6a down to subofficial status, found in storehouses of many sorts, e.g., than jointly supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (hsia-chung kung) and collectively called the Three Storehouses (san k'ung, q.v.), that maintained by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu), those in Princely Establishments (wang-fu). RR: directeur des séreries. BH: treasurer, controller, inspector. P7, 14, 17, 30, 39, etc.

5665 ssū-k'ān 司干
CHOU: Director of Shields, 2 ranked as Junior Service-(ta-fu). During this period the Director of Shields (ch'un-kuan) who directed a ceremonial shield-dance traced back to the Chou founder, King WU, in which dancers beat on their shields. CL: préposé au bouclier.

5666 ssū-kēng ssū 司更守
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of lei-kēng ssu (Court of the Watches); during this period the Director (ling) was retitled Grand Master (ta-fu).

5667 ssū-kō 司戈
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Lances, a petty military officer, rank commonly 8a; 2 or more normally found in each Guard (wei) or comparable military unit at the dynastic capital. RR+SP: officier des petites lances. P26.

5668 ssū-fāi 司更

5670 ssū-kō-tūn 司戈徒
CHOU: Director of Lances and Shields, 2 ranked as Junior Service (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-k'ung); members of the Ministry of Rites (hsia-kuan). PLO.

5671 ssū-k, du 司寇
(1) CHOU: variant of tō ssu-k'ou (Minister of Justice), one of the 6 great Ministers (ch'ung) at the royal court, head of the Ministry of Justice (ch'ung-kuan). (2) HAN: from 1 B.C. to A.D. 1 only, the official variant of hu-ch'ün tu-wei (Chief Commandant-protector), a subordinate of the eminent Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei). HB: director against brigands. (3) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister of Justice (hsing-pu shang-shu).

5672 ssū-k'ōu t'sān-chān 司寇參軍
SUNG: Administrator for Public Order, a petty official or subofficial found on the staffs of many Prefects (chih-fu, chih'chou), responsible for supervising police activities at the prefectural seat. Also called ssu-li t'shun-chān. SP: inspecteur-policier.

5673 ssū-kā 司鼓
N-S DIV (Chou): Drummer, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a); members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). PLO.

5674 ssū-kā 司庫
(1) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 and again from 752 to 757 the official variant of k'ū-pu (Bureau of Provisions in the Ministry of War, ping-pu); during these periods the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was retitled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration des magasins. P12. (2) T'ANG, YUAN, CH'ING: Warehouseman: in T'ang one, rank 9a2, in the Livery Service (shang-ch'eng chü) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). In Yuan petty officials or subofficials associated with several storehouses in the dynastic capital. In Ch'ing number highly variable, rank from 6a down to subofficial status, found in storehouses of many sorts, e.g., than jointly supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (hsia-chung kung) and collectively called the Three Storehouses (san k'ung, q.v.), that maintained by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu), those in Princely Establishments (wang-fu). RR: directeur des séreries. BH: treasurer, controller, inspector. P7, 14, 17, 30, 39, etc.
5675 **šú-ch’ü 四庫**

Four Treasuries: from the era of N-S Division - a quasi-official name for the Palace Library (pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng), in which books were stored according to the traditional division into Four Categories (ssupu). In Sung times, each of the Four Treasuries was allocated 2 Librarians (shu-kuan), rank not clear. SP: quatre collections de la littérature, quatre magasins de livres.

5676 **š:sù-ch’ü** 司會

CHOU: Accountant, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), 4 as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), 8 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), and 16 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan) who conducted monthly and annual audits of fiscal records in all government agencies, maintained land and population registers, and kept other important government documents. CL: chef des comptes généraux. P6.

5677 **š:sú-k’uán 司官**

MING-CH’ING: lit., officials of Bureaus (ssu), but application widened; hence, Administrative Associates. Originally a generic term for Directors (lang-chung) Vice Directors (yiart-wai lang), and Secretaries (chu-shih) of the various Bureaus (ch’ing-li ssu) in the Six Ministries (liu pu) of the central government--an echelon of officials differentiated from higher ranking Senior Officials (t’ang-shang, t’ang-kuan) and lower ranking Staff Supervisors (shou-ling kuan) of Ministries. Later, especially in Ch’ing, usage expanded to include, e.g., Commanders (chih-hui) of War dens* Offices (ping-ma ssu) in the capital, Judicial Administrators (pan-shih ssu-yuan) in the administrative regions of Mongolia, and Secretaries (chang-ching) in the late Ch’ing Foreign Office (tsung-li ya-men). BH: officers.

5678 **š:sú-k’uán 司職**

CHOU: Fire Director, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who promulgated regulations about the proper uses of fire, firewood, etc., in public ceremonies offered sacrifices to the discoverer of fire. CL: préposé aux feux, préposé au feu obtenu.

5679 **š:sú-k’uán 司職**

(1) CHOU: Supervisor of Customs Duties, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for collecting mercantile transit fees and dealing with related matters throughout the royal domain; in addition, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih) assigned to each frontier entry and exit point. CL: préposé aux barrières. (2) T’ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of the eunuch agency name nei-shih sheng (Palace Domestic Service). P38.

5680 **š:sú-k’uán chái-láng 政官齋郎**

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Court Gentleman for Sacrifices and Fasting, number unspecified - rank 9b; organizational affiliation not clear, but apparently not identical with Court Gentlemen for Fasting (ch’ai-lang, q.v.) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ang). P28.

5681 **š:sú-kuei 司閹**

TANG: Directress of the Inner Quarters, 2 palace women, rank 6a2, principal attendants on the consort (fei) of the Heir Apparent and supervisors of other female attendants in his palance. RR: directeur du service de l’administration du harem de l’héritier du trône.

5682 **š:sú-k’üng 司功**

TANG: Personnel Manager: a prefix comm ‘only found attached to the titles of Administrators (t’iu-an-chin-shih) and lesser members of Personnel Evaluation Sections (t’ung-te’ai) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5683 **š:sú-k’üng 司弓**

CH’ING: Bowmaker, unspecified number, apparently non-official specialists employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yiiian). BH: supervisor of bow-making.

5684 **š:sú-k’üng-ch’ü 司弓旗**

T’ANG: Chief Examiner in a civil service recruitment examination.

5685 **š:sú-k’üng’shíh 司弓矢**

CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Bows and Arrows, in ancient Chou 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); in later Chou numbers not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih, 9a); in both eras members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). CL: préposé aux arcs et aux flèches. P12.

5686 **š:sú-k’üng’tài 司弓靶**

T’ANG: lit., office in charge of the palace: from 685 to 705 the official variant of the eunuch agency name nei-shih sheng (Palace Domestic Service). P38.

5687 **š:sú-k’ung 司空**

Lit” in charge of digging, e.g., the digging of canals. (1) Minister of Works, a title of great prestige from high antiquity. In Chou, as head of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), one of the 6 great Ministers (ch’ing) in the royal government; supervised all governmental construction and provisioning through many subordinate agencies and agents. In A.D. 51 in Han, revived in place of ta suu-K’ung (Grand Minister of Works) as one of the Three Dukes (san kung) who were the paramount dignitaries of the central government, rank 10,000 busheis; continued in such usage intermittently till 1122 in Sung and Liao; thereafter through Ch’ing a common unofficial reference to the central government’s Minister of Works (kung-pu shang-shu). CL: ministre des travaux, ministre de Vhiyer. HB: minister of works. RR+SP: directeur des travaux publics. (2) HAN: Capital Construction Office, 2 prefixed Left and Right, each headed by a Director (ling) bow offices under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). P37. (3) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Central Prison, organizational affiliation and staffing not clear; reportedly successor of the prison for dignitaries previously called ling-wu and jo-la yu, q.v.

5688 **š:sú-k’üng’kung 司空公**

HAN: common Later Han variant of suu-K’ung (Minister of Works).

5689 **š:sú-k’üng’ung 司空令**

HAN: Director of Convict Labor, in Former Han one subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) and 2 to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), the former prefixed tu (Chief) and the latter 2 prefixed Left and Right, in reference to the eastern and western sectors, respectively, of the capital city; rank and specific functions not clear, but apparently supervised convicted criminals (members of the imperial clan in the first instance) who were assigned to labor projects in the capital. Reference is also found to such an official title prefixed ch’un (Army), suggesting Director of Military Convict Labor. HB: prefect director of works.
5690 ssu-li 司屬
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Criminal Gear, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-kuan) in both eras; kept weapons and other instruments apparently confiscated from convicted thieves and robbers. CL: préposé aux malfrateurs.

5691 ssu-ú 司吏
CHIN-YÜAN: StaffForeman, rank very low or unranked, numbers highly variable; found in many agencies in which large numbers of unranked subofficials were employed.

5692 ssu-ú 司屬
SUI-YUAN: Manager of the Calendar, in charge of astronomical-astrological calculations required for preparation of the state-issued calendar; in Sui 2, rank 9b, members of the Astrological Office (t’ai-shih ts’ai) in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), in T’ang 5’8bl, members of the Astrological Service (t’ai-shih chü, ssu-t’ien t’ai); from 758 called ssu-li ku-wu-kuan, q.v.; in Sung number not clear, 8a1, members of the Astrological Service (t’ai-shih chü); in Liao number and rank not clear, members of the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t’ien chien); in Yian 12, 9a1 one per Province, members of the Astrological Commission (t’ai-shih yu’an). In Ming superseded by ku-wu-kuan ssu-li. RR+SP: contrôleur du calendrier. P35.

5693 ssu-li 司理
(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) or its senior personnel. (2) SUNG: common quasiofficial reference to an Administrator for Public Order (ssu-kou ts’an-chin, ssu-li ts’an-ch’an) on the staff of a Prefecture (fu, chou). Also see ssu-li yüan. SP: administrateur judiciaire. P53.

5694 sssá 司掾
TANG: from 662 to 684 the official variant of li-pu (both Ministry of Rites and the Ministry’s Headquarters Bureau); during this period the Minister (shang-shu) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (t’ai ch’ung-pu) and the Bureau Director was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). Cf. ssu-li ssu. P9.

5695 ssu-ú 司隸
Lit., in charge of slaves, i.e., war prisoners or criminals sentenced to hard state labor. (1) CHOU-N-S DIV: Director of Convict Labor, in ancient Chou 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 12 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-kuan) who supervised the use of convict laborers on public works projects. In early Han one (?) supervised convict labor on roads and canals; in 89 B.C. superseded by the Metropolitan Commandant (ta-fu) (ts’ai-chien); in 7 B.C. restored with original functions, rank =2,000 bushels, subordinate to the Minister of Works (ssu-k’ung). Apparently not continued in Later Han, but restored by later Chou in the ancient Chou pattern, number not clear, ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu; 5a). CL: préposé aux condamnés à des travaux pénitentiaires. HB: director of the retainers. P13. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: common abbreviated reference to the Metropolitan Commandant or by analogy to the area of his jurisdiction, the Metropolitan Area (both ssu-li hsiao-wei).

5696 ssu-li chien 司禮監
MING: Directorate of Ceremonial, one of 12 eunuch Directories (chien) among which, together with 4 Offices (MM) and 8 Services (chu), all palace eunuchs were distributed; quickly became by far the most prestigious and powerful of these agencies, its Director (t’ai-chien) being the de facto chief of the imperial household staff, supervisor of secret police units called the Eastern and Western Depots (ts’an-ch’ang, hsi-ch’ang), and chief collaborator with the Imperial Bodyguard (chi-i wei) in recurrent terroristic purges of officials from the 1400s on.

5697 ssúi khião-wêi 司隸校尉
HAN-N-S DIV: Metropolitan Commandant, in 89 B.C. appointed to supersede the Director of Convict Labor (ssu-li), with expanded powers of investigation and impeachment over officials of the area around the dynastic capital (see under ching-shih, ssu-chou, sanfu), directed a kind of personal censorial service for the Emperor. Stripped of some powers in 45 B.C. and abolished in 9 B.C.; revived in Later Han with rank reduced from 2,000 to =2,000 bushels, and again wielded great supervisory control over the capital officialdom; shared with the Director of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu ling) and the Palace Aide to the Censorate-in-chief (yü-shih chung-shih), the awesome collective designation Three Venerables (san tu-tso). Had a large staff including a Recorder (chu-pu) and many Retainer Clerks (ts’ung-shih shih), who were in charge of functionally differentiated Sections (ts’ai); e.g., see ku-wu-kuan ts’ai (Capital Officials Section), tung-t’iao (Labor Section). In the era of N-S Division perpetuated along with the variants Regional Governor (mu) or Regional Inspector (ts’u-wêi) of the Metropolitan Area (ssu-chou). The tradition was apparently reflected in Sui’s ssu-li t’ai ta-fu (Grand Master of the Tribunal of Inspectors). HB: colonel director of the retainers. P20, 50, 52.

5698 ssúi ssa 司祠寺
(1) TANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of t’ai-ch’ung ssu (Court of Imperial Sacrifices). P27. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. Cf. ssu-li.

5699 ssúi t’ai 司隸台
SUN: Tribunal of Inspectors, created c. 605 with a Grand Master (ta-fu) as head, rank not clear, to conduct disciplinary investigations of officials on duty in the Metropolitan Area (chi-nei) including the dynastic capital and its environs; traditionally equated with Regional Inspectors (ts’u-wêi) of other large areas; shared with the Censorate (yü-shih t’ai) and the Tribunal of Receptions (yeh-che t’ai) the collective designation Three Surveillance Agencies (san-t’ai). P52.

5700 ssú-tt’ss’an-kán 司隸參軍

5701 ssú-ú wù-kuan 司隸五官
TANG: Manager of the Calendar, 5’ rank 8b, members of the Astrological Service (ssu-t’ien t’ai); title changed from ssu-li in 758. Cf. ku-wu-kuan (Five Offices), wu-kuan ssu-li.

5702 ssú-lyüán 司理院
SUNG: Office of Public Order, designation of the headquarters of the Administrator for Public Order (ssu-li ts’an-ch’an) in the Prefecture (fu) in which the dynastic capital was located. SP: cour judiciaire.

5703 ssú-tüang 司倉
N-S DIV (Chou): Grain Measurer, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); 5a members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan). P14.

5704 ssú-téh 司列
TANG: from 662 to 684 the official variant of li-pu (both
ssu-lin

Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry’s Bureau of Appointments; during the same period the Minister (shang-shu) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (ti’ai ch'ang-po) and the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). P5.

5705 ssu-lu 司库

T’ANG-SUNG: Granary Manager, 2, rank 9a2, in the Livery Service (shang-ch'eng ch'i) of the Palace Administration (ti-en-chung sheng) in T’ang; number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear in Sung. RR: directeur des graniers.

5706 ssu-ang 司令

Abbreviation of ssu ling (Director of the ... Office); specific identification can be determined only by reference to prefix of ssu in preceding context.

5707 ssu-tsu 司録

Record Keeper. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who kept accounts concerning issuance of funds and supplies to various government agencies (?). CL: préposé aux apportements ou fournitures affectées aux différences charges. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): normally ranked from 4a to 6b · found in units of territorial administration including Branch Departments of State Affairs (chung-waifu) and Regions (chou), rank depending on the size of the resident population; functions not specified, but apparently responsible for handling unit correspondence and paperwork in general. P52. (3) SUNG: rank variable, commonly found in Prefectures (chou, fu), often as heads of the Six Sections (liu ts’ao) through which prefectural affairs were managed; equated with Notary of the Administrative Assistant (chien-shu p’an-kuan ts’an-ch’ung kung). RR: fonctionnaire chargé d’enregistrer les expéditions, exécutif général, signataire de préfecture. P32, 49, 53.

5708 ssu-lu-skik 司録事


5709 ssu-lu-ssu 司録司


5711 ssu-lin kó 絲織閣

T’ANG: lit., silk-thread hall, i.e., hall of imperial utterances: unofficial reference to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) See lun-ko.

5712 ssu-lin-chung-lang chiang 司律中郎將


5713 ssu-má 司馬

Lit., to be in charge of horses, i.e., of cavalry; a title deriving from high antiquity and used through most of imperial history; prefixes are especially to be noted with care, e.g., ta ssu-ma, shao ssu-ma. (1) CHOU: common abbreviated reference to the Minister of War (ta ssu-ma), head of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) and paramount military dignity in the royal government. (2) CHOU: Commander, common generic reference to all, or an abbreviated reference to one, of the military officers serving under the Minister of War with such titles as Vice Minister of War (shao ssu-ma), Cavalry Commander of the Army (ch’ien ssu-ma), Commander of Chariots (yi ssu-ma), and Cavalry Commander on Campaign (hsin ssu-ma). (3) HAN-N-S DIV: common abbreviated reference to the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wei, ta ssu-ma), one of the eminent central government dignitaries collectively called the Three Dukes (san kung). (4) HAN-N-S DIV: Commander, title of a 2nd-level military officer found in many agencies, e.g., on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chung-wei, chih ch’ing-wu), who commanded the Northern Army (pei-ch’ing) at the dynastic capital. RR: administrateur supérieur. SP: administrateur supérieur, sous-directeur du bureau, surintendant-adjoint. (6) SUI-T’ANG: Adjutant, a 2nd- or 3rd-level executive officer found in most military Guards (wei) stationed at the dynastic capital. RR: administrateur supérieur. (7) CH, ING: deriving from the usage described in (5) above, an unofficial reference to a Vice Prefect (t’ung-chih) in a Prefecture (fu) and, in Ch’ing, also to a Vice Magistrate (ja chih-ch’ing) in a Department (chou). (8) MING-CH, ING: deriving from the usage described in (5) above, an unofficial reference to executive officials of the Ministry of War (ping-wei) with the prefix ta indicating a Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu), with the prefix si’er indicating a Vice Minister of War (ping-pu shih-lang).

5714 ssu-má-chung 司馬中

HAN: lit., doors (unto the control of) the Commander-in-Chief (hu-ma): Inner Palace Doors, distinguished from the Outer Palace Gates (ssu-ma men); both under the military jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei). P21.

5715 ssu-má chang 司馬門

HAN: lit., gates (unto the control of) the Commander (ssu-ma): Outer Palace Gates, distinguished from the Inner Palace Doors (ssu-ma chang); under the direct military control of Gate Traffic Control Offices (kung-ch’ie ssu-ma yen), one at each of the 4 great palace entrances; supervised by the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei). P21.

5716 ssu-má-t’u 司馬大夫

T’ANG: especially after 662, an occasional unofficial reference to the Director (t’ung-chung) of the Bureau of Military Appointments (ping-wei) in the Ministry of War (also ping-wei). Cf. ssu-jueng.

5717 ssu-má-tá 司馬督

Commander: see under ti-en-chung ssu-ma tu (Palace Commander) and yüan-wai ssu-ma tu (Auxiliary Commander).

5718 ssu-mén 司門

(1) CHOU: Gatekeeper, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters
5719 ssu-nü hsieh 四面學
N-S DIV (N. Wei)-SUNG: School of the Four Gates, one of several schools located at the dynastic capital. The gatekeepers supervised traffic in and out of the gates of the dynastic capital and through all recognized gateways or ports of entry into the empire. Terminated in 1390, when the Ministry of Justice (tu-kuan) was reorganized; see under hsing-pu, ch'ung-li ssu.


5720 ssu-meng 司盟
CHOU: Sanctifier of Covenants. 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for sanctifying agreements among feudal lords (chu-hou) by applying to them the blood of sacrificial animals, also for impeaching those who violated such agreements. CL: préposé aux portes. (2) School (hsiao-hsiao), in contrast to the National University (hsia ta-fu).

5721 ssu-mín 司民
CHOU: Population Registrar, 6 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) - members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) responsible for making an annual census of teething babies and more generally - in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) - maintaining various demographic records. CL: préposé au peuple.

5722 ssu-tiên ch'ien 四面監
T'ANG: Directorates of Parks of the Four Quadrants, collective reference to the 4 Directorates that supervised parks and gardens in the dynastic capital and its environs; see ch'ang-lo chien, chu-chai chien, tung-chien, hsü-chien. P40.

5723 ssu-t'ing 私名
SUNG: Probationer (1) or so lowly or unranked personnell in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) - status and functions not clear, but apparently differentiated from “regular” appointees; see under cheng-ming. SP: employé stagiaire.

5724 ssu-ming tsan-chê 私名贊者
SUNG: Probationary Ceremonial Assistant (1) 7 authorized in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) - status and functions not clear, but differentiated from cheng-ming tsan-chê (Ceremonial Assistant). SP: héraut-stagiaire. P27.

5725 ssu-mù 司木
(1) CHOU: Forest Tax Supervisor, according to the ancient ritual text Li-chi, one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for various tax collections. See liu-fa (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Director of Woodcraft Production in the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a). P14.

5726 ssu-mù chu 司牧局
MING: Horse Pasturgage Service, a local agency for maintenance of the palace horse herds under supervision of the Directorate of the Imperial Horses (yi-ma ch'ien) headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (tu-shih), rank 9a. P39.

5727 ssu-nêi 司內
N-S DIV (Chou): Palace Attendant, a eunuch title with rank of Senior Serviceman (shang-shih). Cf. hsiao ssu-nêi (Junior Palace Attendant).

5728 ssu-nièh 司隸
Variant of nieh-ssu (Law Office); see under nieh-fu.

5729 ssu-nung 司農
Lit” in charge of agriculture. (1) Throughout history a common variant of ta ssu-nung (Chamberlain for the National Treasury), q.v. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Agriculture, one ranked as Senior Serviceman (shang-shih), a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan). P8. (3) N-S DIV-SUU: common abbreviation of ssu-nung ssu (Court for the National Granaries) or ssu-nung ch'ing (Chamberlain for the National Treasury). (4) T'ANG-SUNG: common abbreviation of ssu-nung ssu (Court of the Imperial Granaries) or ssu-nung ch'ing (Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Granaries). (5) Ch'ing: un-official, archaic reference to a Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

5730 ssu-nung ch'ing 司農卿
(1) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en N. Ch'i-Sui: Chamberlain for the National Treasury, from 508 a central government revenue agency headed by the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung ch'ing). (2) Sui-Sung: Chamberlain for the National Granaries, from 605 a central government service mainly responsible for fostering agriculture, collecting grain revenues in granaries at the dynastic capital, and through a subsidiary Market Office (shih-shu) collecting mercantile taxes in the capital marketplaces. After the Market Office was transferred to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) in 605, the Court for the National Treasury changed in character and had narrower responsibilities. P6, 8, 32' 40. (2) Sui-Sung: common reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu).

5731 ssu-nung ssu 司農寺
(1) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en N. Ch'i-)SUI: Court for the National Treasury, from 508 a central government revenue agency headed by the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung ch'ing). (2) Sui-Sung: Court of the National Granaries, from 605 evolving out of the Court for the National Treasury (see #1 above), with supervisory responsibility over receipts and disbursements of the central government's grain revenues, especially through subsidiaries such as the Imperial Granaries Office (t'ai-t'ung shu) and Directorates (chien) of various other granaries. Headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3a in T'ang; 4b in Sung, aided by 2 Vice Ministers (shao-ch'ing), 4b1, in T'ang and one Vice Minister, 6a in Sung. Although in early Sung the management of state revenues was dominated by the State Finance Commission (see san ssu), the Court retained su-
 pervasive control over the Ever-normal Granary (ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang) system. RR+SP: cour de la direction de l'agriculture. P8.

5732 ssu-p'an 司粟
CHIN: Disciplinarian of Attendants, one, rank 9b, commonly an aide to the Chief of Attendants (ssu-hou) in charge of unranked subofficials assigned to frontier Prefectures (chou). P53.

5733 ssu-pao 司賊
CHOU: Market Shop Policeman, one assigned to each cluster of 10 shops in the capital marketplace(s) to publicize and enforce commercial prohibitions; unranked subordinates of the Market Shop Supervisors (ch'an-jen) of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan). CL: préposé aux violences. P6.

5734 ssu-pao ssu 司職司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Seals Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chu); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-pao), rank 6a, who maintained and monitored the use of various precious seals and tallies used in the imperial palace and who recorded the departures and returns of palace women. RR (ssu-pao): directeur des sceaux.

5735 mül 如司服模
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Outer Garments, numbers not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). P12.

5736 ssu-p'eng fa-fu 司宾馆大夫

5737 ssu-ph 司皮

5738 ssu-pin ssu 司禁司
T'ANG-SUNG: Visitors Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (shang-i chu); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-pin), rank 6a, who supervised and monitored all receptions of visitors in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR: directeur des visites du harem.

5739 ssu-pin ssu 司禁寺
(1) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of hung-lu ssu (Court of State Ceremonial). P33. (2) CH'ING: quasiofficial variant of li-fan yian (Court of Colonial Affairs).

5740 wä-pi/itö/ü 司賓大夫
Grand Master of Guests: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the head of the Han dynasty Section for Receptions (k'o-t'a-o) in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-sha t'ai) or the head of the T'ang—Sung Bureau of Receptions (chu-ko ssu) in the Ministry of Rites (li-kuan).

5741 ssu-p'ing 司兵
(1) CHOU: Manager of Arms, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), nicemembers of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who maintained and issued weapons and shields. CL: préposé aux armes. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Military: a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (ts'ang-chin-shih) and lesser personnel of War Sections (ping-ts'ao) in units of territorial administration, or in T'ang dynasty Military Service Sections (also ping-ts'ao) in military units at the dynastic capital. P26, 43, 53.

5742 ssu ping 四兵
SUNG: Four Categories of Troops, collective reference to the various kinds of military groups in the national military establishment: Imperial Troops (chin-ping) + Prefectural Troops (hsiang-ping), Conscripted Troops (i-ping), and Local Militiamen (hsiang-ping, min-ping).

5743 ssu-p'ing kuan 司尉官
YUAN: Military Coroner, a duty assignment from 1278 for officials to investigate cases of death by illness in the military forces.

5744 ssu-p'ing 司平
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of kun-p'ing (both Ministry of Works and the Ministry's Headquarters Bureau); during this period the Minister (shang-shu) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (t'ai ch'ung-po) and the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration de l'aplanissement. P15.

5745 ssu-pu 四部
Four Bureaus, also Four Classifications: see under pi-shu chien (Director of the Palace Library).

5746 ssu-pu 寺簿
SUNG: Registrar of the Court ... one or more, rank 7a, in each of the central government agencies known collectively as the Nine Courts (chiu ssu, q.v.); apparently responsible for keeping registers of correspondence received and dispatched. SP: préposé aux registres.

5747 ssu-pu wu 司簿司
T'ANG-SUNG: Registration Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chu); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-pu), rank 6a, who kept registers of all palace women, their assigned duties, and their authorized remunerations. RR (ssu-pu): directeur des registres du harem.

5748 ssu-pi 司簿
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of tu-kuan (Bureau of Prisons in the Ministry of Justice, hsing-pu); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-Ju). RR: administration des esclaves. P13.

5749 ssu-pu ssu 司簿寺
T'ANG—CH'ING: from 684 to 705 the official variant of t'ai-pu ssu (Court of the Imperial Stud); thereafter a not uncommon unofficial reference to it. P31.

5750 ssu-se 司色
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Coloring Processes, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a) · a member of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan). P14.

5751 ssu-se kuan 四色官
T'ANG: Officers of the Four Categories, collective reference to 4 types of military officers established in 691 throughout the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital: Managers of Lances (ssu-ko), Halberdiers (chih-chi), Watch Officers (chung-hoh') and Guards of the Staircase (ssu-chien). RR: officiers des quatre genres.

5752 ssu-shan 四膳
(1) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of shan-pu (Catering Bureau in the Ministry of Rites, li-kuan). P9. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Directress of Foods, 2 palace women, rank 6b, heads of the Foods Office (ssu-shan ssu) in the Food Service (shang-shih cha); RR: directeur des mets exquis. (3) YUAN: Cook, unranked subofficials found in various agencies.

5753 ssu-shan ssu 司膳司
T'ANG-SUNG: Foods Office, one of 4 palace women
agencies in the Food Service (shang-shih châi) headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-shan), rank 6a, who were in charge of table service for imperial banquets and other ceremonies.

5754 ssu-shan ssû 司膳寺
T’ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of kuang-lu ssu (Court of Imperial Entertainments). P30.

5755 ssu-shan tâ-fû 司膳大夫
T’ANG: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the Director (lang-chung) of the Catering Bureau (shan-pu) in the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). P9.

5756 ssu-shê 司社
N-S DIV (Chou): Supervisor of Sacrifices to the Soil, members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan) ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7a), Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a); assisted in important state sacrifices at the dynastic capital; counterparts of earlier staff members of the Hall of Enlightened Rule (ming-t’ang) and later officials of the Office of the National Altars (chiao-shê she), etc. P28.

5757 ssu-shê chîen 司設殿
MING-CH’ING: Directorate for Imperial Regalia, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) among which, together with 4 Offices (ím) and 8 Services (ch’iâ), palace eunuchs were distributed; responsible for the Emperor’s personal insignia, ceremonial weapons, tents, etc. In Ch’ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under shih-erh chîen (Twelve Directorates).

5758 ssu-shê isû 司儀司
T’ANG-SUNG; Interior Maintenance Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch’un chîâ), headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-shê), rank 6a, who were responsible for providing beds, blankets, pillows, nets, mats, etc., and for cleaning the imperial bedchambers. RR (ssu-shê): directeur de l’arrangement intérieur du harem.

5759 ssû skêng 四雀
SUI: Four Departments, collective reference of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), and the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). P5.

5760 ssû-shêng chu 司牲局 or ssû-shêng ssû
MING-CH’ING: Service (ch’ü) or Office (ssu) of Sacrificial Animals, a unit of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9b; the two agencies apparently coexisted until 1528 when the Service was discontinued; the Office was eventually also discontinued in 1658; differences in functions are not clear. P30.

5761 ssu’shîh 司士
(1) CHOU: Manager of Servicemen, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), 6 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); and 12 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who maintained registers of all active military personnel classed as Servicemen (shih), processed reports on their conduct, positioned them appropriately at sacrificial and other ceremonies, etc. CL: chef des gradués ou officiers secondaires. P5. (2) T’ANG-SUNG: Manager of Requisitioned Labor, prefix attached to the titles of Administrators (ts’un-chun-shih) and lesser personnel of Levied Service Sections (shih-t’ao) in units of territorial administration. P35.

5762 ssû-shih 司市
Director of Markets. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), 4 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who supervised the marketplace and all mercantile transactions in the royal capital; establishing the physical layout of the marketplace, fixing rules governing transactions there, punishing violators of the rules, adjudicating disputes between merchants, fixing fair prices for commodities, issuing trading permits, even supervising coinage. CL: prévôt du marché. P6. (2) N-S DIV: established irregularly to supervise marketplaces in dynastic capitals, organizational relationships not clear, in later Chou ranked as Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu). P20, 32, 62.

5763 ssû-shîh 司矢
CH’ING: Arrow Maker, unspecified number of non-official specialists in the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-p’ei yüan) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fù). BH: supervisor of arrow-making.

5764 ssû-shîh 司箴
MING: Augur, number not clear, rank 9a, in the short-lived Religious Office (chi-i ssu) of early Ming. P35.

5765 ssû-shih 帝諫
Lit. succession through the principal wife: throughout history an unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent (t’ai-tzu).

5766 ssû-shih 諫議
CH’ING: Master of the Sacrifices, 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan) who assisted or represented the executive officials of the Ministry in many ways, especially in supervising the establishment and conduct of appropriate sacrificial rituals in feudatory realms. CL: maître des sacrifices.

5767 ssû-shih hsûêh 四氏學校
CH’ING: School of the Four Sage Clans, a state-sponsored school for educating pupils of families descended from the early thinkers considered founders of Confucianism: Confucius, Yen Hui, Tseng-tzu, and Mencius; located at the Confucian family estate at Ch’ii-fu, Shantung; staffed with one Instructor (chiao-shou), rank 7a, and one Instructor Third Class (hsûêh-lu), 8a - both originally appointed by the current most direct male descendant of Confucius, who was ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung), but eventually so appointed only with the approval of the Provincial Governor (hsûn-fu) of Shantung. See san-shih hsûêh. P66.

5768 ssû-shih ssû 司飾司
T’ANG-SUNG, MING: Adornments Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chu) headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-shih), rank 6a; managed personal adornments worn by palace women, also supervised the palace women’s baths. RR (ssu-shih): directeur des parures du harem.

5769 ssû-shì 司書
(1) CHOU: Manager of Writings, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 2 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) who processed all major state documents, registers, and pronouncements. CL: chef des écrivures. (2) CH’ING: Compiler, one non-official specialist in the Calendar Section (shih-hsien k’o) of the Directorate of Astronomy (ch’în-t’ien chien); editor of the official calendar issued by the central government. BH: compiler.

5770 ssû-shû 司屬
T’ANG: lit., court in charge of dependents: from 684 to 705
the official variant of tsung-cheng ssu (Court of the Imperial Clan).

5771 ssu-shuí 司水
(1) CHOU: River Tax Supervisor, according to the ancient ritual text Li-chí, one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for various tax collections. See liu fu (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Waterways, one or more ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chuang ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan) who supervised the management of waterways and perhaps even the water transport of grain to the dynastic capital. P14, 59-60. (3) T’ANG: from 752 to c. 757 the official variant of shui-ta-fu (Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation in the Ministry of Works, kung-pu); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was retitled Grand Master (ta-fu). P15.

5772 ssu-shuí 司稅
CH’ING: Rent Collector, number and status unspecified, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (ch’ing-i ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) who collected rents from state lands controlled by the Office. BH: rent collector.

5773 ssu shuo 司簿
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Long Lances, unspecified number ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). P12.

5774 ssu ssu 四司
Four Offices. (1) SUNG: abbreviation of ssu chien-ssu (Four Circuit Supervisors or Supervisors). (2) SUNG: collective reference to the 4 Bureaus of the Ministry of War (ping-pu); Bureau of Military Appointments (also ping-pu), Bureau of Equipment (ch’u-pu), Bureau of Operations (chih-fang), and Bureau of Provisions (ku-pu); also to the 4 Bureaus of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu): Headquarters Bureau (also kung-pu), State Farms Bureau (t’un-ssu), Bureau of Forestry and Crafts (yü-pu), and Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (shui-pu). SP: four bureaux. (3) MING: collective reference to 4 minor agencies of palace eunuchs less important than those called Directors (chien; see shih-erh chien), each headed by a Director (cheng or tai-chien); Firewood Office (hsii-shen ssu), Bells and Drums Office (chung-ku ssu), Paper Office (pao-ch’u ssu), and Bathing Office (hsen-t’ung ssu).

5775 ssu t’ai 司太
LIAO: Four Great Tribes, collective reference to the 4 most esteemed tribal groups in the Khitan confederation: the Five Groups (wu yüan) of the Six Groups (liu yüan) of the 1-shih Tribes (t-shih pu), and the Six Hsi Tribes (hsi liu pu); also see ssu ta-wang fu. P17.

5776 wà-to-wá/ig/ô 四大王府
LIAO: Four Offices of the Grand Princes, collective reference to the court agencies in the Northern Establishment (pei-yüan) of the Northern Administration (pei-mierh) representing the interests of the 4 most esteemed tribal groups in the Khitan confederation (see under ssu ta-pu), each of which was represented in government by a headquarters unit called Office of the Grand Prince (ta-wang fu). Cf. wang-fu (Princely Establishment). P17.

5777 ssu tao-tin 司刀盾
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Swords and Shields, number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). P12.

5778 ssu-teng ssu 司燈司
T’ANG-SUNG, MING; Lanterns Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (shang-chin chü); headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-teng), rank 6a; in charge of lanterns, lamps, candles, kerosene supplies, etc., used in the women’s quarters of the imperial palace. RR (ssu-teng): directeur des lampes du harem.

5779 ssu-iHín 司田
T’ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of t’un-ssu (State Farms Bureau in the Ministry of Works, kung-pu); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration des champs.

5780 ssu-iHén 司天監
(1) T’ANG, CHIN-YUAN: Director of Astronomy, in T’ang one, rank 3a, head of the Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t’ai); in Chin one (?) 5b, 2nd-level executive post in the Bureau of Astronomy under a Superintendent (t’ien-t’ai), 5a; in Yinian 3, 4a 2nd-level executive posts in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien) under a Superintendent, 4a or 3a. Commonly assisted by one or more Vice Directors of Astronomy (ssu-tien shao-chien). P35. (2) DYN-MING: Directorate of Astronomy, an autonomous agency in the central government concerned with making and recording astronomical observations, preparing the official calendar issued annually by the state’ and training students of astronomy; branched off from, and through Yüan partly coexisted with, a tradition of astrologically-oriented institutions stemming from the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih, t’ai-shih ling) of high antiquity. This name apparently originated in the Later Chou state (950-959) as a replacement for the T’ang Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t’ai) which was headed by a Director (chien); in Later Chou the agency was headed by a Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu ching) as concurrent Supervisor (p’u). Sung perpetuated the Later Chou institution and added a separate Bureau of Astronomy (t’ien-wen yüan) in the 1060s (?), but after 1078 both seem to have fallen under the dominance of a more traditional Astrological Service (t’ai-shih chü), which unlike the astronomical agencies indulged in weather forecasting and various astrological eiotericas; all 3 agencies were in some degree subordinated to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). Consolidation of these different agencies was achieved by Liao in a ssu-tien chien headed by a t’ai-shih ling, for which Chin revived the T’ang name ssu-tien t’ai. In Yüan an original Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t’ai) was renamed ssu-tien chien in the 1260s, and after 1271 there was at least one Branch Directorate of Astronomy (hsia ssu-tien chien), location not clear; the Directorate was headed by a Superintendent (t’ien-t’ai) whose rank changed from 4a to 3a in 1314 and then back to 4a in 1320; he was aided by 3 Directors (chien), also rank 4a, and 5 Vice Directors (shao-chien), rank 5a. However, in 1267 the Directorate was effectively subordinated to a higher-ranking Astronomical Commission (t’ai-shih yuán), which thereafter was principally responsible for preparation of the calendar while the Directorate became primarily an institution for the training of astronomers for service in the Commission. The Directorate’s executive posts became almost sinecures, and its principal active officials were 2 Superintendents of Training (t’ien-hsiieh), rank 9b, and 2 Instructors (chiao-shou) of equal rank, who oversaw subdivisions called the Section for Astronomy (t’ien-wen ko),
the Section for Calendrical Calculations (su-an-li k'o), the Section for Astrological Interpretation (sun-shih k'o), the Section for Validations (ts'ey-en k'o), and the Water Clock Section (lou-k'o k'o), each administered by 2 Clerks (kuankou) of 9b rank. In early Ming, from 1368 to 1370, a suan-tien chien existed under the leadership of a Director (ling), rank 3a; but it was then permanently renamed ch'in-tien chien (Directorate of Astronomy). Also see hui-hui suan-tien chien. SP: direction des observations astronomiques. P35. (3) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-tien chien).

5781 suan-tien kuan 司天
T'ANG-CH'ING: Astronomical Officials, common generic reference to hereditary professional astronomical specialists utilized in such central government astronomical agencies as the suan-tien t'ai, suan-tien chien, t'ai-shih chieh, ch'in-tien chien, chiu-li chien, SS. P35. (3) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'in-tien chien).

5782 suan-tien ling 隕星官
SUNG: Director of the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'ai), rank 8b or 7a2, a hereditary professional specialist known in other eras from T'ang through Ming as ch'in-t'ien chien. CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the Directorate of Astronomy; normally subordinate to the Household Provisioner's Court (chia-ling ssu); see under chia-ling. RR: office de la maison de l'héritier du trône. P26.

5783 suan-tien t'ai 司天官
(1) T'ANG, CHIN-YUAN: Bureau of Astronomy, a central government agency generally responsible for astronomical observations and preparation of the official calendar issued annually by the state; created in 758 by renaming the traditional Astrological Service (t'ai-shih ch'ua), superseded in Sung and Liao by a Directorate of Astronomy (suan-tien chien) but restored in Chin and Yuan till the 1260s, then again named Directorate of Astronomy; normally subordinated to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng, pi-shu ch'ien) and the Water Clock (suan-li k'o), headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-tsun-i). CH'ING: Sacrificing Official, 5 or 6, rank 6a, a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for maintaining adequate grain supplies in the dynastic capital. P8. (2) T'ANG: Director of Granaries, a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (ts'an-ch'un-shih) and lesser personnel of Granaries Sections (ts'ang-ts'ao) in units of territorial administration. P35. (3) CHIN: Director of Granaries in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; rank not clear.

5784 suan-ting 司陣
T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., in charge of the tripod, i.e., of the symbol of sovereignty and state power; a common unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu).

5785 suan-toh 司察
T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., court in charge of slaughtering (?); from 662 to 671 the official variant of kuang-lu ssu (Court of Imperial Entertainments); thereafter into Ch'ing an unofficial reference to that Court. P30.

5786 suan-ts'ai 司綵司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Silks Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Workshop Service (ts'ang-kung ch'ua); headed by 2 Directresses (tsu-tse), rank 6a; in charge of all raw materials used in the making of clothing for palace women. RR (tsu-tse): directeur des soieries.

5787 suan-ts'ao 司綵
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Ritual Receptions Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (shang-i ch'ua); headed by 2 Directresses (tsu-tse), rank 6a; directed palace women in various imperial processions and in great palace receptions. RR (tsu-tse): directeur des cérémonies du harem.

5788 suan-ts'ang 司藏 or ssu-ts'ang shu 號藏
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i–T. ANG' CHIN: Storehouse Office in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by one or more Household Provisioners (chia-ling) through Sui, one or more Directors (ling), rank 8b, in T'ang, and one or more Directors (ch'ing) in Chin; managed the receipt, storage, and disbursement of the Heir Apparent's non-grain wealth; in T'ang subordinate to the Household Provisioner's Court (chia-ling ssu); see under chia-ling. RR: office des magasins de la maison de l'héritier du trône. P26.

5789 suan-t'ang 司倉
Lit., in charge of granaries. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): Granary Master, ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsiia ta-fu; 6a), a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for maintaining adequate grain supplies in the dynastic capital. P8. (2) T'ANG: Director of Granaries, a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (ts'an-ch'un-shih) and lesser personnel of Granaries Sections (ts'ang-ts'ao) in units of territorial administration. P35. (3) CHIN: Director of Granaries in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; rank not clear.

5790 suan-ts'ao 司草
CHOU: Grain Tax Supervisor, according to the ancient ritual text Li-chi, one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for various tax collections. See liu fu (Six Tax Supervisors).

5791 suan ts'ao 四曹
HAN: Four Sections, collective designation of the units, each headed by an Imperial Secretary (shang-i ssu), rank 60 bushels/sqft that constituted what was informally called the Imperial Secretariat (shuang-shu t'ai) until 29 B.C., when a 5th Section was added (see wu ts'ao). The original Four Sections were the Sections for Attendants-in-ordinary (ts'ang-shu ssu), for Commandery Governors (chih-ch'un shih ts'ao), for the People (min-tse), and for Receptions (chu-k'o ts'ao). Also see liu ts'ao. HB: four bureaus. P5.

5792 suan-ts'ei 司鉞
T'ANG: Director of Standards' 2 palace women, rank 8a, in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; responsible for proper conduct in the harem and for the reception of visitors there. RR: directeur du service des règlements du harem de l'héritier du trône.

5793 suan-ts'ao 司曹
CH'ING: Sacrificing Official, 5 or 6, rank 6a, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); after the early Ch'ing years, retitled ssu-tsu kuan. BH: supervisor of sacrificial attributes. P37.

5794 suan-ts'ao 四曹
CH'ING: Sacrificing Official, 5 or 6, rank 6a, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i ssu) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); changed from lemu kuan after the early Ch'ing years. BH: supervisor of sacrificial attributes. P37.

5795 suan-ts'uan 司鈑
CH'ING: Cook for Sacrifices, number not specified, probably unranked subofficials, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). BH: supervisor of preparation of edibles for sacrifices.

5796 suan tsun-i 司綁
CHOU: Manager of the Wine Goblets, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsiia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites
ssu-tsung 5797-5813

(ch'un-ku'an) responsible for the preparation and handing of wine goblets of the forms called tsun and i in sacrificial and other ceremonial events. CL: préposé aux vases tsun et i.

5797 ssū-tsāng 司宗
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): Headquarters Bureau (the li-pu of later eras) of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-ku'an; later also li-pu) headed by a Grand Master (tsu-fu) with rank as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a). P9. (2) Throughout official hierarchy, an archaic reference to a Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) or the head of the Court of the Imperial Clan (see tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen tzu).

5798 ssū-tsāng ssū 司宗寺
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 (684?) the official variant of tsung-cheng ssu (Court of the Imperial Clan).

5799 ssū-tū 司度
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): Estimator, number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (tung-ku’an). P14. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of tu-chih (Tax Bureau in the Ministry of Revenue, hu-pu); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration des estimations. P6.

5800 ssū-t‘ū 司徒
(1) CHOU: Land Tax Supervisor, according to the ancient ritual text Li-chi, one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (ti-ku’an) responsible for various tax collections. See liu fu (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Earthwork (7) number not specified rank as Ordinal Grand Masters (chung ta-fu; 5a), members of the Ministry of Works (tung-ku’an), may have supervised state digging enterprises and the provision of earth for walls, etc. P14.

5801 ssū-t‘u 司徒
Lit., to be in charge of disciples or followers: Minister of Education, a title of great prestige from high antiquity. (1) CHOU: head of the Ministry of Education (ti-ku’an), in general charge of training in and enforcement of proper moral and political values among the people, with special responsibility for overseeing commercial activities, through a large staff of subordinates. CL: ministre de l’enseignement officiel, directeur des multitudes. (2) HAN-LIAO: from A.D. 1 on, intermittently the title of one of the eminent central government officials called the Three Dukes (san kung); until 1125 in Sung and Liao used almost interchangeably with ta ssu-t‘u, ch’eng-hsiang, etc. H.B: minister over the masses. RR+SP: directeur de l’instruction. P2. (3) YUAN: though not considered one of the Three Dukes, sometimes used for similar quasi-honorary appointments. P67. (4) CH’ING: common unofficial reference to the executive officials of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu).

5802 ssū-t‘u kung 司徒公
HAN: after A.D. 51 a common variant of ssu-t‘u (Minister of Education).

5803 ssū-t‘u 司徒
CH’ING: Bark Grinder, number unspecified, apparently non-official artisans employed in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (chang-i suu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) powdered bark used in the manufacture of incense. BH: supervisor of preparation of incense.

5804 ssū-t‘ai-yu-shih 四御御史
T’ANG: Four Surveillance Censors, collective reference to Censors (yi-shih) who, on the basis of seniority, were delegated in 2 pairs to be responsible for an East Surveillance Jurisdiction (tung-t’ai) and a West Surveillance Jurisdiction (hsi-t’ai); the nature of their responsibilities is not clear, except that the East Surveillance Jurisdiction included receipts and disbursements from the Imperial Granaries (t’ai-ku’an) and that of the West included receipts and disbursements from the Left Vault (tsou-tsaung) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu). RR: quatre censeurs qui examinent judiciairement les affaires.

5805 ssū-t‘u · û 司徒
Executioner. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-ku’an) made arrests and conducted executions, also made inquiries among the people about their living conditions. CL: chef des exécutions capitales. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clearly ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7a) and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-ku’an). P13.

5806 ssū-wâng 司王
N-S DIV (Liang-Sung): Prince Presumptive, title of nobility (ch’u-hu) with rank la2 in T’ang, lb in Sung; normally granted to the eldest son of an Imperial Prince (ch’in-wang) by his principal wife, other sons being granted the less prestigious title Commandery Prince (chii-hu) counterpart of shih-tzu (Heir). RR-SP: prince successor.

5807 ssū wei 四尉
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Four Defenders, collective reference to 4 military officers with rank of 400 bushehs among whom were divided responsibilities for policing the capital cities, capturing burglars and thieves, and investigating all sorts of wrongdoing; for purposes of police surveillance, each capital city was divided into a Left and a Right Division (pu), each having 2 such Defenders. The Defenders were traditionally considered counterparts of the Wardens* Offices (ping-ma chih-hui ssu) of later dynasties. P20.

5808 ssū wei ssū 司衞寺
T’ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 684 to 704 the official variant of wei-wei ssu (Court of the Imperial Regalia).

5809 ssū-wei ssū 司衞寺
T’ANG-SUNG, MING: Inner Gates Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chi), headed by 2 Directresses rank 6a, supervised the locks and keys at the entrances to the inner quarters of the imperial palace and monitored passage in and out. RR (ssu-wei): directeur des portes intérieures du harem.

5810 ssū-wei chien 司文監
MING: Directorate for Documents, from 1377 to 1378 only, an autonomous agency of the central government responsible for assisting in drafting imperial rescripts and edicts, headed by a Director (ling), rank 6a then 7a.

5811 ssū-wei chu 司文局

5812 ssū-wô 司職
CH’ING: Tentmaker, unspecified number of hereditary non-official artisans employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yii’an). BH: supervisor of tent-making.

5813 ssū-wû 司職
CHOU: lit., in charge of the awake: Night Patroller, 2
ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-kuan) who with a corps of underlings watched over all who were abroad at night in the royal capital · called out the time at night, and were expected to prevent nighttime thievery. CL: préposé aux évêillés.

5814 ssā-wā 司巫
CHOU: Director of Sorcery, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'i-kuan) responsible for all sorcery at court including appeals for rain in times of drought and various activities in response to other sorts of calamities; participated in all court ceremonies and funerals. See wu, nan-wu, nti-wu. CL: chef des sorciers.

5815 ssū-wā 司巫 N-S DIV (Chou): Dancer · number not specified, with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'i-kuan). P10.

5816 ssū-wā ssū 寺務司 SUND: Temple Maintenance Office, an agency of the capital prefecture at Kaifeng in N. Sung; staffing and functions not specified. SP: bureau de l'entretien des temples dans la capitale.

5817 ssū-wā tīng 司務廳 MING-CH'ING: lit., office in charge of business: General Services Office, an internal management office in the executive structure of each of the Six Ministries (liu pu), the Censorate (tu ch'ü-yan), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) in the central government, also in the Ch'ing Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) and the early Ch'ing Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu): headed in Ming by an Office Manager (tsu-lo); in Ch'ing by one non-official specialist in the Tibetan School (tsang-ke-ke); 8a · 9a.

5818 ssū-yāng shū 司羊署 N-S DIV (N. Ch'1): Sheep Office in charge of the imperial herds of sheep · under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ia-yu ssu); headed by a Director (ling): supervised a Rams Service (ts'ei-yung chih) and a Esves Service (tsai-yang chih).

5819 ssū-yāo chāng 司贄長 CH'ING: Keeper of the Palace Keys, a Grand Minister (ta-ch'ën) in the Imperial Household Department (nei-foo), perhaps serving on rotational assignment.

5820 ssū-yāo ssū 司贄司 T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Medicines Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Food Service (shang-shih chih): headed by 2 Directresses (jiM-yu), rank 6a; in charge of all medicines and medical treatments in the quarters of the palace women. RR (ssu-yao): directeur des remèdes.

5821 ssū-yēh 司業 Lit., in charge of the (scholastic) inheritance or profession: Director of Studies. (1) SUI-CH'ING: from c. 605 · the 2nd executive official of the central government's Directorate of Education (kuo-ku-tzu chien), subordinate only to its Chancellor (chi-chiu); generally supervised the Directorate's instructional programs. Normally one, rank 4b2 in T'ang, 6a in Sung · 5a in Chin and Yüan, 6a in Ming and Ch'ing; but 2 appointees common in T'ang and Yuan; in Ch'ing originally 2 Manchus but after early Ch'ing one each Manchu · Mongol, and Chinese. RR: vice-recteur. SP: sous-directeur d'éducation. BH; tutor. P34. (2) CH'ING: also one non-official specialist in the Tibetan School (t'ang-kue-te hsieh) maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan). P17.

5822 ssū-yēn chiên 司鹽監 N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-Ch'in): , Directorate of Salt Distribution, a central government agency apparently responsible for supervising the distribution of salt under state monopoly; headed by a Commandant-in-chief (tu-wei), rank 6. P61.

5823 ssū-yēn ssū 司鹽司 T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Communications Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chau): headed by 2 Directresses (ssu-yen), rank 6a; received and distributed imperial orders affecting palace women. RR (ssu-yen): directeur de la transmission des ordres.

5824 ssū-yīn 司印 T'ANG: lit. · in charge of sacrifices: from 662 to 670 the official variant of ts'iu-ju (Bureau of Sacrifices in the Ministry of Rites, U-ju) during this period the Bureau Director (lang-cho) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). P9.

5825 ssū-yīn chien 司印監 YUAN: Directorate of Sacrifices, a relatively autonomous agency of the central government, apparently headed by a Director (chien) probably under an Overseer (ta-ju-hua-chh), responsible for making appropriate offerings before images of die original 3 Grand Khans (Chingis, Ogœdê, and Mangu) in the Stone Buddha Temple (shih-fo ssu) at the dynastic capital. P28.

5826 ssū-yū 司胥 CHOU: Manager of the Royal Lancers, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who scheduled appropriate military officers with rank as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and Senior Servicemen for duty as bodyguards of the King in the royal chariot, where one at a time was positioned with lance and shield at the right side of the King. CL: chef de droite.

5827 ssū-yù 司域 T'ANG: lit., in charge of the frontier: from 662 to 670 (?) the official variant of chih-fang (Bureau of Operations in the Ministry of War, ping-ju); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-cho) was titled Grand Master (tâ-fu). P9.

5828 ssū-yá 司亞 T'ANG: lit., in charge of grain stores: from 662 to 671 the official variant of ts'ang-pu (Granaries Bureau in the Ministry of Revenue, hu-pu); during this period the Bureau Director (lang-cho) was titled Grand Master (tâ-fu). RR: administration des approvisionnements. P6.


5830 ssū-yú 司玉 N-S DIV (Chou): Jadeworker · probably one ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia ta-fu; 6a) · a member of the Ministry of Works (tung-koan) in charge of non-official specialist jade artisans. P14.

5831 ssū-yá 司藥 SUND: Protector, head of a Protective Guard Command (ssu-yá shuai-foo): equivalent to shuai (Commandant); may
have been used in T'ang times. SP: chargé de la protection de l'héritier du trône. P26.

5832 ssú-yú 司奧
T'ANG: from 662 to 785 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of yú-šu (Bureau of Forestry and Crafts in the Ministry of Works, kung-pu); during the first of these periods the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration des forêts. P15.

5833 ssú-yú 司奧
(1) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Directress of Transport, head of the palace women agency called the Transport Office (ssú-yú WM); rank 5a. RR: directeur des chaises à porter du harem. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 760 the official variant of chia-pu (Bureau of Equipment in the Ministry of War, ping-pu) during this period the Bureau Director (lang-chung) was titled Grand Master (ta-fu). RR: administration des chars. P12.

5834 ssú-yú shuài-fù 司署率府
T'ANG-SUNG: Protective Guard Command, one each of Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Protector (ssú-yú) or Commandant (shuai), rank 4a in T'ang & 7b in Sung. Founded in 622 by renaming the Clan Defense Guard Command (tsung-wei shuai-fu); resumed the former name from 705 to 711. P26.

5835 ssú-yú 司署
CHIN-CHWG: Prison, headed by from one to 6 Warders (ssú-yú), rank commonly 9a; maintained by various central government agencies de-

5836 ssú-yú 司署
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Transport Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'ên chên); headed by 2 Directresses (ssú-yú); rank 6a; in charge of vehicles, umbrellas’ etc., used on outings by palace women.

5837 ssú-yú 司署
TANG: lit., court in charge of charioteering; from 662 to 671 the official variant of t'ai-pu (ssú) (Court of the Imperial Stud). P31.

5838 ssú-yún 司元
Lit” in charge of what is primaey. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): Taoist Administrator, number unspecified, ranked as Ord

5839 ssú-yún 司員
CHWG: (1) abbreviation of pan-shih ssú-yún (Judicial Administrator). (2) Secretary, a reference to Secretaries (lang-chung) of various central government agencies de-

5840 ssú-yún 四元
T'ANG, CHIN: Quadruple First, quasiofficial reference to the extremely rare man who in T'ang stood first on the pass lists of civil service recruitment examinations at both the prefectoral level and the level presided over by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and, in addition, on 2 subsequent Special Examinations (chê-k'o); and in Ch'in stood first on the pass lists of 2 prefectural examinations, the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih), and the Palace Examination (t'ing-shih). Cf. suan-yuan (Triple First).

5841 ssú-yún 司苑
CH'ING: Garden Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih) or Director ('t'ai-chien) provided vegetables, melons, and fruits for the imperial table; see pa chî (Eight Services).

5842 ssú-yúnn 司苑
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Gardens Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'ên chên) headed by 2 Directresses (ssú-yu-an), rank 6a; in charge of parks and gardens in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR (ssú-yu-an): directeur des jardins du harem.

5843 ssú-yún-yún 四園提擧官
SUNG: Supervisor of the Four Imperial Parks, the duty assignment of an eminent court official or a palace eunuch, to oversee 4 imperial parks in the N. Sung capital, modern Kaifeng; eventually (date not clear) the parks came directly under the control of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung sau). The parks were named the Jade Ford (yu-yu-an), Auspicious Sage (shui-shen), Always Spring (i-ch'en), and Glorious Grove (ch'ung-liu). SP: intendant ou administra
teur des quatre parcs impériaux. P40.

5844 ssú-Yúeh 司樂
(1) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Directress of Music, 2 palace women, rank 6a, heads of the Music Office (ssu-yûeh sau). RR: directeur de la musique du harem. (2) MING: Music Director, one prefixed Left and one Right, rank 9b, members of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices ('t'ai-ch'ang sau). P10. (3) MING-CHWG: Music Director, one prefixed Left and one Right, rank 9b, members of the Music Office (chiao-fang sau) maintained by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); retitled ssú-yûeh lang and became more numerous in 1729 when the Office was split into a Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and an Imperial Music Office (shên-yûeh shu). BH: bandmaster. P10. (4) MING-CHWG: Music Director, also one, rank 7a, authorized for the Shantung establishment of the most direct male descendant of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung). P66. Cf. ta ssu-yûeh, hsiao ssu-yûeh.

5845 ssú-yûeh 司約
CHO J: Enforcer of Agreements, 2 ranked as Junior Service

5846 ssú-yûeh láng 司樂
CH'ING: Music Director, number indefinite, rank 9b, from 1729 in both the Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and the Imperial Music Office (shên-yûeh shu) of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); previously titled ssu-yûeh, q.v. BH: bandmaster. P10.
5847 ssū-yāeh ssū 司樂司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Music Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (shang-i-chiā); headed by 2 Directresses (ssū-yāeh); rank 6a; supervised the musical instruments available to palace women.

5848 ssū-yān ssū 司司司
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Wines Office, one of 4 palace women agencies in the Food Service (shang-shih-chiā); headed by 2 Directresses (ssū-yān); rank 6a; in charge of all wines and liquors in the quarters of the palace women. RR (ssū-yān): directeur des boissons fermentées.

5849 ssū-chēng liēn-fāng ssū 諏政廉訪司
YūAN: lit., office to conduct investigations to make government respectable: Surveillance Commission, normally 22 but varying in number to a maximum of 24, each with a territorial jurisdiction called a Circuit (too) particularized by its place-name prefix. Responsible for making interrogations and audits relating to the functioning of government at all levels from PACIFICATION COMMISSIONS (hsūan-wei ssū) and Route Commands (tsung-kuan fū) down to Districts (hsien), and for submitting reports and impeachments accordingly either to the metropolitan Censorate (su-shih fai) at the dynastic capital or to one of the 2 Branch Censorates (hsing yâ-shih 't'ai) at Sian and Hangchow’ each Surveillance Commission being directly subordinate to, and something like a regional representative of, one of these Censorates, according to its geographical location. Until 1291 the Commissions were named t'ieh-hsing an-ch'ü ssū. Each Commission had a staff of censorial officials headed by 2 Commissioners (shih, commonly called liēn-fāng shih), rank 3a; members of the staff reportedly toured their jurisdictions from the 2nd to 10th months each year. They were traditionally considered forerunners of the Ming dynasty's Regional Inspectors (hsuan-an yâ-shih), dispatched from the metropolitan Censorate (tu ch'a-yüan). P52.

5850 râ-câēi/^/油磨政臺
T'ANG: lit., pavilion for making government respectable; from 684 to 713 the official variant of yâ-shih 't'ai (Censorate); from 685 divided into 2 units called the Left and Right su-chêng 't'ai, each headed by a Censor-in-chief called su-chêng fai ta-fu. P18.

5851 ssū-chī 庵機
Lit., engine of rectification. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 705 (7) the official variant of shang-shu ch'êng (Assistant Director of the Department of State Affairs, shang-shu sheng). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of any of the Six Ministries (liu pu).

5852 ssū-k'o 林客
HAN: early variant of chih-su tu-nei (Commandant-in-chief of the Granaries) or chih-su nei-shih (Chamberlain for the National Treasury).

5853 ssū-la 苏拉
CH'ING: Office Boy, a term for youths employed as general servants in Inner Court (nei-t'ing) agencies such as the Council of State (chūn-chi ch'ü); apparent Chinese transcription of a Manchu word.

5854 ssū-weǐ 宿衛
Lit., guard of the lodgings. (1) One of many terms used throughout history for military units serving as the Imperial Bodyguard; cf. chên-weǐ, ch'un-weǐ, pei-shen. (2) YÜAN: Palace Guards, one segment of the Imperial Armies (chên-ch'üan) stationed at the dynastic capital, responsible for guarding the imperial palace in contrast to the Capital Guards (shih-wei) that were responsible for guarding the capital city; included the most elite military group, the Imperial Bodyguard (kexig: see ch'êh-ihsieh).

5855 ssū-wēi 慕衛
SUNG: Mysterious Guardsman, 10th in a hierarchy of laudatory epithets conferred on meritorious members of the Imperial Armies (chūn-chün).

5856 ssūn-hsiēh 算學
SUNG: Sunan-Shih School, one of 5 schools organized by Sui's Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien), staffed with Erudites (po-shih) and Instructors (chu-chiao) and with an authorized quota of 80 enrolled students, chosen on the basis of special mathematical aptitude from among the sons of petty officials and commoners, who after their training could take regular civil service recruitment examinations in mathematics or move directly from the Mathematics School to the officialdom. T'ang did not duplicate the Sui school until 657, when it was added to the then normal complement of 6 schools supervised by the Directorate of Education; it had 2 Erudites, rank 9b2, and one Instructor, and its prescribed student enrollment was set at only 10. After only one year it was abolished. In 662 it was revived, only to be transferred the next year to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Astronomical Service (pi-ko ch'ü); also see t'ai-shih chien), but in 671 (705?) not later than 739 it was durably restored to the Directorate of Education. In early Sung the school seems to have had only a nominal existence, but in 1084 the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) won approval for a proposal that vacant posts as Erudites and Instructors (chiao-yü) of the Mathematics School be filled in current evaluations of officials for reappointment, on the basis of demonstrated mathematical skills. Such posts were abolished in 1086, revived in 1104, abolished again in 1106, but revived once more the same year. Until that time the school presumably remained under the Directorate of Education, but in the restoration of 1106 it was assigned to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), and from 1110 on it was a unit in the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih ch'ü) again, apparently perpetuating the same staff titles and concentrating on calendrical calculations. After Sung such educational functions were performed by the Superintendent of Training (fis-hsiēh) and his subordinates in the Yüan dynasty Directorate of Astronomy (ssui-t'ai chien), and in the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ün-t'ai chien). Also see tien-wen suan-hsiēh. RR+SP: section des mathématiques. P35.

5857 ssūn-R k'o 算暦科
YÜAN: Section for Calendrical Calculations, one of 5 Sections in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssū-t'ai ssū-t'ai, ssū-t'ai chien), headed by 2 Clerks (kuan-kou), rank 9b; probably under the intermediary supervision of the Directorate's Superintendent of Training (fis-hsiēh), as a teaching unit similar in functions to the Sui-Sung Mathematics School (suan-hsiēh). P35.

5858 ssūn po-shih 算博士
T'ANG: Erudite of Mathematics, one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsi̇eh kuan) where palace women were educated; from c. 741, a eunuch post. RR: maître de calcul.

5859 ssai 道
CHOU: District, the largest unit of local organization of the population outside the royal domain, comparable to hsü (District) within the royal domain, each theoretically
consisting of 12,500 families in 5 Townships (hsien or chou); headed, according to tradition, by a popularly elected District Grand Master (sui-ta-fu).

5860 釦隨朝伴官
MING-CH'ING: Escort for Court Audiences on the staff of the Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung), i.e., the most direct male descendant of Confucius and head of the Confucian family estate in Shantung Province; made all arrangements for the Duke's visits to the dynastic capital; one to 6 ° rank 7a; normally members of the Confucian clan appointed upon recommendation of the Duke. P66.

5861 釦一-9I 隨朝太醫
YüAN: Court Physician, general reference to those members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (ti-tu yüan) who were medical practitioners in personal attendance on the Emperor; hereditary professionals, subject to qualifying examinations on entering service and periodic examinations thereafter.

5862 釦一-3 僚計
MING: Annual Personnel Evaluation, a consolidated merit rating of all officials in his jurisdiction submitted by each Prefect (chih-fu) to his superior Provincial Administration Commission (ch'ung-hsien pu-cheng shih ssu); based largely on monthly personnel evaluations (yueh-chih) submitted to the Prefect by District and Subprefectural Magistrates (chih-hsien, chih-chou) in his jurisdiction; contributed to triennial Outer Evaluations (wai-ch'ü) of officials on duty outside the dynastic capital, conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (ti-pu), as a result of which officials were reassigned, promoted, demoted, dismissed, etc. Also see ta-ch'i.

5863 釦一-2 應計
MING-CH'ING: lit., annual presented scholar: unofficial general reference to those members of the Ministry of Education (ssu-t'u) who made all arrangements for the Duke's visits to the dynastic capital; one to 6 ° rank 7a; normally members of the Confucian clan appointed upon recommendation of the Duke. P66.

5864 釦一-1 親軍
T'ANG: Attendant Officer, 4 military officers authorized for duty assignments on the staff of each Military Commissioner (ch'iao-tu shih), to carry out whatever special orders they might be given. RR: officer adjoint. P57.

5865 釦4W5 隨軍轉運使
SUNG: Army Provisioning Commissioner, responsible for ensuring logistical support for campaigning armies; apparently a duty assignment for staff members of the Fiscal Commissions (chuan-yin ssu) of appropriate Circuits (tu), sometimes those of Bandit-suppression Commissions (chao-fao ssu); cf. liang-tai (Paymaster). SP: commissaire au transport chargé d'accompagner l'armée. P60.

5866 釦4W6 隨軍幹辦官
SUNG: Manager for the Campaigning Army, duty assignment for an administrative clerk with status as an unranked subofficial, see kan-pan kuan. SP: régisseur chargé d'accompagner l'armée.

5867 釦4W7 隨法
N-S DIV (Chou): Law Compliance Official, number not clear, ranked as Senior and Ordinary Servicemen (shang-shih, chung-shih; 7a and 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan); functions not clear, but traditionally understood to be equivalent to a Vice Director (yi-an-wai lang) of a Bureau (ssu, ch'ing-li ssu) in the later Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). P13.

5868 釦-4 隨人
CHOU: Supervisor of Exterior Districts, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung-ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who served as general administrative supervisors of Districts (sui) outside the royal domain, with authority comparable to that of the Minister of Education (sui-tu) within the royal domain. CL: grand officier des districts extérieurs.

5869 釦-3 賜生 or 釦-363 生
MING-CH'ING: Tribute Student, one of several variant references to students annually promoted into the National University (t'ai-hsüeh, kuo-tzu chien) at the dynastic capital from local Confucian Schools (ju-hsüeh) throughout the empire; most commonly called kung-sheng, q.v. BH: senior licentiate of the second class.

5870 釦-364 隨路打捕房諸色民匠總管府
YUAN: Supervisor-in-chief of Migratory Hunters, Falconers, and All Classes of Artisans: organizational affiliation and functions not entirely clear, but apparently a central government agency headed by an Overseer (ts'ao-hua-ch'ih) and a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan) responsible for registering or otherwise keeping watch over persons of migratory occupations who by their nature were outside normal place-specific jurisdictions.

5871 釦-365 隨身
SUNG: Escort: prefix to the title of an official assigned to accompany a dignitary such as a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) or a Prefect (ts'au-shih) in travel status. SP: escorte.

5872 釦-366 隨士
CHOU: District Judge, 12 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) or a Prefect (ts'au-shih) in travel status. SP: escorte.

5873 釦-367 随師
CHOU: District Preceptor, 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia-ta-fu) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan)'s half appointed for each of the 6 Districts (sui) beyond the immediate environs of the royal domain; cf. hsing-shih (District Judge). CL: prévôt de justice des districts extérieures.

5874 釦-368 随大夫
CHOU: District Grand Master, one with rank as Ordinary Grand Master (chung-ta-fu); member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) serving as general administrative head for each of the 6 exterior Districts (sui) beyond the immediate environs of the royal domain; under the supervision of a designated District Preceptor (sui-shih) oversaw the moral and agrarian promotional efforts undertaken by the local heads of administrative units in his jurisdiction, from Townships (hsien) down to Neighborhoods (tin). Cf. hsiang ta-fu. CL: préfet de district extérieur.

5875 釦-369 榜訓
CHOU: Travel Guide, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), mem-
bers of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who accompanied the King on his travels and explained to him the history and mores of the areas through which he passed. CL: lecteur démonstrateur.

5876 sāng-pān shih 送伴使
SUNG: Commissioner-escort for foreign visitors; organizational affiliation not clear, no doubt an ad hoc duty assignment for an appropriate official. SP: commissaire chargé d’accompagner les visiteurs étrangers.

5877 su
See under the romanization ssu.

5878 tā 大
Used as a prefix in titles to mean Grand, ... or ...-in-chief, as in Grand Master (tā-fu) and Commissioner-in-chief (tā-shih); normally not paired with a contrasting prefix such as hsiao (small, lesser) or shao (few, junior); rather, the difference most commonly is between a Commissioner-in-chief and an ordinary Commissioner (shih), or between a General-in-chief (tā chang-chün) and an ordinary General (chang-ch'un); not as prestigious as the prefix shang (upper, supreme). Also see under t'ai.

5879 tā ch'én 太典
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Central Buddhist Registry (seng-lu ssu) in the central government.

5880 tā chang-hàn 大掌験
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a clerical Secretary (chang-shu) in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

5881 tā chang-hù 大長侯
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Company Commander (ch'ien-tsu) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (lu-ying).

5882 tā chang kung-chü 大長公主
Princess Supreme: throughout imperial history the standard designation of a paternal aunt of an Emperor. RR+SP: grande princesse impériale aînée. P69.

5883 tā chang-lù 大掌錄
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Central Taoist Registry (t'ao-lu ssu) in the central government.

5884 tā chang-shū 大掌職
T'ANG-CH · ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) or to a Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu).

5885 tā chang-shù 大掌術
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Principal of a Prefectural Geomaney School (cheng-shu).

5886 tā chang-ch'i-hū 大長秋
(1) HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Director of the Palace Domestic Service (see ch'ang-ch'ü chien), a eunuch agency primarily responsible for administering the household of the Empress; in 144 B.C. superseded the title ch'ang-hsing (Empresses Usher), then in 18 B.C. superseded the title chan-shih (Supervisor of the Household) as the ranking post on the Empress's staff; through Later Han had a substantial group of eunuch subordinates · including Directors (ling); rank 2,000 bushels. HB: grand prolonger of autumn. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a palace eunuch (t'ai-chien, huan-kuan).

5887 tā ch'ing-po 大常伯
CH'ING: Executive Attendant-in-chief, unofficial reference to a Minister (shang-shu) of any of the Six Ministries (liu pu). Also see t'ai ch'ang-po (Grand Executive Attendant).

5888 tā ch'ėn 大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister, common suffix to the duty assignments of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) and other nobles and dignitaries who served as senior officials of the Imperial Household Department (ne-i-ssu); e.g., t'ang-kuan ne-i-ssu t'a-ch'en (Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department); also a common generic reference to such officials.

5889 tā ch'ēng-hsing 大丞相
N-S DIV, YUAN: Grand Counselor-in-chief, Grand Councilor-in-chief; used irregularly, apparently to give special prestige to a favored Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsing) or Grand Councilor (ch'eng-hsing, t'ai-hsing). P2 · 4.

5890 tā chi 大戟
CH'ING: lit. · great jujube tree: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (t'ai ssu; see chi-shu).

5891 tā chi 大計
Great Reckoning. (1) CHOU: an evaluation of officials reportedly conducted every 3rd year. (2) MING-CH'ING: a general evaluation of all officials, referring primarily to the Outer Evaluation (wai-ch'a) of officials on duty outside the capital · conducted regularly every 3rd year, but sometimes referring also to the Capital Evaluation (ch'i-ch'a) of officials serving in the capital · which was conducted less regularly in Ming more or less in a 6-year cycle · and regularly in a 3-year cycle in Ch'ing. These were evaluations in addition to merit ratings (kao) given individual officials in separate cycles. Every month each District Magistrate (chih-hsien) submitted a status report on officials in his jurisdiction to his Prefect (chih-fu); every year each Prefect submitted a consolidated status report to provincial authorities; and every 3rd year the Grand Coordinator or Provincial Governor (both hsin-fu), in Ming acting together with the Censorate · Regional Inspector (hsin-an yü-shih) in his Province, submitted a consolidated provincial personnel report. This was then supplemented with other information in the files of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) and the Censorate (tsu ch'a-yüan), which joined in making recommendations concerning the promotion, demotion, reassignment, transfer, dismissal, etc., of provincial officials who had been summoned to the capital in thousands for the event. These evaluations focused on instances of malfeasance or shortcomings in 8 specific categories: arrears, cruelty, frivolity or instability, inadequacy, senility, ill health, weariness, and inattentiveness. Each official summoned to the capital for the triennial evaluations was required to submit in advance a self-evaluation that was taken into account in deliberations by the Ministry and the Censorate.

5892 tâ ch'ien-chù 太給諫
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor).

5893 tâ chi-mù 大畿牧
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Governor (yin) of Shunt'ien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital.

5894 tâ ch'iu 大家
Your Msysty: from the era of N-S Division, one of the terms irregularly used for the Emperor in direct address.

5895 tâ ch'iàng 大匠
SUI-SUNG: Director of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch'ang-tso chien), replaced intermittently in Sui and Tang by ling and chien; rank 3a2 in T'ang. RR; grand artisan. SP: chef de la direction des travaux.
5896 tà-chiâng ch'îng 大匠卿

5897 tâ-chiâng'chîn 大將軍 or ta-chiap
General-in-chief: throughout history a designation of military officers in command of armies; more prestigious than General (chiang, chiang-ch'un) alone, less prestigious than Generalissimo (shang chiang-ch'un); location- or task-specific prefixes should be noted. HB: general-in-chief. RR: grand général.

5898 tâ-chiâng-ch'un fû 大將軍府
Headquarters (or Command) of the General-in-chief, an ad hoc name used from Han on during military campaigns. Cf. ch'iu-fu. RR: administration du grand général.

5899 tà-chiên 大監
SUI-YUAN: occasional variant of chien (Director). Distinguish from the Ming-Ch'ing eunuch title (Ch'ing: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister of Rites (hsin-ch'eng yü-shih) in the dynastic capital. See chih-chih, t'ai-chi-yin, chuan-yi-shih, hsing-ch'éng.

5900 tà-chiên 大監
T'ANG-SUNG: unofficial reference to a Grand Master of Remonstrance (chien-i ta-fu).

5901 tà-chiên-pù 大監部
SUI: Waterways Supervisor, an official responsible for constructing a transport canal connecting the dynastic capital near modern Sian with the Yellow River; apparently unrelated to the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien).

5902 tà-ch'i-fû 大直指
MING: Ch'ing: unofficial reference to an Investigating Censor (hsin-ch'ai yü-shih), most particularly to one on duty assignment a Ward-inspecting Censor (hsiao-chü shih) in the dynastic capital. See chih-chih, tà-ch'ung-chao.

5903 tà-chih-tsung 大秩宗
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minster of Rites (li-pu chung-shih). See chih-tsung.

5904 tà-chin-wu 大金吾
MING: unofficial reference in late Ming to the Guard Commander (chih-hui shih) of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'iu-i wei). See chin-wu, chih-chun-wu.

5905 tà-ch'ing-châo 大京兆
MING: Ch'ing: unofficial reference to the Governor (yin) of Shun-t'ien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital after 1420. See ching-chao.

5906 tà-ch'iu-châng 大九卿
MING: Ch'ing: Nine Greater Chief Ministers, collective reference to the heads of the Six Ministries (li-pu), the Censorate (tsai-ch'iu-ch'ung), the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), and the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu); Ch'ing usage not consistent. Cf. chi ch'ing, hsiao chi ch'ing.

5907 tà-chiu-ying 大藏卿
HAN: Director of the Palace Stable, one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Stall (t'ai-p'u), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the great stables. P.31.

5908 tà-chü-fû 大秋臺
T'ANG-Ch'ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Justice (hsia-chung). Cf. chi-i-shih.

5909 tà-chhiang-pô 大卿
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu).

5910 tà-chhôu 大舟 or tà-chhôu ch'îng 大舟卿

5911 tà-čiâwî 大州牧
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Chief of Police (li-mu) in an Independent Department (chih-chou).

5912 tà-chhû-mô 大侯
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Department Magistrate (chih-chou) of an Independent Department (chih-chou).

5913 tà-chù 大祝
CHOU: Senior Supplicator’ 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) ‘members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who prayed for the ruler’s good fortune, invoked the spirits during state sacrificial ceremonies, etc.; cf. hsia-chu, tai-chu, CL: grand officier des prières, grand invocateur.

5914 tà-chû 大著
SUNG: Senior Writer ‘counterpart in the earliest Sung years of the later chu-tso lang (Editorial Director in the Palace Library, pi-shu sheng); cf. hsia-kuo, shang chu-kuo.

5915 tà-chi Shên 大史
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Principal Examiner (ch'eng k'o-kuan) in a Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

5916 tà-chû-kû 大柱國
Grand Pillar of State: throughout history a common unofficial reference to paramount executive officials in the central government such as Counselors-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang), Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang), and Secretaries (ta hsüeh-shih), in Ming also referred to a provincial-level Grand Coordinator (hsüeh-ju); cf. chu-kuo, shang chu-kuo.

5917 tà-chû-shih 大柱史
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Censor (yü-shih) on duty assignment as Regional Inspector (hsün-an yü-shih).

5918 tà-chû-shih 大柱石
CH'ING: lit. ‘great pillar stone: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih).

5919 tà-chû-tso 大著作

5920 tà-chû-yin 大主藏
CH'ING: lit. great master of sacrifices: unofficial reference to the tz'u ch'e su (Bureau of Sacrifices in the Ministry of Rites, li-pu).

5921 tà-čk・tâ-tûân 大儲端
CH'ING: lit. great exemplar for the Heir Apparent: unofficial reference to the chan-shih (Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent).

5922 tà-cvûn-chîng 大傳經
CH'ING: lit. great palatine of the classics: unofficial reference to an Instructor (chiao-shou) ‘the head of a Confucian School (ju-hsiêh) at the Prefecture (fu) level.

5923 tà-chhûng-chêng 大中丞
MING-Ch'ING: lit. great palace aide (to the Censor-in-chief); see yü-shih chung-ch'ung: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (tu yü-shih), particularly one serving as a provincial-level Grand Coordinator (hsün-fu).
5924 大中護
CH'ING: lit., great protector of the palace: unofficial reference to a Mentor (shu-tzu) in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chun-shih-fu).

5925 大冢宰
Grand Minister of State. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): from 556 head of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan), considered the paramount executive official of the central government, comparable to a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsia) or Grand Councillor (ts'ai-hsia) of other times. P2. (2) MING CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Personnel (li-pu shang-shu). See chung-ts'ai.

5926 大malı
CH'ING: lit., great assayer and measurer: unofficial reference to a Grand Minister of State (ch'ung-chao, ch'eng-tu, T'ai-yun chou)

5927 大司空
T'ANG: Blower of the Great Horn, designation of 600 soldiers in the Imperial Insignia Guard (ch'un-wu wei). RR: joueur de grande corn.

5928 大將機
CH'ING: lit., great army: an official reference to a Grand Minister of State or a Commandery Governor (chü-chi ch'u).

5929 大郡侯
Lit., great Commandary Marquis; unofficial reference throughout history to a Commandery Governor (chün-shou) or to a Prefect (chhih-chou, chih-fu).

5930 大郡伯
Lit., great Commandary Earl; unofficial reference throughout history to a Commandery Governor (chün-shou) or to a Prefect (chhih-chou, chih-fu).

5931 大司寇
CH'ING: lit., great secondary Marquis; unofficial reference to a Vice Prefect (t'ung chih-fu, t'ung-chih).

5932 大冢寺
SUNG: Great Border Prefecture, generic reference to a specific group of large and strategic Prefectures (chou): Ching-chao, Ch'ung-tu, T'ai-yun, Chen-nan, Chiang-ning, Yen-chou, T'ai-chou, Yangchow, Hängchow, T'ài-chou, Kuang-chou, and the Prefectures in which N. Sung's 3 auxiliary capitals were located. SP: grande préfecture.

5933 大員
MING-CH'ING: lit., great border Marquis: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

5934 大方
HAN: appeared in the last century of Later Han as a title used at least one rebel movement, apparently in the sense of big boss (ta) of a region (fang), or perhaps boss of a large region; traditionally equated with General (chiang-ch'an). See hsiao-fang.

5935 大方伯
MING-CH'ING: lit., great regional Earl: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

5936 大方岳
CH'ING: lit., great regional peak: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

5937 大分麾
CH'ING: lit., great detached flag: unofficial reference to an Assistant Regional Commander (ts'au-chiang) or to a Brigade Commander (yu-chi) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (hsu-yung).

5938 大鳳

5939 大夫
(1) Grand Master: throughout history found as a suffix in many titles of relative importance, both functional such as Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) and honorific such as Special Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (t'e-chin kuang-lu ta-fu); see under prefixed terms. (2) CHOU: Grand Master, designation of the 2nd highest category of officials, below Minister (ch'ing) and above Serviceman (shih); subdivided into 3 grades: Senior Grand Master (shang ta-fu), Ordinary (chung) Grand Master, and Junior (hsia) Grand Master. CL: préfet. (3) CHIN-HAN: Grandee of the Fifth Order, the 16th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chüeh) conferred on meritorious subjects, HB: grandee. P65. (4) HAN-N-S DIV: Grand Master, found on the administrative staffs of Princey Establishments (wang-fu), functions not clear; rank =600 bushels in Han. P69. (5) T'ANG: Grand Master, from 662 to 671 the official variant title of various mid-level posts in the central government, including Directors (lang-chung) of all Bureaus (shu) in the Six Ministries (lu pu), Vice Ministers (shao-ch'ing) in the Nine Courts (ch'iu), and various Aides or Assistant Directors (ch'eng), and Chief Stewards (feng-yü) of the Services (chü) that constituted the Palace Administration (tiên-chung sheng). (6) SUNG: Grand Master, briefly in the early 1100s the official variant of shih (Commissioner) of the Palace Audience Gates (shang ko-men). P33.

5940 大府
(1) CHOU: Grand Treasurer’ 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) who supervised the palace storehouses and accepted payments of taxes, tribute, and fees. Traditionally considered comparable to the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the National Treasury (tu shu-nung). CL: gruau trésorier. (2) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): Chamberlain for the Palace Bursary, responsible for supervising maicetplace transactions in the dynastic capital city, probably among other things not specified, such as collecting fees and taxes from merchants. P62. Cf. fai-fu.

5941 大府
SUNG: Section for Grand Masters, a subdivision of the Senior Military Appointments Process (shang-shu yu-hsian) in the Ministry of Personnel (U-pu) specific functions not clear. SP: service des nominations des commissaires militaires.

5942 大尉監
CHOU: Grand Master Inspector, a delegate of the King assigned to visit and inspect the domain of a Feudal Lord (chu-hou).

5943 大卿顧
CH'ING: lit., great (provider of) embroidered sacrificial gowns: unofficial reference to a Superintendence of Imperial Silk Manufacturing (chih-tao chien-tu).

5944 大漢將軍
MING: Elite Guard, designation of 1,500 members of the Imperial Bodyguard (chiin-wei) who attended the Emperor on all ceremonial occasions; chosen for their tallness.

5945 大將軍
CH'ING: lit., abbreviation of great Hanlin Academy (han-lin yun) Erudite (po-shih): unofficial reference to Erudite
of the Five Classics (wu-ch'ing po-shih), a title awarded hereditarily to direct male descendants of noted Confucians or paragons of Confucian virtues.

5946 ta-ho-k'eng 大糖
CH'ING: lit., great (provider of) mild broth; unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu shu).

5947 ta-hung-lu 大鴻臚
HAN-N-S DIV: lit., great maintainer of orderliness; staffing not clear.

5948 ta-hsi tsung-in yu'an 大禧宗禋院
YUAN: Office for Religious Administration, a central government agency that supervised state-supported religious institutions such as temples and monasteries, monitoring the uses of their lands, endowment funds, and dependents; staffing not clear.

5949 to k'iuang-t'ai 大相臺
MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'a yu-shih) on duty assignment as a Regional Inspector (hsien-an yu-shih).

5950 ta-hsiu Mo-mu chu 六大彫木局
YUAN: Large and Small Woodworking Service, one of numerous craft workshops under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chun-yu jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu); probably 2 Services, one Large and one Small.

5951 ta-hsien-ch'i en 大憲叙
MING-CH'ING: lit., assistant to the great (enforcer of) fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a provincial-level Assistant Surveilliance Commissioner (an-ch'a ch'ien-shih).

5952 ta-hsien-fu 大憲副
MING-CH'ING: lit., vice great (enforcer of) fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a provincial-level Surveilliance Vice Commissioner (an-ch'a fu-shih).

5953 ta-hsien-na 大憲納
Lit., great presenter-submitter. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Petition Box Commissioner (hsien-na shih).
(2) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih).

5954 to hsién-t'ai 大行臺
MING-CH'ING: lit., great pavilion of fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a nominal senior official of the Censorate (tu ch'a-yan) serving as a Ming Grand Coordinator or a Ch'ing Provincial Governor (both hsien-fu) or to an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'a yu-shih) serving as Regional Inspector (hsien-an yu-shih).

5955 ta-hsing 大行
HAN-N-S DIV: Messenger Office, headed by a Director (ling) with rank of 600 bushels, at least one Aide (ch'ing-eng), and a staff of Messengers (hsijen-jen); maintained communications with envoys of Princes (wang) and Marquises (hou) and with non-Chinese leaders. Superseded the tien-k'o (Chamberlain for Dependencies) in 144 B.C., then in 104 B.C. superseded by the ta hung-lu (also Chamberlain for Dependencies), became one of its subsidiary units; perhaps did not endure beyond Chin times. HB: grand usher.

5956 ta-hsing chih-tu ch'eng 大行治禮丞
HAN: Aide for Ceremonial in the Messenger Office; see ta-hsing.

5957 to hsing-jen 大營
(1) CHOU: Senior Messenger, 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) who made arrangements for the visits and receptions of Feudal Lords (chu-hou) at the royal court; assisted by Junior Messengers (hsiao hsing-jen). CL: grand voyageur. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) at the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu shu). CL: hsing-jen, hsing-jen shu.

5958 ta-hsing-fai 大行祭
N-S DIV: abbreviation of shang-shu ta hsing-fai (Branch Department of State Affairs).

5959 to hsü 大齋
CHOU: Senior Dancing Master, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'iu-kuan) who taught the children of central government officials the art of court dancing and helped direct the music and dance aspects of state ceremonies; assisted by Junior Dancing Masters (hsiao hsü). CL: grand aide.

5960 ta-hsüan 大選
CH'ING: Regular Selection, part of the personnel appointment process conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (*-pu); principally referred to the consideration for appointments of new Metropolitan Graduates (ch'iu-shih) and Provincial Graduates (ch'iu-jen); normally conducted in even months, in contrast to Expedited Selection (ch'iu hsüan) normally conducted in odd months. Also known as cheng hsüan.

5961 ta-hsüch 大學
Variant of fai hsüeh (National University).

5962 to hsüch-SMh 大學士
(1) T'ANG-YUAN: Grand Academician, prefixed with the name of some Hall (tien, k'o) in the palace such as the Hall of Scholarly Worthies (chi hsien tien) a designation awarded to Grand Councilors (tsai hsü) suggesting a concurrent function, but actually given to enhance prestige without adding any functions. RR+SP: grand lettré. P3, 25. (2) MING: Grand Academician, one, rank 5a, shared with Mentors (shu-tzu) seniority in each of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch'un-fang); a general counselor in charge of the Heir Apparent's communications to the throne. P26. (3) MING-CH'ING: Grand Secretary, officials of great position in the central government, comparable to Grand Councilors (tsai hsü) of earlier dynasties; originated in 1382 as a new category of posts in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yu'an), rank 5a with the specific duties
of tutoring the Heir Apparent and assisting the Emperor with his paperwork, which had greatly increased after reorganizations of 1380 that included abolition of the Grand Councilship. In the early 1400s their influence increased, and from 1424 they were regularly given concurrent nominal appointments as Vice Ministers (shih-lang) or Ministers (tsiung-shu) in the Six Ministries (liu-pu), which raised their ranks to the level of 3a or 2a; in addition, they came to be given even more prestigious status in the officialdom with top-eclalon but non-functioning posts among the Three Dukes (san kung) or Three Solicitaries (san ku), with 1a or 1b rank. Each Grand Secretary was assigned to a Hall in the palace, e.g., Grand Secretary of the Hall of Military Glory (wu-yéng tien ta hsieh-shih); their numbers varied, normally in the range from 3 to 6, and their working procedures gradually stabilized under a Senior Grand Secretary (shou-fu) as recognized leader and decision-maker in the group. Their principal function came to be recommending imperial action on memorials and preparing edicts after an imperial decision was reached; they utilized the services of the Central Drafting Office (chung-shu kuo) but had no supporting staffs of their own. After the earliest years, appointees as Grand Secretaries came almost exclusively through a special channel from status as Metropolitan Graduates (ch'in-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence into a series of positions in the Hanlín Academy, without ever having active service in regular administrative agencies, either in central or territorial administrations. Consequently, despite their nominal status as Ministers or Vice Ministers, which was intended to provide a linkage for them with the administrative hierarchy, Grand Secretaries inevitably came to be looked on as members of the Inner Court (nei-fing, nei-ch'ao) who were agents of the Emperor, not as leaders of the Outer Court (wai-fing, wai-ch'ao) comparable to Counselors-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang of antiquity; and from early in the 16th century they became focal points of controversies between the Inner and Outer Courts, Few Senior Grand Secretaries had successful, happy tenures. From the beginning the Grand Secretaries were re-fened to collectively as the nei-ko (lit" the inner or palace Halls), and by 1600 this term became at least a quasiofficial agency name, rendered as Grand Secretariat. In Ch'ing, after some institutional experimenting (see under nei san yuan, Three Palace Academies), the Grand Secretariat was formally constituted in 1658 as the paramount coordinating agency in the central government with a large staff headed by 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese Grand Secretaries, rank 1a, each nominally assigned to a palace Hall as in Ming times. Although the Grand Secretariat as an institution gradually yielded in influence to informal deliberative groups and eventually was formally subordinated to a Council of State (chün-chi ch'ua) in 1730, individual Grand Secretaries remained prestigious and commonly served ex officio as members of the Council of State. P2.

5963 大訓翰
SUNG: lit., big counseling writing brush: unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlín Academy (han-lín yüan), hence Hanlín Academician.

5964 大旬宦 大旬宦
CH'ING: lit., great thorough promulgator (?) ; unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

5965 大材 大材
Lit., great ritualist. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Minister of Rites (U-pu shang-shu) or to the Director (lang-chung) of the Headquarters Bureau (li-pu) in the Ministry of Rites (also li-pu). Also see chung-ii, hsiao-ii, shao-ii. (2) SUNG: Lady of Supreme Department, from the late 990s a consort title, rank 1b, regularly awarded to surviving wives of deceased Emperors other than Empresses. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu).

5966 大議
Great Court Conference: throughout imperial history an important assemblage of senior central government officials to consider a problem of policy and recommend a solution; distinguished from normal Court Conferences (hui-i, t'ing-i) by being presided over by the Emperor in person, or perhaps at times by an especially eminent surrogate.

5967 大醫
SUNG-CH'ING: Grand Physician, unofficial reference to a physician in palace service, such as a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).

5968 大司馬
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Tribal Overseer, originally 2 prefixed North and South, then 4; finally 8; responsible for supervising affairs of all tribes (pu-lo), i.e., presumably all non-Chinese groups within the domain. See pu pu ta-jen.

5970 大戎伯
CH'ING: lit., great military Earl: unofficial reference to a Company Commander (ch'ien-tsung) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (hu-ying).

5971 達官
Lit., an official who had gained success. (1) Throughout history may be encountered in unofficial reference to an eminent official such as a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsia), i.e., someone who had access to the ruler. (2) MING: Mongol Official, generic designation of Mongols who entered Ming service; apparently abbreviated from a Chinese transliteration of Tatar or some similar Mongol term.

5972 大司馬
Variant of tai-kuan ling (Provisioner).

5973 大司馬
大官署
SUNG-Ch'ING: Banquets Office, one of a normal complement of 4 major subordinate offices in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (t'ien-chung shih); headed by a Director (ling through Sung: cheng in Ming and Ch'ing), rank 7b2 in T·ang·9a in Sung, 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese appointee. Responsible for preparing meals for the palace and the court, commonly supervising a huge staff of cooks, waiters, etc. In Sung subordinated to an intermediary supervising agency called the Imperial Kitchen (tai-ch'ang), but limited to the preparation of sacrificial foodstuffs; the feeding of the palace and the court became the responsibility of the Food Service (shang-shih chu) of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). No Banquets Office was established in Liao, Chin, or Yuan. RR. office de la direction générale des banquets de l'empereur. SP: bureau d'approvisionnement. P30.

5974 大魁
T'ANG-Ch'ING: lit., big chief: unofficial reference to a Principal Graduate (ch'ung-ssu) in the highest civil service recruitment examination.
ta kung-fu

Lit., great palace bulwark: common unofficial reference to the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih).

5976 tò kung-té shìfù 大功曹
T’ANG: Grand Commissioner for Merit and Virtue, one appointed to supervise Buddhist establishments in the eastern half of the capital city, another appointed for the western half; see kung-te shih. RR: grand commissaire pour la mérite et la vertu. P17.

5977 tò kung-ts’àn 大宮贊
CH’ING: lit., great palace encourager: unofficial reference to an Admonisher (tsan-shan) in one of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch’ung-fang).

5978 tò kung-t’s’ai 大功曹

5979 tò kung-ts’un 大宮端
CH’ING: lit., great section for requisitioned labor: unofficial reference to a Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih).

5980 tò kung-jun 大宮允
CH’ING: lit., great palace confidant: unofficial reference to a Companion (chung-yun) in one of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch’ung-fang).

5981 tà kùi-kàn 大國醫
CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Principal of a Prefectural Medical School (cheng-k’o).

5982 tà lu’huo’ Ch’i 二答剌火赤
YUAN: variant of ta-lu-hua-ch’ih (Overseer).

5983 tà lǎo-yéh 大老爺
CH’ING: lit., great old gentleman: His Honor, Your Honor, polite reference to, or form of direct address for, a Prefect (chih-fu), a Departmental Magistrate (chih-chou), or a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

5984 tà-li 大理

5985 tà-lí-sà 大憲使
SUNG: Commissioner for Great Ceremonials, an ad hoc duty assignment for a court official; specific functions not clear. SP: commissaire des grands cérémonies de sacrifice.

5986 tà-líssú 大理寺
N-S DIV-CH’ING: Court of Judicial Review, an important central government agency, considered one of the Nine Courts (chu-i ssu) and one of the Three Judicial Offices (san fa-ssu). Emerged out of the ta-li (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement) tradition, by N. Ch’i and Sui was a stable, large agency responsible for reviewing reports of judicial proceedings at all levels of territorial administration, recommending to the Emperor what cases involving major punishments should be returned for retrial, submitted to a gathering of court dignitaries for deliberation, or decided by the Emperor himself, and participating in important judicial proceedings at court along with the Censorate (yu-shih t’ai, tu ch’i-yüan) and the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). In general, the regular administrative hierarchy, under supervision of the Ministry, conducted trials and implemented sentences; the Censorate maintained surveillance over such activities for the purpose of impeaching officials for misconduct; and the Court reviewed judicial proceedings from the point of view of law, justice, and equity. The Court was headed by a Chief Minister (ch’ing), rank 3b in T’ang, 4b in Sung, 4a in Chin, 3a in Ming and Ch’ing; in Ch’ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Vice Ministers (shao-ch’ing) and Assistant Ministers (ch’ing) commonly supervised 2 Bureaus (t’ing) or Courts of Review (.), prefixed Left and Right, which had functional differences or divided the empire geographically into 2 jurisdictions, staffed with such officials as Rectifiers (ssu-chih) and Case Reviewers (p’ing-shih). In Yuan the Court existed only from 1283 to 1285, and then only as the redesignation of a Protectorate (tu-hufu) headed by 4 Grand Protectors (ta-tsu-hu) who heard legal complaints submitted by Uighur and other non-Mongol nomadic peoples in the empire. RR+SP: cour suprême de justice. BH: court of judicature and revision. P22.

5987 tà Mercháng 大黃屋
Lit., great minister of excellence. (1) MING: unofficial reference to a Commissioner (shih) of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (ts’i-k’o-yüan). (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Principal of a Prefectural Medical School (cheng-k’o).

5988 tà lién-hsiën 大蘇審
CITING: lit., great monitor of) integrity and fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commissioner (an-ch’u shih).

5989 tàlin-yáyuán 大林牙院
LIAO: Secretarial Academy, a unit of the Northern Administration (pei-mien), apparently responsible for documents in the Khitan language or documents concerning Khitan affairs; staffing not clear. See lin-yü. P23.

5989 tò-áng 大令
CH’ING: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien).

5990 tà-li-tá 達勒達
YUAN: variant of ta-ta (Postal Relay Station).

5992 tà-liu-chiû 大廬慶
HAN: Stable for Ceremonial Chariots, one of numerous function-specific units under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u). HB: coachhouses for great state chariots.

5993 tà-lí-huá-ch’i 或 當魯花赤
YUAN, Overseer, Chinese transliteration of the Mongol word daruhachi, translated into Chinese as chang-yin kuan (Seal-holding Official): designation of Mongols who, with varying ranks, were appointed alongside the regular heads of many agencies in both central and territorial administrations as mandatory co-signers of all official documents issued by these agencies; commonly hereditary posts for Mongols with status in the Mongol military hierarchy. The term appears in many variant transliterations.

5994 tò mú-chéng 大牧正
MING: lit., great pasturage director: unofficial reference to the Supervisor (chien) of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yüan).

5995 tò mú-chéng, infú 大練府
CH’IN: lit., great office for the friendly treatment of relatives: the official variant of ta tsung-ch’eng (Court of the Imperial Clan) from 1206, to avoid an imperial name taboo; headed by a Supervisor (p’u-an ... shih) • no doubt of the imperial lineage. Cf. kuo-ch’eng mu-ch’üen chai. P1.
5996 tuo mu-chah 大木局
Yuan: Carpentry Service, a unit of the Palace Maintenance Office (hsia-nei ssu); headed by 7 Superintendents (t's'i-lang), apparently non-official specialists. P15.

5997 tuo nyen 大納言
Ch'ing: lit., great maker of statements (to the ruler): unofficial reference to the head of the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu), titled Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih). Cf. na-yen.

5998 tuo nei 大内
(1) Great Within, from Han if not earlier a common quasi-official reference to the imperial palace, especially its innermost private quarters. (2) Han: apparently a variant reference to the early Han Chamberlain for the National Treasury (chih-su nei-shih), among whose subordinates were Palace Managers (nei-kuan) of Left and Right. HB: grand inner palace office.

5999 tuo nei-smk 大内史
Ch'ing: unofficial reference to a Secretary (chung-sha) on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko). See nei-shih.

6000 tuo nei tu pu shu 大内都部署
Sung: Liao: Chief Administration Office of the Imperial Residence, hierarchical status in Sung not clear; in Liao established in some auxiliary capitals as equivalents of Palace Service Offices (nei-sheng ssu) elsewhere; probably staffed by eunuchs and headed by a Chief Administrator (tu-pu) since some agencies were referred to as fa-pu shu (lit., vice administrators office). SP: directeur général du palais. P49.

6001 tuo nung 大農
N-S Div-Sung: Minister of Agriculture, chief fiscal administrator in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), rank 6 in N. Wei, 8b2 in T'ang; in the era of N-S Division commonly appointed also in Marquisates (hou-kao) and other neo-feudal fiefs. RR-Sp: directeur des travaux agricoles du fief d'un prince. P69.

6002 tuo nung ung 大農令
Han: Chamberlain for the National Treasury, changed from chih-su nei-shih in 144 B.C., changed to ta ssu-nung in 104 B.C. HB: grand prefect of agriculture. P15.

6003 tuo p'ai 大拜
Lit., great (recipient of) homage: His Eminence, Your Eminence: throughout history a common unofficial reference to the most prestigious officials, e.g., Counselors-in-chief (ch'eng-hsien), Grand Councilors (tsai-hsien), and Grand Secretaries (ta hsueh-shih) in direct address as well as in indirect reference.

6004 tuo ping-po 大郭伯
Ch'ing: lit. great Earl of the domain: unofficial reference to the Governor (yin) of Shun-tien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital.

6005 tuo pui 大保署
Ch'ing: lit. abbreviation of Grand Guardian (t'ai-pao) of the Metropolitan Area (chih-li): unofficial reference to the Governor (yin) of Shun-tien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital.

6006 tuo pi 大比
Grand Competition. (1) Chou: reportedly a search conducted every 3rd year by District Grand Masters (hsiang ta-fu) in collaboration with District Elders (hsiang-lao) to find worthy and capable men suitable for appointment to office. (2) Tang-Ch'ing: quasi-official reference to each sequence of civil service recruitment examinations, especially the qualifying examinations held at the prefectural or provincial levels.

6007 tuo pin-ko 大寳
Chou: Grand Guest, reference to a Feudal Lord (chou-hou) while visiting the royal court. Cl: grand visiteur.

6008 tuo pu 大卜
Chou: Grand Diviner, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ing-kuan) assisted by 4 Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) called Divination Masters (pu-shih), 8 Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) called Diviners (pu-jen), and 16 Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih); specialists in tortoise-shell divination but in supervisory charge of other forms of divining, soothsaying, etc. Also called tua-pu. Cl: grand augure.

6009 tuo pu sO 打捕所
Yuan: Hunting Office under the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan): apparently several field agencies, commonly prefixed with place-names plus t'ung-ten. (State Farm). e.g., each in supervisory control of hunting on a specified domain of state lands; staffing not clear, probably ad hoc and transitory.

6010 tuo pu tsung-kuan fu 打捕總管府
Yuan: Area Command for Hunting under the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan): comparable to a Hunting Office (ta-pu so), but more prestigious; presumably headed by an Area Commander-in-chief (tsung-kuan).

6011 tuo t'aI 大僚
Chou: Royal Groom, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who were principally responsible for assisting the King with his costume and serving as mounted escorts in all his public appearances. Cf. p'u, t'ai-p'u. Cl: assistant imperial.

6012 tuo sann-su 大三司
T'ang: Senior Three Judicial Offices, designation of a court tribunal consisting of the heads of the Ministry of Justice (hsia-shih), the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai-p'u), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). See san ssu, hsiao san-ssu.

6013 tuo shang-shih 大尚書
N-S Div (Chin): Grand Imperial Secretary, probably not an official title but an unofficial reference to any Imperial Secretary (shang-shih), or perhaps a reference to the Imperial Secretary of the Personnel Section (li-ku t'ai-pu), who was usually the most esteemed of the group.

6014 tuo shang-tsao 大上造
Chi'In-Han: lit., senior producer for the ruler (?): Grandee of the Sixteenth Order, the 5th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (chun-hui) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6015 tuo shao-fu 大少府
Ch'ing: unofficial reference to a District Jailer (tien-shih).

6016 tuo shengfu 大晟府
Sung: Imperial Music Bureau, established from 1103 to 1120 in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-chang ssu) to provide court music for ceremonial occasions; apparently staffed entirely with non-official specialists, headed by a Musician-in-chief (ta ssu-yeh) with the assistance of a Grand Director of Music (t'ai-yeh ling) who at other times was head of the Imperial Music Service (t'ai-yeh chu). The Bureau included 6 Sections (an): Headquarters Section (t'ai-yeh an), Drum and Fife Section (kueh-k'ai an), Banquet Music Section (yen-an yeh an), Regalia Section (fa-yo art).
ta-shih

6017 tā-shíh 大史

YUAN-CH'ING: Commissioner-in-chief or simply Commissioner, common designation of the head of an agency, usually of low status; e.g. the Ming-early Ch'ing Auditing Office (ch'ien-shen k'yu) in the Ministry of Works (kung-p'u), rank 9b; consistently seconded by a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih). Most common, and most likely to have relatively high rank, in Yüan; e.g., in the Music Office (chiao-fang ssu) of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu), rank 4a.

6018 tā-shíh 大史

CHOU: Grand Scribe, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 4 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) semi-autonomous advisers to the King attached to the Ministry of Rites (ts'ai-shih), and 20 as Grandee of the Eighteenth Order, 3rd highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility. T'ANG: Grand Storekeeper, a common unofficial reference to a Commander (ch'ih-hua) of a Warden's Office (p'ing-mu chih-hui ssu), a police-like agency responsible for one of the 5 Wards (ch'eng) into which the capital city was divided.

6019 tā-shíh 大士

CHOU: Jailor, apparently a term in common use though it does not appear in the Chou-li.

6020 tā-shíh 大師

CHOU: Music Master, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 4 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) semi-autonomous advisers to the King attached to the Ministry of Rites (ts'ai-shih), and 20 as Grandee of the Eighteenth Order, 3rd highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility. T'ANG: Grandee of the Third Order, the 18th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility.

6021 tò skìk-chàng 大世長

CH'IN-HAN: lit., senior member of his generation (?): Grandee of the Eighteenth Order, 3rd highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'ieh) awarded to meritorious subjects. P65.

6022 tā-shíh ch'én 大使臣

SUNG: Minister Commissioner-in-chief, collective reference to military officers having prestige titles (san-kuan) of rank 8. SP: grands envoyés militaires.

6023 tò shou'hóu 大守侯

CH'ING: lit., great guardian Marquis; unofficial reference to an Assistant Brigade Commander (shou-p'u) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yüng).

6024 tò shù-chang 大長

CH'IN-HAN: lit., great chief of a host, i.e., great militia leader: Grandee of the Third Order, the 18th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'ieh) awarded to meritorious subjects.

6025 tò shù-i, ū 大樞台

CH'ING: official reference to a Provincial Governor-general (tsung-ia).

6026 tā-shì-hái 大帥

Lit., great leader; see under shuai. (1) Grand Marshal: throughout history found occasionally as the ad hoc designation of a major military commander. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Governor (hsin-fu) or a multi-Province Governor-general (tsung-ia).

6027 tò-skuâi ch'í/Mu shíh 大節節使

T'ANG: Grand Marshal Military Commissioner, from the 780s the designation of a Military Commissioner (ch'i-tu shih) who was also an active Prefect (t'u-shih). P50.

6028 tò sâ-ch'êng 大司城

CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Commander (chih-hua) of a Warden's Office (p'ing-mu chih-hui ssu), a police-like agency responsible for one of the 5 Wards (ch'eng) into which the capital city was divided.

6029 tò sâ-ch'êng 大司成

Lit., great fuller or maturer, see ssu-ch'eng. (1) CHOU: variant of shih-shih (Palace Master). (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: from 662 to 670 the official variant of ch'i-chiu (Chancellor of the Directorate of Education, kuo-tzu chien); thereafter a common unofficial reference to a Chancellor. P34. (3) SUNG: Rector, from 1102 to c. 1111 head of the short-lived Preparatory Branch of the National University (pi-yung), considered to rank above Vice Ministers (shih-lang), rank 3b. SP: grand recteur, P34.

6030 tò sâ-ch'ê-lí 大司威

Lit., great supervisor of kinsmen: from Han on, a common unofficial reference to a Châmer.aiian for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) or his later counterpart, a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu).

6031 tò sâ-ch'ê-chû 大司禦

T'ANG-CH'ING: Grand Storekeeper, a common unofficial reference to an official of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), especially its subordinate Granaries Bureau (ts'ung-pu) in T'ang-Sung times. Cf. ssu-ch'u.

6032 大司賦

CH'ING: lit., great tax collector: unofficial reference to a Salt Controller (yen-yün shih).

6033 tò sâ-hsîen 大司憲

Lit., great keeper of the fundamental laws; cf. ssu-hsien. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of yi-shih ta-fu (Censor-in-chief). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (ts'ung-shih), also to an Investigating Censor (chien-chu-yi-shih) or a Supervising Censor (chih-shih-chang).

6034 tò 大司巡

CH'ING: lit., great patroller: unofficial reference to a local Police Chief (hsun-chien).

6035 tōwû-i大司儀

CH'ING: lit., 'great ritualist: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court or State Ceremonial (hun-ku ssu). Cf. ssu-i (Ceremonial Officials).

6036 tò sâ-k, tsu 大司寇

Lit.” great manager of criminals: Minister of Justice. (1) CHOU: ranked as a Minister (ch'ing)’ head of the Ministry of Justice (ch'i-chu-kuan) in the royal government, responsible for publicizing and enforcing laws throughout the realm; principally aided by 2 Vice Ministers (hsia ta-fu) and 4 Chief Judges (shih-shih) ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu); directed many other subordinates. CL: grand préposé aux brigands, grand juge criminel. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): head of the Ministry of Justice (as above), ranked as a Minister (ch'ing: 3a). P13. (3) T'ANG-CH'ING: may be encoun-
tered as an unofficial reference to a Minister of Justice (hsing-pu shang-shu).

6037 tò ssū-k'ung 大司空
Grand Minister of Works. (1) CHOU: variant of ssū-k'ung (Minister of Works). (2) HAN: irregularly the title of one of the Three Dukes (san kung); superseded Censor-in-chief (yi-shih ta-fu) in 8 B.C., changed back to Censor-in-chief in 5 B.C., superseded Censor-in-chief again in 1 B.C., finally in A.D. 51 changed to Minister of Works (ssu-k'ung). HB: grand minister of works. P18. (3) N-S DIV (Chou): head of the Ministry of Works (tsung-kuan), with rank as Minister (ch'ing); 3a. P14. (4) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Works (kung-pu shang-shu).

6038 tò ssū-li 大司慮
N-S DIV (Chou): Minister of Rites, one of several titles used for the head of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). Cf. ssu-li

6039 tá ssū-mà 大司馬
Lit., great manager of mounts; cf. ssu-ma. (1) CHOU: Minister of War, ranked as a Minister (ch'ing), head of the Ministry of War (hsiia-kuan), responsible for all military personnel and activities in the realm, including supervision of the 6 authorized royal Armies (chhiin); assisted principally by 2 Vice Ministers (hsiia ssu-ma) as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu) and 4 Cavalry Commanders of the Armies (chhiin ssu-ma) ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsiia ta-fu). CL: grand commandant des chevaux. (2) HAN-N-S DIV: Commander-in-chief, official defender of Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei), one of the Three Dukes (san kung); from 119 B.C. to A.D. 51; from 87 B.C. was virtual regent. Perpetuated interchangeably with t'ai-wei as one of the Three Dukes in the era of N-S Division. HB: commander-in-chief. (3) N-S DIV (Chou): Minister of War, ranked as a Minister (t'a t'ai) as Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei); 3a, head of the Ministry of War (hsiia-kuan). P12. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu).

6040 tá ssū-mā ché-chê-chi chàng-chên 大司馬車騎將軍
HAN: Chariot and Horse General Serving as Commander-in-chief, in Former Han a title used for a military officer who was virtual regent, dominating the central government.

6041 tá ssū-mà tá k'iàng-chên 大司馬大將軍
HAN: General-in-chief Serving as Commander-in-chief, in Former Han a title used for a military officer who was virtual regent, dominating the central government.

6042 tá ssū-nung 大司農
Lit., great supervisor of agriculture; cf. ssu-nung. (1) HAN-N-S DIV: Chamberlain for the National Treasury, initiated in 104 B.C. in a change from ta-nung ling; one of the Nine Chamberlains (chhiu ch'ing) in the central government; had very broad responsibilities for the registration of agricultural lands, the collection of land taxes, the storage of state grain supplier, management of the state monopolies of such commodities as salt and iron, management of the state's price stabilization schemes including its Ever-normal Granaries (ch'ung-p'ing is'ang), etc.; rank 2,000 bushels; assisted by an Aide (ch'eng) and numerous Directors (ling) of special-function agencies. In the era of N-S Division rank usually 3; sometimes 2; endured into N. Wei, but his responsibilities were steadily lost to other agencies, especially the emerging Ministries of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu). HB: grand minister of agriculture. P6, 8. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

6043 tá ssū-nung chêng 大司農卿
HAN-N-S DIV: common variant of ta ssu-nung (Chamberlain for the National Treasury). Cf. ssu-nung chêng.

6044 tá ssū-nung ssu 大司農司
YUAN: Grand Agricultural Administration, a central government agency headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hm-ch'ih) and 2 Chief Ministers (ch'ing); responsible for promoting agriculture, sericulture, irrigation, famine relief, local education, etc., and for managing some State Farms (t'un-tien). Continued by the Ming founder with one or more Chief Ministers, but quickly terminated; date not clear. Cf. ssu-nung ssu.

6045 tá ssū-p'ing 大司平

6046 tá ssū-p'ing 大司仆
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of coachmen: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu). Cf. ssu-p'u.

6047 tá ssū-shên 大司憲
CH'ING: lit., great manager of delicacies: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (hsiang-lu ssu). Cf. ssu-shan.

6048 tá ssū-t'en 大司憲
CH'ENG: unofficial reference to a Director (chien-cheng) of the Directorate of Astronomy (chien-t'en chien).

6049 tá ssū-t'ao 大司漕
CH'ING, lit., great supervisor of canal transport: unofficial reference to a Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'iao-yin tsung-tu).

6050 tá ssū-tu 大司徒
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of the lineage: throughout history an unofficial reference to a Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) or his later counterpart, a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jer fu).

6051 tá ssū-tsâng 大司宗
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of the lineage: unofficial reference to an Associate Director (tsung-cheng) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu). Cf. ssu-tsang.

6052 tá ssū-t'ü 大司徒
Lit., great supervisor of the lineage: throughout history an unofficial reference to a Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng) or his later counterpart, a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jer fu).

6053 tá ssū-yü 大司質
Variant of ta ssu-ch'ü (Grand Storekeeper).

6054 tá ssū-yü 大司质
MING; lit., great manager of hedges: unofficial reference to a Supervisor (chien) of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yu'an).
Lit., great supervisor of what is primary; cf. ssu-yuan. (1) CHOU: variant of ssu-k'ai (Accountant). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minista-Of-Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

Musician-in-chief. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (ch'ung ta-fu), members of the Ministry of Rites (chu-ku-an), who were in charge of all musical education and performances at court, supervising a corps of Music Masters (yu-ku-shih). CL: grand directeur de la musique. (2) N-S DIV (Ch'ou): number not clear; otherwise as in (1) above. P10. (3) SUNG: head of the short-lived Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng fu) established in 1103 under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), unranked, probably a non-official specialist. SP: chef du bureau musical. P10. Cf. ssu-yueh.

HAN-N-S DIV (S. 1th, S.) : unofficial reference to an Arbiter (t'ing-vei p'ing) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei).

YUAN: Postal Relay Station, under supervision of the Office of Transmission (chu-ch'eng yüan); Chinese transliteration of a Mongolian word. P17.

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Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word designating the head of the agency; counterpart of the T'ang Sung tsung-cheng ssu. P1.

Ch'ing: Paramount Scribe; unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yii-an). See ta-shih, fai-shih.

MING-C'ING: Headquarters, a variant of ta-lang. q.v.

SUNG: Scents Service, a minor unit under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: bureau de selection du muse etc.

Liao: Court of the Imperial Clan, deriving from the Chinese transliteration t'e-li-kun of a Khitan word designating the head of the agency; counterpart of the T'ang Sung tsung-cheng ssu. P1.

UAO: Office of the Grand Clansman, headed by a Grand Clansman (t'ai-yin); Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word or by an Administrator (chih ... shih); relationship with the Court of the Imperial Clan (t'e-li-kun ssu) not clear; possibly had more of a tutorial function relating to the Emperor and his family than an administrative function relating to the imperial clan; apparently transmigrated the organization of central government agencies in Northern and Southern Administrations (pei-mien, nan-mien), but is sometimes indicated to have been part of the Northern Administration.

Lit., great manager of rituals; unofficial reference to a Minister of Rites (fu-shang-shu) or a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fai-ch'ang ssu).

T'ang: unofficial reference to a Minister of Personnel (fu-pu shang-shu); the lit. meaning, Great Heaven, probably suggested that the Minister of Personnel, by his control of or influence on appointments, had Heaven-like power over the fates of officials in their careers.

Lit., great participant in administration: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (hua-fu fu ssu).

Lit., great office; unofficial reference to an Assistant Regional Commander (ts'an-chiang) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yung) when he was serving as head of the Command pi-pao) of a Provincial Governor (hsun-fu).

Grand Steward. (1) CHOU: variant of chung-t'ai (Minister of State). (2) Throughout history may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to a central government dignitary such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'ing-hsia-shang) or a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsia-shang).

Lit., great transporter by water; unofficial reference to a Deputy Salt Controller (yu-ku-shih). Cf. tsan-fu.

Lit., great participant to the Marquis (?); unofficial reference to a District Vice Magistrate (ts'iu-chiang) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). Cf. tsan-fu.

Lit., great participant in administration: unofficial reference to a District Vice Magistrate (ts'iu-chiang) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). Cf. tsan-fu.

Lit., great assistant in the office (?); unofficial reference to a Registrar (ch'ing-li) in a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'ing-hsia pu-cheng shih ssu). Cf. tsan-fu.

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heads of some southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes comprising more than 100 households. P72.

6080  tá’sūn 大尊 N-S DIV (N, Dn.) : lit., greatly venerable; His Majesty, unofficial reference to the Emperor.

6081  tá-tsūng 大宗 Grand Clanman. (1) CHOU: variant of tsung-po (Minister of Rites). (2) Throughout history an official reference to the Emperor. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister of Rites (li-p'u shang-shu).

6082  tà tsùng-ch'êng fù 大宗正府 (1) CHIN: Court of the Imperial Clan, counterpart of the tsung-chêng ssû and tsung-jen fu of other periods: maintained genealogical records of the imperial clan and generally administered the affairs of its members; headed by a Supervisor (p'ên ... shih), no doubt an eminent clansman. In 1206 renamed ta mu-chînju. P1. (2) YUAN: High Court of Justice, an autonomous agency of the central government headed by from 8 to 46 Judges (cha-erb-hu-chê); exercised judicial powers over the whole empire until c. 1312, thereafter remained the agency that dealt with all Mongols and all residents of the 2 principal Mongol capitals: Ta-tu (modern Peking) and Shang-tu (in modern Chahar), but yielded its jurisdiction over non-Mongols elsewhere to the Ministry of Justice (hsung-pu) and regular units of territorial administration. P1.

6083  tà tsung-chêng ssû 大宗正司 SUNG: Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs, established in 1036 separate from but complementary to the traditional Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-chêng ssû): headed by Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) normally serving as Military Commissioners (ch'êk-tu shih) or in comparable posts, with the designations Administrator (chîh) and Vice Administrator (tsung-chîh) prefixing the agency name. Whereas the Court routinely recorded genealogical data concerning the imperial clan, confirmed inheritances, etc., the Chief Office was specially charged with admonishing the clansmen about their responsibilities, hearing their grievances, exposing their transgressions, impeaching them for their misconduct, and in general recommending rewards and punishments for them; and it submitted annual reports to the Court accordingly. Civil officials served as Assistant Ministers (ch'êng) of the Chief Office and in its lesser administrative posts. From 1104 until the flight of the Sung court southward in the 1120s, the ChiefOffice had branch offices at Loyang and Yangchow (see hsî-wai tsung-heng ssû, nan-wai tsung-heng ssû). From c. 1000 it also maintained one and possibly more Hostels for Imperial Clansmen (kuang-chîn mu-chîn ch'ai). SP: grande cour des affaires de la famille impériale chargée d'instruction et de surveillance. P1.


6085  tà tsüng-chî 大總制 CH'ING: lit., great chief regulator; unofficial reference to a Regional Commander (tsung-ping) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yüng). P1.

6086  tà tsüng-hû 大總侯 CH'ING: lit., great chief Marquis; unofficial reference to a Regional Commander (tsung-ping) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yüng). P1.
non-Chinese in Mongolia and Central Asia, nominally headed by a Grand Protector (ta tu-hu) rank 2a who most commonly was an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) not on active service, so that the Vice Grand Protector (fu ta tu-hu), rank 3a was the actual head. The title was perpetuated in Sung, but probably an entirely non-functionā post. See tu-hu fu.

6095  tō-fū  大都闕
CH'ING: lit., great chief pacifier (?): unofficial reference to a Brigade Vice Commander (tu-ssu) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (tie-ying). Presumably when he was in actual command of a Brigade (ying). Cf. tu-kuün.

6096  tā tī-tū  大都督
(1) N-S DIV: Area Commander-in-chief, one of several titles awarded to or adopted by warlords who dominated clusters of Regions (chou), usually from power bases as Governors (mu) or Regional Inspectors (tu-shih) of single Regions; apparently less prestigious than the variant tsung-tu (Supreme Commander) but more or less interchangeable with tsung-kuan and tu-tu. P50. (2) SUI: Area Commander-in-chief, apparently interchangeable with Regional Inspector (tu-shih) until c. 607, then made a prestige title (san-kuan) divided into 9 grades, from upper-upper (shang-shang) down to lower-lower (hsia-hsia); also Commander, one of several terms used for the heads and even secondary officials of horse or cattle pasturages (mu; see mu-chang) supervised by the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu). P31, 39° 50. (3) T'ANG-YUAN: Commander-in-chief, the common title of the senior official of a ta tu-tu fu (Superior Area Command, Chief Military Command). RR: grand gouverneur général.

6097  tā tū-tū fū  大都督府
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Superior Area Command the most prestigious type of Area Command (iw-m-fu), headed by a Commander-in-chief (ta tu-tu), in T'ang and perhaps Sung a nominal appointment for an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) or other dignitary who was not actively on military duty, so that actual control was exercised by a Commander-in-chief (ta tu-tu), rank 2a with the help of an Aide (chang-shih), 3a. RR: grand gouverneur général. SP: gouvernement du grand gouverneur général. P50. (2) YUAN: Chief Military Command, a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (chou) or Regional Inspectorate (tu-shih) divided, in Yuan, into 9 grades, from upper-upper (shang-shang) down to lower-lower (hsia-hsia); also Commander, one of several terms used for the heads and even secondary officials of horse or cattle pasturages (mu; see mu-chang) supervised by the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu). P31, 39° 50. (3) CHING: Chief Military Command, a predynastic central government agency in charge of all military forces, created in 1361 by redesignation of the Yüan-style Bureau of Military Affairs in the central government; headed by one Commander-in-chief (ta tu-tu) until 1367, then reorganized into a Chief Military Commission (tu-tu Ju) with one Left and one Right Commissioner-in-chief (ta tu-tu) which in 1380 was divided into 5 Chief Military Commissions. Also see wu-fu.

6098  tā tu-nu-tsâ  大端佐
CH'ING: lit., great assistant exemplar: unofficial reference to an Assistant Prefect (tsung-p'ān).

6099  tā-fūng  大統
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): Controller-in-chief, head of the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (chao-hsüan ssu). P17.

6100  tā-tū  大員
SUNG: lit., great assistant: unofficial, abbreviated reference to a Grand Academician (ta hsueh-shih) of the Hall for Aid in Governance (tsu-ch'eng tien).

6101  tō  ts'iuán  大輪
SUNG-CH'ING: lit., great brush-writer of phrases: Grand Stylist, unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

6102  tā wāi-hàn  外翰
CH'ING: lit., great outer brush-writer: unofficial reference to an Instructor (chiao-shou) in a Confucian School (fu-hsüeh) at the Prefecture (fu) level. Also see wu-han.

6103  tā-wàng  大王

6104  tă-wāng-fū  大王府

6105  tō wēi-weì  大威衛
CITING: lit., great august guardian: unofficial reference to a Commissioner of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i shih; see under lu-an-i Wei). Cf. wei-wei.

6106  tā wēn-hēng  大文衡
CH'ING: lit., great arbiter of literature: unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (t'u hsüeh-cheng).

6107  tā wēnsūng  大文宗
MING-CH'ING: lit., great literatus: unofficial reference to a Ming-early Ch'ing Education Intendant (tu-hsüeh tao-fai) or a later Ch'ing Provincial Education Commissioner (t'u-tu hsüeh-cheng). Cf. wen-tung.

6108  tā wū-lái  大烏臺
MING-CH'ING: lit., great blackbird pavilion; see under wu-lai (Censorate): unofficial reference to a Censor (yi-shih) on duty assignment as a Regional Inspector (hsüan yi-shih).

6109  tā-yēh  大樂
Lit., the great vocation, i.e. governing: Hs Majesty, throughout history an unofficial reference to the ruler.

6110  tā yēh-chê  大樂者

6111  tā-yǐn  大尹
(1) HAN: official variant of t'ai-shou (Governor of a Commandery, ch'ın) during the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9-23). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (chih-hsien). C.f. yin.

6112  大銀臺
CH'ING: lit., great silver pavilion, derived from the name of a Sung agency called yin-t'ai ssu, q.v.: unofficial reference to the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu) or to its head, the Transmission Commissioner (t'ung-cheng shih).

6113  m-yīng  答應
Responder. (1) MING: categorical designation of one low-status group of palace eunuchs. (2) CH'ING: categorical designation of one low-status group of palace women, ranking below Worthy Ladies (hsüei-jen).
6114 t’o yü-jung 大勇戎
CH’ING: great roving warrior: unofficial reference to a Brigade Commander (yu-chi) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (yu-jung).

6115 t’ai-yü 太育
CHOU: Grand Charismeer. 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu), members of the Ministry of War (hsi-ch’uan) responsible for driving a jade (jade ornamented?) chariot in which the King rode to major state sacrificial ceremonies. CL: grand cocher.

6116 t’u yü-ch’i̤ng 大雄
MING: lit., great minister of precautions: unofficial reference to a Supervisor (chien) of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yuan).

6117 t’o-yülah 大于越
LIAO: Grand Counselor, highest official post in the Northern Administration (pei-mien). Qualifications and functions not clear but probably a quasi-honorary appointment for an imperial clumsman or some other tribal dignitary. See yü-tyieh.

6118 t’u yü-n-fu 大元輔
CH’ING: lit., great principal bulwark: unofficial reference to a Provincial Military Commander (t’ai-chao).

6119 t’u yü-hou 大元侯
CH’ING: lit,” great principal Marquis: unofficial reference to a Provincial Military Commander (t’u-tu).

6120 t’u yüan-shuai 大元帥
SUNG: Grand Marshal, one of the most eminent duty assignment designations for military commanders on active campaign. See yüan-shuai.

6121 t’u yüan-ts’ai 大元宰
CH’ING: lit., great principal steward: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ta hsüeh-shih).

6122 t’ai-yüeh an 大翼案
See under t’ai-yueh an.

6123 t’ai-yüeh-mu 大岳牧
MING-CH’ING: lit., great regional authority (see under yueh-mu): unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commissioner (pu-cheng shih).

6124 t’ai-lin 推林
LIAO: apparently a transcription of a Khitan word: variant of both pu-t’ye (Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs) and su-p’ying (Minister of Works).

6125 fà-f’tuéu 碧石書手
T’ANG: Rubbing Maker, 3 (67) non-official craftsmen on the staff of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yuan), to make impressions from woodblocks or stone engravings. P25.

6126 t’ai 帶
N-S DIV-T’ANG: lit., to take charge of: Concurrent, prefix used with a title awarded as a quasi-honorary supplement to a regular title, often for no purpose other than to increase the prestige or income of a relatively lowly official; especially in pre-T’ang times, regularly used for favorites of dignitaries · creating personal fictions.

6127 t’ai-chao 待詔
Lit., awaiting an edict. (1) HAN—T’ANG: Expectant Official, basically someone serving, or expecting to serve, in a post requiring an imperial appointment, when the imperial appointment had not yet been issued; sometimes occurs by itself, suggesting a recommendee awaiting a duty assignment probably of lower status than a Court Gentleman (jiang), but most commonly occurs with a prefix indicating the agency in servd in or the function performed; e.g., t’ai-shih tai-chao (Expectant Official under the Grand Astrologer), one of several instances in which tai-chao became an authorized, quota-limited status in itself even in Han times. HB: expectant appontee. P23, 35° etc. (2) SUNG, CH’ING: Editorial Assistant’ lowly compilers found in such Sung agencies as the Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan), in Ch’ing one Manchu and one Chinese, both rank 9b, in the Editorial Office (tai-chao *ying) of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan). SP: attendant des décrets. BH: compiler. P23-

6128 t’ai-chao hun 待詔軍 or t’ai-chih T’ANG-SUNG: Edict Attendant, litterateur apparently assigned to take notes on imperial pronouncements during the Emperor’s meetings with officials; in T’ang members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yuan), unranked; in Sung members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), 4b, prefixed with the name of one or another palace Hall (ko). RR: fonctionnaire attendant les édits impériaux. SP: lettré attendant les édits impériaux du pavillon .... P25.

6130 t’ai-chou ch’ien-ckien 代州倉監
CH’ING: Tai-chou Directorate of Coinage, established in 1178 at Tai-chou in modern Shansi, in 1180 renamed fu-t’ung ch’ien-ckien (Directorate of Money Circulation). Also see li-yung ch’ien-ckien. P16.

6131 t’ai-feng 帶俸
MING: receiving salary, a term sometimes prefixed to the title of a military officer, indicating that he received his pay in the status indicated but was on detached duty in another post and was not actually performing the duty suggested by his nominal title. Cf. kuan ... shih (in charge of the affairs

6132 t’ai-jenling-sMk 代人令史
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Replacement Clerk, one probably unranked, in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) from 396 or 397; function not clear but, since the post was regularly authorized, may have handled the filling of vacancies rather than being a substitute. P5.

6133 t’ai-yu ck’i’-Mch 書院器職
SUNG: Deancer of the Imperial Armrs., from 6 to 10 attached to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) with status above Editorial Clerks (chi-en-hsiang fen-ku), see chien-hsiang fang); functions not clear. SP: officier armé de carquois et d’épées impériales.

6134 t’ai 太
Lit’ great, supreme: a common prefix in titles. In addition to the following entries, see under the common variant ta (large, grand).

6135 f’ai 懏
Lit’ terrace, pavilion: a suffix in many agency names; identifiable only by preceding terminology, but in isolation
the most likely refers in most periods to the yu-shih t'ai (Censorate).

6136 Vâuchâng 臺長
Head of the Censorate: throughout history an unofficial reference to the senior executive official of the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai, tu chu'yaun) i.e., the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu, tu yu-shih) or, in periods when the Censor-in-chief was dissociated from active duty in the Censorate, the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief or the Vice Censor-in-chief (both yu-shih chang-ch'eng).

6137 t'ai-ch'âng 太常
CH'IN-N-S DIV (Liang): lit 'great flag bearer (see under feng-ch'ang): Chamberlain for Ceremonials, in charge of great state sacrificial ceremonies, especially at the Imperial Ancestral Temple (tsung-miao, t'ai-miao) and at imperial mausolea (ling) rank 2,000 bushels in Han; foremost of the Nine Chamberlains (ch'iu chung) in prestige. Assisted principally by an Aide (ch'ang), rank 1,000 bushels in Han; supervised many subordinate units commonly headed by Directors (ling), rank 600 bushels. These included a Great Supplicator (t'ai-chu), a Great Sacrificial Butcher (t'ai-tai), a Grand Director of Music (t'ai-yüeh ling), an Imperial Vizier (t'ai-pu), a Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling), and the Chancellor (chi-chiu) of the National University (t'ai-hsiêh).

6138 t'ai-ch'ang ssu 太常卿
(1) N-S DIV: Chamberlain for Ceremonials, from Liang on in both southern and northern regimes, the common official designation of t'ai-ch'ang (2) N-S DIV (N. Chi'): Chief Minister of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices; see under t'ai-ch'ang ssu. P27.

6139 t'ai-ch'ângfu 太常府
N-S DIV (Sung, Chi'): Office of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials, antecedent of the name Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang fu). P27.

6140 e'ai Ch'äng-lí'ýuán 太常禮院
YUAN: Commission for Ritual Observances, recurrent variant of t'ai-ch'ang fu (Court of Imperial Sacrifices), dominant from 1329; headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 2a. Distinguish from li-i yuan (Court of Ceremonial Propriety) of Sung and Ch'ing times. P27.

6141 Vâi-châng Liryâun 太常禮院
T'ANG-SUNG: common variant of li-yuan (Ritual Academy), normally a subordinate unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). P27.

6142广射沙·如k^太常伯
TANG: Grand Executive Attendant, from 662 to 670 the official variant of shang-shu (Minister) in all of the Six Ministries (liu pu) of the central government. See ch'ang-po, ta ch'ang-po.

6143 t'ai-ch'âng p'o-shik 太常博士
Erudite of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (Ch'in-era of N-S Division) or Erudite of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (era of N-S Division-Ch'i); see under po-shih (Erudite). P27.

6144 t'ai-ch'âng ssu 太常司
MING: Office of Imperial Sacrifices, from 1367 to 1397 the official variant of t'ai-ch'ang ssu (Court of Imperial Sacrifices); headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing). P27.
**6151** 御女

HAN: Princess Supreme, designation of the paternal aunt of an Emperor; comparable to ta-chang kung-chu.

**6152** 太祝

CH’IN-MING: Great Supplicator, chief specialist in ceremonial prayers at ancestral temples on the staff of the Ch’in-Han and early post-Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ung), then commonly titled t’ai-ch’ung ling, and his institutional successor the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ung ssu) or, in Yuan, the Commission for Ritual Observances (t’ai-ch’ung lî- Yuan); derived from the ancient Chou ta-chu (Senior Supplicator). In T’ang 6 ranks 9a; in Sung and Chin one, 8b; in Yuan 10 – 8b; in Ming existed only from 1399 to 1402, number and rank not clear. RR: invocateur, SP: chef des invocations, P27.

**6153** 令主

N-S DIV: lit.; chief of the pavilion, i.e., of the Censorate (yü-shih t’ai), common unofficial reference to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yü-shih chung-ch’eng), then the senior executive official in the Censorate.

**6154** 太祝令

HAN-N-S DIV: Great Supplicator, rank in Han 600 bushels, one of the chief subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ung); see t’ai-chu. HB: prefect grand supplicator. P27.

**6155** 太中大夫

Superior Grand Master of the Palace. (1) HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): one of 3 or more eminent personages in the Emperor’s personal service as counselors and remonstrators, in Hsai with rank of 2,000 (1,000?) bushels; see chung ta-fu, chien ta-fu, kuang-lu-hsun. HB: grand palace grandee. (2) T’ANG-MING: prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 4b1 in T’ang, Sung, and Chin, rank 3b in Yuan and Ming. P68.

**6156** 太中大夫

SUNG: see chün t’ai-chü (Grand Lord or Lady of the Commandery).

**6157** 太妃

Great Consort. (1) From Chin of the era of N-S Division on, a title or quasiofficial designation of the natural mother of a reigning Emperor who had not been his father’s Empress, especially when the title Empress Dowager (huang t’ai-hou) was otherwise in use. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): official designation of the principal wife of a Prince. (3) T’ANG; from 790, designation of the mother of a Prince. See fei.

**6158** 太傅

Grand Mentor. (1) Throughout history one of the eminent court dignitaries known as the Three Preceptors (san shih) or the Three Dukes (san kung), ranked as a Feudal Lord (ch’ing), in Chou, at 10,000 bushels in Han, thereafter la. In Han, a special case, the Grand Mentor was esteemed as the paramount post in the officialdom, above the Three Dukes as then constituted, but it was seldom filled in Former Han. In Later Han it was ordinarily filled, and appointees were also normally designated Directors (ling) of the powerful Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai), becoming important actors in the political struggles of their times. HB: grand tutor. RR+SP: grand maîre. BH: grand tutor. (2) HAN: designation given the most eminent adviser on the staff of a Prince (wang-kou), rank 2,000 bushels; from 8 B.C. reduced to the simpler title fu (Mentor). P67, 69.

**6159** 太府

N-S DIV: Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues, apparently interchangeable with shao-fu; one of the so-called Nine Chamberlains (chiu ch’ing) in the central government; gradually became involved primarily with the central government's non-grain revenues whereas grain revenues were managed by the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung), and the shao-fu became increasingly involved with palace construction and manufacturing activities. From Liang on, coexisted with ta-fu (Chamberlain for the Palace Bur-sale), although the sources may be in error in differentiating between t’ai-fu and ta-fu in this era. P38.

**6160** 台輔

Chief Bulwark of the State: throughout imperial history an occasional unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsia), or a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsia).

**6161** 台輔臣

LIAO, CHIN, YUAN: Directorate of the Imperial Treasury, headed by a Supervisor (min). From Xian-fu to N. Wei, then by 6 Grand Ministers (t’ai-ch’ung), 2a or 3a; generally responsible, under guidelines established by the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), for managing the receipt and disbursement of the central government’s non-grain revenues and the various storehouses in which such revenues were kept; counterpart of the earlier Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu jin). Not established in Ming, its functions taken over more directly by the Ministry of Revenue and palace eunuchs. P38.

**6162** 太府卿

Common variant of t’ai-fu (Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues) and t’ai-fu ssu ch’ing (Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Treasury).

**6163** 太夫人

SUNG: see chün t’ai-fu-jen (Commandery Grand Mistress).

**6164** 太傅上公

HAN: Superior Duke Grand Mentor, a title of the highest eminence in the central government, awarded to a personal confidant of the Emperor who was expected to provide him moral guidance.

**6165** 太府寺

(1) N-S DIV-SUI: Court of the Palace Revenues, from Liang interchangeable with shao-fu ssu till N. Wei, then absorbed or finally displaced the shao-fu ssu and became the central government’s principal agency for the management of non-grain revenues, provisioning the palace, etc.; in Sui gradually transformed into a nationally-oriented fiscal agency (see #2 below). Headed by a Chamberlain (ch’ing), commonly rank 3. (2) T’ANG-SUNG: Court of the Imperial Treasury, a 2nd-tier central government agency responsible for managing the central government’s non-grain receipts and disbursements; headed by a Chief Minister (ch’ing), rank 3a in T’ang, 4b in Sung, with the help of one or more Vice Ministers (shao-ch’ing) and various subalterns who managed an array of storehouses and vaults and in addition supervised trade in the capital city’s marketplaces, where they presumably collected fees and taxes on mercantile transactions. In Sung dominated successively by the State Finance Commission (san suw) and the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu); in Liao, Chin, and Yuan superseded by the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu chien). In general, the Court was always subject to policies established by the Ministry of Revenue, and the central government’s grain revenues were separately managed by the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). RR+SP: cour du trésor impérial, P38. (3) CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Imperial Household Department (nei-nu-fa).
6166 t'ai-hou 后
(1) HAN: Consort Dowager, designation of the mother of an Imperial Marquis (chu-hou), i.e., a son of a Prince who did not succeed to his father's title and status. (2) May be encountered occasionally as an abbreviation for huang t'ai-hou (Empress Dowager).

6167 t'ai-hsüeh 太學
Lit., supreme school: National University. (1) HAN-SUNG: created in 124 B.C., when 50 disciples or students were chosen and distributed among 5 pre-existing Erudites (po-shih) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang); thereafter was the paramount educational institution in dynastic capitals, staffed most importantly by Erudites supervised by a Chief Administrator (p'u-yeh) or - from late in Former Han, a Chancellor (chi-chü). In Han, the number of Erudites and students fluctuated considerably, enrollment rising to 3,000 under Wang Mang's patronage and to 30,000 in the 2nd century A.D. Post-Han dynasties perpetuated the University in coexistence with other educational agencies. The names t'ai-hsüeh and kuo-hsüeh (lit., school of the state) alternated and sometimes apparently co-existed, and in addition there was commonly a School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsüeh). In Sui the National University became one of 3 major schools now removed from traditional status in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) and organized into a consolidated Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chén) headed by a Chancellor with the assistance of a Director of Studies (ssu-yeh) for the t'ai-hsüeh alone had some 500 students regularly enrolled. In Tang the new Directorate of Education was expanded to incorporate 7 schools; the t'ai-hsüeh continued to enroll some 500 students under Erudites, its students being primarily the sons of lesser nobles and middle-rank officials. In early Sung the 2 principal schools in the Directorate were consolidated into a single institution, t'ai-hsüeh and kuo-tzu hsüeh both becoming variant references to the Directorate; some 4,000 students were divided among 80 Study Halls (she) in 3 Colleges (she): an Outer College (wai-she), about 20% of whose graduates continued their studies in an Inner College (nei-she) 'less than half of whose graduates were admitted to a Superior College (shang-she). In S. Sung the whole Directorate of Education declined in vitality, in part because of a burgeoning of private Academies (shu-yüan), but it retained a regular enrollment of some 1,000 students. Throughout its history, the National University served as a channel through which educated men were obtained for service as officials. Some of its graduates always moved directly into low-level official posts; others were good prospects for service as subalterns of regional and local authorities, from whom some could get recommendations that moved them up into regular office. From Sui on, graduates commonly competed in both regular and irregular civil service recruitment examinations with candidates qualified by other means such as recommendation. The rise in importance of relatively open recruitment examinations probably was most responsible for the decline of the National University in S. Sung. See separate entries, also chien-chü (recruitment by nomination) and ko-chü (Recruitment by Examination). HB: academy. RR: section des études supérieures. SP: université. P34. (2) MING-CH'ING: quasi-official reference to the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu Men) and to the school if operated, officially named School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsüeh).

6169 t'ai-huang Vhuhou 太皇太后
Grand Empress Dowager: throughout imperial history the standard official designation of the paternal grandmother of a reigning Emperor, normally having previously been Empress and then, during the reign of her son, Empress Dowager (huang t'ai-hou).

6170 t'ai-i 太儀
Lady of Supreme Deportment, a title granted to women. (1) T'ANG: awarded to mothers of Imperial Princesses (kung-chu) other than the Empress; prefixed with place-names identifying the daughters' assigned fiefs. (2) SUNG: variant of ta-i, q.v.

6171 t'ai-i 太醫
Palace Physician: throughout history a common unofficial or quasi-official designation of a physician in attendance on the ruler, normally a non-official specialist, often hereditary or selected from a social class of hereditary physicians. Similar generic designations include i-kuan, i-shih, i-yüan, yi-i. The principal agency in which such personnel served was the office of the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling) from Ch'in into the era of N-S Division, the Sui-T'ang Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu), the Sung-Liao Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chü), and the Chin-Ch'ing Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan). In early times medical practitioners were under the supervision of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang) or the agency that superseded him, the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); but from Yian through Ch'ing they constituted an independent central government institution. From Sung on, there was a special hierarchy of prestige titles (sun-kuan) for physicians. P36, 37.

6172 Vái 匪醫
YUN: Censorate Physician, 2 non-official specialists on the staff of the Censorate (yü-shih t'ai); special functions if any not clear. P18.

6173 t'ai-hün 太醫寳
SUNG: variant (official?) designation of the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chü). SP: service de la médecine impériale.

6174 t'ai-i chéng 太醫正
(1) N-S DIV (Liang): Director of Palace Physicians (?); probably the equivalent of t'ai-i ling (Imperial Physician) in other periods, but sources not clear. P36. (2) SUNG: variant, perhaps quasi-official reference to the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling), SP: directeur du bureau de la médecine impériale, directeur de Voffice impérial de la médecine. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Medical Secretary (li-mu) in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).

6175 t'ai-i ch'äng 太醫丞
(1) CH'IN-N-S DIV: Aide to the Imperial Physician, commonly the 2nd executive official in the group of Palace Physicians (t'ai-i), assisting the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling). P36. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Commissioner (yuan-pan) of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).

6176 t'ai-i chaóK'uan 太醫教旨
YUN: Medical Instructor, non-official specialist(s) on the staff of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).
9b, assistants to the Medical Erudite(s) (t'ai-i po-shih) on the staff of the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling). P36.

6179  t'ai-i chü-chiao 太醫助敎

SUNG-LIAO: Imperial Medical Service, a quasi-autonomous agency of the central government generally subordinated to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), in Liao part of the Northern Administration (pei-men); maintained a staff of Palace Physicians (t'ai-i) headed in Sung by 太醫監 Supervisor (t'ai-ch'ang) or a Director (ling or cheng), in Liao by both a Supreme Secretary (tu lin-yu) and a Commissioner (ch'eng); in Sung had a particularly erratic existence as one of several medical agencies in the palace and central government, repeatedly abolished and re-established, briefly from 1102 attached to the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien). Successor of the Sui-T'ang t'ai-i shu, antecedent of the Ch'in-Ch'ing t'ai-i yüan. SP; office impérial de la médecine. P36.

6180  t'ai-i t'ung 太醫令

Imperial Physician. (1) CH'IN-N-S DIV: principal medical attendant on the Emperor and supervisor of a staff of Palace Physicians (t'ai-i); from Han on, commonly 2 or more in the central government, one attached to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), rank 1,000 bushels; another, rank 600 bushels attached to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) in Han and the Three Kingdoms era, thereafter gravitating to the emerging Chancellery (men-hsia sheng). Also, from Han on, commonly found on the staffs of Princes and various other central governments or regional dignitaries. The Imperial Physicians were normally assisted by Aides (ch'eng) and at times large numbers of Palace Physicians. In Han the Imperial Physician attached to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues had 2 Aides, one Medical Treatment Aide (fang-ch'eng) and one Pharmacist Aide (yao-ch'eng), the latter possibly a practitioner of Taoist-type alchemical medicine. HB: prefect grand physician. P36. (2) SUNG: common reference to the Director (ling) of the Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chü). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Commissioner (shih) of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan).

6181 t'aiUþí Shíh 太一博士

T'ANG: Erudite of the Supreme Unity, a teacher of Taoist doctrines; one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsiüeh kuan) where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: maître de la doctrine du suprême un.

6182 t'ai-i pó-shih 太醫博士

N-S DIV (N. Wei): Medical Erudite, one or more, rank 7b, teachers of medical practices on the staff of the Imperial Physician (t'ai-i ling). P36.

6183 fàì shù 太醫署

SUI-T'ANG: Imperial Medical Office, a quasi-autonomous unit under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu), nominally responsible for medical care of the Emperor but after c. 605, when a Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chü) was established in the Palace Administration (tien-nei sheng), increasingly became a teaching and certifying agency for professional physicians in government service. In Sui notably included a Director (ling), an Aide (ch'eng), 2 Pharmacists (chu-yao), 200 Master Physicians (i-shih), 2 Herbal Gardeners (yao-yüan shih), 2 Erudites for General Medicine (i-po-shih), 2 Erudites for Massage (an-mo po-shih), and 2 Erudites for Exorcism (chou-chin po-shih). The T'ang agency was much the same, with 2 Directors, rank 7b2, and with the addition of one or more Erudites for Acupuncture (chen po-shih). The tradition was carried on during the Five Dynasties era principally by medical practitioners in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) and in Sung by an Imperial Medical Service (t'ai-i chü). RR: office de la médecine suprême. P36.

6184 t'ai-i-iyuán 太醫

CHIN-CH'ING: Imperial Academy of Medicine, in Chin subordinate to the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsian-hui yüan) but thereafter an autonomous agency of the central government; in general charge of establishing medical standards throughout the empire, training medical practitioners for government service, and at least nominally providing medical care for the Emperor. In Chin headed by a Superintendent (t'ai-tien), rank 5a and a Commissioner (shih), 5b, and divided into 10 Sections (ke) with various ranks of Master Physicians (i-shih). In Yuan headed by 4 rank 2a Superintendents and from 2 eventually to 12 Commissioners, rank 3a then also 2a; among its constituent units was a Supervisorate of Medical Schools (i-hüeh t'ai-ch'ung ssu). In Ming headed by a single Commissioner, rank 3a then 5a, assisted by several Administrative Assistants (yen-p'an), 6a; and divided into 13 Sections (ke) staffed with Imperial Physicians (yi-i); from 1381 to 1389 the head was a Director (ling). Ch'ing followed the Ming structure but superimposed atop it a member of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) as Manager (kuan-li). For antecedents of the Academy, see under t'ai-i. CH: yü-yüan yüan (Imperial Dispensary). BH: imperial medical department. P36.

6185 t'ai-kuán 太官 or fài-kuán ling 令

(1) CH'IN-N-S DIV: Provost, one of the major subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), rank from 600 to 1,000 bushels in Han, responsible for preparing meals for the palace and the court, at some point reportedly employed 3,000 state slaves and annually spent 200 million coins. By the end of the era of N-S Division, the Provost's staff had stabilized as one of the major agencies under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuan-lu ssu) see ta-kuán ssu. HB: prefect grand provostion. P30. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'eng) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments.

6186 t'ai-k'üan shú 太官署

See ta-kuán shu (Banquets Office).

6187 t'ai-láng 壽郎

(1) HAN-N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a Secretariat Court Gentleman (shang-shu lang). (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a Bureau Director (lang-ch'ung) in a Ministry (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). (3) May be encountered at any time as an unofficial reference to a Censor (ya-shih).

6188  t'ai-miao 太廟

Imperial Ancestral Temple: throughout history the family temple at which Emperors regularly worshipped; at times maintained by the Imperial Clan Court (tsung-ch'eng yü) or by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (tsung-jen fu), at times by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices.
6197 太卜 (1) CHOU: variant of ta-p'u (Grand Diviner), from which subsequent t'ai-p'u titles derived. (2) CH'IN, N-S DIV, SUNG: Imperial Diviner, generally in charge of divining about good and bad auspices concerning court and state activities; occurred irregularly in Ch'in, status not clear; in Chou of the era of N-S Division in the Ministry of Rites (ch'ang-kuan) with rank as Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a); in Sung, rank not clear, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fai-ch'ung ssu). Also see t'ai-p'u ling, t'ai-p'u châ, t'ai-p'u shu. SP: chef de divination. P35.

6198 太局 N-S DIV: Imperial Divination Service, especially in N. Ch'i but probably in other periods as well, the office headed by the Imperial Diviner (t'ai-p'u ling) under the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling). P35.

6199 太令 Imperial Diviner. (1) HAN: established in 104 B.C. under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), with rank of 600 bushels and a staff including an Aide (ch'eng), one of more Erudites (po-shih), and sometimes Exempt Officials (t'ai-chao); in Later Han the title may have been perpetuated irregularly, but the functions were apparently wholly absorbed under the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling). HB: prefect grand augur. (2) N-S DIV-T'ANG: abbreviated reference to the Director (ling) of the Imperial Divination Service (t'ai-p'u châ) or the Imperial Divination Office (t'ai-p'u shu). P35.

6200 太署 T'ANG: Imperial Divination Office under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu), responsible for all forms of divination pertaining to imperial sacrifices, including the use of tortoiseshells and the ancient text I-ching; headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b2 then 8b2, with the assistance of 2 Aides (ch'eng), 2 Divination Directors (pu-ch'eng), 2 Erudites (po-shih) etc. Such divination responsibilities were subsequently shifted to the astrological-astronomical agencies that evolved into the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'en-tien chien). RR: office de la divination suprême. P35.

6201 太僕 (1) CHOU: variant of ta-p'u (Royal Groom). (2) CH'IN-N-S DIV: Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud, one of the 2nd-tier central government dignitaries collectively called the Nine Chamberlains (ch'u ch'ing), in general charge of providing the Emperor and the court with horses and vehicles and maintaining the imperial horse herds; rank generally 2,000 bushels; supervised a large staff of subordinates ranging from Aides (ch'eng) ranked at 1,000 bushels down to state slaves reportedly numbering 30,000; managed stables, corrals, coachhouses, and pasturages where as many as 300,000 horses were reportedly maintained in Han. Subordinates of the Han Chamberlain included Directors (ling) of the Palace Stable (ta-chu ling) of the Inner Compound Stable (wei-yang ling), of the Imperial Mares (ch'ai-ma ling, t'ang-ma ling) of the Livery Office (ch'ei-fu ling), of the Imperial Hunting Chariots (lu-ling ling), of Cau'r'ly Mounts (chi-ma ling), and of the Finest Steeds (ch'un-ma ling); and Directors (chang) of the Directorates of Dragon Horses (lung-ma chien), of Horse Corrals (hsien-chien chien), of the T'o-ch'iian Pasturage (fo-ch'ian chien), of the Wild Horse Pasturage (t'ao-yu chien), and of the Ch'eng-hua Pasturage (ch'eng-hua chien). Late in the era of N-S Division the Chamberlain's agency became stably institutionalized as the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u shu), a
name it retained through the Ch'ing dynasty. Cf. p'u. HB: grand coachman. P31. (3) HAN: Royal Coachman, one in charge of the horses and vehicles in each Princedom (wang-kuo), rank identical with the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud; in 104 B.C. retitled p'u and demoted to the rank of 1,000 bushels; one also appointed in the establishments of all Empresses Dowager (huang t'ai-hou) briefly from 5 B.C. HB: grand coachman. P69.

6202 t'ai-p'ü ch'eng 太僕卿
(1) Common variant of t'ai-p'ü (Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud). (2) N-S DIV-CH'ING: Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'ü q.v.).

6203 i-á-p'ü wū 太僕司
SUI: Office of the Imperial Coachman (?) a central government agency created c. 605 by a division of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) into 2 agencies, the 2nd being an Office of Palace Attendants (men-hsia ssu); functions and staffing not clear; not perpetuated into T'ang.

6204 t'ai-p'ü ssü 太僕寺
N-S DIV-CH'ING: Court of the Imperial Stud, a 2nd-tier agency of the central government principally responsible, under policies determined by the Ministry of War (ping-pu), for managing state horse pasturages throughout the empire and maintaining related vehicles and gear; after T'ang shared management of stables and corrals at the dynastic Household Department's (nei-wu fu) unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). Considered one of the Nine Courts (ch'i-chi yiian), and the Ch'ing Imperial Household Department's (nei-wu fu) Palace Stud (shang-ssu yüan). Considered one of the Nine Courts (ch'u ssü), headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3a in N. Wei, 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung, 2b in Yuan (2 appointees), 3b in Ming and Ch'ing (2 appointees in Ch'ing), normally with the assistance of one or more Vice Ministers (shao-ch'ing) and Assistant Ministers (ch'eng). The Court normally supervised a large number of local horse pasturages (mu-ch'eng). Other subordinate units included, in T'ang, an Office of the Imperial Coachman (ch'eng-huang shu), an Office of the Imperial Stables (tien-chiu shu), an Office of Herds (tien-mu shu), and a Livery Office (ch'e-lu shu); in Sung a Carriage Livery (ch'e-lu yuan), a Mounts Service (ch'i-chi yüan), a Left and a Right Directorate of Fine Steeds (tien-ssu chien), a Saddlery Storehouse (art-p'ei 'ku), an Office for Elephant Care (yang-hsiaang so), a Camel Corral (fo-fang) and a Wagon Camp (ch'e-yüng); in Ming 4 Branch Courts of the Imperial Stud (chung t'ai-p'ü ssü) with staffs comparable to the metropolitan Court based in the good pasturelands along the northern frontier. RR+SP: cour des équipages impériaux. BH: court of the imperial stud. P31.

6205 t'ai-shang 太上
Lit., great superior; from Han on, an unofficial reference to the Emperor.

6206 t'ai-shang chün 太上君
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Grand Princess-cognate, designation of the principal wife of the father (but not necessarily the mother) of an Empress.

6207 t'ai-shang huang-hou 太上皇后
SUNG: Imperial Mother, occasional variant of the normal designation huang t'ai-hou (Empress Dowager), possibly used particularly when the Emperor's natural mother had never borne the title Empress.

6208 t'ai-shang huang-ti 太上皇帝 or t'ai-shang huang
(1) Emperor Emeritus, common designation of an abdicated Emperor during his remaining life, particularly during the reign of a son. (2) Honorary Emperor, common designation of the living father of an Emperor who had not himself reigned. Cf. huang-t'ao (Deceased Imperial Father).

6209 t'ai-shê chu 太社局
SUNG: Service for the Altars of the Soil and Grain, a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu) headed by a Director (ling), rank 9a. SP: bureau de l'aulde du dieu du sol et des moissons. P28.

6210 t'ai-shê ling 太社令
N-S DIV: Director of the Altar of the Soil and Grain under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang) in Sui the post was absorbed into the Office of the National Altars (chiao-shue chu) but also see t'ai-shê chu. P28.

6211 Vůsheng 至省
(1) HAN-SUNG: common unofficial reference to the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), because from Han on it was also unofficially called chang-fai (lit. central or palace pavilion). (2) T'ANG: unofficial collective reference to the Three Departments (san sheng), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), known as chang-t'ai (central or palace pavilion); the Secretariat (chang-shu sheng), known as hsii-t'ai (western pavilion); and the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), known as tung-t'ai (eastern pavilion). Cf. sun t'ai. (3) MING-CH'ING: unofficial collective reference to Censors (yu-shih) and Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung), combining elements from the old names yu-shih t'ai (Censorate), to which Censors belonged, and men-hsia sheng (Chancellery), to which Supervising Secretaries belonged.

6212 t'ai-shih 太史
Lit., grand scribe. (1) CHOU: variant of ta-shih (Grand Scribe). (2) CHW-YLTAN: variant of t'ai-shih ling (Grand Astrologer); not later than very early Han lost its scribal functions, thereafter throughout imperial history was associated with the recording and interpreting of celestial and other remarkable natural phenomena, weather forecasting, and other esoteric aspects of astronomy, in contrast to the more rational and objective astronomical and calendrical work that from T'ang on was assigned to separate agencies (see under ssu-tien chien). (3) N-S DIV (Chou): Grand Astrologer, one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu, 5a), in charge of calendrical calculations in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). (4) T'ANG: Grand Scribe, from 662 to 670 the official designation of the head of the Orchid Pavilion (lan-t'ai), then the archaic official name of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). (5) CH'ING: unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan), especially Junior Compilers (pien-hsia). P35.

6213 t'ai-shih 太師
Grand Preceptor: throughout history one of the eminent court dignitaries known as the Three Preceptors (san shih) or the Three Dukes (san kung), ranked as a Feudal Lord (chi-hou) in Chou, at 10,000 bushels in Han, thereafter 1a. In the post-Han Chin dynasty and the following S. Dynasties, commonly replaced by the equally archaic title ta-t'ai (Grand Steward). HB: grand master. RR+SP: grand précepteur. P67.
t'ai-shih an 太史案
6214 fai-shih an 太史案
SUNG: Astronomical Section in the Imperial Archives (pi-ko), apparently an early Sung variant of t’ai-shih chū or pi-ko chū (both Astronomical Service). SP: service des observations astronomiques.

6215 t'ai-sī-MK chien 太史局
(1) SUI-T'ANG, MING, CH ING: Directorate of Astronomical Observations (t'ai-shih chū) (Astronomical Service) in Sung Dynasty, and the Director of the Office of Celestial Understanding (pi-ku sheng) in T'ang Dynasty. This section was apparently in charge of observations astronomical, the Office of Celestial Understanding, and the Staff of the Grand Astronomer. (2) SUI-T'ANG: variant reference to the Director (ling) of the Astronomical Office (t'ai-shih ting). (3) CH'ING: variant reference to the Director (ling) of the Astronomical Office (t'ai-shih ting).

6216 t'ai-shih chū 太史局
SUI-SUNG: Astronomical Service, a unit of the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) headed by one or 2 Directors (ling), rank 7b in Sui, not clear from T'ang to Sung; originated as a variant of the early Sui name Astronomical Office (t'ai-shih t'iao), renamed Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chū) in 604; revised in 621, then from 662 to 758 alternated with t'ai-shih chū and other variants, appearing in 670-700, 702-708, and 726-742; thereafter not revived until c. 1080. Principal functions were interpreting celestial and other extraordinary natural phenomena, divining about auspicious days for state ceremonies, weather forecasting, and contributing to the preparation of the official state calendar. Subordinates included the Office of Celestial Understanding (t'ung-hsüan t'iao), Five Offices (wu kuan, q.v.) of astrological interpreters, Directors of Calendrical Calculations (pao-chang cheng), the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'iao), and the Director of the Imperial Observatory (t'ai-shih t'iao). In each Province (sheng) the Director of the Imperial Observatory (t'ai-shih ting) and the Director of the Imperial Astrological Service (pi-shu sheng) were responsible for the training of astronomers and astrologers; headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b, and 2 Vice Directors (chêng), 9a, staffed additionally with specialists such as Managers of the Calendar (ssu-ling), Astronomical Observers (chien-hou) (Erudites of the Calendar (li po-shih), Erudites of Astronomy (ti-en-wen po-shih), Erudites of the Water Clock (luo-k'o po-shih), etc. Also called t'ai-shih chū (Astronomical Service). In 604 reorganized as the Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chū). P35.

6217 t'iashm kung 太史公
HAN: lit., the honorable t'ai-shih, not a title, but the honorary way in which the great historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien referred to his dead father, from whom he inherited the official post of Grand Astronomer (t'ai-shih ling). P35.

6218 t'ai-shih ling 太史令
(1) CHW-N-S DIV: Grand Astronomer, a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang chêng) till to N. Wei, then subordinated to the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); rank 600 bushels in Han commonly rank 7 thereafter; in very early Han apparently had some historiographic duties, but in general was in charge of observing celestial phenomena and irregularities in nature, interpreting portents, divining and weather forecasting as regards important state ceremonies, and preparing the official state calendar. His staff regularly consisted of one or more Aides (chêng); in Later Han there was a specialized Aide for the Hall of Enlightened Rule (ming-t'ang chêng) and another for the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'ien chêng), both rank 200 bushels, supported by dozens of Expectant Officials (t'ai-chao) with specialized assignments, Gentlemen Observers (weng-lang), and Clerks (chung-hua). From Later Han on, the post of Imperial Diviner (t'ai-pu) was normally incorporated into the staff of the Grand Astronomer. HB: prefect grand astronomer. P35. (2) SUI-YUAN: variant reference to the Director (ling) in a series of astrological agencies: the Sui Astronomical Office (t'ai-shih t'iao), 2, rank 7b; the T'ang-Sung Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chū), rank not clear; the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chên); the Yuan Astronomical Commission (t'ai-shih yiian), 3a then 2b then 2a, and the predynastic Ming Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chū), rank not clear. RR:SP: director. P35. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference both to a Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yiian chang-yuan t'ai-shih) and a Director ichien-cheng of the Directorate of Astronomy (chü-t'ai-tien chên).

6219 t'ai-shih tsao 太史曹
SUI: Astronomical Office in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); responsible for observing and interpreting celestial phenomena, weather forecasting, preparing the official state calendar etc.; headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 7b, and 2 Vice Directors (chêng), 9a, staffed additionally with specialists such as Managers of the Calendar (ssu-ling), Astronomical Observers (chien-hou), Erudites of the Calendar (li po-shih), Erudites of Astronomy (ti-en-wen po-shih), Erudites of the Water Clock (luo-k'o po-shih), etc. Also called t'ai-shih chū (Astronomical Service). In 604 reorganized as the Directorate of Astronomy (t'ai-shih chū). P35.

6220 t'ai-shih yiian 太史院
CH'ING: Astronomical Commission, a large autonomous central government agency responsible for preparing and distributing the official state calendar, in contrast to the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chên), which was responsible for the training of astronomers and astrologers; headed by a Director (ling), rank 3a then 2b then 2a, and a Commissioner (shih) of equal rank, assisted by an executive staff including 2 Vice Directors (t'ung-ch'ing), 3a, 2 Assistant Commissioners (ch'ien-yuan), 3b, 2 Deputies (fiang-ch'êng), 4a, and 2 Administrative Assistants (yian-pan), 5a. Subordinate specialists included seasonal astrological interpreters in what were collectively called the Five Offices (wu kuan), 5 Directors of Calendrical Calculations (pao-chang cheng), 7a, and the Director of the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'ai ling). In each Province (sheng) the Commission was represented by a Manager of the Calendar (ssu-ling), 9a. Revived briefly in predynastic Ming times by a renaming of the t'ai-shih chien (Directorate of Astronomy) in 1367, then in 1368 reorganized as the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chên). P35.

6221 t'ai-shou 太守
(1) CH'IN-SUI: Governor of the territorial unit of administration called a Commandery (chên), normally with both military and civil responsibilities and often bearing the additional title General (chiang-chên); in Han rank 2,000 bushels, in the era of N-S Division rank from 3 down to 7 depending on the size of the resident population; discontinued with T'ang's abolition of the Commandery level of administration. (2) HAN-SUI: Grand Protector, a title commonly awarded chieftains of southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes. (3) SONG-CH'ING: common quasiofficial or unofficial reference to a Prefect (chih-chou, chih-
Revenue concerning the flow of grain in and out of the granaries at Imperial Granaries, an irregular duty assignment for a Vice T'ANG: Inspector of Receipts and Disbursements at the 6228 nier impérial. ao t'ing, tso-liang t'ing.

formally by such other names as (shih)
by an Office (ling) ting, based on the Chinese sequence of “stems”

nary units sometimes identified with place-name prefixes, imperial palace and the central government; individual granaries located at the dynastic capital to provide for the imperial ceremonies, rank 600 bushels; assisted by an Aide de I'état.

cehicles

function-specific descriptive prefixes, numerical prefixes

Imperial Granaries: throughout history a quasiofficial or artificial ceremonies, rank 600 bushels; assisted by an Aide
designed for the interior duties of the great granary. 6227 pu shang-shu).

Butchers 200

rificial ceremonies, rank 600 bushels; assisted by an Aide
de I'état.

ciduals

nary units sometimes identified with place-name prefixes,

The post seems not to have survived Later Han. HB: grand administrator. RR: préfet de commanderie. P53 · 72.

6222  t'ai-sun 太孫

Grandson Successor: throughout imperial history the designation most commonly used for the eldest son of the Heir Apparent, especially used when the Heir Apparent had predeceased him before taking the throne, so that the t'ai-sun was expected to become the next Emperor.

6223  fai-ts'ang 太倉

SUNG: unofficial abbreviation of shih yâ-shih chih tsa-shih (General Purpose Censor) in the Censorate (yâ-shih t'ai).

6224  eai-ts'ai 台宰

HAN: unofficial reference to Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang).

6225  t'ai-ts'ai 太宰

Great Steward, (1) Variant of ts'ai-ts'ai (Grand Steward). Also see shao-tsu. (2) HAN: variant of t'ai-ts'ai ling (Great Sacrificial Butcher). (3) N-S DIV: from Ch'in on, commonly replaced t'ai-shih (Grand Preceptor) among the dignitaries known as the Three Dukes (san kung). P67, (4) T'ANG-Ch'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Personnel (t'ai-pu shang-shu). (5) SONG: briefly in the early 1100s and again during S, Sung the official redesignation of the Vice Director of the Left (tsu-phyeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) one of the senior Grand Coun- ciliors (tsai-hsiang). SP: grand intendant, conseiller en chef de l'état. P3.

6226  fai-ts'ai 丑 太宰

HAN: Great Sacrificial Butcher, one of the principal subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), responsible for the preparation of meats for major state sacrificial ceremonies, rank 600 bushels; assisted by an Aide (ch'eng) and a large staff reportedly including more than 200 Butchers (tsai) and several dozen Meat Trimmers (t'ueche). The post seems not to have survived Later Han. HB: prefect grand butcher. P27.

6227  fai-Us'ang 太倉

Imperial Granaries: throughout history a quasiofficial or official collective designation for the principal state granaries located at the dynastic capital to provide for the imperial palace and the central government; individual granary units sometimes identified with place-name prefixes, function-specific descriptive prefixes, numerical prefixes based on the Chinese sequence of “stems” (chua, i, ping, ting, etc.), and perhaps others. Supervised by a Director (ling) from Ch'in until late in the era of N-S Division, then by an Office (shu) through T'ang and by a Commissioner (shih) in Ch'in; in Sung, Yian, Ming, and Ch'ing known formally by such other names as t'ai-ling t'ang chien, tsou ao t'ing, tso-liang t'ing. HB: great granary. RR+SP: gre- nier impérial. P8.

6228  fai-ts'ang ch'ua-nâ shih 太倉出納使

T'ANG: Inspector of Recipients and Disbursements at the Imperial Granaries, an irregular duty assignment for a Vice Minister (shao-ch'ung) of the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu), apparently to check records maintained by the Imperial Granaries Office (t'ai-ts'ang sha) concerning the flow of grain in and out of the granaries at the dynastic capital. See t'ai-tsang shih. P8.

6229  t'ai-ts'ang k'ua 太倉庫

MING: National Silver Vault, the principal treasury maintained by the central government; under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), managed by a Vice Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shih-lang); established in 1442, by the late 1500s normally handled 4 million taels of silver annually, including many kinds of taxes, fines, and confiscations converted into silver. The original Vault eventually came to have 2 attached buildings, where receipt and disbursement were most convenient; the original building then was called the Inner Vault (chung-k'ua) and the 2 added buildings were said to constitute the Outer Vault (wai-k'ua). Because it only dealt with silver, the Vault was also known as the Silver Vault (yin-k'ua).

6230  t'ai-ts'ang sâ 太倉使

CH'IN-N-S DIV: Director of the Imperial Granaries, a principal subordinate of the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta-nung ling, ta ssu-nung, ssu-nung ch'ung) responsible for the management of the state granaries at the astic capital and their receipts and disbursements; rank bushels, assisted by an Aide (ch'eng) and an unspecified but no doubt large number of underlings. Late in the era of N-S Division the post was transformed into an agency called the Imperial Granaries Office (t'ai-ts'ang shu). HB: prefect of the great granary. P8.

6231  t'ai-ts'ang yin-k'ua 太倉銀庫

MING: variant of t'ai-ts'ang ku (National Silver Vault).

6233  t'ai-tsun 太尊

T'IANG: Inspector of the Imperial Granaries, status not clear; probably an abbreviated reference to the t'ai-ts'ang ch'u-na shih (Inspector of Receipts and Disbursements at the Imperial Granaries). (2) CH'ING: Commissioner of the Imperial Granaries, rank 6b, under the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien); responsible for managing the state granaries at the dynastic capital. P8.

6232  t'ai-ts'ang shu 太倉署

N-S DIV-T'ANG: Imperial Granaries Office under the National Treasury or Court of the National Granaries (both ssu-nung ssu); managed state granaries at the dynastic capital; an institutionalization of the earlier Director of the Imperial Granaries (t'ai-ts'ang ling), headed by 2 Directors (ling) in Sui, 3 ranked 7b2 in T'ang; in Sui had 3 subordinate Supervisors (wu) of the Salt Storehouse (yen-ts'ang), the Rice Granary (mi-lu), and the Grain Granary (ka-ts'ang). The Office was not perpetuated beyond T'ang. RR: office du grenier impérial. P8.

6233  t'ai-ts'ang yin-k'ua 太倉銀庫

MING: variant of t'ai-ts'ang ku (National Silver Vault).

6234  t'ai-tsun 太尊

CH'ING: lit’ the great venerable: His Honor or Your Honor, an unofficial reference to a Prefect (chih-fu). Cf. ta-tsun (His Majesty). P8.

6235  t'ai-ts'ung 太宗

CHOU: lit.; great clansman: variant of tsung-po (Minister of Rites). See ta-tsung.

6236  t'ai-ts'ang-chêng 太宗正

SUNG: variant reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ung) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu) or to anyone assigned to manage the Court without that title. See ta tsung-cheng entries. SP: directeur de la grande maison des affaires impériales.

6237  t'ai-ts'ang-chêng yuán 太宗正院

YUAN-MING: Office of the Imperial Clan, staffed with imperial relatives charged with maintaining the imperial genealogy, certifying inheritances within the imperial clan, etc.; in 1389 renamed Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu). Commonly rendered ta tsung-cheng yuán.

6238  VâUmun 嘉端

T'ANG-SUNG: lit., leader or exemplar of the Censorate
t'ai-tzu 6239-6251 484

tyú-shih t'ai), a common unofficial reference to an Attendent Censor (shih yīi-shih) or by extension to any executive official of the Censorate. See ts-a-t'uan, san-t'uan. RR: chef du tribunal. PI 8.

6239 t'ai-tzu 太子 Heir Apparent: throughout history the formal designation of a reigning ruler's son chosen to be successor on the throne, most commonly in Chinese dynasties the ruler's eldest son, especially the eldest son borne by the principal wife (Queen or Empress). His living quarters in imperial times were referred to as the Eastern Palace (tung-kung), and his affairs were generally managed by a Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (ch'an-shih fu; also see chan-shih). The term t'ai-tzu is commonly prefixed to the titles of all posts in his establishment, many duplicating posts elsewhere in the central government. In addition to the entries that follow, note should be taken of entries without the t'ai-tzu prefix.

6240 t'ai-tzu-kang-fu 太子宫傳府 YUAN: official variant from 1346 to 1353 of chan-shih fu (Household Administration of the Heir Apparent); staffed with Advisers (yū-te), Admonishers (tsan-shan), etc.; apparently for the most part constituting a school called the Hall of Fundamentals (tsuan-pen t'ang). P26.

6241 m-t'zu ling 太子陵 T'ANG: Mausoleum of the Heir Apparent, headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b2, subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu); one apparently created for each successive Heir Apparent, becoming his imperial mausoleum upon his accession to the throne. RR: tombeau de l'héritier du trône.

6242 t'ai-tzu miáo 太子廟 T'ANG: Temple of the Heir Apparent, headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b, 1° under the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu); one apparently created for each successive Heir Apparent's eventual accession and death on the throne. RR: temple de l'héritier du trône (décédé).

6243 t'ai-tzu nei-f'ang chu 太子内坊局 T'ANG: Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent, an agency of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu) till 739, then assigned to the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); probably staffed with eunuchs responsible for personal attendance on the Heir Apparent and his harem. Commonly called nei-fang (Inner Quarters). RR: service du palais intérieur de la maison de l'héritier du trône. P67.

6244 t'ai-tzu pin-k'o 太子賓客 T'ANG-MING: Adviser to the Heir Apparent, nominally a regular post with rank of 3a in T'ang, 3b in Sung, and 3a in Ming, but always a post held concurrently by a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) or comparable court dignitary; expected to provide companionship and guidance in governmental affairs in preparing the Heir Apparent for his future role as Emperor; sometimes more than one appointee. RR: moniteur de l'héritier du trône. SP: moniteur de l'héritier du trône, conseiller en chef de l'héritier du trône. P67.

6245 i · āi-tol; ii 太子僕 HAN-SUNG: Coachman of the Heir Apparent, one of the dignitaries assigned to the household of the Heir Apparent, rank 1,000 bushels in Han, rank 4 or 5 in the era of N-S Division, 4b1 in T'ang; in general charge of the horses and vehicles available to the Heir Apparent and his staff; from Sui if not earlier, head of an office called the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu). See p'u. HB: coachman of the Heir Apparent. RR: chef de la cour des équipages de l'héritier du trône. SP: maître d'écart de l'héritier du trône. P26.


6247 t'ai-tzu san ch'ing 太子三卿 N-S DIV: Three Chamberlains of the Heir Apparent, a collective reference to the Household Provisioner (chia-ling), the Director of the Watches (lei-keng ling) and the Coachman of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu p'u), the 3 most important dignitaries assigned to the Heir Apparent's establishment to supplement the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu). Cf. san ch'ing. P26.

6248 t'ai-tzu san shao 太子三少 Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent: from the post-Han Chin dynasty on, counterparts on the staff of the Heir Apparent of the dignitaries at the imperial court known as the Three Solitaries (san ku); specifically, Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-shih), Junior Mentor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-fu), and Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu shao-pao). Considered regular, substantive appointments, but normally awarded only as concurrent appointments to officials already in positions of considerable stature at court, solely for the purpose of enhancing their prestige and possibly their income. All normally ranked 2a. P67.

6249 V'ai-tzu san shih 太子三師 Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent: from the post-Han Chin dynasty on, counterparts on the staff of the Heir Apparent of the eminent dignitaries at the imperial court known as the Three Dukes (san kung) or Three Preceptors (san shih). Considered regular substantive appointments, but normally awarded only as concurrent appointments to officials already having considerable stature at court, solely for the purpose of enhancing their prestige and possibly their income. The standard individual titles were Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih), Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu), and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao). All normally carried rank 1b. It is noteworthy that the term Three Dukes seems never to have carried the prefix t'ai-tzu. P67.

6250 t'ai-tzu shao ch'en-shih 太子少傅 Vice Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent; see under shao chan-shih.

6251 t'ai-tzu shao-fu 太子少傅 HAN-CH'ING: Junior Mentor of the Heir Apparent, in Han shared with the Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu) responsibility for the education of the Heir Apparent; both posts filled with distinguished scholars; rank 2,000 bushels. From the post-Han Chin dynasty on, one of the Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu san shao), rank normally 2a. HB: junior tutor of the heir-apparent. RR+SP: second maître de l'héritier du trône. BH: junior tutor of the heir apparent. P67.
t'ai-yüeh ling

General Guardian of the Heir Apparent, one of the Three Dukes (san kung) among whom major responsibilities in the central government were divided; rank normally lb. HB: grand tutor of the heir apparent. P67.

HAN: grand tutor of the heir apparent. P10.

HAN: lit. meaning traditionally disputed; yu may have been a term for musician in high antiquity: from A.D. 60 the official redesignation of t'ai-yüeh ling (Grand Director of Music). P10.

HAN: official variant of t'ai-wei (Defender-in-chief) in Later Han. P12.

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SUN: commonly appears as a scribal error for t'ai-yüeh ling (Grand Director of Music). (2) P19.

SUN: Headquarters Bureau, one of 3 units among which Censors (yi-shih) were distributed in the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), staffed with 4 to 6 Attendant Censors (shih yi-shih) in T'ang, only one in Sung; in T'ang its personnel regularly participated in court audiences and major judicial proceûdings; in Sung the lone Attendant Censor became a junior executive official of the Censorate. RR+SP: cour des affaires générales. P18. (2) YUAN: an official reference to the entire Censorate (yi-shih t'ai). P19.

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T'ang-Sung: Headquarters Bureau, one of 3 units among which Censors (yi-shih) were distributed in the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), staffed with 4 to 6 Attendant Censors (shih yi-shih) in T'ang, only one in Sung; in T'ang its personnel regularly participated in court audiences and major judicial proceedings; in Sung the lone Attendant Censor became a junior executive official of the Censorate. RR+SP: cour des affaires générales. P18. (2) YUAN: an official reference to the entire Censorate (yi-shih t'ai). P19.

SUN: headquarters of the Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng fu): one of its 6 subordinate units; very possibly a reorganization of what, except from 1103 to 1120 became the Imperial Music Service (t'ai-yüeh chu). P10.

SUN: Headquarters Bureau, one of 6 subordinate units of the Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng fu). P19.

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t'ai-yüeh shu

6269 t’ai-yüeh shù 太樂署
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i)-YüAN: Imperial Music Office, a major unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu) except in Sung times (see t’ai-yüeh chù), responsible for providing music and dancing for state sacrifices and other ceremonies; headed by one or 2 Directors (t’ung)’ rank 7b2 in T’ang, 6b in Chin and Yuan, responsible for supervising Erudites (po-shih) who selected and trained professional performers, usually hereditary, for palace service, and Music Masters (yüeh-cheng), who directed performances. In Ming the Officers functions were carried on by Chief Musicians (hsieh-lü lung) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices.

6270 t’an’Ch’ê tzu-shih 單車刺史
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-S. Dyn.): lit., single-chariot tzu-shih. Restricted Regional Inspector, designation of the chief administrator of a Region (chou) who did not have status as a General (chiang-ch’ên) and was limited to civil aspects of administration in his jurisdiction; suggests officials who were career bureaucrats rather than members of the military elite.

6271 t’an-fén sō 丹粉所
SUNG: Paint Production Office in the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien); manufactured paint pigments for use in decorating the imperial palace; headed by a Supervisor (chien-kuan), probably a non-official technician. SP: bureau de peinture pour décoration.

6272 t’ân-păng chuâng-yüên 揚榜壯元
SUNG-CH’ING: lit., “principal graduate” whose shoulders supported the list of graduates: Bottom Graduate, unofficial reference to a Metropolitan Graduate (chiin-shih) whose name was last on the list promulgated after the Metropolitan Examination (chuang-shih, hu-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. chuang-yüen.

6273 t’ân-yu 單子
See under shan-yu (Khan of the Hsiung-nu).

6274 t’ân-ch’ê-kâng 端康
SUNG: Charcoal Yard under the Court of the National Granaries (tsu-nung ssu); presumably a storage depot for charcoal used in the palace and the central government; staffing not clear. SP: magasin de charbon.

6275 t’ân-huâ lâng 探花郎 or t’ân-kua 探花
SUNG-CH’ING: lit., to seek the garland (?). Third Graduate, quasiofficial designation of the Metropolitan Graduate (chiin-shih) who ranked 3rd in the final pass list posted after the last stage of the civil service recruitment examinations, the Palace Examination (tién-shih, t’îng-shih), after the Principal Graduate (chuang-yüen) and the Second Graduate (pang-yen): in Ming and Ch’ing normally appointed directly as Junior Compiler (pien-hsiu) in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán).

6276 t’ân-jên 探人
CHOU: lit., hand-carrier (?): Disseminator, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chiang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsiau-kuan) responsible for carrying royal decisions throughout the realm and explaining them to local authorities. CL: teneur de main.

6277 t’ânMâ-ch’ê ik chiu 探馬赤軍
YüAN: Chinese transliteration of a Mongol word: Allied Army, one of the military forces that constituted the regular Yuan army, made up of Khitan Jurchen, and Chinese soldiers who joined the Mongol cause early during Chingis Khan’s assault on Chin, together with troops of land-grant nobles (see under fen-ti and fou-hsia).

6278 广/ai-wtöoa/i 壤廟案
SONG: Section for Altars and Temples under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu); specific functions and staffing not clear. SP; service des autels’ temples et tombeaux impériaux.

6279 t’ân-wêí 塔塚
SUNG: Caretaker of the Altar Mound, number, status, and specific functions not clear; in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu). SP: chargé de balayer les autels et tertres.

6280 t’ân-yü 弹壓
CH’ING-YUAN: lit., to press down; repress: Disciplinarian (?), at least on one occasion in Chin a duty assignment for a Battalion Commander (ch’en-hu) to quell rioting among construction workers; in Yian commonly a regular staff officer in a military Company (po-hu so). P59.

6281 tâng 橋
Lit., earring, pendant: from Later Han on, one of many designations for Palace Eunuch; see huan-kuan, nei-shih, l’ai-chien.

6282 tâng 黨
(1) CHOU: Ward, a local self-government unit in the royal domain with a Head (cheng) who was reportedly popularly elected; consisted of 5 Precincts (tsu) totaling 500 families; 5 Wards constituted a Township (chou). CL: canton. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ward, a unit of sub-District (hsien) organization of the population comprising 5 Villages (li) totaling 125 families; with a designated Head (ch’ang); see san ch’ang (Three Elders). (3) SUI: Township, a unit of sub-District organization of the population whose Head (ch’ang) was responsible for 5 rural Villages (li) totaling 50 families.

6283 tâng-chin fô-yêh 當今佛爺
CH’ING: Present Day Buddha, an unofficial reference to the Emperor.

6284 tâng-chhü 當軸
Lit., a pivot, someone in control: from Han on, an unofficial reference to anyone on official duty.

6285 tông-fâng 檔房
Archive: e.g., see man-tang fang, huang-tang fang, hantang fang, feng-tang fang.

6286 tâng-tâ’zâ 當路子 or tang-lu
Lit., one who is on the road, deriving from a passage in Meng-tzu reporting that when “the master was on the road to Ch’i” unofficial reference to anyone on official duty.

6287 tâng-yüeh ch’a 當月處
CH’ING: lit., in (such-and-such) month office: Seal Office in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yuán), the name suggesting that the Court’s documents were here dated and certified; staffing not clear. BH: record office.

6288 tâng 堂
(1) MING-CH’ING: Headquarters, quasiofficial designation of the duty station for senior officials of an agency at any level of government. See kung-tang, cheng-tang, ta-tang, iang-kuan, t’ang-shang. (2) MING-CH’ING: College, generic designation of 6 study units among which students of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) were distributed; see liu t’ang (Six Colleges). P34.
6289  t’ang 塘
CH’ING: Postal Relay Station, a Sinkiang variant of the term i-chan; each headed by a Station Master (t’ang-t’ang). BH: military courier bureau.

6290  t’ang-ch’ang 錦匠
T’ANG: Confectioner, 5 non-official specialists in the Office of Delicacies (chen-hsia shu) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu). RR: confiseur.

6291  t’ang-ch’iėn 湯監
T’ANG: Directorate of Hot Baths, one established at each of several noted spas where the state had built special housing facilities to which dignitaries were invited for bathing, also responsible for growing special kinds of vegetables around the hot springs; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu), each headed by a Supervisor (chien), rank 6b2. RR: direction de la source chaude.

6292  t’ang-chu-shih 堂主事
CH’ING: Headquarters Secretary, a title specifying a Secretary (chu-shih) on the executive staff of an agency rather than a member of a subsidiary unit; e.g., on the executive staff of a Ministry (pu) in contrast to a Secretary in a Bureau (chu’ng-ssu) of a Ministry, rank generally 6a. BH: secretary, chief secretary, senior secretary. P1, 5, 6, 9' etc.

6293  t’ang-ch’u 堂除
SUNG: Departmental Appointment, signifying the appointment (chu) of an official by the Executive Office (tu-t’ang) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) without recourse to normal Evaluation Processes (hsium); the practice was terminated by imperial order in 1172. See t’ang-hsia.

6294  t’ang-fu kuän 堂後
T’ANG-SUNG-UAO: lit., officials serving behind the headquarters, i.e., members of the clerical units reportedly “arrayed behind” the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chuang-shu men-hsia) when it was reorganized in the 720s from the prior Administration Chamber (chuang-shih t’ang).-Secretariat Clerk, unranked subofficials in the Five Offices (wu fang) and the Six Offices (liu fang) that served the Secretariat-Chancellery. In Liao considered to rank lower than Secretaries (chuang she-jen), SP: préposé aux affaires. P3, 4.

6295  t’ang-hsiaan 堂選
SUNG: variant of fang-ch’u (Departmental Appointment).

6296  t’ang-k’u-t’eh hsüeh 唐古; S 學
CH’ING: Tangutan (i.e., Tibetan) School in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yiian), staffed with one Director of Studies (ssu-yeh), one Instructor (chu-chiao), and 4 Clerks (pi-fish-shih). P17.

6297  t’ang-kuan 堂官
MING-CH’ING: Senior Official(s), generic reference to the heads of any governmental agencies, usually including the top 2 or 3 officials of any one agency; in contrast to ssu-kuan (Administrative Associates) and shou-ling kuân (Staff Supervisors); rarely used as a specific title (see under shang-ssu yuan, Palace Stud). P39, 52.

6298  t’ang-kuân 湯官
HAN: Office of Drinks and Delicacies under the Provisioner (tai-kuan) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-fu), in charge of providing the palace with wines, cakes, and other sweets; headed by a Director (ling) assisted by 2 Aides (ch’eng), in control of 3,000 state slaves; abolished early in Later Han. HB: office of liquors. P37.

6299  fang lâng-châng 堂郎中
CH’ING: Headquarters Bureau Director, one, rank 5a, senior administrative aide to the Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (t’ang-kuan nei-wu fu ta-tu-tu) - another on the staff of the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yuan). BH: department director. P37.

6300  t’ang-lâo 堂老
SUNG: Your Honor, a term by which Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang) addressed one another.

6301  t’ang-mû 吏沐邑
Lit. ® fief (that provides) hot water for bathing. (1) HAN: Fief, a quasi-official designation of a District (hsiien) whose tax collections were assigned as private income to the Heir Apparent or the Empress. HB: town which provides hot water for washing the hair. (2) YHAN: Land Grant, a territory awarded to a Prince or another noble in which, in the early Yuan years, he had broad political, military, and fiscal controls; see under fen-ti and t’ou-hsia.

6302  t’ang-mûHèh-Mh 堂筆帖式
CH’ING: Headquarters Clerk, many low-ranking or unranked Clerks (pi-t’ieh-shih) who directly served the Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (ts’ang-kuan nei-wu fu ta-t’ang). BH: clerk.

6303  fâng-shang 堂上
MING-CH’ING: common variant of t’ang-kuan (Senior Official).

6304  t’ang-tsâng 窮藏
HAN: Treasury of the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta ssu-nung), directly supervised by an Aide (ch’eng) to the Chamberlain, rank 600 bushels; established in A.D. 82. HB: treasury of the grand minister of agriculture.

6305  t’ang-tzu 堂子
CH’ING: National Temple located outside the Left Ch’ang-an Gate of Peking, where the Emperor worshipped on New Year’s Day and at times of dynastic crisis; overseen by 8 Manchu Commandants (wei), 2 ranked 7 and 6 ranked 8, under supervision of the Ministry of Rites (li-pu). P28.

6306  tâo 道
Lit., a path, a way, hence the rather loosely delineated jurisdiction of an itinerant supervisory official: Circuit, normally with a particularizing geographic prefix. (1) HAN: official designation of a District (hsiien) in a strategic frontier area predominantly populated by non-Chinese. How its staffing differed from a normal District is not clear. HB: circuit, not to be confused with the Circuits described in (3) below, though in the 700s both became jurisdictions of Military Commissioners (chich-tu shih). RR: district. (3) T’ANG-SUNG: from 706 a Province-size area supervised by a Commissioner (shih) specially delegated from the central government, each serving as a coordinating intermediary between a cluster of Prefectures (chou, fu) and the capital; originally 10 · created as the jurisdictions of itinerant Surveillance Commissioners (an-ch’u shih), whose title soon developed such variants as Survell-
tai-cheng ssu

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lance, Investigation, and Supervisory Commissioner (an-ch'a ts'ai-fang ch'ü-ch'ih shih), Investigation and Supervisor Commissioners (kuan-ch'a ku-ch'ih shih), and Bandit-suppression Commissioner (shou-tao). In 733 Circuits were increased to 15, each with an Investigation Commissioner (ts'ai-fang shih), soon retired Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch'a shih); the Commissioners became more stable coordinators of territorial administration. In response to the great rebellion of An Lu-shan beginning in 755, many Surveillance Commissioners were made concurrent Military Commissioners (ch'ieh-tu shih); in 769, Circuit Intendants had both military and Military Commissioners as civil and military supervisors, respectively. As regional warlordism escalated, Military Commissioners of this type and those described under (2) above commonly became almost autonomous regional satraps, and their number grew large. At the end of T'ang, Circuits in South China were transformed into the independent regimes known to historians as the Ten Kingdoms, and Military Commissioners succeeded another one in control of the North China Plain, establishing the Five Dynasties that followed T'ang. When most of China Proper was reconsolidated by Sung, it was administered as the Ten Kingdoms, and Military Commissioners succeeded. In 997 such Circuits were all redesignated Circuits (chu-t'ao), Military Defense Circuits (ping-pei tao), River Maintenance Circuits (kuan-ch'a chu-t'ao), and Surveillance Circuits (chiao-tao), or General Surveillance Circuits (hsia-tao), but function-specific Circuits also survived, especially Waterways Circuits (hsia-tao), Grain Tax Circuits (tu-liang tao), Military Defense Circuits (ping-pei tao), River Maintenance Circuits (kuan-ch'a chu-t'ao), and Irrigation Circuits (shuai-tao), etc. In the middle 1700s the total number of all Circuits in the empire was 89. After the reorganization of 1735, the name of a Circuit and the title of its Intendant were generally identical, and the rank of all Intendants was 4a. BH: circuit. (8) MING-CH'ING: also subsections, one named for each Province (sheng), among which Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yi-shih) were distributed for internal administrative purposes within the Censorate (tu ch'a-ku), each headed by an or member designated Investigating Censor in charge of the ... Circuit (ch'ing-chen yi-shih). Two things are especially noteworthy about this mode of designation. On one hand, the individual authority and responsibility of each Censor, or his independence from the Censors-in-chief (tu yu-shih) and other executive officials of the Censorate, were emphasized by the official designation of Censors as members of their Circuits, never as members of the Censorate. On the other hand, Circuits were routinely responsible for auditing accounts and reviewing judicial proceedings emanating from the Provinces for which the Circuits were named, they were based in the dynastic capital, and when Circenses were sent out from the capital on special investigatory assignments they were sent to Provinces without regard to the names of the Circuits of which they were members. In addition to its routine functions, each Circuit was assigned responsibility for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over a specified group of central government agencies, including the Censorate itself. In Ming all Investigating Censors on duty in the capital at any time were considered to constitute a Metropolitan Circuit (ch'ing-ch'i tao), with responsibility for checking records in the capital agencies. In Ch'ing the Metropolitan Circuit became a Circuit like any other, with routine responsibilities regarding the Metropolitan Area (chih-li); and routine surveillance over the administration of Manchuria, which was eventually divided into 3 Provinces, was vested in a single Liaoshen Circuit, i.e., Circuit for Liaoyang and Shen-yang. BH: circuit' P18'19.
6309  tào-ch'iao ts' ao 道橋曹
HAN: Section for Roads and Bridges, clerical subdivision of some Commanderies (ch'ün) and some Districts (hsien), probably headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih) concerned with the maintenance of transport and communication routes. HB: bureau of roads and bridges.

6310  tào-chih 道職
SUNG: Taoist Posts, 8 degrees or categories of positions created by Hui-tsun (r. 1100-1125) for Taoist adepts, along with 26 degrees of prestige titles (san-kuan) for Taoists, collectively called tao-kuan (Taoist Offices).

6311  tào-chú 道箓
T'ANG: Taoist Recruit, designation created by Hsuan-tsun (r. 712-756) to be awarded to Taoist adepts after study in the Institute of Taoist Worship (ch'ung-k'uan). BH: superior of the Taoist priesthood.

6312  tào-hui ssā 道會司
MING-CH'ING: Taoist Registry in a District (hsien), responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners in the jurisdiction; headed by a non-official Taoist Registrar (tăo-hui). BH: superior of the Taoist priesthood.

6313  tào-jén 刀人
SUI: Beard Trimmer (?), designation of a category of palace women, rank 6 or lower.

6314  tào-jén 稻人
CHOU: Paddy Supervisor, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for the cultivation of rice and other crops in flooded fields, providing goods for rain prayers in times of drought, etc. CL: officier des semences en terrain inondé.

6315  tào-k'ō chá 導客局
N-S DIV (Ch'ī): Reception Service in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, responsible for guiding and assisting persons having audience with the Heir Apparent; headed by one Office Manager for Ceremonial (tien-i-lu-shih). P33.

6316  tào-k'ō shē-jén 導客舍人
T'ANG: Reception Secretary, 6, rank not clear (possibly eunuchs), members of the Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu nei-fang chu). RR: introduit des visiteurs du Thérèf. du trône.

6317  tào-kūan 道官
SUNG: Taoist Offices, general designation of 26 degrees or levels of prestige titles (san-kuan) for Taoist adepts created by Hui-tsun (r. 1100-1125); also see tao-chih (Taoist Posts).

6318  tào-kūan shū 道官署 or tao-kuan
HAN-SUNG: Office of Grain Supplies, an agency for provisioning the imperial palace with dried foods and especially for the sorting and hulling of rice for palace use; originally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), from later Han under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (tsu-nung, su-nung ch'ing), in Sui under the Court for the National Treasury (su-nung ssu), in T'ang and Sung under the Court for the National Gardens (also su-nung ssu) headed by a Director (ling), rank 600 bushels in Han, thereafter 2 appointees with rank 8a in Tang. HB: office for the selection of grain. RR•SP: office du triage des grains. P6, 37.

6319  tào-kuan-wa shu 道錄司
MING-CH'ING: Central Taoist Registry, a central government agency responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners throughout the empire through Taoist Registries (tào-ch'i, tào-ch'eng, tào-hui ssā) at all levels of territorial administration, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Rites (t'ī-pu); headed by a Director (cheng) with nominal rank 6a. CL: seng-la ssū (Central Buddhist Registry). BH: superiors of the Taoist priesthood. P16.

6320  tào-pī lǐ 刀筆吏
Lit., functionary using a knife (for erasing) and a brush; Scrivener, throughout history the designation of a petty subofficial with copying chores, often used contemptuously.

6321  tào-p'ū 道佛
CHOU: Supplementary Charioteer, 12 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who managed chariots used for informal purposes within the palace and for the ruler's guests in jaunts outside the palace. CL: conducteur du char de route.

6322  tào-tō ju 道臺
SUNG: Taoist Offices
MING-CH'ING: Circuit Intendants, quasiofficial designation of an official in charge of a Circuit (tao) in the hierarchy of territorial administration.

6323  tào-tHén ch'ang 稻田場
CH*ING: Palace Garden, used for growing rice and other garden products for the palace; a unit of the Imperial Parks Administration (feng-ch'en yùan). BH: imperial agricultural office.

6324  tào-t'iênt · i-lingso 稻田提領所

6325  tào-t'sîng 導從
Guides and Followers, generic reference to personnel authorized to constitute the retinue of an official in travel situations. At least in Sung times, the category included men called Housemen (she-jen) who occupied the right (protective) side of royal chariots driven by Supplementary Charioteers (tao-p'ü). CL: homme de droite du char de route.

6326  tào-yū 道右
CHOU: Assistant Supplementary Charioteer, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who occupied the right (protective) side of royal chariots driven by Supplementary Charioteers (tao-p'ü). CL: homme de droite du char de route.

6327  tào-yün 道員
MING-CH'ING: Circuit Intendants, quasiofficial collective reference to officials in charge of Circuits (tao) in the hierarchy of territorial administration, more commonly called tao-tai.

6328  t'ào-kūan-wā shū 陶官瓦署
N-S DIV (S' Dyn.): Government Pottery Works, one each prefixed Left and Right under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), each headed by a Supervisor (tu) or a Director (ling), or both; ranks not clear. CL. wa-kuart shū. P14.
6329 Vào-fū chién 駒餘監
N-S DIV: Directorate of the Wild Horse Pasturage under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'ú), in charge of horses brought from the far northeastern frontier, in modern Siberia; headed by a Director (chang). HB (chang): chief inspector of the stables for wild horses. P31.

6330 tê-ch’iên 得解 or tê-ch’iên châ-jên 舉人
SUNG: lit., to attain being forwarded (to the capital) as a successor of prefectural-level authorities after succeeding in a Prefectural Examination, chieh-shih): Prefectural Graduate, someone qualified to participate in a Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. The term chieh seems to refer both to the act of forwarding or submitting a graduate to the capital! and also to the documentaia material, a diploma or certificate, that evidenced his qualification; but the emphasis is on his being sent from, rather than on his being sent to or certified for. Cf. mien-chieh, chu-jen,

6331 tê-fei 德妃
SUI-SUNG: Virtuous Consort, 3rd ranking imperial consort after Honored Consort (kuei-fei) and Pure Consort (shu-fei) rank la in Sung. RR: concubine vertueuse. SP: correction vertueuse.

6332 tê-i 德儀
T’ANG: Lady of Virtuous Deportment, a rank 2a imperial concubine of the group known collectively as the Six Ladies of Deportment (liù/RR: correction vertueuse.

6333 tê-Chih 晝旨
MING: Special Edict, reference to the announcement of an official appointment, usually to a high post, made by the Emperor without recourse to normal selection and appointment procedures; normally considered capricious, and resented by the offici­aldom.

6334 tê-ch’iên 晝遣
T’ANG: Specially Established, reference to an office or post created outside the normal hierarchy or complement for some ad hoc purpose.

6335 tê-ch’in 晝進
Lord Specially Advanced. (1) HAN-T’ANG・LIAO: a supplementary (chia) title, in early use apparently only as an honorific but in T’ang and Liao probably involving added responsibilities. At least in T’ang, perhaps increased rank to 2a. HB: specially advanced. (2) SUI, SUNG, CHIN-YUAN: prestige title (san-kuan) for officials of rank 2a in Sui and Sung. lb in Chin, la in Yuan. SP: spécialement promu. P68.

6336 tê-ch’in jâng-fú tâ-fú 特進榮祿大夫
MING: Specially Promoted Grand Master for Glorious Happiness, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank la civil officials; anyone so honored could subsequently be further advanced to the prestige title Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (tê-ch’in kuang-lu ta-fú). P68.

6337 tê-ch’in kuang-fú tâ-fú 特進光祿大夫
MING: Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness, the highest prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank la. P68.

6338 tê-ch’in tâ-ch’eng shâng-ch’êng 特進資政上卿
MING: Specially Promoted Senior Minister for Aid in Governance, a title conferred on all Ministers (shang-shu) of the Six Ministries (liù pu) in the central government by Hui-ti (r. 1398-1402). P68.

6339 / ê-fê hiên wü 特哩貴司
LIAO: variant of ta-te-li-kuan ssu (Court of the Imperial Clan), headed by a Director (t’e-li-kuan). P1.

6340 tê-mûn 特滿
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word literally meaning 10,000 men, related to the Mongol word tûmen: Army ‘designation of a Khitan Tribe (pu-tsa) when in military formation.

6341 tê-ts’ou míng 特奏名
SUNG: lit a specially submitted name: Facilitated Candidate, a civil service recruitment status sometimes granted to graduates of Prefectural Examinations (chieh-shih) who, despite repeated efforts, reached old age without having passed a Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih); this normally made them eligible for official appointments on the same basis as Metropolitan Graduates (chih-shih). Cf. en’ko ch’u-shen (Qualified by Special Examination).

6342 tê-yâng ch’ü 特羊局
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Rams Service in the Sheep Office (ssu-yang shu) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u ssu); cf. tsu-yang ch’ü (Eves Service).

6344 têng 等
Grade, Class, or Degree: generic term for various categories in the official hierarchy, most commonly a subdivision of Rank (p’in), e.g., 2nd rank, 2nd degree (erh p’in erh leng), most commonly indicated as tsung-erh p’in: rank 2b.

6345 têng hsien-shû 登賢書
Cf. t’ê-ts’ou míng 特奏名

6346 têng-lü chih-ch’ang 燈漏直長
YUAN: Duty Chief for Lamps and Water Clocks, a member of the Astrological Commission (t’ai-shih yuan), probably unranked; apparently in charge of a shift of servants who maintained the Commission’s lights and timepieces at night. P35.

6347 têng-shih lâng 登仕郞
SUI-CH’ING: Court Gentleman for Promoted Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8a in Sui, 9a thereafter except 8a in Yuan. In Sung changed to hsin-chih lang (Court Gentleman for Improved Functioning) in c. 1117; in Ming an official with this title could be advanced to Court Gentleman for Ceremonial Service (chiang-shih lang) without change of rank. P68.

6348 têng-shih ts’o-lâng 登仕佐郎
CH’ING: Secondary Gentleman for Promoted Service, the lowest prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 9b; in Ming an official with this title could be advanced to Secondary Gentleman for Ceremonial Service (chiang-shih ts’o-lang) without change of rank. P68.

6349 têng-ti 登第
MING-CH’ING: Raised to a Ranking, reference to the practice of listing examination passers in rank order after the Metropolitan Examination (huhsih); also a reference to anyone named oh such a pass list.

6350 têng-wên ch’ien-yûn 登聞栽院
SUNG-CH’ING: Public Petitioners Review Office, received
and considered complaints from officials and commoners about official misconduct or major policy issues, theoretically only after petitioners had vainly sought to appeal to the Public Petitioners Drum Office (t'ung-wen ku-yüan); manned by officials of court rank (ch'ao-kuan) on temporary duty assignments under supervision of the Grand Master of Remonstrance (chien-i ta-fu). Created in 1007 by renaming the Public Petitioners Office (t'ung-wen yüan). Also see li-chien yuan (Complaint Review Office). SP: cour du dépôt des pétitions. P21.

6352 t'ung-wen k'ung 登聞鼓廳, CH'ING: Public Petitioners Drum Office, established in 1723 in the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu) to receive and process complaints from officials and commoners who had failed to get satisfactory hearings in the regular administrative hierarchy. Wished to appeal outside regular channels. In T'ang, originally not regularly attended at the palace, but when struck was supposed to be responded to by a member of the Palace Gate Guards (chien-men wei) later in T'ang, regularly attended by Censors (yu-shih) on rotational duty assignments. Subsequently served by regularly established agencies; see teng-wen ku-t'ing. Suchattention-getting devices were apparently common at the headquarters of all units of territorial administration down to the office of the District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien). P21.

6353 t'ung-wen k'uan 登聞鼓院 SUNG-MING: Public Petitioners Drum Office, evolving from the T'ang teng-wen ku; an office to receive complaints from officials and commoners about injustices and major policy disasters after they had failed to get satisfactory hearings in the normal administrative hierarchy; established in 1007 by renaming the earlier Complaint Drum Office (ku-ssu) staffed by Remonstrators (ssu-chien) and Exhorters (cheng-yen) in 1129 subordinated to the Public Petitioners Review Office (t'ung-wen chien-yuan). In Chin subordinated to the Censorate (yu-shih t'ai). In Ming manned by one Investigating Censor (chien-cha yu-shih), one Supervising Secretary (chi-shih-chung), and one representative of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch'in-i wei); channeled complaints to the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu) for distribution to appropriate central government agencies, or to the palace. Also see li-chien yuan (Complaint Review Office). SP: cour des tambours pour annoncer des pétitions et des doléances. P21.

6354 t'ung-wen ling 登聞令 N-S DIV. (N. Wei): Director of Public Petitions, duty assignment of a Vice Director (shih-lang) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), to receive and process complaints from officials and commoners who, having failed to get satisfactory responses in the regular administrative hierarchy, desired special attention for complaints about injustices or disastrous state policies. P21.


6356 t'ung ying-ch'ou 登瀛洲 T'ANG: lit. ‘to ascend to the fairy isles in the ocean, or those who have done so: Paragons, unofficial reference to Academicians (hsüeh-shih) in the early T'ang Institute of Academicians (hsüeh-shih yuan, hsüeh-shih kuan), or to other persons of outstanding talents. P23.

6357 Vêng'huâng yû fâng-chêng 賛黃右通政 MING: Vice Commissioner of the Right for Imperial Warrants, one, rank 4a, in the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng jui) from 1466 to 1581; apparently had the specific function of issuing on yellow paper notifications calling to duty the heirs of military officers. P21.

6358 t'êng-lì kuan 驒錄院 (1) Sung-yüan: Examination Copyist, generic term for officials or subofficials assigned to transcribe the writings of candidates in civil service recruitment examinations, to prevent examiners from identifying candidates by their handwriting. In Sung, considered to constitute a Bureau of Examination Copyists (t'eng-lü yüan). (2) Ch'ing: Copyist, 6 delegated from among Clerks (pi-t'ieh-shih) of the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) to serve, probably in rotation, in the Codification Office (lî-li kuan) from 1742. P13.

6359 t'êng-lü yüan 驒錄院 SUNG: Bureau of Examination Copyists, an ad hoc group of officials or subofficials assigned to transcribe the writings of candidates in civil service recruitment examinations, to prevent examiners from identifying candidates by their handwriting. SP: cour des copistes des épreuves d'examen.

6360 a 郎 (1) Liaison Hostel, from Han on the common designation of agencies in the dynamic capital serving as representatives and document-forwarding channels for regional dignitaries in the hierarchy of territorial administration. See chên-ti, chên-tsuou yüan. P21. (2) Ch'ing: unofficial reference to an Imperial Prince (ch'ên-wang); cf. wang-tî.

6361 tî ch'êng-shù 胄京師 Liaison Hostel in the Capital: from Han on a variant of tî (Liaison Hostel). P21.

6362 û-chêng 地卿 Ch'ing: lit., minister of soil: unofficial reference to the Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

6363 û-fâng kuan 地方官 Territorial Official: common generic reference to personnel in any unit of territorial administration.

6364 tî-fû 迂夫 T'ANG: Courier, a non-military carrier of state documents; unranked, probably a requisitioned commoner.

6365 tî-fû-chîn 姻福晉 Ch'ing: variant of fu-chîn (Princess-consort), the principal wife of an Imperial Prince (chîn-wang) or a Commandary Prince (chên-wang).

6366 tî-hsîa 第下 T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Prefect (t'ai-shou, t'ê-shih) of a Prefecture (chou).
ti-hsüan 6367-6389

6367 ti-hsüan 拔擇
CH'ING: Selection by Substitution, a process of appointing new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) or Provincial Graduates (chi-jen) who made appropriate contributions to the state treasury when there was a shortage of regular candidates for the offices purchased.

6368 ti 帝姬
SUNG: lit., imperial woman: from 1113, Imperial Princess, the title granted to all daughters, sisters, and aunts of Emperors, replacing the several titles kung-chu, chang kung-chu, ia-chang kung-chu.

6369 ti-jén 第一人
CH'ING: variant of hui-yuan (Principal Graduate) first on the pass list of new Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) after the Metropolitan Examination (hui-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6370 ti-k'ūu 諏降
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): Reed Storehouse under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ssu-nung) managed by an Aide (ch'eng). P8.

6371 ū-küu 地官
(1) CHOU: lit., of office of earth: Ministry of Education. 2nd of 6 major agencies in the central government; headed by a Minister of Education (Mw-it) ranked as a Minister (ch'ung) in general charge of training in and enforcement of proper moral values, overseeing commercial transactions, fostering and regulating agriculture, forestry, and mining, and monitoring local self-government practices of District Elders (hsiang-lao) and Township Heads (hsien-cheng). The Ministry's emphasis on economic productivity led traditional Chinese to consider it the antecedent of later fiscal agencies such as the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). CL: ministère de la terre, ministère de l'enseignement officiel. (2) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of hu-pu (Ministry of Revenue). P6.

6372 ti-küu 郡官

6373 ti-küu cWING 地官卿
T'ANG-SUNG: unofficial reference to a Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu).

6374 ti-káng láng 功劦郎
SUNG, MING: Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 9b in Sung, 8a in Ming; c. 1117 superseded chiang-shih lang (or t'ung Gentleman for Ceremonial Service); in Ming an official could be advanced to this from Gentleman for Good Service (hsiu-chih lang) without change of rank. P68.

6375 ti-káng tsö-lang 功劦佐郎
MING: Second Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8b; an official could be advanced to this from Second Gentleman for Good Service (hsiu-chih tsö-lang) without change of rank. P68.

6376 ti'li 郡史
HAN: Liaison Hosteler, head of a Liaison Hostel (tö) in the dynastic capital, representing the interests and facilitating the communications of a regional dignitary. P21.

6377 ti'li'eh-má-tù 敞烈麻都
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word, perhaps tir'amát, possibly meaning "pillar of the empire": Ritualist, an eminent post in the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the central government in general charge of court ritual ceremonies and especially the conduct of prayers for rain. The term was "corrected" by the Manchus to to-to-lun mufén, q.v. P9.

6378 ti-là shih 經轉氏
CHOU: Master of Foreign Music, 4 ranked as Junior Vicememen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) in charge of court presentations of songs and dances of "the 4 barbarians, i.e., the non-Chinese tribes with which the Chinese had contact. CL: préposé aux bottines de cérémonies.

6379 ti-miën 地面
MING: Aboriginal Area, formal designation of 7 administrative units for tribal aborigines of the South and Southwest, each governed in traditional ways by a tribal chief. See t'is-su. P72.

6380 ti-p·t帝匹
CH'ING: lit., imperial mate: unofficial reference to an Empress.

6381 ti-p'ien ssü 耀便司
SUNG: Office for the Purchase of Cheap Grain (?), probably a local agency to buy up grain when prices fell, part of the Ever Normal Granary (ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang) system; but precise functions, staffing, and hierarchical status not clear. SP: bureau d'achat des grains à crédit.

6382 ti-skè 堂際
T'ANG: variant of ti (Liaison Hostel). Also see chin-tsou yüan.

6383 ti Vāi-hòu 帝太后
HAN: Imperial Mother: a designation possibly used when the Emperor's mother had not been the principal wife of a reigning Emperor.

6384 ū· āi-t· āi-kou 帝太后
HAN: variant reference to an Emperor's grandmother, normally t'ai-huang t'ai-hou (Grand Empress Dowager), possibly an Emperor's maternal grandmother, or mother of an Emperor's natural mother who had not officially been Empress.

6385 ti-t·ân 地壇
MING-CH'ING: Altar of Earth, an altar in the northern suburbs of Peking where Emperors made sacrificial offerings to the spirit of Earth. Cf. she-chi tan.

6386 ū· an wei 地壇尉
CH'ING: Commandant at the Altar of Earth, 8 Manchu officers, one of rank 5 and 7 of rank 6; in rotation presided over the altar under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'êng ssu). P28.

6387 ti-tâng miâng-hsing sô  抵當免行所 or ti-tâng so
SUNG: Pawnbroking Office under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu) in charge of state loans made to respectable citizens in emergency situations. SP: bureau de prêt sur gage.

6388 ū· ts'âo 地曹
N-S DIV-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu).

6389 ti-ts'ê kuân 第策官
T'ANG: Examination Grader, an ad hoc duty assignment for eminent officials on the occasions of civil service recruitment examinations.
6390  t'Učä dép'ch'äng-ch'üo-chë 弟子長款者

6391 ti-t'ü-yün 弟子員
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Government Student (sheng-yüan).

6392 ù-yün sò 避避所
MING: Transport Office, a local unit in the national state-transport system, subordinate to a District (hsien) and staffed largely with requisitioned commoners.

6393 广-óu 庶常司
SUNG: abbreviation of t'i-ch'o pien-ho t'ai-an ssu (Supervisorate of the Pien River Dikes). SP: bureau chargé d'aménager des berges.

6394 t'Üchién án-tü 提検案強
YUAN: Supervisor of Archives, 4· rank not clear, members of the Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief (ku tsung-huan fu) of Ta-tu Route (lu), i.e., the environs of the dynastic capital at Peking. P32.

6395 t'Učhu 提興
SUNG-CH'ING: lit., to take up and undertake, i.e., to be responsible for. Supervisor or Supervisorate, a common title or agency name, normally of middling rank; usually occurs prefixed to function-descriptive terms, sometimes followed by ssu (Office), when used as an agency name; when used as a title sometimes occurs prefixed to function-descriptive terms, sometimes as a suffix following an agency name. Cf. t'i-tien and fi-ling (both Superintendent).

6396 t·i-chä ch· á-má ssü 提舉茶馬司
SUNG: Supervisorate of Horse Trading; see under ch'a-ma ssu (Horse Trading Office). SP: intendance chargée d'échanger les chevaux contre le thé.

6397 fi-chü ch'ü-yën ch'äng-p'ing teng käng-shih 提舉茶鹽常平公事
SUN: lit., supervisor of public business concerning trade in tea and salt, ever normal granaries, etc.: variant title of the Supervisor of a Tea and Salt Supervisorate (ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu) in a Circuit (lu). SP: intendant des affaires de la régie du thé, du sel et des greniers régulateurs.

6398 t'hü ch'ü-chü-yën käng-shih 提舉茶鹽公事
SUN: Tea and Salt Supervisor, one title used for the head of a Tea and Salt Supervisorate (ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu) in a Circuit (lu). SP: intendant de monopole du thé et du sel.

6399 i't'AAc/ t·i-č'üissi 提舉茶鹽司
SUN: variant of Tea and Salt Supervisorate (ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu) in a Circuit (lu). P61.

6400 i·i-AcCÁ/ wò 提舉帳司
SUN: Supervisorate of Accounts, one in the Left Section (tsu-t'ao) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), one in the Bureau of Review (pi-pu); staffing of the former not clear; the latter headed by a Director (lang-chung) rank 6b. SP: directeur du bureau des comptes.

6401 fi'Ch'ü ch'äng-p'ing cWü-yën käng-shih 提舉常平茶鹽公事
SUN: variant title of a Tea and Salt Supervisor (see ch'ü-yën t'i-chü ssu) in a Circuit (lu). SP: intendant des greniers régulateurs et de la régie du thé et du sel.

6402 i7<AÁAc, áw-g-/> t·i-t'rúi 提舉常平司

6403 t'Hü ch'äng-p'ing ts'äng ssü 提舉常平會
SUN: variant of t'i-chü ch'äng-p'ing ssu (Stabilization Fund Supervisorate). SP: intendant de greniers régulateurs.

6404 t·i-chü ch'üang ssü 提舉講義司

6405 dch'ältéék-yenpáo-chü 提舉鹽業監甲
SUN: Supervisor of Salt and Grain Exchange and of Community Self-defense, a commission combining the functions of a Supervisorate of Grain and Salt Exchange (t'ü-chü ch'ü-yen ts'áng-ssu) and a Supervisorate of Community Self-defense (t'i-chü pao-chia ssu).

6406 t·i-chü chü-chü ch'üeh-yën ssü 提舉制置解鹽司
SUN: Supervisorate of Grain and Salt Exchange, number and status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; apparently established only in regions with extensive salt flats; responsible for enforcing the state monopoly on salt production, for regulating salt prices, and for adjusting the amount of paper currency in circulation, apparently by requiring merchants to deliver grain to the frontiers for military support and in return giving merchants paper money which (and only with which?) they could buy salt from the state salterns. When and how this system functioned is not wholly clear, nor is its relation to the system called the Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt (chüeh-yen). SP: directeur de la régie du sel de k'ai. P61.

6407 t'Üchü chin-tsóu yün 提護進奏院
SUN: Supervisor of the Memorials Office, a unit in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) traditionally considered the counterpart of the later Office of Transmission (ts'üng-cheng ssu); post normally held by a eunuch Palace Servitor (kung-feng kuan); see chin-tsou yün. P21.

6408 t'i-chü chü-sü k'ù-wú ssü 提護諸司庫務司
SUN: Supervisorate of the Various State Storehouses, an agency of Kaifeng Prefecture (fu). SP: intendance des agences et des magasins des divers bureaux.

6409 t·i-č'uk chüeh-hud ssü 提護榷貨司
CHIN: Supervisor of Monopoly Taxes, one located at the Southern Capital (nan-cheng), rank 5b or 6b, in charge of collecting taxes on state-monopolized trade. P62.

6410 t·i-chü chün-hsien-chü täng chüi kuăn 提護郡縣主等宅官
SUN: Supervisor of Residences for Commandery and District Princesses; duty assignment of a member of the Office of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng yuen). See chin-
6411  
**t·i-chà hó-ch'ú ssū**

提舉河渠司

SUNG: Supervisorate of Waterways, an ad hoc local agency established under supervision of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien) to repair breaks in river and canal embankments. SP: bureau de l'intendance des rivières et des canaux. P59.

### Ví-chà hsiàng-ch'á-fán shih ssū

提香茶葉事司

SUNG: Supervisorate of Incense, Tea, and Alum, probably an agency at the Circuit (lu) level to manage trade in the state-monopolized commodities named. SP: bureau de l'intendance des affaires de l'encens, du thé et de l'alun. P39.

6413 八・沙切/ü-Ad ssū 提舉修河司

SUNG: Reference to the Supervisor of the Yellow River Conservancy Office (qí-shiu huang-ho ssū, q.v.). P59.

6414  
**t·i-chà hsià-néi wú**

提舉修內司

SUNG: Supervisor of the Palace Maintenance Office (qí-shiu huáng-ho ssū, q.v.). SP: directeur du bureau de la réparation des palais.

6415  
**t·i-chà hsiá-hsiào sō**

提舉學校所

YÜAN: Supervisor of Schools, rank 6a on the staff of the Ta-tu Route (lu), the unit for territorial administration of the environs of the dynastic capital, modern Peking. P32.

6416  
**t·i-chà kái-chék-shih ssū**

提舉學事司

SUNG: Supervisorate of Education, an agency at the Circuit (lu) level to foster and monitor state-subsidized education in Prefectures (chou) and Districts (hsien); apparently not established until 1103, perhaps did not survive into S. Sung times. SP: directeur des affaires d'éducation, bureau d'éducation provinciale. P51.

6417  
**tH-chà huáng-ch'êng ssū**

提撿皇城司


6418  
**t·i-chù k·èng-yêk skík-pd**

提撿坑冶布船

SUNG: Supervisor of Foundries and Maritime Trade, a commission found in 9 Circuits (lu), normally the concurrent duty of a Supply Commissioner (yùn shih). SP: directeur de fonderie et de douane.

6419  
**t·i-chù lè·èng-yêk ssū**

提撿坑冶司

SUNG: Supervisor of Foundries, apparently a commission at the Circuit (lu) level in appropriate regions. SP: intendant du bureau des mines, des fonderies et des monnaies.

6420 八・c/iMtó-iAíf提撿問事

CH'ING: Administrative Supervisor of the Hall, a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu) delegated to administer the Hall of Literary Profligacy (wen-yuan ko), where from the late 1700s was kept the great collection called Ssu-ku ch'iu-ssu; under the nominal headship of a Grand Secretary (ta hsíeh-shih) identified with the Hall in the palace. BH: director of the library.

6421  
**fúChù kuán-kân kuăn**

提撿管幹官

SUNG: Supervisor of Administrative Clerks, number and rank not clear, in the Ministry of Revenue (Hu-pu) and perhaps other central government agencies. See kuăn-kăn. SP: directeur-administrateur.
6431  t’i-hsing shih ssu 提轄兵馬司 (Military Administration)
SUNG: Supervisor of the Military, a common concurrent duty assignment for officials at the Prefecture (chou) level.
SP: directeur de l'entraînement militaire et de l'arrestation des bandits.

6432  t’i-ch’ou ping-shih hsun-chien t’u-chien 提轄兵馬巡檢都監
SUNG: Chief Military Inspector, a concurrent duty assignment for officials in several southern and western Circuits (lu), responsible for local military training, defense against banditry, etc. SP: directeur de l'entraînement militaire et de l'arrestation des bandits, inspecteur policier et surveillant général.

6433  t’u-chu shih-po wā 提轄市舶司
SUNG: variant of shih-po t’i-ch’ou ssu (Maritime Trade Superintendence).

6434  t’i-ch’ou t’u-tien ch’u-ch’ien t’eng k’ung-shih 提轄提點鑄錢等公事
SUNG: Supervisor of Storehouses in the Capital Agencies, status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a temporary, ad hoc agency during the transition from N. to S. Sung. SP: intendant des affaires de la frappe des monnaies, intendant de la fonte des monnaies etc.

6435  t’i-ch’ou ts’ai-ch’ing ch’u-ssu k’ai-wu ssu 提轄在京諸司務等公事
SUNG: Supervisorate of Storehouses in the Capital Agencies, status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a temporary, ad hoc agency during the transition from N. to S. Sung. SP: intendant des affaires de la frappe des monnaies, intendant de la fonte des monnaies etc.

6436  ch’u-t’u an-ch’ang ssu 提轄倉場司
CHIN: Supervisor of Grain Supplies, created in 1217 in the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu chien) to oversee the various officials in charge of specific granaries, including the Commissioner (shih) of the Imperial Granaries (t’ai-t’sang); headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b, and a Vice Commissioner (fu-shih), 6b. Pá.

6437  t’i-ch’ou tsung-tzū hsia-hé shih 提轄宗子學事
SUNG: Supervisor of the School for the Imperial Family, duty assignment for a member of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (tu tsung-cheng ssu) also see tsung-hsieh. SP: directeur des écoles d’élèves des fils de la famille impériale. P1.

6438  t’i-ch’ou t’u-ch’ing sō 提轄都城所
YAN: Supervisor for Capital Construction, created in 1337 as a unit in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) in charge of extensive repairs of the capital city walls and state buildings; headed by 2 Supervisors (t’i-ch’ou), rank 5b, and 2 Vice Supervisors (fu t’i-ch’ou), rank not clear. P15.

6439  t’i-k’u-shih ch’ien-ch’ü an-ch’a 提轄檢察院
SUNG: Controller of Inspections, duty assignment for one member of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu), apparently principally responsible for overseeing operations of the Southern Storehouse (nan-k’u; see under nan-p’ei k’u) of the Left Vault (tso-t’ang). SP: régisseur-controlleur. VI.

6440  Hsi-shih chin-tso shaan 提轄進貢院
SUNG: Controller of the Memorials Office, a unit in the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) traditionally considered the counterpart of the later Office of Transmission (t’ung-cheng shu) post normally held by a eunuch Palace Servitor (t’ung-feng kuan); see chin-tso shain. P21.

6441  t’i-hsüa hsia-t’ang sō 提轄修倉所
SUNG: Office of Granary Repairs under the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu); headed by a Controller (t’i-hsüa), status not clear. SP: bureau de la réparation des greniers.

6442  fi-hsüa kuan 提轄官 or t’i-hsüa
SUNG: Controller, designation of one type of supervisory officials, normally of middling status; in addition to entries so prefixed, see ssu hsüa (Four Controllers). SP: contrôleur, intendant, gérant, régisseur.

6443  V’u-hsüa ping-ch’ung tao-ts’ai k’ung-shih 提轄兵盗賊公事

6444  dhsüä ssu 提轄司
LIAO: lit., office of a controller, possibly the Chinese rendering of a Khitan word; Commandant of a tribe-like fighting unit called an ordo (see under wo-la-to, kung) comprising the entourage of a deceased Liao ruler.

6445  j’i-k’ing 提轄
SUNG: variant or abbreviation of t’i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih (J udicial Commissioner). SP: intendant judiciaire. P52.

6446  t’i-hsingün-ch’üa smh ssu 提轄按察司
MING-CH’ING: lit., office of the commissioner in charge of judicial matters and investigations: Provincial Surveillance Commission, one per Province (sheng) totaling 13 in the mature Ming system and 18 in Ch’ing, commonly abbreviated to an-ch’üa ssu; the principal provincial-level agency for supervisory administration of judicial and penal matters and for censorial surveillance over the sub-provincial officialdom. Created in 1367 alongside Branch Secretariats (hsing chung-shu sheng) to administer provincial areas captured from the disintegrating Yuan state; then from 1376 shared provincial authority with Provincial Administration Commissions (ch’ieng-hsüan pu-chung shih ssu) and Regional Military Commissions (tu chih-hui shih ssu). Abolished in 1380 but revived in 1381. During the 1400s the triad of provincial agencies came to be coordinated by central government dignitaries delegated as Grand Coordinators (hstin-fu) of Provinces and further by multi-Province Supreme Commanders (tsung-tu). As Grand Coordinators and Supreme Commanders became more stably entrenched in late Ming, and especially when they were transformed into regular posts as Governors and Governors-general, respectively, in Ch’ing times, the Surveillance Commissions became in effect provincial-level staff agencies for judicial and penal administration, and their role in censorial surveillance declined without disappearing. The Commissions were collectively called the Outer Censorate (wai-t’ai), and their personnel shared with Censors (yu-shih) such traditional collective designations as Surveillance Officials (ch’ieng-kuan) and Guardians of the Customs and Fundamental Laws (feng-hsien kuan); moreover, the Censorate (yu-shih t’ai till 1380; then tu chih-yüan) was the central government channel for all communications between the Commissions and the throne. Nevertheless, the Commissions were not branch Censorates, nor were they directly controlled by the Censorate. [In Ming times the Censorate
had its own representatives in the Provinces, principally Investigating Censors (chien-cha yu-shih) serving as Regional Inspectors (hsun-an yu-shih), who participated importantly in all decision-making assemblages of provincial officials. Each Surveillance Commission was headed by a Surveillance Commissioner (an-cha shih), rank 3a, with a support staff including a Registry (ch'ing-li ssu), a Records Office (chao-mo so) and a Prison (ssu-yii ssu). There were variable numbers of Surveillance Vice Commissioners (an-cha fa-shih), 4a, and Assistant Surveillance Commissioners (an-cha ch'en-shih), 5a; they were assigned to Branch Offices (fen-ssu), each with a jurisdiction called a Circuit (tao), and were generically called Circuit Intendants (tao-t'ai); a designation they shared with counterparts in Branch Offices of Provincial Administration Commissions. In each Ming Province there were from 3 to 9 General Surveillance Circuits (fen-hsiin tao), from 2 to 7 Record Checking Circuits (shau-ch'uan tao) and from one to 12 Military Defense Circuits (ping-pei tao), all with specified geographic jurisdictions encompassing several Prefectures. Each Province also had function-specific Circuits: one Troop Protection Circuit (ch'ung-ch'uan tao), one Postal Service Circuit (i-chuan tao), and one Education Intendant Circuit (t'i-tu hsiaeh tao). As local circumstances warranted, there were also such function-specific Circuits as Irrigation Circuits (i-chuan tao), Waterways Circuits (kuan-ho tao), and Salt Control Circuits (yen-fu tao) with limited territorial jurisdictions. This Ming pattern was perpetuated with minor changes into mid-Ch'ing times. Then in 1735 Circuit Intendants were all made regular posts (kuan) in their own right with 4a rank, disassociated at least nominally from the Surveillance Commissions; becoming formal intermediaries between Provinces and Prefectures rather than representatives of the Surveillance Commissioners. Also see sun ssu, liang ssu, chien-ssu, fang-mien, nieh-fu, nieh-ssu, nieh-t'ai. BH: judicial commission. P52.

6447 th-hsing an-ch'a ssu 提刑按察司 Lit., office in charge of judicial matters and investigations. (1) SUNG: Judicial Commission in a Circuit (bu, see t'ien hsing-yii kung-shih). (2) YGAN: Surveillance Commission in a Circuit (tao) until 1291; see under su-ch'ien-fang ssu. (3) MING-CH'ING: common variant of t'ih-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu (Provincial Surveillance Commission). P52.

6448 t i-hsing ch' a-yen ssu 提刑茶鹽司 SUNG: Judicial and Tea and Salt Commission, a common combined agency in those Circuits (fu) that were not important tea and salt production areas and thus had no separate Tea and Salt Supervisors (ch'ou-yen t'i-ch'a ssu). P61.

6449 t i-hsing ssu 提刑司 Judicial Commission. (1) SUNG: abbreviation of t'ih-hsing an-ch'a ssu. (2) CHIN: one of the major administrative posts at the Route (fu) level, with supervisory responsibility for judicial operations in the territorial units of its jurisdiction. In 1199 redesignated an-cha-sha ssu (Surveillance Commission) and given broader, censorial responsibilities—not merely to oversee judicial activities, but actively to tour and investigate the conduct of officials and consequently to denounced corrupt or ineffective territorial personnel. P52.

6450 t'i-hsiih 提學 YUAN: Superintendent of Training, 2, rank 9b, members of the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien) in general charge of the Directorate's educational functions. P35.

6451 euhsaeh tao 提學道 MING-CH'ING: variant of t'i-tu hsieh tao (Education Intendant Circuit). BH: taotai of education. P52.

6452 t i-hsiih yu-shih 提學御史 MING: Education-intendant Censor, from 1436 a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-cha yu-shih) delegated from the capital to serve as the equivalent of provincial Education Intendants (see t'i-tu hsieh tao) in the 2 Metropolitan Areas dominated by Peking and Nanking, approving students for admission to state schools, testing and classifying them periodically, and certifying those considered qualified to undertake civil service recruitment examinations; each assignment was for a 3-year term. This was considered one of the major assignments for Censors, comparable in importance and prestige to assignments as Regional Inspectors (hsun-an yu-shih). P51.

6453 t'i-k'ung an-tu 提控案牘 or t'i-k'ung YUAN: lit., in charge of files: Record Keeper, a lowly or unclerical worker commonly found in both central government agencies and units of territorial administration. P15, 20, 53, 60, etc.

6454 t i-k'ung chu-ch'ien chien 提控鑄錢監 CHIN: Controller of Coinage at the major foundry at Tai-chou, modern Shansi; a temporary concurrent appointment in 1182 for a Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (ts'ung-chih cheng-shih) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). See fu-chung ch'ien-chien, tai-chou ch'ien-chien. P16.

6455 t i-k'ung chu-wu-lu-k'ung 提控諸烏魯古 CHIN: Controller of Herds Offices, 2, rank 4a, served in lieu of Chief Ministers (ch'ung) of a traditional Chinese Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu), with supervisory authority over all Herds Offices (ch'ien-mu so) that managed the state horse herds. See wu-lu-k'ung. P31.

6456 t'i-k'ung ts'au-k'ung shih 提控漕河事 CHIN: Controller of Waterways, a concurrent duty assignment for officials of Prefectures (chou) and other units of territorial administration; responsible for keeping waterways in good repair and otherwise expediting water transport. P59.

6457 t i-lao t ing 提牢司 CHIN: Prison Office in the Ministry of Justice (hsung-pu) for the detention of persons awaiting trial; managed by one Manchu and one Chinese Secretary (chu-shih) rank 6a. P13.

6458 t i-liang an 提量案 SUNG: Section for Confirmations, one of 13 Sections (an) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsung-pu) reportedly responsible for physical or factual investigations (t'i-chiu), probably to confirm reports of judicial findings submitted by units of territorial administration. SP: service des investigations.

6459 fie-fuwg 提領 SUNG-MING: lit., to be in charge of: Superintendent, one of several common titles used for the senior official of an agency, usually of middling status; the term is found either as prefix or suffix to an agency name. SP: directeur.

6460 ting chu-ch'ien ssu 提領銓司 SUNG: Superintendent of Mints, a concurrent duty for a Vice Minister of Revenue (fu-pu shih-lang), to oversee the operations of state-wide coinage production; on the staff of the Tax Transport Bureau (chu-yin ssu) of early Sung.
YUAN-CH'ING: Supervisor, an ad hoc duty assignment

6461  TH-ling sò 提領所 or t' i-ling ssù 司
SUNG-MING: lit., the location or office of a Superintendent - a designation for offices of sundry sorts, identifiable only from the prefixed terminology. SP: bureau de directeur.

6462  V'eling ts' u-chhi hù-pù ts' ài-yung 提領措置戶部財用
SUNG: Superintendent of the Disposition of the Ministry of Revenue's Monies, apparently a duty assignment for an executive official of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), to manage the Ministry's finances. SP: directeur chargé de disposer des moyens financiers du ministère des finances.

6463  行- t' u-ti-yí 行督府
SUNG: Superintendent of Ordination Certificates - an agency of the Ministry of Rites (tu-pu) headed by a staff member on duty assignment as Superintendence (tu-ling); managed the issuance of ordination certificates for Buddhist monks. From the early decades of the 11th century, such certificates were sold by the government in large numbers in efforts to raise funds for military expenses. SP: bureau des certificats de moines.

6464  t' i-piâo 提標
CH'ING: Provincial Command, designation of the aggregate forces under the control of a Provincial Military Commander (t'i-tu) of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yung).

6465  t' i-shih 督氏
CHOU: Weed Burner, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (hsia-kuan). The burning of weeds or stalks left after the harvest seems to have been an autumnal activity, hence appropriately under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. "autumn officials". CL: sarceur de plantes ou d'herbes.

6466  t' i-tién 題署
CH'ING: Reports Office in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan), staffed by 3 Manchu and 5 Mongolian Clerks (chu-shih). presumably inscribed materials for submission to the throne. P17.

6467  VU'tài 提台
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Military Commander (t' i-tu) of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yung).

6468  提塘
(1) MING-CH'ING: Provincial Courier, designation of someone delegated to carry documents to the dynastic capital from the hsian-fa (Grand Coordinator, Provincial Governor) or a tsung-tu (Supreme Commander, Governor-general). Cf. chin-tsou yüan. (2) CH'ING: Station Master, unranked, manager of a Postal Relay Station (t'ung).

6469  t' u-tiâo hsüeh-hsiào kuăn 提調學校官
MING: Supervisor of Education, irregularly from the early 1400s a duty assignment for a provincial-level official to inspect local schools, test students enrolled in state schools, and certify candidates for provincial-level civil service recruitment examinations; comparable to, and probably a variant of, Education Intendants of Education Intendant Circuits (t' i-tu hsüeh tao). Cf. t' i-hsüeh yâ-shih.

6470  t' i-tiâo kuăn 提調官 or t' i-tiâo
YUAN-CH'ING: Supervisor, an ad hoc duty assignment for a regular official detached to undertake special functions, not always as the official in charge; used in both civil and military services. Specifically identifiable by prefixes.

6471  fü-tiâo ch'ao-fü fâ-wu k' u só 提點朝鮮法物庫所
SUNG: Superintendence of Court Clothing and Regalia, a unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung) responsible for the storing of gowns, headgear, and other accouterments used by the Emperor and other dignitaries in court audiences and sacrificial ceremonies. SP: dirigeant du magasin des vêtements d'audience et des objets rituels. P27.

6472  t' i-tiân chu-ch'ên shih 提點鑄銅事
SUNG: Coinage Commissioner at the Circuit (lu) level - first established in 1038, oversaw the operation of local Mints (chu-ch'ên ssu); commonly a concurrent assignment for a Supply Commissioner (fu-yän shih). SP: intendant de lafondes monnaies. P16.

6473  t' i-tiân hsîng-yü kâng-shih 提點刑獄公事
SUNG: lit., Superintendent of penal affairs: Judicial Commissioner, one of the major Circuit (lu) posts known collectively as the Four Circuit Supervisorsates (ssu chien-ssu, ssu ssu); first delegated in 991 as subordinates of Fiscal Commissioners (chu-an-yün shih) in 1007 established independently, from 1020 to 1026 were concurrent Agricultural Development Commissioners (chu-t' u-nung shih), abolished from 1028 to 1033 and again from 1064 to 1069; responsible for supervising the judicial and penal operations of Prefectures (chuou) and Districts (hsien), and joined with Fiscal Commissioners in awarding merit ratings (kaô) to all officials serving in subsidiary units of territorial administration. In N. Sung the post was sometimes held by a military officer, but this practice was not continued in S. Sung. The title was commonly abbreviated to t' i-tiâo hsîng-yü; t' i-tiâo an-ch' a shih was a quasiofficial variant. SP: intendant judiciaire, intendant des affaires judiciaires. P52.

6474  fü-tiên  k'ai-fêng fu-chiêh kâng-shih 提點開封府界公事
SUNG: commissioner-general for Kaifeng, a central government official assigned specially to oversee the fiscal, judicial, transport, and supply operations of Districts (hsien) and other units of territorial administration within Kaifeng Prefecture (m), site of the N. Sung dynastic capital. SP: surveillant des affaires dans le territoire de la capitale.

6475  t' u-tiên kuän 提照官 or t' i-tiâo
SUNG-YUAN, CHING: Superintendent, comparable to and sometimes interchangeable with t' i-chih (Supervisor); a title occurring as either prefix or suffix to an agency name in a middle-level agency or to a functional description, normally outside the regular hierarchy of routine administration. Also cf. t' i-tiâo.

6476  t' u-tiên ... kâng 提點... 宮 or VU'tiên ... kuän 景
SUNG: Superintendent of the ... Palace or Superintendent of the ... Taoist Temple, variants of t' i-chih ... kâng, t' i-chih ... kuän. SP: directeur des palais et des temples taoïstes.

6477  t' i-tiên mà-chiên 提辨・馬監
SUNG: Superintendent of the Directorate(s) of Horses, probably a special duty assignment for one or more members of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu) see under ma-chien. SP: dirigeant de la direction des chevaux.
6478 A 似isA如必 提督山陵

6479 Yǔtèn sō 提督所 or t'i-tien ssā 司

6480 t'i-tien ts'ai-ch'ing ts'ā āng-ch' āng sō 提督在京倉場

6481 t'ū 政督

6482 t'ū 政督

6483 t'i-tū ching-f ūng ēr t'sāng yǔ-shih 提督京通二倉御史

6484 4 广 提督軍務

6485 t'i-tū hsüeh-ch ūng 提督學政

6486 AntiA-tōo 提督學道

6487 t'i-tū hsüeh-yuăn 提督學院

6488 t'n-tū hui-t'ūng kuăn 提督會同館

6489 t'i-tū hui-f ūng ssū-i kuăn 提督會同0課館

6490 t'i-m kuăn-wū 提督局務

6491 Yǔtū ssū kuăn 提督四夷館

6492 t'i-tū ts'i-hung yū t'ūng-chēng 提督粵黃右通政

6493 tāo 貨

6494 tāo-f ūng 條坊

6495 tāo-lien 調遷

6496 tāo-mà cAm 彩木局

6497 mo 條

6498 498
Sections (ts'ao) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), at times supervised by Overseers of the Department (lu ... shih) who divided Sections among themselves in such Groups. See Jen-ts'ao. P2.

6498 tiao-jen 調人
CHOU: Arbitrator, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for mediating quarrels among commoners and determining appropriate action when someone was accidentally injured or killed by another or by another's domestic animals, etc. CL: officier de paix, conciliateur.

6499 tiao-lang skik 業狼氏
CHOU: Excorticor of Evil, 6498 cheng shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan) who accompanied the King on all public outings, using whips to chase away commoners who threatened distractions. CL: expurgateur, enleveur d'imputé.

6500 tiao-ji ssu 章例司
SUNG: abbreviation of chih-chihsu san-ssu tiao-ji ssu (Finance Planning Commission).

6501 tiao-tu an 简察司
SUNG: Grain Transactions Section, one of 6 Sections (an) in the Granaries Bureau (ts'ang-pu ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), staffed with unranked subofficials; oversaw the purchasing and selling of grain, presumably grain handled by Ever Normal Granaries (ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang) throughout the empire, apparently in cooperation with units of the Ministry's Right Section (yu-ts'ao); established c. 1080 when the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: service de vente et d'achat des grains. P6.

6502 tien-chin 鐵禁
SUNG: Iron Section, one of 7 Sections (an) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'uan-kuan, tai-kuan); kept records on the production and distribution of iron and the manufacture of various ironwares. SP: service de fer.

6503 tien-chih 貼職
SUNG: Nominal Supernumerary Appointment, reference to the appointment pt an eminent official to such status as Auxiliary in the Historiography Office (chih shih-kuan), Auxiliary in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chih chihsien yüan), etc. See under chih (Auxiliary).

6504 tien chih-huo nei-p'oon 貼祇候內品
SUNG: Supernumerary Palace Eunuch Usner, lowest of 12 rank titles (chien) awarded to eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh, chih-huo nei-p'oon. SP: intendant du palais de 4éme rang. P68.

6505 tien-chu 鐵柱
Lit., an iron-ribbed hat, suggesting unyielding sternness: occasional unofficial reference to a Censor (yü-shih).

6506 tien-hsih chung-shu 貼箋中書
CH'ING: lit" Secretary (chung-shu) for pasting-up and writing; Scribe, 40 Manchus and 6 Mongols, rank 7b, responsible for keeping records, making translations and transcriptionno. etc., on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (nei-ho). P2.

6507 tien-hsing kuun 貼刑官
6541 **tiên-chên shên-wêĩ chûn** 殿前神威軍
T'ANG: Army of Inspired Awesomeness, normally abbreviated to shên-wêĩ chûn, q.v.

6542 **tiên-chêk· tiên sêk-wêĩ ssû** 殿前侍衛司
SUNG: Palace Command, commonly abbreviated to tiên-chêk ssû, administrative headquarters of one of the 2 large groups of armies known in the aggregate as the Imperial Armies (chén-chân), the first-line professional forces of the state (see under shîh-wêĩ chê-k'în mu-pu ssû, Metropolitian Command). Created at the beginning of the dynasty to avoid the decentralization of military power among regional warlords commonly called Military Commissioners (chê-k'în tî shih)† who now were absorbed into the central government as Commanders-in-chief (fu chîh-hui tî shih), rank 2b, or Vice Commanders-in-chief (fu chîh-hui tî shih), rank 2a, in collective control of the Palace Command, while former Prefects (tî-chhiù) were similarly co-opted into the lesser posts of Commanders (chê-k'în shih) or Vice Commanders (fu chîh-hui shih), ranks not clear. These various officers seem to have constituted a pool of military talent from which the Emperor picked leaders of active attack or defense actions, then bearing such commissions as Palace Command Commander-general (t'ung-chîng k'uan), Controller-general (t'ung-chêk k'uan), Supervisory General (chêng-na-mîm), or Inspector (yâ-hou). Such field commanders dispatched from the Palace Command were commonly known also as Marshals (ts'ên-shâh), Grand Marshals (ts'ên-shâh shih). The headquarters of the Palace Command seems to have been staffed principally by Administrative Aides (ya-pân), probably palace eunuchs of the 4th and 5th ranks. The Palace Command was under the joint supervisory jurisdiction of the Bureau of Military Affairs (chu-i-mî-yâu), and the Ministry of War (ping-pu), and from c. 1084 the Ministry of Personnel (hsîn-ma) administered the appointments of military officers as well as civil officials (see under hsîn-ma yâ-k'uan). The Palace Command existed through Sung. Sung, but it declined in importance as the original Imperial Armies gradually lost their primary role in Sung military organization and became little more than labor gangs at the disposal of the central government or those who dominated it, while the burden of active military defense against the Jurchens and then the Mongols was borne principally by regionally-based forces (see under yî-chên chûn). SP: bureau devant le palais.

6543 **tiên-chên ssû** 殿前司
SUNG: abbreviation of tiên-chên shih-weî ssû (Palace Command).

6544 **tiên-chên tû tiên-chên ssû** 殿前監督監察司
CHIN: Palace Inspectorate-general, the chief central government agency in charge of military protection of the palace and the capital city, staffed with Jurchen noblemen; comparable to the Sung dynasty Palace Command (tiên-chên shih-weî ssû).

6545 **tiên-chêk** 典蘇
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Swine, ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih), a member of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan) apparently responsible for the provisioning of pigs for eating in the palace and the central government. P14.

6546 **tiên-chêk** 典直
SUI-SUNG: Duty Attendant, 4 in T'ang, rank 9a1, status thereafter not clear; members of the household staff of the Heir Apparent who monitored the coming and going of visitors, transmitted communications in and out, and apparently maintained a kind of censorial surveillance over all those who dealt with the Heir Apparent. Established c. 604 to replace the title ch'êng-chêk (Duty Attendant). RR+SP: intendant de l'étiquette du palais intérieur de l'héritier du trône.

6547 **tiên-chêk** 典製
T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Manager of Sewing, 2 palace women, rank 7a under the Directresses of Sewing (chîng-chêk) in the Sewing Office (ssu-chêk ssû) of the Workshop Service (shung-k'ung chû). RR: intendant de la confection des vêtements.

6548 **tiên-chêk** 殿直
SUNG: lit... to be on palace duty: one of several generic references to Palace Eunuchs; see hsiao-kuan, nei-shih, tso-pan tîn-chêk, yu-pan tîn-chêk, chih-hou tîn-chêk. P68.

6549 **tiên-chêng chû** 典經局 or tiên-chêng fâng 坊
N-S DIV: Editorial Service in the household of the Heir Apparent, staffed with 8 Librarians (hsien-mu) in Liang and N. Ch'i; antecedent of the Sui and later ssu-chêng chû. P26.

6550 **tiên-chêu** 典饌
SUNG: Manager of Stables in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssû), number and status not clear, but presumably counterpart(s) of the T'ang Directors (ling) of the Office of the Imperial Stud (tiên-chêu shu). SP: intendant des écuries.

6551 **tiên-chêu shâ** 典饌署
T'ANG: Office of the Imperial Studs, one of 4 major Offices (shu) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssû), responsible for managing the horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept at the capital by the Court for palace use; headed by 2 Directors (ling) · rank 7b2. RR: office de l'intendance des écuries de Vempereur.

6552 **tiên-chêu 旬祝
CHOU: Offeror of Hunting Prayers; 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsîn-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who conducted sacrifices and prayers at the beginning of royal hunting expeditions. CL: officier des prières faites aux chasses impériales, invocateur des chasses.

6553 **tiên-chuan** 殿撰
MING: CH'ING: lit... abbreviated from tiên-shih (Palace Examination) and hsîu-chuan (Senior Compiler): unofficial reference to a Principal Graduate (chuang-yâu) in the Palace Examination, the final stage of the triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence, who was commonly appointed Senior Compiler in the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yâu). RR: officier des épreuves de recrutement général.

6554 **tiên-chên t'îng** 典撰局
SUNG: Provisioning Office, a foods service in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tü chên), also authorized for each Princey Administration (wang-fu); headed by one or more Managers of Provisions (tiên-chuan), possibly unranked. P23, 69.

6555 **tiên-chêng** 典篷
T'ANG, LIAO: lit... in charge of bells or clocks: Time Keeper in the T'ang Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tîn t'ai) and the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tîn chên); unranked, totaling more than 300 at times in T'ang; specific functions not clear, but were associated with clepsydras or water clocks and with Time Drummers (tiên-kû). RR: intendant des cloches. P35.
tien-chung

6556  tien-chung 殿中
LIAO: Palace Administrator, head of the Palace Administration Office (tien-chung ssu); also see tien-chung t'ao. P38.

6557  tien-chung chiüan-chün 殿中將軍
N-S DIV (Ch'i-Liang): General of the Palace, 10 appointed under each of 2 Commandants (shuai) who controlled the military forces in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; antecedents of the later Commandants of the Ten Guard Commands (shih shen-fu) of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6558  tien-chung chien 殿中監
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-S. Dyn.): Palace Directorate, 1 minor unit in the central government established in the late Han by the warlord-dictator Ts'ao T'ao's T'ang Palace Office (tien-nei sheng), apparently a non-eunuch department for (those) inside the palace halls: Palace carriages used by palace personnel. P37.

6559  tien-chung chu 殿中局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Palace Directorate, a non-eunuch department in the Censorate (shih yü-shih) in general charge of administering and provisioning the imperial palace; headed by 4 Directors (chien). P37.

6560  tien-chung-fen-ck, ēng-lāng 殿中, 殿郞
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei); Court Gentleman for the Imperial Livery, rank 5b, under the Director of the Palace (tien-chung chien); apparently in charge of all horses and carriages used by palace personnel. P37.

6561  tien-chung sheng 殿中省
Lit., department for (those) inside the palace halls: Palace Administration, a central government agency generally responsible for administering and provisioning the imperial palace; to be distinguished from organizations of palace eunuchs, e.g., those described in various nei-shih entries. (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): occasionally found as a variant or unofficial reference to the Palace Directorate (tien-chung chien) established by the director Ts'ao T'ao's T'ang Palace Office (tien-nei sheng) in the waning Han years. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: originated in 618 as a renamed tien-nei shih, q.v., inherited from Sui; from 622 to 670 variously named chung-yüfu. P37.

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LIAO: Palace Administrator, head of the Palace Administration Office (tien-chung ssu); also see tien-chung t'ao. P38.

6557  tien-chung chiüan-chün 殿中將軍
N-S DIV (Ch'i-Liang): General of the Palace, 10 appointed under each of 2 Commandants (shuai) who controlled the military forces in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; antecedents of the later Commandants of the Ten Guard Commands (shih shen-fu) of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6558  tien-chung chien 殿中監
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-S. Dyn.): Palace Directorate, 1 minor unit in the central government established in the late Han by the warlord-dictator Ts'ao T'ao's T'ang Palace Office (tien-nei sheng), apparently a non-eunuch department for (those) inside the palace halls: Palace carriages used by palace personnel. P37.

6559  tien-chung chu 殿中局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Palace Directorate, a non-eunuch department in the Censorate (shih yü-shih) in general charge of administering and provisioning the imperial palace; headed by 4 Directors (chien). Apparently successor of the earlier tien-chung shang-shu and tien-chung lang and antecedent of the Sui tien-nei ch'ü. P37.

6560  tien-chung-fen-ck, ēng-lāng 殿中, 殿郞
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei); Court Gentleman for the Imperial Livery, rank 5b, under the Director of the Palace (tien-chung chien); apparently in charge of all horses and carriages used by palace personnel. P37.

6561  tien-chung sheng 殿中省
Lit., department for (those) inside the palace halls: Palace Administration, a central government agency generally responsible for administering and provisioning the imperial palace; to be distinguished from organizations of palace eunuchs, e.g., those described in various nei-shih entries. (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): occasionally found as a variant or unofficial reference to the Palace Directorate (tien-chung chien) established by the director Ts'ao T'ao's T'ang Palace Office (tien-nei sheng) in the waning Han years. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: originated in 618 as a renamed tien-nei shih, q.v., inherited from Sui; from 622 to 670 variously named chung-yüfu. P37.

6556  tien-chung 殿中
LIAO: Palace Administrator, head of the Palace Administration Office (tien-chung ssu); also see tien-chung t'ao. P38.

6557  tien-chung chiüan-chün 殿中將軍
N-S DIV (Ch'i-Liang): General of the Palace, 10 appointed under each of 2 Commandants (shuai) who controlled the military forces in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; antecedents of the later Commandants of the Ten Guard Commands (shih shen-fu) of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6558  tien-chung chien 殿中監
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei-S. Dyn.): Palace Directorate, 1 minor unit in the central government established in the late Han by the warlord-dictator Ts'ao T'ao's T'ang Palace Office (tien-nei sheng), apparently a non-eunuch department for (those) inside the palace halls: Palace carriages used by palace personnel. P37.
tiēn-chùn tš'āo 存中曹 ox: tien-chung
(1) N-S DIV (Chi', Liang, N. Wei): Section for Palace Affairs, one of 3 or 4 Sections (tš'āo) in the Ministry of Sacrifices (tš'e-pu) in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung). P9. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry Of Palace Affairs, one of the more important units in the dynasty's unstable Department of State Affairs; headed by a Minister (shang-shu), early in the 400s had great influence over military affairs and revenues as well as administration of the imperial palace, but by the end of the 400s had lost most of this influence and was in charge of palace ceremonial matters; supervised Sections (also tš'āo) for Palace Affairs (also tien-chung), for Palace Service (chih-shih), for the Three Dukes (san kung) and for Communications and Horse Breeding (chia-pu); each headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung). P9. (3) N-S DIV (N. Wei): one of 4 major Sections in the Ministry of Palace Affairs (see #2 above) P9.

üen-chung yù-shī 天中御史
Common variant of tien-chung shih yu-shih (Palace Censor).

tiēn-chū 典署
T'ANG: Examination Manager, a duty assignment for a Vice Director (chih-shih) in the Provincial and Local Administration Bureau (kao-kung) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) to participate in administering civil service recruitment examinations.

tiēn-chūn 典軍
(1) HAN: Control Army' one of 8 capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han: see pa hsiao-we (Eight Commandants). (2) T'ANG-YUAN: Escort Brigade Commander, 2, rank 5a in T'ang not clear in Sung. 7b in Yuan, leaders of the Personal Guard Garrison (ch'in-shih-fu) in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu). RR+: colonel of the guard of a prince. P69.

tiēn-chūn 典郡
HAN: lii' manager of a Commandery; unofficial reference to a Regional Inspector (ts'ü-shih) or a Commandery Governor (t'ai-shou).

tiēn-chün 存郡

tiēn-fá tā-ch'ēn 典法大臣
HAN: lii' grand minister of the law: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (yü-shih ta-fu) ^

tiēn-fán tš'āo 典監
HAN: Section for Laws under the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-weii); specific functions not clear, but presumably headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih). HB: bureau for the direction of laws.

tiēn-fān shū 典纂
SUI: briefly from c. 604 the official variant of tien-k'o shu (Office of Receptions in the Court of State Ceremonial, hsiung-lu), P11.

tiēn-fū 典服
N-S DIV-T'ANG: Manager of Supplies, more than one subofficial on the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu) normally led by a Director (chung) in T'ang rank 9a2, intendant des magasins. P69.

tš'ào-fù 典服
T'ANG: Clothier, 12 (or 30?) non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (nei-chih chü) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: intendant des vêtements.

Hén-fá chéng 典服正
MING: Director of the Wardrobe, rank 7a, in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

tiēn-fú-kung 典婦功
CHOU: Manager of Palace Women's Work, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) responsible for directing the craft work of palace women, who produced clothing and other objects for use by the ruler and his principal wives. CL: directeur du travail des femmes.

tien-hán 典翰
T'ANG: Plume Maker (?), 8 or 10 non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (nei-chih chü) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: intendant des insignes en plumes.

tiēn-hsi 典泉
CHOU: Manager of Hemp, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) who received and stored hempen and coarser cloth paid as taxes. CL: directeur du chanvre en f.d.

tiēn-hsī 典寳
T'ANG: Seal Keeper, 4 non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (nei-chih chü) in the household of the Heir Apparent; abolished in the early 700s. RR: intendant des sceaux.

tiēn-hsiā 天下
Lit' below the Hall; variant of pi-hsia (Your Majesty). (1) N-S DIV (S. Dyn.) form used in speaking to the ruler. (2) T'ANG: form used in speaking to the Empress or the Heir Apparent.

tūn-hsing 典星
HAN: Star Watcher, number and rank not clear, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih lang), from A.D. 89 assisted by Expectant Star Watchers (tien-hsing tai-chao), P35.

tiēn-hsiŭ-chuăn 天修撰

Hén-hsiŭ 典學
N-S DIV-T'ANG: Teaching Aide, 2 to 4, apparently unranked subofficials, members of the Directorate of Education (hsueh-chien) or its predecessor the National University (t'ai-hsueh); in T'ang reportedly responsible for copying study materials. RR: intendant des études. P34.

tiēn-hsiŭ 典學
N-S DIV: Educational Aide on the staff of a Regional Inspector (t'ai-shih chü), now assigned to the Regional Inspector (t'ai-shih chü), generally unranked, who produced clothing and other objects for use by the ruler and his principal wives. CL: directeur du travail des femmes.

tiēn-hsí 典府
SUI: Manager of Security, one appointed for each tributary chief or envoy under the jurisdiction of the Court for Dependencies (hung-hu); an ad hoc duty assignment, not a regular post. P11.
t i e n - i

6587 t i e n - i 典儀 (1) S U I - T' A N G: Supervisor of Rites \( \cdot 2 \) \( \cdot \) rank %2, ceremonial escorts and ushers on the staff of the Tribunal of Receptions (yeh-che t'ai); introduced important visitors to the Emperor in court audiences and other ceremonies. RR: intendant des cérémonies officielles. P3. (2) CH'I NG: Manager of Ceremonies, one or 2, rank 4b to 8a, on the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu) and Princes Establishment (hung-chu fu). BH: assistant major-domo. P69.

6588 t i e n - t 典衣 T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Clothing, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Clothing (ssu-i) in the Clothing Office (ssu-i ssu) of the Wardrobe Service (shang-fu ch'a). RR: intendant des vêtements du harem.

6589 t i e n - t ch i n g 典禦監 N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): Medical Aide in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

6590 t i e n 4 ch i ē n 典儀院 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Supervisor of Ceremonies, rank 5b in the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu). P33.

6591 t i e n - i ch i ē n 典儀監 YUAN: Directorate of Medicine in the establishment of the Heir Apparent’ staffed with non-official Palace Physicians (t'ai-i); headed by a Supervisor (ch'ien), rank 3a; created in 1294 (1307?) in a reorganization of the Office of Medication (tien-i shu); abolished in 1311, re-established in 1329, P16.

6592 t i e n 4 l ü - s h i h 典儀錄事 N-S DIV (S. Dyn.) Office Manager for Ceremonial, head of the Reception Service (tsao-k'o chu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P33.

6593 t i e n - i s h u 典儀署 YUAN: Office of Medicine in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, staffed with non-official Palace Physicians (t'ai-i); head Tanked 5b, title not clear; absorbed into the new Directorate of Medicine (tien-i chien) in 1294 (1307?); re-established in 1326, in 1329 again absorbed into the Directorate of Medicine. P36.

6594 t i e n 4 ù 上 典儀所 MING: Ceremonies Office in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), headed by a Director (cheng), rank 9a. P69.

6595 t i e n ù 民 典樂署 N-S DIV (Chou): Foreign Music-master, number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (shung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), under Musicians-in-chief (ta ssu-yieh) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). P10.

6596 t i e n - j ù 典禮 HAN: Exorcist, 2, probably non-officials, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (ta-i shih lung), in charge of prayers and sacrifices intended to drive off unfavorable influences. HB: director of sacrifices to expel evil influences.

6597 t i e n - j u 典瑞 Manager of Seals. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (shung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan), apparently responsible for management of the royal seals. CL: conservateur des tablettes marquées des sceaux officiels. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number unspecified, \* ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites. P9.

6598 t i e n - j ù y u ā n 典瑞院 YUAN: Imperial Seals Commission, apparently an autonomous agency of the central government in charge of keeping and authorizing use of the imperial seals; staffing not clear.

6599 t i e n - j ù ng w ì 典戎衛 T'ANG: Militant Guard, from 662 to 670 the official re-designation of the Defense Guard Command (wei shu-i fu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6600 t i e n - k ÷ d 典客 (1) CH'IN-HAN: Chamberlain for Dependencies, one of the Nine Chamberlains (chu ch'ing) of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels in Han; managed relations with submitted alien tribes and in early Han with enfeoffed Princes (wang) and Marquises (hou); in 144 B.C. retitled ta-hsing ling, then in 104 B.C. ta huang-lu. HB: director of guests. P33. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Custodian of Foreign Visitors, as many as 13 apparently unranked subofficials in the Office of Receptions (tien-ko shu) of the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu), who looked after the needs of important foreign visitors at court. RR+SP: intendant des hôtes. P11. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister (shang-shu) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yian). BH: president of the court of colonial affairs.

6601 Hên-k'Œ 典科 CHWG: Principal of a Departmental Medical School, head of a Medical School (i-hoseh) established by a Department (chou), certified by the Ministry of Rites (li-pu) and under supervision of the Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-cheng shih ssu). BH: departmental physician.

6602 t i e n - k ÷ d ch i ē n 典客監 N-S DIV (N. Wei): Supervisor of Dependencies, rank 5b, a central government official; organizational affiliations not clear, but apparently supervised a Director of Receptions (chu-k'o ling). P11.

6603 t i e n - k ÷ d k u â n 典客館 N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): Bureau of Receptions under the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta huang-lu); headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b (?). See k'o-kuan. P11.

6604 t i e n - k ū t ū 典客今 N-S DIV (Chin): Manager of Receptions on the staff of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (chu-hung-lu), assisted by an Aide (ch'eng). P11.

6605 t i e n - k ū sh ū 典客署 N-S DIV <N. Ch’i-T. ANG, CHIN: Office of Receptions under the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu wu) through T'ang’ in Chin under the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsia-Chun-hui yüan); responsible for attending to the needs of important foreign visitors; headed by one or 2 Directors (ling); rank 7b in T’ang, 6b in Chin. RR: office de l’indépendance des hôtes. P11.

6606 t i e n - k ū 典鼓 T’ANG, LIAO: Time Drummer \( \cdot \) unspecified numbers, unranked, in the T’ang Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-tien t’ai) and the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-ten chien), also 12 in the T’ang Court of the Watches (tei-keng ssu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; gave time signals with drums in conformity with the operation of clepsydrae. See tien-chung (Time Keeper). RR: intendant des tambours. P26, 35.

6607 t i e n - k ūng - c ū 典寶院 T’ANG: Chief Examiner, duty assignment for a court official to supervise a civil service recruitment examination.
6608 tin-lu 典曆
N-S DIV: Calendar Maker, variable number, rank not specified, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling).

6609 tin-tt 典史
YUAN: Clerk, unranked subofficials found in large numbers both in central government agencies and in units of territorial administration. P5, 6, 12, 13’ etc.

6610 tin-du 典路
CHOU: Manager of the Royal Chariots, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who looked after the 5 special >pes of chariots (called in) in which the King and his Queen rode on ceremonial occasions. CL: conservateur des chars.

6611 tin-ming 典命
CHOU: Manager of Titles of Honor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who apparently handled paperwork concerning the award of titles known as the Nine Honors (ch'u ming) – which determined the kinds, numbers, and sizes of residences, chariots’ gowns, etc., to which nobles and officials were entitled. CL: conservateur des brevets.

6612 tin-mu 典牧
N-S DIV (Chou), SUNG: Manager of Herds, ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) in Chou of the era of N-S Division, members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan); in Sung rank not clear, members of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu) Cf. tien-pu’. SP: intendant des élevages. P31.

6613 tin-mu shu 典牧署
SUI–T’ANG: Office of Herds, one of 4 major units in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p’u ssu), headed by 3 Directors (ling), rank 8a; nominally in overall charge of all imperial herds and the provisioning of the palace and central government with meat and milk products - but the herds were under the direct control of Directorates of Horse Pasturages (ma-chien) throughout North China. RR: office de l'intendance des élevages. P31.

6614 tin-nei 典內
SUI–T’ANG, SUNG: Palace Manager · head of the Inner Quarters (nei-fang), apparently a eunuch agency providing intimate services for the Heir Apparent; also see nei-shih sheng. SP: chef de service du palais intérieur de la maison de l'héritier du trône. P26.

6615 tin-nei chien 典內監
SUI: Director of the Palace Administration; see tien-nei sheng, at the beginning of T’ang (618) renamed tien-chung sheng, q.v. Sometimes mistaken as an agency name rather than the title of the agency head. RR: direction du service domestique de l’empereur. P37, 38.

6616 tin-nei cha 典內局
(1) N-S DIV (N. Ch’): Palace Attendance Service, a non-eunuch agency in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-hsia-fang), headed by 2 Directors of Palace Attendants (nei-chih chien); subsequently renamed nei-chih cha, q.v. Distinguish from the N. Ch’ tien-chung cha (Palace Administration) serving the imperial palace. P26. (2) SUJ: Palace Administration, a revival of the N. Ch’ agency described in (1) above as a non-eunuch subdivision of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) in general charge of administering and provisioning the imperial palace; headed by 2 Directors (chien), rank 5a or 5b; in 607 raised to the status of a De-

6626 tien-pu 典兵
SUNG: Manager of Registration, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Registration (ssu-pu) in the Registration Office (ssu-pu ssu) of the General Palace Service (ssu-kung cha), RR: intendant des registres du harem. (2) YUAN-CH’ING: Archivist, rank 7 or lower, found in both agencies of the central government and units concerning the titles known as the Nine Honors (ch'u ming) – which determined the kinds, numbers, and sizes of residences, chariots’ gowns, etc., to which nobles and officials were entitled. CL: conservateur des brevets.

6608-6626 典兵
SUNG: Manager of Registration, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Registration (ssu-pu) in the Registration Office (ssu-pu ssu) of the General Palace Service (ssu-kung cha), RR: intendant des registres du harem. (2) YUAN-CH’ING: Archivist, rank 7 or lower, found in both agencies of the central government and units
of territorial administration; in Ming and Ch'ing was commonly head of a subdivision called an Archive (tien-pu t'ing); not significantly different from tien-chi (Archivist). BH: senior archivist. P15, 23, 25, etc.

6627 tien-pu-fing 典簿廳
MING-CH'ING: Archive, a subdivision in many central government agencies, headed by an Archivist (tien-pu), rank 7 or lower. BH: record office. P23, 27, 30, etc.

6628 tien-shan 典鼠
T'ANG: Fan Maker, 8 or 10 unranked subofficials or non-official specialists in the Palace Attendance Service (nei-chih chu) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: intendant des éteillages.

6629 tien-shan 典膳
Manager of Foods. (1) T'ANG-SUNG: 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Foods (ssu-shan) in the Foods Office (ssu-shan ssu) of the Food Service (shang-shih chu). RR: intendant des mets exquis. (2) SUNG-MING: rank 6 or lower officials found in the Sung establishment of the Heir Apparent and in Ming Princely Establishments (wang-fu), also in the Ming Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) till 1380, then retitled tien-shan (Manager of Provisions; see tien-chuan t'ing). P34, 69.

6630 tien-shan-chien 典膳監
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)—T'ANG: Supervisor of Foods, until 662 title of the head of the Foods Service (tien-shan chu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; thereafter titled lang (Director).

6631 tien-shan chu 典膳局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)—T'ANG: Foods Service in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by one of 2 Supervisors (chien) till 662, thereafter by 2 Directors (long), rank 6b2. RR: service de la nourriture de l'hérétiq du trône, P26.

6632 tien-shan-sò 典膳所
MING: Foods Office in a Princeely Establishment (wang-fu), headed by a Director (cheng), rank 8a. P69.

6633 tien-shè 典設
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Interior Maintenance: 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Interior Maintenance (ssu-she) in the Interior Maintenance Office (ssu-she ssu) of the Housekeeping Service (shang-ch'ın chu), RR: intendant de l'arrangement intérieur du harem.

6634 tien-shè chu 典設局
Household Affairs Service. (1) TANG, LIAO: a unit of the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ts'ao ch'ün-fang), headed by a Director (lang), rank 6b2 in T'ang; in charge of preparing hot baths, providing lanterns, and making other domestic arrangements for the Heir Apparent's quarters. RR: service de l'arrangement intérieur du palais de l'héritier du trône, P26. (2) YUAN: a unit of the Regency (lu-chou ssu) at Shang-tu; renamed from tien-shè shù in 1311; apparently headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank not clear; responsible for preparing the Emperor's quarters at the Mongol summer capital. P49.

6635 tien-shè shù 典設署
YUAN: Household Affairs Office, a unit of the Regency (lu-chou ssu) at Shang-tu; in 1311 renamed tien-shè chu. P49.

6636 tien-shèng 典乘
T'ANG: Manager of Chariot Horses, 4' rank 9b2, members of the Stables Office (chu-MA shu) in the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu p'o-ssu); managed the Heir Apparent's chariot horses whenever he appeared in public. RR: intendant des voitures.

6637 tien-shih 典事
(1) T'ANG: Manager or Foreman, middling or lowly officials found in many agencies of the central government and in specialized territorial agencies, e.g., in the Office of Female Services (t'i-t'ing chu) at the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), at various Imperial Mausolea (ting) at frontier passes (kuo), in the Weaving and Dyeing Office (chih-jan shu) of the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien). RR: intendant des affaires. P10, 28, 29, etc. (2) CHIN-YUAN: Office Manager, 2' rank 7b, in the Censororate (yü-shih t'ai); in 1270 retitled tu-shih. P18.

6638 Hien-shih 典史
(1) YUAN-CH'ING: Clerk, unranked subofficial; in Yuan found at all levels of the governmental hierarchy, thereafter normally found only at the District (hsien) level, sometimes with function-specifying prefixes such as kuan-ho (Controller of Waterways), but probably most commonly in the sense indicated in (2) below. P9, 20, 32, etc. (2) MING-CH'ING: District Jailor, unranked subofficial who served as the District Magistrate's (chih-hsien) police agent and presided over the District jail. BH: jail warden. P54.

6639 tien-shih 典飾
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Adornments, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Adornments (ssu-shih) in the Adornments Office (ssu-shih ssu) of the Wardrobe Service (shang-fu chu). RR: intendant des parures du harem.

6640 tien-shih 殿試
SUNG-CH'ING: Palace Examination, the final stage in any sequence of civil service recruitment examinations beginning in 975' normally a one-day examination that confined and listed in order of excellence all passers of the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih, hui-shih); until 1057 also eliminated some such passers. This examination was prepared and presided over by the Emperor in person or more commonly, by a special surrogate. In Ming and Ch'ing times, the degree Metropolitan Graduate (chi-shih) was awarded only after completion of the Palace Examination.

6641 tien-shih 甸師
CHOU; Master of the Hinterland, 2 ranked as Junior Serviceemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-huan) who generally supervised the administration of the royal domain beyond the environs of the capital, especially overseeing the cultivation of the King's own lands; also reportedly responsible for executing members of the royal family who were sentenced to death. CL: préposé au territoire hors banlieue.

6642 tien-shih 典書
T'ANG-MING: Library Clerk, unranked subofficials found in many specialized agencies such as the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (hang-wen huan), the Imperial Archives (pi-k'ai), and the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); not appointed after very early Ming. RR: intendant des livres. SP: préposé aux livres. P23, 25, 30, 34.

6643 tien-shih 典署
MING: Manager, rank 7a, head of each Office (shu) under the Directorate of Imperial Parks (shang-lin yian-chien), e.g., Office of Husbandry (liang-mu shu). P40.

6644 tien-shih 典術
CH'ING: Principal of a Department Geomancy School
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-T'ANG: Archive of the Heir Apparent, a major unit in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu) headed by 4 then 2 Mentors (shu-tzu); from 652 to 670 retitled yu ch'un-fang (Right Secretariat of the Heir Apparent), then in 711 (707?) given that title permanently. The staff included Secretaries (chung she-jen, she-jen), Advisers (yi-iê), Admonishers (tsan-shan), etc. P26.

6645 tien-shü-fäng 典書坊
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Supervisor of Dependent Countries, an autonomous member of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels in Han, responsible for relations with non-Chinese peoples who accepted Chinese overlordship; terminated in 28 B.C., his functions being taken over by the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu). In N. Wei the title reappeared, but possibly only as an unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Dependencies. BH: director of dependent states. P17.

6646 tien-shu-kuô 典屬國
CH'IN-HAN, N-S DIV (N. Wei): Supervisor of Dependent Countries, an autonomous member of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels in Han, responsible for relations with non-Chinese peoples who accepted Chinese overlordship; terminated in 28 B.C., his functions being taken over by the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu). In N. Wei the title reappeared, but possibly only as an unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Dependencies. BH: director of dependent states. P17.

6647 tien-shâ-fêng 典書令
N-S DIV: Archivist, rank 7 or 8, in Princely Establishments (wang-fu) and some other administrative establishments of members of the nobility such as Princess's Establishments (kung-chu fu). P65, 69.

6648 tien-shu ssû 典書司
CH'ING: lit. 'office for managing dependencies: Outer Mongolian Bureau in the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yian), principally responsible for China's relations with the Dzungars and Tibetans; cf. ch'i-chi ssu (Inner Mongolian Bureau). BH: department of the outer Mongols. P17.

6649 Hên-shuâi 殿帥

6650 flVn'sû 典祀
(1) CHOU: Manager of Sacrifices, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ên-kuan) responsible for the Altar of Earth, preserving it from improper uses and presiding over the execution of sacrificial victims there. CL: conservateur des sacrifices. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Sacrificer, unspecified number ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (chung ta-fu) 5a, members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ên-kuan), specific functions not clear. P9.

6651 tien-szû 典絃
CHOU: Manager of Silk, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) responsible for receiving, storing, and distributing silk goods received in taxes, for overseeing craft workers manufacturing silk products for court use, and for providing silk goods used in sacrifices, in funerals, and as royal gifts. CL: directeur de la soie en fâ.

6652 tien-szû shû 典寺署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Supervisorate of Monasteries under the Court for Dependencies (hung-lu ssu), responsible for the supervision of all Buddhist monasteries (in the state? in the capital?), headed by a Director (ling); included on the staff an Aide for the Mâhâsanghikâ Sect (seng-chih-pu ch'êng). Certified and registered monks, sharing responsibility in some fashion not clear with the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (choa-hsian ssu). Also see seng-kuan. P17.

6653 tien-têng 典燈
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Lanterns, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Lanterns (ssu-teng) in the Lanterns Office (ssu-teng ssu) of the Housekeeping Service (shang-chi'thun). RR: intendant des lampes du harem.

6654 tien-t'ung iô sêu 殿庭儀禮司
MING: Palace Ceremonial Office, headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 7a; in charge of all major state ceremonial functions; created in 1376 by renaming of the shih-i ssu, in 1379 subordinated to the Office of Transmission (t'ung-cheng ssu), then in 1397 reorganized as the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu). P21, 33.

6655 tien-t'ou 殿頭
SUNG: (1) Palace Foreman, a eunuch title, rank 9a, found in the Palace Ceremonial Office (bei-shih sheng). (2) Eunuch of Fifth Rank, apparently a categorical reference to all palace eunuchs of rank 5. Cf. nei-shih tien-t'ou. SP: intendant de la compagnie de l'intendance du palais.

6656 tien-ts'û 典緯
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Silks, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Silks (jim-i'o) in the Silks Office (ssu-t'ai ssu) of the Workshop Service (shang-kung chü). RR: intendant des soieries.

6657 tien-tsân 典贊

6658 tien-ts'âng fêng 典倉令
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-SUI: Manager of Granaries in the household of the Heir Apparent, subordinate to the Household Provisioner's Court (chia-ling), rank not clear; aided by an Assistant Manager of Granaries (tien-ts'ang ch'êng). P26.

6659 tien-ts'âng shû 典倉署
T'ANG-SUNG: Granaries Office in the household of the Heir Apparent, a unit in the Household Provisioner's Court (chia-ling ssu; see under chia-ling); headed by a Director (ling), rank 8b in T'ang. RR: office des approvisionnements de la maison de l'héritier du trône. SP: bureau des ....P26.

6660 tien-ts'âo 典帥
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Hay, several ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan). P14.

6661 tien-tsû 典作
SUI: Director, one, rank not clear; supervised some fords under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Waterways (tu shui-t'ai), each ford normally managed by 4 Ford Masters (chin-chang). P14, 59.

6662 tien-tsû-chu 典作局
6663  **tiên-t'ung** 典同
CHOU: lit., manager of female (i.e., imperfect) tones; Tone Monitor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) responsible for keeping musical instruments in tune, harmonizing what were called the male and female tones. CL: régulateur des tons femelles.

6664  **rt'Mz. ubi/ 典祠令**
N-S DIV: Manager of Sacrifices, rank 9 in N. Wei; commonly found on the staffs of Princely Establishments (wang-fu). P69.

6665  **tiên-wei** 典闢

6666  **tiên-wei t'ung** 典衛令 or **tiên wei**
N-S DIV—T'ANG: Commandant of the Guard in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu), as many as 8 in Sui and T'ang, rank 9 in N. Wei, otherwise not clear. RR: intendant des gardes. P69.

6 6 6 7 说 典幄署
YUAN: Tents Office in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by 2 Directors (ting), rank not clear; presumably in charge of the yurts or tents used by the Heir Apparent and his entourage while traveling. P26.

6668  **tiên-yao** 典藥
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Medicine’s 2 palace women, rank 7a under the Directresses of Medicine (jyw-yao) in the Medicine Office (ssu-yao ssu) of the Food Service (shang-shih chii). RR: intendant des remèdes. (2) T'ANG-SUNG, MING: Pharmacist, one each in the T'ang Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shiu), the household of the Sung Heir Apparent, and the household of each Ming Commandery Prince (ch'in-wang). SP: intendant des remèdes. P36, 69.

6669  **tiên-yao chu** 典藥局
YUAN: Pharmacy staffed with non-official specialists under the Directorate of Medicine (tien-i chien) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent.

6670  **tiên-yêh** 典艤
T'ANG: Escort, 10 unranked subofficials assigned to the staff of Secretarial Receptionists (t'ung-shih she-jen) in the Secretariat (chung-shu shen). RR: intendant des visiteurs.

6671  **tiên-yên** 典言
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Communications, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Communications (ssu-yen) of the Communications Office (ssu-yen ssu) in the General Palace Service (shang-kung chii). RR: intendant à la transmission des ordres.

6672  **tiên-yên** 典彂

6673  **tiên-yin** 典印
MING: Seal Keeper, one authorized for each Commandery Prince (ch'in-wang), rank not clear. P69.

6674  **tiên-yüng** 典醖
N-S DIV (Chou): Director of Embankments, several ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7a) and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); functions not clear, perhaps maintained ponds where fish were cultivated to serve the needs of the palace and the central government. P14.

6675  **tiên yung-chên** 典勛
Manager of Trophies. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan) responsible for engraved trophies of various sorts made from melted-down weapons of vanquished troops; such trophies reportedly adorned musical instruments in some cases. CL: conservateur des pièces de mérite. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih : 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’un-kuan); functions not specified in sources. P10.

6676  **tiên-yu** 典御
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-SUI, SUNG: variant of fung-yu (Chief Steward). P36, 37, 38.

6677  **tiên-yu** 典虞
T'ANG, CHIN: Jailor, variable numbers of unranked subofficials in units of territorial administration; in Chin on the staff of Prisons (ssu-yu ssu); also cf. tien-shih (District Jailor). RR: intendant des prisons. P49, 53, 54.

6678  **tiên-yû** 典虞
See shui-heng tien-yû (Commandant of Waterways).

6679  **tiên-yû** 典醖

6680  **tiên-yû** 典魚
N-S DIV (Chou): Manager of Fish, ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih; 8a) a member of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan); functions not clear, but perhaps provided the palace and central government with supplies of edible fish. P14.

6681  **Hên-yüan** 典苑

6682  **tiên-yûn** 殿元
YUAN-CH'ING: variant of chuang-yûn (Principal Graduate of a Palace Examination, tien-shih).

6683  **tiên-yûn** 殿院
T'ANG-MING: Palace Bureau, an agency in the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai) composed of Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yu-shih); the unit designation may have antedated T'ang, as the title Palace Censor did. The Palace Bureau and its Palace Censors were discontinued in 1376. RR+SP: court des affaires du palais. (SP only:) bureau du palais. P18.

6684  **tiên-yûh** 典樂

6685  **tiên-yûn** 典醖
T'ANG-SUNG: Manager of Wines, 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Wines (iw-yu ssu) of the Wines

T'ANG: variant of Office of Heavenly Mounts, a unit of the Palace Army of the Celestial Serpent, named after stars in the grand master of the palace corral.

Also see shen-wu t'ien-chi.

T'ANG: Heavenly Horseman, unofficial reference to personnel of the 2 Annies of Inspired Militancy (shen-wu chan). Also see shen-wu t'ien-chi.

T'ANG: Army of the Celestial Serpent, named after stars in the Hydra and Hercules constellations; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters (shih-erh chan); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armee de la constellation de Vordonnateur céleste. P44.

T'ANG: Office of Heavenly Mounts, a unit of the Palace Administration (tien-chang sheng) responsible for horses stabled within the palace; in 700 superseded the Director of Imperial Mounts (kung-ho chien; see under kung-ho); staffing not clear; subsequently superseded by the post of Grand Master of the Palace Corral (feng-ch'en ts'ai). P39.

Lit" (head of) the Heaven-favored family: unofficial reference to the Emperor.

T'ANG: Army of the Celestial Bull, named after a group of stars in Taurus; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chan); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armee de la tablette céleste. P44.

SUN: Imperial Corral, one prefixed Left and one Right, perhaps a eunuch; staffed for horses used within the palace grounds. Superseded the T'ang-early Sung name Flying Dragon Park (fei-lang yian). SP: quartier des écuries célestes.

T'ANG: variant of tien-tang fu (Imperial Treasury).
6710 t'ien-p'u 田僕
CHOU: Hunting Chariteer, 12 ranked as Senior Service- men (shang-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsiau-kuan) who drove the royal chariot on travels and hunts. CL: conducteur du char de chasse.

6711 tHēn-shō 添設
YUAN: Supplementary, a prefix commonly attached to titles associated with the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), denoting appointments made in excess of the normal quota of appointees; different from regular (cheng) appointees in status, stipend, etc., not clear. P4.

6712 fiēn-shēng hsien 天生仙
MING: lit. ‘immortal born of Heaven;’ unofficial reference to a Graduate of the Imperial Graduate (chin-shih) of the First Class (chia), i.e., any of the 3 graduates at the top of the pass list after a Palace Examination (tien-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. See chia.

6713 t'iēn-ts'ao chien 天職監
SUNG: Directorate of Fine Steeds, 2 prefixed Left and Right under the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: direction des chevaux célestes. P31.

6714 fiēn-sūn 天孫
Occasional unofficial reference to a Grandson Successor (t'ai-sun), the eldest son of an Heir Apparent, especially of a deceased Heir Apparent.

6715 Vwn-Vân 天壇
MING-CH'ING: Altar of Heaven, an elaborate altar in the southern suburbs of Peking, where Emperors made sacrificial offerings to Heaven. Cf. she-chi t'an, ti-t'an.

6716 t'ien-fān wēi 天壇局
CH'ING: Commandant at the Altar of Heaven, 8 Manchu officers, one of rank 5 and 7 of rank 6; in rotation presided over the Altar of Heaven under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). P28.

6717 t'ien-ts'angû 天藏府
T'ANG: Imperial Treasury, a unit of the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) until 753; staffing and specific functions not clear. RR: trésor du palais impérial.

6718 t'ien-ts'ao 田曹
HAN—T'ANG: Section for Cultivated Fields, in Han an administrative unit in a Commandery (chên), presumably headed by an Administrator (yün-shih); in T'ang a staff agency in a Principly Establishment (wang-fu) in charge of the Establishments lands and buildings, headed by an Administrator (ts'en-chin-shih), rank 7a2. HB: bureau of cultivated land. RR: service des champs. P69.

6719 eîn-tsû 天子
Son of Heaven: from Chou on, a standard reference to the supreme ruler of China.

6720 fiēn-tū chîn-chûn 天子禁軍
In丁 and 派 hap's other variants, a variant of chîn-Chûn (Imperial Armies).

6721 t'ien-tsû êr-kh-mâ 天子耳目
Lit., the ears and eyes of the Son of Heaven, i.e., of the ruler: from early times a common unofficial reference to Censors (yâ-shih), especially Investigating Censors (chien-chûn-shih), suggested their function as specialized surveil lance officials (chinkiau) with the traditional right, as individuals, to submit impeachments directly to the Emperor.

6722 t'ien-tû mîn-shêng 天子門生
T'ANG-CH'ING: Disciple of the Son of Heaven, unofficial reference to all passers of a Palace Examination (tien-shih, t'ing-shih), the final stage of a civil service recruitment examination sequence; equivalent to Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih).

6723 t'ien-wâng 天王
Lit., ‘Heaven-appointed King;’ indirect reference to an Emperor.

6724 t'ien-wêî kûn 天威軍
T'ANG: Army of Heavenly Awesomeness, a single unit of the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) of the Northern Command (pei-yâ) at the dynastic capital, created in 808 by a consolidation of the prior Left and Right Annies of Inspired Awesomeness (shen-wei chên), but terminated in 813, all officers personnel being absorbed into the increasingly dominant Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-te chên). RR: armée de la majesté céleste. P43

6725 t'ien-wên chu 天文局
SUNG: Astronomer Service, one of 4 assemblages of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (han-lin yân) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); headed by a Manager (kou-tang kuan). SP: office d'astronomie.

6726 mn-wën kû 文科
CH'ING: Astronomical Section, a unit of the Directorate of Astronomy (chun-t'ien chên) in charge of astronomical and meteorological observations; staffed principally by 8 Directors of the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'ai lang), rank 7b. BH: astronomical section.

6727 / tōt-H'i/w'AîA 天文博士
SUI—T'ANG: Erudite of Astronomy, number unspecified, non-official specialists in the Sui Astrological Service (t'ai-shih ts'ao) and the T'ang Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chên) in 704 superseded by the office of Director of the Imperial Observatory (ling-t'ai lang). RR: maître astronome au vaste savoir.

6728 t'ien-wên suan-hsû 天文算學
CH'ING: Astronomical College, teaching unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (cAYI-t'ien-chên), headed by a Director (kuan-li). BH: astronomical college.

6729 eîn-wên yûn 天文院
SUNG: Bureau of Astronomy, a unit in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng) in charge of water clocks and astronomical observations, cooperating with the separate Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chên); unlike the Astronomical Service (t'ai-shih chên), did not engage in weather forecasting, interpretation of omens, etc. SP: bureau d'astronomie. P35.

6730 i-iëw-wîlîw Ôtôôg 天武四畱
SUNG: Four Wings of Heaven-endowed Militancy, one of the major military units of the Imperial Armies (chin-chên) in the Palace Command (tien-chên ssu) stationed at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (shang ssu chên); headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu chih-hui shih); each of its Wings (hsiang) reportedly included 3 Armies (chên). P47.

6731 t'ien-yûî chî-chî kû 天樂祭祀庫
SUNG: Storehouse for Musical and Sacrificial Instruments, a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). SP: magasin des objets rituels et de la musique céleste.

6732 t.iën.yûêk skû 天樂署
YJAN: Office of Western Music in the Bureau of Musical
Ritual (t-i-feng ssu), specializing in the music of northwestern China; headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 5b; created in 1313 by renaming the chao-ho shu. P10.

6733 ùng 觎
See under chuang-ting (Able-bodied Male), pao-ting (Security Guard), and yu-ting (Supplementary Security Guard, Surplus Man).

6734 ting-chén 鼎臣
Lit. minister for the tripods (symbols of sovereignty), minister (standing as stably as a) tripod: Executive Official of State, occasional unofficial reference to a paramount central government official such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) or a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang).

6735 ting-chiä 鼎甲
T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and class or category, referring to the groups into which examination passers were divided: unofficial reference to a Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) of the First Class (ch'ia), especially in Ming and Ch'ing to the 3 men whose names stood at the top of the pass list after a Palace Examination (tien-shih), the culmination of a triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence. See chia.

6736 ting-fu 鼎輔
Lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and support or bulwark: variant of ting-ch'en (Executive Official of State).

6737 ting-hsi 鼎席
Lit. a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and mat (something to rely on): variant of ting-ch'en (Executive Official of State).

6738 ting-ku 亭 StatusCode: from the terms used in naming palace buildings; not as common as tien and ko. (2) Office or Bureau, a not overly common suffix in an agency name, e.g., see po-shih t'ing (Office of Erudites), suu-wu t'ing (General Services Office). (3) CH'ING: Subprefecture, a unit of territorial administration normally intermediating between a Prefecture (fu) and its subordinate Districts (hsien), but in some cases directly responsible to provincial authorities, also in some cases without any subordinate Districts; headed by a Subprefectural Magistrate (t'ing-chiah, t'ang-yüan), rank 5a and 6a respectively. BH: sub-prefecture.

6739 ùng-Vuéi 鼎魁
SUNG-CH'ING: Third Ranking Metropolitan Graduate, unofficial reference from S. Sung times to the new Metropolitan Graduate (chin-shih) whose name stood in 3rd place on the pass list issued after a Palace Examination (tien-shih, ting-shih), the culmination of a triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. ts'óng-wei, ting-chiaa.

6740 ùng-p'iên 紅邊
CH'ING: Pacifier of the Frontier, prefix commonly added to the titles of Generals (ch'iang-chü) or Grand Minister Adjutants (ts'un-tsan ta-ch'ên) who were assigned to supervise tribal affairs in far northern Mongolia. BH: warden of the marches.

6741 ansuú 紅司
Lit. a combination of tripod (symbol of authority) and office: variant of ting-ch'en (Executive Official of State).

6742 ting-tai 頂戴 or ùng-tzu 頂子
CH'ING: Rank Button, insignia of rank worn atop an official's headgear, ranging from a ruby (rank 1) down to a silver-plated button (rank 9).

6743 ùng-tó an 定奪奏
SUNG: Section for Terminations, one of 13 Sections (an) directly supervised by the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); reportedly dealt with charges of cruelty that led to the removal of officials from office. SP: service de reconsideration.

6744 ùng-wéi 帝位
Lit. combination of a tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and position: variant of ting-ch'en (Executive Official of State).

6745 ùng-yüan 帝元
T'ANG-CH'ING: variant of chuang-yüan (Principal Graduate in a civil service recruitment examination sequence), deriving from the term ting-chia (Metropolitan Graduate of the First Class).

6746 ting-yüan chiäng-chün 定遠將軍
T'ANG-SUNG: General for Pacifying Faraway Lands, prestige title (san-kuan) awarded to military officers of rank 5a. RR: général qui fait des conquêtes au loin, SP: général faisant les conquêtes au loin.

6747 t'ing 亭
CH'IN-HAN: Neighborhood, a unit in sub-District (hsien) organization of the population theoretically comprising 1,000 households; several such units constituted a Township (hsiang). Led by a non-official Head (chuang), the unit performed local police functions and also maintained one or more Postal Relay Stations (yu-t'ing), which among other things served as hostels for traveling officials. HB: commune, officials' hostel.

6748 t · ùng 聽
(1) Hall, one of the common terms used in naming palace buildings; not as common as tien and ko. (2) Office or Bureau, a not overly common suffix in an agency name, e.g., see po-shih t'ing (Office of Erudites), suu-wu t'ing (General Services Office). (3) CH'ING: Subprefecture, a unit of territorial administration normally intermediating between a Prefecture (fu) and its subordinate Districts (hsien), but in some cases directly responsible to provincial authorities, also in some cases without any subordinate Districts; headed by a Subprefectural Magistrate (t'ang-chia, t'ang-yüan), rank 5a and 6a respectively. BH: sub-prefecture.

6749 t'ing 翼
Audience Chamber or Court, not normally a reference to a specific building in the palace; rather, referred to a place where officials and visitors assembled for audience, or to the Emperor and his close attendants as a group. See nei-ting, wai-ting.

6750 t'ing-chäng 亭長
(1) CH'IN-HAN: Neighborhood Head; see under t'ing. HB: chief of a commune - chief of an officials' hostel. P20, (2) N-S DIV-T'ANG: Managing Clerk, unranked subofficial found in many agencies of the central government; e.g., see men-hsia t'ing-chang (Managing Clerk of the Palace). RR: huissier. P5, 19, 25, etc.

6751 t'ing-fu 亭父
HAN: variant of t'ing-chäng (Neighborhood Head). HB: father of a commune.

6752 ùng-hou 亭候
N-S DIV: Neighborhood Marquis, from the Three Kingdoms period a title of nobility (ch'ae-hou) commonly awarded to Non-inheriting Sons (shu-tzu) of a Prince Presumptive (ww-win^); i.e., awarded to sons other than the eldest sons of the eldest sons of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang); in Liang it was apparently the lowest rank of nobility entitled to a fief. P64, 65.

6753 ùng-hou ch'ai-shih 頂候差使
SUNG: Messenger Awaiting Assignment, apparently
unranked subofficials authorized for the staff of the S. Sung capital Prefecture (fu), Lin-an (modern Hangchow); specific functions not clear. SP: fonctionnaire attenant à être envoyé pour un service officiel.

6754 t’ìng4 议廷
Variant of huì-i (Court Conference).

6755 Vîng-Vüel廷 廷
SUNG-CH’ING: lit "the best at court: unofficial reference to the Principal Graduate (chuang-yüan) in a Palace Examination (t’ìng-shih, tien-shih), final stage in the triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6756 t’ìng kung-chù 亭公主
HAN: Neighborhood Princess, title of nobility (chüeh) awarded to the daughters of some Princes (wang): the basis of distinction between this and Township Princess HAN: Neighborhood Princess, title of nobility
SUNG-CH’ING: lit "the best at court: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-shih), tien-shih), final stage in the triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6757 fîng-U wên-hsüeh 廷文学
HAN: Judicial Clerk, 12 ranked at 200 bushels and 16 at 100 bushels on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí); probably divided among Sections (ts’ao); specific functions not clear. HB: literary scholars who are officers of justice. P22.

6758 t’hng-p’îng 廷平 or 廷評

6759 t’ìng-pó 廷伯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Neighborhood Earl, title of nobility (chüeh) commonly awarded to Non-inheriting Sons (shu-tzu) of Dukes (kung), i.e., sons other than the eldest sons, who were expected to inherit their fathers’ status. P64.

6760 fîng-shih 廷氏
CH’IN: Protector of the Palace, one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (hsia-shih), a member of the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-kuan) charged with shooting birds of ill omen that appeared in the palace grounds. CL: préposé à l’intérieur du palais.

6761 t’hng-shih 廷史
HAN: abbreviation of t’ìng-weí shih (Clerk for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement). P22.

6762 fîng-shih 廷試
SUNG-CH’ING: Palace Examination, from 975 on, the final stage in a civil service recruitment examination sequence, nominally presided over by the Emperor in person; see under the synonym tien-shih.

6763 fîng-t’ai hsüeh-p’î 廷递学士

6764 eîng4氏 廷
CH’ING: lit "court arbiter or rule-setter: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch’ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu).

6765 t’îng-t’ai 廷对
SUNG: lit · face confrontation: unofficial reference to the Palace Examination (t’ìng-shih, tien-shih), final stage in a civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6766 t’îng-fû 廷推
MING: Audience Nomination, a nomination for high office produced by a gathering of all officials entitled to participate in regular court audiences, especially involving nominations for posts as Grand Secretaries (ta hsüeh-shih) and Ministers of Personnel (li-pu shang-shu).

6767 t’îng-weí 廷尉
CH’IN-N-S DIV: Chamberlain for Law Enforcement, one of the eminent central government officials collectively called the Nine Chamberlains (chu-ch’ing) - ranked at 2,000 bushels; responsible for recommending decisions in questionnable judicial cases reported by units of territorial administration and for conducting major trials at the capital; aided by a Supervisor (cheng), one or 2 Inspectors (chien), and one or more Clerks (shih) or in lieu of Clerks after 66 B.C.: one or 2 Arbiters (p’îng); a staff of lesser personnel was apparently distributed among various Sections (ts’ao), each headed by lowly or unranked Administrators (yüan-shih). From Later Han the Chamberlain came to be called t’ìng-weí ch’ang (Chief Minister for Law Enforcement), and during the ensuing era of N-S Division his staff was gradually institutionalized as the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), an agency that endured throughout the rest of imperial history. HB: commandant of justice. P22.

6768 t’îng-weí ch’îng 廷尉正
HAN-N-S DIV: Supervisor of Law Enforcement, ranked at 1,000 bushels in Han, chief aide to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí). HB: director (under the commandant of justice). P22.

6769 t’îng-weí ch’ên 廷尉監
CH’IN-N-S DIV: Inspector of Law Enforcement, one or 2 subordinates of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí), rank 1,000 bushels in Han; originally 2 differentiated by prefixes Left and Right, from Later Han commonly only one, rank 5 then 6 in N. Wei; specific functions not clear. HB: inspector. P22.

6770 t’îng-weí ch’êk 廷尉卿
HAN-N-S DIV: Chief Minister for Law Enforcement, from Later Han an irregular variant of t’ìng-weí (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement); rank 2,000 bushels in Han, rank 2 then 3 in N. Wei; antecedent of the Sui-Ch’ing Chief Minister (ch’êng) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). P22.

6771 t’îng-weí ch’ü-ch’êng 廷尉秋卿
N-S DIV (Liang-Ch’en): lit combination of the titles t’ìng-weí (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement) and ch’ü-ch’êng (Minister of Justice); variant of t’ìng-weí ch’êng (Chief i

6772 t’hng-wêîfî 廷尉府

6773 t’îng-weí tê/wî-wî-ia 廷尉博士
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, S. Đynth): Legal Erudite for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí); specific functions not clear, but presumably instructed junior staff members in legal matters. P22.

6774 t’hng-Wêî ming-fa yûan 廷尉明法殿
N-S DIV (Chin): Law Clerk on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí); see under ming-fa yûan. P22.

6775 t’hng-Wêî Hng廷尉平 or廷尉評
HAN-N-S DIV: Arbiter on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ìng-weí); normally 2 prefixed Left and Right. Also see under p’îng.

6776 t’îng-weí sân kuân 廷尉三官
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): Three Law Enforcement
Aides to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei): collective reference to the senior members of the Chamberlain's staff, the Supervisor (cheng), Inspectors (chien), and Arbiters (p'iong).

6777 t'íng wèi shīh 廷尉史
HAN: Clerk for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei), one or two, rank not clear but low; regularly dispatched from the dynastic capital to assist officials of territorial administration in adjudicating law cases; in 66 B.C. superseded by Arbiters (p'iong) with higher prestige and rank. HB: clerk. P22.

6778 Yíng-wèi ssū-chíh 廷尉司直
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Rectifier for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei). 10, rank 5; see under ssū-chíh. ??

6779 t'íng wèng-chá 亭翁主
HAN: Neighborhood Princess-ordinary, title of nobility (chái-hié) conferred to daughters of a Prince (wang) not of the imperial blood; outranked by the Township Princess-ordinary (hsiáng wéng-chá); but the basis of the distinction is not clear. Also see weng-chu. Cf. t'íng kung-chu.

6780 i·i·ig.-rt 亭員
Variant of t'íng-chang (Neighborhood Head).

6781 t'íng-yúan 廷掾
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Headquarters Clerk in a District (hsien), probably unranked subofficial; in Han constituted a Miscellaneous Section (wu-kuan ts'ai) in the District headquarters and seasonally toured the jurisdiction, in spring and summer assigned as Agricultural Inspectors (ch'íian-nung yúan) and in fall and winter assigned as Inspectors of Regulations (ch'í-t'u yúan). HB: official of justice. P54.

6782 堆集
MING: lit., piled up, accumulated: Conspectus, designation of one category of soldiers in the predynastic and early Ming armies. Cf. ts'ung-cheng, kwei-fu, che-fu.

6783 t'o·hé-chiá-mén 多河古衙門
CH'ING: Manchu name for the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

6784 t'o·t'o 多羅
CH'ING: Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word apparently derived from the Sanskrit word pattra, the name of the palm tree; a laudatory term prefixed to some titles of nobility (chái-hié), carrying less prestige than the prefixes lu-lun and ho-shih, q.v.

6785 t'o·t'o ch'un-wáng 多羅郡王
CH'ING: full title of a Commandery Prince (see ch'un-wang), a title of nobility (chái-hié) awarded sons other than the eldest son of each Imperial Prince (ch'un-wang). BH: prince of the blood of the second degree. P64.

6786 i·t'o·ft'o-t'o 多羅格格
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a District Princess (hsièn-chu) or a Commandery Mistress (ch'un-chun). P64.

6787 t'o·t'ó-k'un mú-Véng 多羅倫穆僧
LIAO: Manchu "correction" of the earlier Chinese transliteration of the Khitan word sî-liæ-ma-tu (Ritualist). P9.

6788 多羅麟麒
CH'ING: Consort of a District Princess (hsièn-chu) or of a Commandery Mistress (ch'un-chun), title of nobility (chái-hié) conferred on husbands of daughters of Commandery Princes (ch'un-wang) and of Beile (pei-lo). P64.

6789 t'o·t'o péi-ló 多羅貝勒
CH'ING: full title of a Beile (pei-lo), a title of nobility (chái-hié) conferred on sons other than heirs of Commandery Princes (ch'un-wang). BH: prince of the blood of the third degree. P64.

6790 t'o·t'o-ch'ú-án ch'iên 範条監
HAN: Directorate of the T'o-ch'úán Horses under the Chamberlain of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u), headed by a Director (chang), rank not clear; T'o-ch'úán was the name of a suburban palace south of the dynastic capital. HB: stables of the T'o Spring Palace. P31.

6791 t'o·fáng 魍坊
SUNG: Camel Corral under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu); staffing not clear. SP: quartier des chevaux. P31.

6792 i·i·i·c·t'ù-t'a4ó:ssá 托克托和斯

6793 i·i·c·mósAs駝牛署
N-S DIV (N. Chi): Camel and Cattle Office under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu), subdivided into various Services (chái); staffing not clear.

6794 t'o·shá'là hà-fún 拖喇哈番
CH'ING: Manchu form of the title of nobility (chái-hié) transcribed in Chinese as yün chi-wei (Commandant of Cavalry Second Class). P64.

6795 t'o-t'á à hó-sún 脫赧孫
YUAN: Postal Relay Inspector, originally number not specified, scattered throughout the empire to supervise operation of the postal relay system, organizational affiliation not clear; in 1270 number fixed at 6, subdivided into a Controller-general of Postal Relay Stations (chu-chan tu t'ung-ling shíh), whose office in 1276 was transformed into the Bureau of Transmission (t'ung-cheng yúan). P17.

6796 t'o·shí 変食
HAN: lit. 'eaters by the peck: Personnel Paid in Pecks, a rank indicator for petty subofficial appointees paid less than 100 bushels a year, one grade higher than Accessory Clerks (ts'o-shí). HB: officials whose salaries are in terms of tou. P68.

6797 f'óu·hsià 投下
YUAN: one of several general terms for land grants (often rendered appanages) conferred on members of the nobility; the recipients of larger tracts were virtually autonomous field-holders who nominated men for official appointments in their domains, collected taxes, and exercised other governmental powers until c. 1311, when the central government began exerting its direct control in all areas and nobles were given stipends in lieu of incomes derived from their tracts.

6798 e6u4íng 頭領
CH'ING: Leader, a military title used by Junior Guardsmen (lang-lung shih-we) on special duty assignments, e.g., 5 assigned to the Gerfalcon and Hawk Aviary (yang ying-yao ch'ü) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu ju). P37.

6799 fóu·mú 頭目
CH'ING: Head, title of a principal official rarely encountered, e.g., in the case of the Mongolian Head Veterinarian (meng-ku i-sheng (tou-mu) of the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yuan) or that of the head of the Palace Kennel (nei yáng-kou chü). P37.
6800 t'ou-shang yin 顕上尹
Unofficial reference to a Metropolitan Governor (ching-chao yin).

6801 tsâ-chih 雜職
MING-CIF'ING: lit., miscellaneous post: Subofficial Post, a categorical reference to offices commonly held by unranked subofficial functionaries (li), but sometimes including those held by officials of the 9th rank as well.

6802 iáu-ô/ie A'â—-4o 雜犯差業
Forced Labor for a Minor Offense; in the last several dynasties and perhaps earlier, a sentence normally assigned by District (hsien) authorities, requiring the offender to serve for a specified time in state construction gangs, as a hauler or carrier of state goods, etc.; more explicitly a judicial sentence than ch'ui-yao without a prefix, also meaning forced labor but perhaps more nearly a rotational service obligation such as Requisitioned Service or forced labor.

6803 tsâ-mâi ch'âng 雜賣場
SUNG: Market of Miscellanies maintained for the sale of various surplus commodities by both the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) and the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). SP: place de vente d'objets divers.

6804 /ró-mâ-i ré 雜務
SUNG: Office of Miscellaneous Purchases in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu); staffing and specific purpose not clear. SP: agence d'achats divers.

6805 tsâ-tsâo chu 雜造局

6806 tsâ-tuân 雜端
T'ANG: lit., chief of miscellaneous matters; both a general unofficial reference to those Attendant Censors (shih yâ-shih) who bore the title-suffix "in charge of miscellaneous matters" (chih tsai-shih), who apparently authorized them to exercise unrestricted censorial powers (? sources not clear); and a specific reference to the most senior Attendant Censor, who was de facto Head of the Headquarter Bureaus (t'ai-yüan) of the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai). Cf. tuan-kung, san-tuan. RR: chef des affaires diverses. P18.

6807 tsâ-tuân chien-i 雜端請議

6808 /sâ-irâ A' à 雜物庫
SUNG: Miscellaneous Storehouse, found in such agencies as the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu), the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu), and the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-nei ssu); functions sometimes made explicit by preceding terminology, e.g., t'ai-miao tsu-wu Ku (Miscellaneous Storehouse for the Imperial Ancestral Temple). SP: magasin d'objets divers.

6809 tsâi 宰
(1) Steward, in high antiquity the overseer of a fief; subsequently used as an element in many titles. In addition to the following entries, see ta-tsai, shao-tsai, chang-tsai, hsiao-tsai, nei-tsai, li-tsai. (2) HAN: Butcher, more than 200 non-official workers on the staff of the Great Sacrificial Butcher (t'ai-tsai ling). HB: butcher.

6810 tsâi-chih 宰執
SUNG: State Councilor, a collective term combining elements from Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) and Executive Official (chih-cheng) to denote all those who regularly served in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih fang), where major decisions of state policy were made in consultation with the Emperor; normally totaled from 5 to 9. SP: conseiller d'état.

6811 tsâi-ching jen-shih 在京人事
SUNG: Palace Assistant, title of palace eunuchs in the Palace Domestic Service (neishih sheng). SP: intendant assistant du palais.

6812 tsâi-ching fâng 在京房
SUNG: lit., Section (for the) at the capital: Palace Defense Section in the Bureau of Military Affairs (hsan-mi yüan), one of 12 Sections created by Shen-tsun (r. 1067-1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale.

This Section supervised the Palace Command (tien-chien shu) and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (pu-ch'ing shu), the dispatching of troops and weapons to the western frontier (modern Shensi and Szechwan), and the use of troops from Chi-nei and Fukien Circuits (lu) in the forces of the Capital Security Office (huang-ch'ing shu). Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (fu ch'eng-chih), rank 8b. Apparently abolished early in S. Sung. See shih-erh fang ( Twelve Sections). SP: chambre de la capitale.

6813 tsâi-chung t' i-châ sâ 益積提舉司
YUAN: Supervisorate of Agriculture, a category of agencies in scattered localities and prefixed with place-names, subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsiaan-hsi yu) ( Twelve Sections). SP: chambre de la capitale.

6814 tsâi-chün 宰君
Lit., something like His Lordship the Steward: unofficial reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien).

6815 tsâi-chün chi-tâ-chén shâng hsüeh-hsi hsing-tsou 在翰林院學行
CH'ING: lit., student among the Grand Masters of State: variant of chün-chi hsing-tsou (Probationary Grand Minister of State); also see chün-chi ta-ch'en. BH: probationary grand councilor.

6816 tsâi-fu 宰府
CHOU: Assistant Minister of State, 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu), general aides in the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) to the Minister (ta-tsai) and Vice Ministers (hsiao-tsai) in all matters pertaining to administrative regulations, the conduct of officials, state ceremonies, fiscal affairs, etc. CL: aíde-administrateur général. P5.

6817 tsâi-fu 宰輔
Steward-bulwark of State: unofficial reference to a Paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) or a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang).

6818 tsâi-hâng 宰衡
Steward-regulator of State. (1) HAN: title awarded the influential minister Wang Mang by Emperor P'ing (r. 1 B.C.-A.D. 5). (2) From Later Han on, an unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) or a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang).

6819 tsâi-hsiang 宰相
Lit., steward and minister: Grand Councilor. (1) From 8
B.C., when the Three Dukes (san kung) were collectively so designated, if not earlier, a quasi-official reference to a paramount executive official who shared power in the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsia), a T'ang-Sung personage bearing the title Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih) or an equivalent, and a Ming—Ch'ing Grand Secretary (ta hsiaeh-shih). Cf. hsian, hsiang-kuo. RR: grand ministre. SP: conseiller d’état, chef ministre, premier ministre. (2) LIAO: 2 prefixed Left and Right, senior administrative officials in both the Northern and Southern Establishments (pei-yuan, nan-yuan) in the Northern Administration (pei-mien); rank not clear. Similar pairs were established in each auxiliary capital under a Regent (liu-shou) of the imperial clan. P4, 49.


6822 ts'ai-hsiên 宰縣 Lit., to take stewardship of a District, to be appointed head of a District: from Han on, an unofficial reference to being appointed a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chih-hsien). P37.

6823 ts'ai-yū 宰歷 CHOU: variant of ts'ai-tai (Grand Steward), i.e., Minister of State (chung-ts'ai).

6824 ts'ai 養師 CHOU: Mentor of Labor, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for determining what uses were appropriate for different lands and directing the collection of taxes from workers on the land. See ts'ao-jen (Planting Manager). CL: préposé au travail.

6825 ts'ai-fāng ch'ā-cMh shih 採訪處置使 T'ANG: Investigation and Supervisory Commissioner, one of several designations used for central government delegates in charge of territorial Circuits (t'ao) in the 700s, coordinating civil administration in a cluster of Prefectures (chou, fu). RR: commissaire impérial organisateur et enquêteur. P18, 52.

6826 ts'ai-fāng shih 採訪使 T'ANG-SUNG, LIAO: Investigation Commissioner, one of several designations used for central government delegates in charge of territorial Circuits (t'ao); in Sung and Liao apparently used only for special, ad hoc investigative missions. RR: commissaire impérial enquêteur. SP: commissaire chargé d'enquêter sur les souffrances du peuple. P52.

6827 WáiVũ ssū 財賦司 SUNG: Revenues Office, an agency of Lin-an Prefecture (fu), i.e., modern Hangchow, and perhaps found in some other units of territorial administration; staffing not clear. SP: bureau des finances.

6828 ts'ai-fū tū ts'āng-kuān fū 財賦都總管府 YUAN: Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief for Revenues, established in the Chiang-Huai region, apparently to arrange for the collection and transport of tax income allocated to the Empress; specific functions not clear.

6829 ts'ai-huà kuān 彩畫官 SUNG: Decorator, non-official specialist in the Bureau of Nomination Certificates (yā-ts'ei yüan) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). SP: fonctionnaire chargé de dessiner.

6830 ts'ai-hjién 才人 HAN-MING: Lady of Talents, a designation occasionally awarded to an imperial consort; in San-kuo Wei ranked from 1,000 bushels down; in Sui, 15, rank 4a, considered in the category of Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); in T'ang 5a then 4a; in Sung 5a. RR: personne de talent.

6831 ts'ai-kuān 材官 Skilled Soldier: one category of Han dynasty militiamen serving on active training duty in their home Commanderies (chün) specifying ordinary infantrymen in contrast to cavalrymen and naval forces; subsequently used unofficially in reference to personnel as eminent as Generals (ch'iang-chün) and Ch'ing dynasty Governors-general (tsung-tsu). HB: skilled soldier.

6832 ts'ai-kuān chāng-chün 材官將軍 N-S DIV (Chin, S. Dn.): Construction Supervisor, in general charge of central government activities in building with wood, normally subordinate to the Bureau of Public Construction (ch'i-pu); the use of military terminology perhaps signifies that military forces were commonly employed in such construction projects. The term may have originated in Han, perhaps in the military sense of leader of the militiamen called Skilled Soldiers (ts'ai-kuān). HB: general of skilled soldiers. P14.

6833 ts'ai-kuān hsiáo-áng 材官校校 or ts'ai-kuān lìng N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): variant of ts'ai-kuān hsiáo-wei (Director of Construction). P14, 37.

6834 ts'ai-kuān hsiáo-wei 材官校校 HAN-N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Director of Construction on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); antecedent of the Construction Supervisor (ts'ai-kuān chia-chün) of Chin and the S. Dynasties. P13.

6835 ts'ai-kuān ssū-mā 材官司馬 N-S DIV (S. Dn.): Assistant Construction Supervisor, aide to the ts'ai-kuān chia-chün (Construction Supervisor) in the Bureau of Public Construction (ch'i-pu). P14.

6836 ts'ai-kuān wăn-ch'āông 材官挽強 HAN: Skilled Archer, apparently one category of those militiamen on active training service who were known as Skilled Soldiers (ts'ai-kuān); specific status not clear.

6837 to·á/toóín 材料案 SUNG: Section for Building Materials under the Head-quarters Bureau (kung-pu) of the Ministry of Works (also kung-pu), probably staffed by non-official specialists. SP: service des matériaux.

6838 ts'ai-nā 彩女 HAN: Pleasure Girl, one of 3 categories of unranked palace women in Later Han.

6839 ts'ai-nu 采女 HAN-SUNG: Lady of Elegance, designation for some imperial concubines; in Han ranked below Worthy Lady (kuaijen); in Sui 37, rank 7a; in T'ang rank 8a. HB: chosen lady. RR: femme élégante. SP: dame du palais.

6840 ts'ai-pú yá-mén 採捕衙門 CH'T'ING: Harvesting Office in the Imperial Household Department (wei-wa fu); supervised the Southern Park (nan-
ts'ai-sha so 6841-6861

yiian) from 1661’ superseding a Eunuch Manager (nei-chien kuan-li) then in 1684 superseded by subordinates of the Manager of the Imperial Parks (hsuan-tung-fu); assisted the Emperor in sacrificial rites. HB: assistant at sacrifices. P.27.

6841 ts’ ài-shà sò 接沙所
YUAN: Sand Gathering Office established in 1279 in Ta-tung Route (li) under authority of the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewellers (tsung-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu) at the dynastic capital; staffing and specific purpose not clear.

6842 ts’ai-shih chiên-mào 才識兼茂
SUNG: Understanding and Knowledge Both Excellent, Manager of the Imperial Parks (t’sung-kuan fu).

6843 ts’ai-tsào shù 裁造署 or ts’ai-tsao yüan
SUNG-Chin: Ornaments Office, one of several workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (hsuan-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling), rank 6b in Ch’in; another under the Palace Administration (ien-chang sheng) in Sung. SP: cours de confection de vêtements et d’ornements. P.38.

6844 tó,年由吵如从按藥师
T’ang: Master of Medications, one delegate from the Imperial Medical Service (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), presumably to assist in maintaining public order during imperial processions. P.27.

6845 tsăn 鄉
CHOU: Precinct, a unit of local government outside the royal domain comprising 4 neighboring Villages (li) each theoretically consisting of 25 households; comparable to the Precinct called tsu within the royal domain; each with a Head (chung) responsible to the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) for general administration of local ceremonial, military, agricultural, and craft activities, reportedly elected but carrying the rank of Ordinary Serviceman (chung-shih). CL: village, comprenant cent feux.

6846 tsăn-chê 贊治
Sui-T’ang: T’ang Herald, 12 apparently unranked subofficials in the Sui Court for Dependencies (hun-lu jin) and the T’ang Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), serving in two rotational shifts as announcers in court ceremonial activities. RR: héraut. P.33.

6847 tsăn-chih 贊治
Administrative Aide. (1) Sui: one, rank 4b, in a Region (chou) till 586; revived c. 605 as the principal 2nd-level official in a Commandery (chien), rank 5a to 6a depending on the size and importance of the jurisdiction. P.49, 53. (2) Sung: laudatory epitaph (see under kung-ch’ien) awarded to members of the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yiian), to imperial parents, and to officials serving outside the capital.

6848 tsăn-chih shào-yîn 贊治少尹
Ming: Vice Governor Participating in Administration, a merit title (hsian) for rank 4b civil officials. P.65.

6849 tsăn-chih yìn 贊治尹
Ming: Governor Participating in Administration, a merit title (hsian) for rank 4a civil officials. P.65.

6850 ts’an-fu 贊府
T’ang-Ch’ing: lit., assistant’s office: unofficial reference to a District Vice Magistrate (hsien-ch’eng).

6851 ts’an-hsiang 贊襄
Han: Sacrificial Aide, rank 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t’ai-ch’ang); assisted the Emperor in sacrificial rites. HB: assistant at sacrifices. P.27.

6852 ts’an-káng 贊公
T’ang: lit., honorable assistant: unofficial reference to a District Vice Magistrate (hsien-ch’eng).

6853 tsăn-di ch’ân-wû 贊理軍務
Ming: Associate Military Superintendent, supplementary designation for a Grand Coordinator (hsian-fu) when, in an area under the jurisdiction of a Regional Commander (tsung-ping kuan), he was authorized concurrently to share responsibility for military matters. Cf. t’î-tu ch’in-wu (Military Superintendent). P.50.

6854 ts’an-U lâng 贊米
Ming-Ch’ing: Ceremonial Assistant assignable to highly varied chores; in Ming from 9 to 33, rank 9a, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu); in Ch’ing ranged from rank 4 down, found in large numbers in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (hsien-ch’eng) and at each Imperial Mausoleum (ling) as well as in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. BH: herald, ceremonial usher. P.27, 29, 37, 49.

6855 tsăn ming-pîn 贊鳴鞭
Ch’ing: Whip-cracker, from 1772 (till ?) a special duty assignment in the Imperial Procession Guard (t’ai-i wei) for 2 Ceremonial Assistants (tsan-ti lang) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-ch’ang ssu), presumably to assist in maintaining public order during imperial processions. P.27.

6856 tsăn-niâo 贊表
Ch’in-Han: lit., a horse-girdler: Grandee of the Third Order, the 3rd lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch’êh) conferred on meritorious subjects. P.65.

6857 tsăn-pû 贊部
Ch’ing: Headquarters Aide, unofficial reference to an Office Manager (ssu-wu) in a Ministry (pu) or other central government agency; see ssu-wu t’ing.

6858 tsăn-shăn 贊善
T’ang-Ch’ing: lit., to assist toward goodness: Admonisher, 2 each prefixed Left and Right in the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch’un-fang), responsible for giving moral and social guidance to the Heir Apparent; in T’ang and Sung known most commonly as Grand Master Admonishers (tsan-shan ta-fu); in Ming and Ch’ing rank 6b; in Ch’ing shared equally by Manchus and Chinese. BH: assistant secretary of the supervisor of imperial instruction. P.4, 26.

6859 tsăn-shan tâ-fû 贊善大夫
T’ang, Sung, Liao: Grand Master Admonisher, 2 prefixed Left and Right’ members of the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (ch’un-fang), respectively; rank 5a in T’ang, 8a in Sung; originated as the official designation of the Companion (chung-yûn) of the Heir Apparent from 662 to 679’ then separately established. RR+SP: conseiller censeur de l’héritier du trône. P.26.

6860 ts’an-te 贊德
T’ang: lit., to assist toward virtue: Lady for Admonisher, from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of all rank 1a secondary imperial wives otherwise knowncollectively as Consorts (fu-jien). RR: femme qui exhorte à la vertu.

6861 ts’an-tû 贊讚
Sung: Reading Assistant, rank 7b, in the School for the Heir Apparent (tsu-shan t’ang); also from 1117 the official
ts'an-chun shih

level Regional Commander (tsung-p'ing kuan), in control of troops in a segment of the Regional Commander's jurisdiction; in Ming a duty assignment rather than a regular post (kuan), in the early decades for various nobles, then for officers of the regular hereditary hierarchy (see under weisò), finally for some civil officials and even eunuchs; in Ch'ing a regular post, rank 3a, in the hierarchy of Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-yeng). The title was usually prefixed with a place-name defining the jurisdiction. BH: lieutenant-colonel.

6871 ts'an-chih 参知 C'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Secretary (ts hüeh-shih), deriving from the earlier title ts'an-chih cheng-shih (Participant in Determining Governmental Matters).

6872 ts'an-chih cheng-shih 参知政事 (1) T'ANG-SUNG: Participant in Determining Governmental Matters, originally a supplementary title conferred on eminente officials entitling them to participate in policy discussions in the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih fang) as members of the group known collectively by the quasi-official term Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang); after the mid-600s was generally superseded by the term Manager of Affairs (p'ing-chang shih); revived in 964, then in 973 made a regular post (kuan) of rank 2a normally with from one to three appointees, in effect Vice Grand Councilors (shao-t'ai, Ju-hsiang). Included among those collectively known as Executive Officials (chih-cheng kuan) and State Councilors (ts'ai-chih). (2) LIAO-CHIN: Vice Grand Councillor, 2nd executive post in the Liao Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) and the Chin Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). In Chin 2' rank 2b. (3) YÜAN-MING: Assistant Administrator, 2' rank 2b, 4th executive post in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), after Grand Councillor (ch'eng-hsiang), Manager of Governmental Affairs (p'ing-chang cheng-shih), and Aide (ch'eng) duplicated in Ytian Branch Secretariats (hsieng chung-shu sheng), but early Ming Branch Secretariats had only single appointees’ 3rd executive post since Ming Branch Secretariats had no Grand Councilors. Terminated in 1376 in Branch Secretariats, which were then transformed into Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsiang pu-cheng shih shu) and in 1380 in the metropolitan Secretariat, which was then abolished. Considered the antecedent of the Ming-Ch'ing Administration Vice Commissioner (ts'an-cheng) in a Provincial Administration Commission. SP: participant à la direction des affaires gouvernementales, grand conseiller assistant d'état. P5, 4.

6873 ts'an-chih chi-wu 参知机務 T'ANG: variant of ts'an-chih cheng-shih (Participant in Determining Governmental Matters).

6874 /Vâ/i-c/u/lytiá/i 参院 T'ANG: Consultative Office, unofficial reference to a Secretariat Drafier (chung-shu she-jen) sent out to participate in a major trial conducted by local officials; from c. 821.

6875 ts'an-chun chün 参旗軍 Set under shen-ch'i chun (Army of the Celestial Lion's Pelt).

6876 ts'an-Chun-shih 参軍事 or ts'an-chün Adjutant or Administrator. (1) N-S DIV-MING: originating at the very end of Han as a designation used by retainers of the militarist Ts'aot Ts'ao, quickly became regularized as the title of aides to regional military authorities, to Regional Inspectors (chou ts'an-shih), and in Princely Establishments (wang-fu), rank varying from 7 to 9. In T'ang also found in Guards (we') and Guard Commands (wei shuai-
fu) at the capital; in Sung normally restricted to Prefectures (chou) and Superior Prefectures (fu), thereafter to Princely Establishments. From late in the era of N-S Division, commonly distributed among Sections (ts'ao) with functional specializations: Personnel Evaluation Section (kung-ts'ao), Law Section (fu-t'ao), Revenue Section (fu-ts'ao), Levied Service Section (shih-ts'ao), War Section (ping-ts'ao), etc., accordingly prefixed ssu-kung, ssu-fu, ssu-hu, etc. Taking note of such prefixes is necessary for proper identification and understanding. The title seems to have been terminated in 1376, when the ts'an-chun in Princely Establishments were retitled chung-shih (Administrator). RR+SP: administra- tor; P26, 32° 49' 52° 53' 69. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Department Magistrate (chou-pan, p'an-kuan). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Registrar (ch'ing-hsiian pu-cheng shih ssu).

6877 ts’ăn-chuăn t’’hu 參軍都護 N-S DIV (Liang, N. Wei): Adjutant-protector, rank from 5b down to 9b, on the staff of the Heir Apparent and staffs of various Princely Establishments (wanga-fu); specific functions not clear. P69.

6878 ts’ăn-chuăn tuân-shik kuăn 參軍斷事官 MING; Judicial Administrator, rank 3b, in the predynastic Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) 1364, apparently terminated in 1368. P44.

6879 ts’ăn-fu 參府 CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Regional Commander (ts’an-chiang) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying).

6880 ts’ăn-hsiang kuăn 參詳官 SUNG; Consultant, duty assignment for a central government official to serve in various special agencies such as the Advisory Office (ch’i-chih) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and the Ministry of Rites (U-pu). SP: fonctionnaire participant à la révision.

6881 ts’ăn-i 參議 (1) SUNG-YUAN: Consultant, duty assignment for an official serving in an ad hoc or somewhat irregular agency such as the Sung Advisory Office (ch’i-chih) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) or on the staff of a temporary Commissioner (shih). SP: prenant part aux délibérations, conseiller. (2) MING-CH'ING: Assistant Administration Commissioner, 3rd executive post in a Provincial Administration Commission (ch’eng-hsiian pu-cheng shih ssu), number variable, rank 4b; like Administration Vice Commissioners (ts’an-cheng), normally detached from the Commission headquarters as head of a function-specific or region-specific Branch Office (feng-su), see under tao (Circuit). Officially, an abbreviation of pu-cheng ts’u-i. Abolished in 1735, when all heads of Branch Offices were separated from their Commissions and made autonomous Circuit Intendants (tao-t’ai). P52. (3) MING-CH'ING: Assistant Transmission Commissioner in the Office of Transmission (t’un-cheng ssu), in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese, rank 5a; 3rd executive post in the Office, after the Commissioner (shih) and the Vice Commissioner (t’un-cheng or fu-shih). BH: secretary of the transmission office. P21.

6882 ts’ăn-i ch’ao-chêng 參議朝政 T’ANG: Participant in Deliberations about Court Policy, a supplementary title conferred on eminent officials entitling them to participate in policy discussions in the Administration Chamber (chung-shih ts’ang) as members of the group known collectively by the quasi-official term Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang); after the mid-600s generally superseded by the title Manager of Affairs (p’ing-chang shih). P3.

6883 ts’ăn-i ch’ung-shā shèng shih 參議中書省事 YUAN: Consultant in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), 4th rank 4a; supervised the Left and Right Offices (tsso-su, ssu-su) and the 6 Sections (ts’sao) in which the administrative business of the Secretariat was handled. P44.

6884 ts’ăn-i kuăn 參議官 SUNG: variant of ts’an-i (Consultant).

6885 ts’ăn-māo ts’ang 參議大寮 CH'ING: Grand Minister Consultant, designation of a court dignitary assigned to assist the Grand Minister Commander (chung-fu ts’ang-shih) as a member of the group known collectively by the quasi-official term Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiang); after the mid-600s generally superseded by the title Manager of Affairs (p’ing-chang shih). P3.

6886 ts’ăn-jûng 參政 CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Regional Commander (ts’an-jang) in the Chinese military forces known as the Green Standards (lu-ying).

6888 ts’ăn-t’ăng 參領 CH'ING: (1) Regimental Commander, rank 3a in the Manchu military organization called the Eight Banners (pa ch’i), identifiable by prefixed terminology, e.g., hu-chun ts’an-t’ang (Regimental Commander in the Guards Brigade), ch’i-chang ts’an-t’ang (Regimental Commander in the Vanguard Brigade); usually aided by one or more Regimental Vice Commanders (fu ts’an-lung), 4a. BH; colonel. P37. (2) Commandant, 5, rank 3b, one for each of the Bannet (ch’u) groups of families under the jurisdiction of a Princely Establishment (wang-fu) or Ducal Establishment (kung-fu), each aided principally by 7 Assistant Commandants (tsao-t’ai). P69.

6889 ts’ăn-mòu kuăn 參議官 or ts’an-mou T’ANG-YUAN: Counselor, common designation for aides to military commanders; probably originated in reference to non-official personal aides of T’ang Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih) and comparable militarists; in Sung became a recognized duty assignment for officials on the staff of campaign commanders such as Pacification Commissioners (hsien-fu shih) or of Superior Area Commands (fu tu-tu fa). SP: conseiller, grand conseiller.

6890 ts’ăn-shih 會室 Lit., room for rearing silkworms: Castration Chamber, at least from Han on a quasi-official designation of a prison where castration was performed; traditionally explained as deriving from the warmth required for survival of castration, comparable to that required for the nurturing of silk-worms. BH: silkworm house.

6891 ts’ăn-ts’ăn ch’i-wu 參賛機務 MING: Grand Adjutant, 3rd in a triumvirate to whom
military control of the auxiliary capital at Nanking was entrusted after 1420, normally a concurrent appointment for the Nanking Minister of War (nan-ch'ing ping-pu shang-shu); ranked after the Grand Commandant (shou-pei) and the Vice Commandant (hsieh-t'ung shou-pei). P49.

6892 ts'ān-tsān chān-shih 参贊軍事
SUNG: Military Consultant, a post in the Imperial Defense Command (yü-ying ssu) normally held by an imperial favorite. SP: conseiller des affaires militaires.

6893 ts'ān-tsān tâ' Čwên 参贊大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Consultant, 2 representatives of the central government who assisted the Manchu General (chiang-ch'ın) of Outer Mongolia; others sometimes assigned to assist the commanders of campaigning armies. See ta-ch'ên. Cf. ts'ān-i ta-ch'ên (also Grand Minister Consultant). BH: assistant military governor, councillor.

6894 ts'ān-yü ch'āo-chêng 參預朝政
T'ANG: variant of ts'ān-i chao-chêng (Participant in Deliberations about Court Policy).

6895 ts'ān-yü chêng-shih 參與政事
T'ANG: variant of ts'ān-chh chêng-shih (Participant in Determining Governmental Matters).

iS966 tsāng 藏
Storehouse; see under tso-tsang, yu-tsang, huang-tsang shu, and other prefixes as encountered.

6897 tsāng-fā k' ā 釘科庫
CH'ING: Depository in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) for the collection of money confiscated from criminals and levied in fines, which the Depository periodically transferred to the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); headed by 2 Manchu Treasurers (ssu-k'ā) and one or more Commissioners (tsih). BH: treasury. P13.

6898 tsāng-fù 藏府
HAN: Storehouse: variant of ssu-fu; also see chung-huang ssu-fu.

6899 tsāng 倉
Granary; throughout history the standard designation of repositories of state grain supplies at all levels of government, normally with a Head (chang). Director (long). Supervisor (chien), or Commissioner (shih), often an unranked subofficial; specifically identifiable only by place-name or other prefixes. In addition to the following entries, see chang-p'ing ts'āng, i-ts'āng, nei-ts'āng.

6900 tsāng-an 倉案
SUNG: Granary Section, one of 4 subsidiary units in the Court of Palace Attendants (hsuan-hui yüan), responsible for maintaining the palace food stores and providing special meals for the Emperor and his entourage at birthday celebrations, important sacrifices, and other ceremonial occasions. SP: service des greniers ou service des banquettes et des sacrifices.

6901 ts'āng-ch'āng 倉倉
(1) Granaries and Yards: may be encountered as a collective or generic reference to granaries and other storage facilities, e.g. for hay or lumber. (2) MING-CH'ING: Capital Granaries, collective reference to state granaries originally at Nanking when it was the early Ming capital, from 1421 to those at Peking, later also including those built at nearby T'ling-chou, the northern terminus of the Grand Canal; each managed by officials of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Manchu and one Chinese Superintendent (chien-tu) chosen for 3-year duty assignments from among members of the Central Drafting Office (chang-shu k'o) and various other central government agencies under supervision of the Imperial Household Department (nei-su fu); all under the general supervision of a Director-general of the Capital Granaries (tsung-tu ts'āng-ch'ung), normally held by a Minister (shih-shu) or Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry of Revenue in Ming, in Ch'ing for one Manchu and one Chinese Vice Minister of the Ministry. BH: government granary at the capital. P8.

6902 ts'āng-huō ch'ien 倉貨監
T'ANG: (1) Directorate of Granarifô and Commerce, from 657 the official redesignation of the former Directorate of the West Imperial Park at the Eastern Capital (tung-tu yüan hai-mien chien) i.e., at Loyang; a unit of the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu), headed by an Office Manager (lu-shih). RR: direction des greniers et des valeurs d'échange. (2) Occasional variant of shih-huo chien (Director of Commerce).

6903 ts'āng-jên 倉人
CHOU: Granary Manager, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chh-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who oversaw granaries located throughout the royal domain under supervision of the Ministry's Granary Masters (lin-jên). CL: officier des dépôts.

6904 ts'āng'kù  倉科
YÜAN-MING: Granaries Section, in Yüan one of 6 function-specific Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), headed by an unranked subofficial Director (ling-shih); in Ming one of 4 function-specific Sections in each Bureau (ch'ing-li ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue, headed by an unranked subofficial Manager (hsieh-t'ung). P6.

6905 ts'āng-kù shū 倉庫署
YUAN: Office for Granaries and Storehouses in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by 2 Directors (ling), probably unranked. P26.

6906 ts'āng-nung chien 倉農監
HAN: Supervisor of Granaries and Agriculture on the staff of a Commandery (ch'ìn) or a Princedom (wang-kuo), status and precise functions not clear. P8.

6907 ts'āng-pù ssū 倉部司 or ts'āng-pu
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)-SUI: Granaries Section, one of several specialized units in the Ministry of Revenue (tsu-chih) of the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung); generally administered the receipt and disbursement of state grain revenues. P6. (2) SUI-SUNG, MING: Granaries Bureau, from 583 one of 4 specialized units in the Ministry of Revenue (min-pu, hu-pu), headed by a Director (ling in Sui, thereafter lang-chung), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; revived in Ming only from 1380 till 1390 when the Ministry was reorganized with a Bureau (ch'ing-li ssu) for each Province. In Sung had 6 subordinate Sections (an): Collection Section (hui-ch'ung an), Prefectural Remittances Section (tsung-kung an), Grain Transactions Section (ts'ao-ti an), Receipts and Payments Section (ts'ao an), Miscellaneous Section (chhi-ssu an), and Mail Distribution Section (k'ai-ch'âi an). RR: bureau des greniers de l'empire. SP: bureau des greniers. P6.

6908 ts'āng-pù ts'ao 倉部曹
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): variant of ts'āng-pu (Granaries Section); not to be confused with ts'āng-ts'ao. P6.
6909 **ts'ang-su** 書司

**SUNG:** Supply Commission, variant of ts'-chü ch'ang-p'ing ssu (Stabilization Fund Supervisorate), one of the Four Circuit Supervisorates (ssu chien-ssu). SP: office provincial des greniers.

6910 **ts'ang-ts'ao** 書曹

Granaries Section. (1) HAN: one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wei) in the central government, probably duplicated on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsing), headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih), rank ~400 bushels; precise functions not clear. HB: bureau of granaries. P12. (2) HAN: a common staff unit in a Commandery (chiin), staffed with Scribes (shih), probably unranked. P53. (3) N-S DIV-SUNING: a staff agency in such units of territorial administration as Princely Establishments (wangs-hu) and Superior Prefectures (foo), normally headed by an Administrator (ts'an-chun-shih), rank 7a or lower; managed local provisioning under supervision of the central government

6911 **ts'ang-tu** 書都

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)-T'ANG: Granary Supervisor, unranked staff aides in Commanderie (ch'in) in N. Ch'i, Regions (chou) in Sui, and Prefectures (chou) and Districts (hsien) in T'ang. RR: contrôleur des greniers. P52.

6912 **tsao-chu** 造局

MING: Manufactory, a workshop attached to a District (hsien) government, more precisely identifiable only by prefixes.

6913 **tsao-p'an ku-o-chi ch'ü** 造辦活計處

CH'ING: Workshop within the palace headed by an unspecified number of Managers (kuan-li) assigned from the staff of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu); in 1759 renamed yang hsien tien tsao-p'an chu. BH: workshop of the imperial household. P37.

6914 **tso-pi** t'ai

TANG: Auxiliary for Making Writing-brudies, 4 unranked craftsmen on the staff of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yuan), fonctionnaire auxiliaire fabricant de pinceaux. P25.

6915 **tō如-irōi造作所**

SUNG: Palace Workshop, a unit of the Palace Eunuch Service (fu-nei nei-shih sheng) that produced articles for use in the palace and especially for wedding ceremonies involving members of the imperial family. SP: bureau de fabrication des objets pour le palais et pour le manage de la famille impériale.

6916 **ts'ao** 曹

Section: throughout history a common generic term for specialized units among which the clerical or administrative staffs of larger agencies were distributed, found at all levels of government, in the military as well as the civil service; precisely identifiable only by their descriptive prefixes. It is especially noteworthy that among the era of N-S Division such Sections were top-echelon subordinate units in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) gradually being transformed into Ministries (pu) and that from Sui-T'ang on the subofficial clerical staffs of units of territorial administration were commonly distributed among Six Sections (liu ts'ao) that corresponded in names with, and processed routine business in the realms of, the Six Ministries (liu pu) of the central government.

6917 **ts'ao-ch'ang** 曹長

TANG: lit. 'Section head;' unofficial reference to a Vice Director (ch'eng) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), rank 4a, or a Bureau Director (lang-chung) in a Ministry (pu), 5a.

6918 **ts'ao-ck'ang** 草場

SUNG: Hay Yard, 12 in the dynamic capital controlled by the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). Also see ts'ao-kuo ch'ang. SP: place de réception de la paille dans le territoire de la capitale.

6919 **ts'ao-ch'e'n** 濤臣


6920 **ts'ao-ch'eng** 漕正


6921 **ts'ao-ch'iang** 漕江

MING: River Controller, duty assignment for Vice Censors-in-chief (lu tu yü-shih) and Assistant Censors-in-chief (ch'ien tu yü-shih) of the Nanking Censorate (nan-ch'ing tu hsiu-yüan); maintained surveillance over operation of transport along the upper and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. P49.

6922 **ts'ao-hsiên** 漕倉

MING: Transport Censor-in-chief, unofficial reference to a nominal Censor-in-chief (tu yü-shih) serving as Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'ao-yun tsung-tu). Also see hsien.

6923 **ts'ao-jên** 草人

CHOU: Planting Manager, 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who classified cultivated lands in the environs of the royal capital prescribed treatments to improve the soil, and determined what crops should be planted where. See ts'ai-shih (Master of Labor). CL: officier des herbes.

6924 **ts'ou-t'ao-ch'ang** 草料場

SUNG: Fodder Yard, a fodder-storage unit in the dynastic capital, subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). Also see ts'ao-ch'ang. SP: place des fourrages.

6925 **ts'ou-piao** 漕標

CH'ING: Transport Command, a special organization of Green Standards (fu-yung) troops for moving tax grains from Southeast China along the Grand Canal to Peking, consisting of detachments based in Guards (wei) and Battalions (io) along the waterway, sectors of such detachments headed by Regional Vice Commanders (fu-chiang), Brigade Commanders (yu-chi), etc., under overall supervision of the Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'ou-yün tsung-tu). Also see piao. P60.

6926 **ts'ou-shih** 漕史

6927  ts'ao-shuài 漕帅
SUNG: Transport Commander, variant designation of a Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yün shih) in a Circuit (lu). SP; commissaire aux finances. P50, 60.

6928  ts'ao-shih 漕使
HAN: Section for Water Transport, in Later Han a clerical staff unit in some Commanderies (ch'in), headed by an Administrator (yiian-shih). HB: bureau of grain transport by water.

6929  ts'ao-ssū 漕司
SUNG: Fiscal Commission, quasiofficial reference to the office of a Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yün shih) or comparable authority responsible for collecting grain taxes in a Circuit (lu) and forwarding them to the dynastic capital. SP: autorité fiscale de province. P52.

6930  ts'ao-tū 漕督
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'ao-yün tsung-tu).

6931  ts'ao-yüan 曹掾
HAN-SUNG: Section Clerk, generic reference to the personnel serving in units of territorial administration responsible for collecting plants and rushes from watery areas and supervised the jailing as well as the curtailing of thieves and bandits. HB: bureau of banditry. (2) N-S DIV (Chou); one or more ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (ching-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (t'iao-kuan) responsible for collecting plants and rushes from watery areas not suitable for cultivation for use in sacrifices, receptions, and funerals; also assisted in imperial hunts in such areas, and supervised the imposition of taxes or punishments on unauthorized persons who gathered or hunted there. (4) in the Ministry of Education, presumably with responsibilities as described in (1) above. P14.

6932  ts'ao-yüan an 曹掾案
SUNG: Section for Section Clerks in the Bureau of Evaluations (k'ao-kung ssu) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); processed merit ratings and other evaluations of lowly personnel serving in units of territorial administration. SP; service des administrateurs des services.

6933  Yüo-J'ang 漕運使
Transport Commissioner. (1) CHIN: head of a Transport Office (ts'ao-yün ssu). (2) MING: head of the Chief Transport Office (ts'ao-yün ssu) at the capital during the Hung-wu reign (1368-1398), in charge of the transport of state grain to modern Nanking, then the dynastic capital. P60.

6934  ts'ao-yün ssū 漕運司
CHIN-YüAN; Transport Office' established at crucial points on major waterways to manage the transport of state grain to the dynastic capital, in Ch'in headed by a Commissioner (shih), in Yian by a Supervisor (t'ie-chih), rank 5a; in both eras apparently subordinate to a Chief Transport Office (ts'ao-yün ssu) in the capital; in Chin co-existed with Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yün shih) who also had some grain transport responsibilities in their Route (lu) jurisdictions. P60.

6935  ts'ao-yün tsung-ping kuăn 漕運總兵官
MING: Grain Transport Commander, from 1404 a duty assignment for a noble or eminent military officer, originally to organize the coastal transport of tax grain from Southeast China to the Peking area in support of military operations in the North and in preparation for the transfer of the dynastic capital from Nanking to Peking in 1421; then from 1411 concurrently to reconstruct the Grand Canal and subsequently direct the shipment of tax grain inland along the canal from the Yangtze delta to Peking, from 1450 in cooperation with a civil service Director-general of Grain Transport (ts'ao-yün tsung-tu). Neither was specifically subordinate to the other: the Commander focused his attention on controlling the troops to whom transport duties were assigned, and the Director-general had broader scope, being concurrently Grand Coordinator (hsiüan-fu) of the Huai-an region in the middle sector of the canal. P60.

6936  ts'ao-yün tsung-tu 漕運總督
MING-CH'ING: Director-general of Grain Transport, in Ming from its inception in 1450 a duty assignment for a Censor-in-chief (t'iao-yün shih), in Ch'ing a regular post (kuan) of rank 2a or, if held concurrently by a Minister (shang-shu) in the central government, lb; in Ming cooperated with a military Grain Transport Commander (ts'ao-yün tsung-ping kuan); in both eras importantly assisted by Transport-control Censors (hsüan-ts'ao yü-an-shih). Had general supervisory responsibility for the transport of tax grains from the Yangtze delta to the Peking area along the Grand Canal. Commonly occurs transposed as tsung-tu ts'ao-yün. Also see ho-tao hsüan-shih.

6937  ts'ê-fu-chin 漕副使
SUNG: Office for Testing Armillary Spheres and Water Clocks in the Bureau of Astronomy (t'ien-wen yuan) of the Huai-an (chuan-yün shih). P13. (3) N-S DIV: one or more authorized for each; ranked after the principal wife, titled Princess-consort (fu-chin).

6938  ts'ê-shih 漕使
CHING: lä, s| chamberlain: Princeely Lady, designation of secondary wives of members of the imperial family titled Heir (shih-tzu) and Commandery Prince (ch'in-wang), 3 authorized for each; and those titled Heir of a Commandery Prince (ch'in-wang) and Beile (pei-lö), 2 authorized for each; ranked after the principal wives, designated Princess-consorts (fu-chin, fu-jen).

6939  ts'ê-tz'u 漕侍
CH'ING: Ch'in, s| chamber: Princeely Lady, designation of secondary wives of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang), 4 authorized for each; ranked after the principal wife, titled Princess-consort (fu-chin).

6940  ts'ê-yên hün-i k'o-loi sō 測驗漕儀刻漏所

6941  ts'ei-pu yüan 賊捕院
HAN: Police Clerk on the staff of the Metropolitan Governor (ching-chao yün) at the dynastic capital; perhaps not a title but a descriptive term akin to pu-tei kuan (thief-catching officials). P53.

6942  ts'ei-ts'ao 賊曹
Police Section. (1) HAN; one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) on the staffs of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) and the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wen) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (yiian-shih), rank 300 bushels; probably supervised the jailing as well as the capturing of thieves and bandits. HB: bureau of banditry. (2) HAN: quasiofficial reference to the Section for Commandery Governors (ort-ch'eng shih ts'ao) in the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai). P13. (3) N-S DIV: one of several Sections among which the subordinates of Regional Inspectors (t'ei-shih) and lesser territorial administrators were

6943  tse-t'sa 清者
CSH: Police Section. (1) HAN; one of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) on the staffs of the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) and the Defender-in-chief (t'ai-wen) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (yiian-shih), rank 20 bushels; probably supervised the jailing as well as the capturing of thieves and bandits. HB: bureau of banditry.
tseng chien-sheng 6943-6960 522

distributed; normally headed by a subofficial Clerk (yuan). P32.

6943 tseng chien-sheng 增監生
CH'ING: Student by Purchase, Second Class in the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien) at the dynastic capital; see under li chien-sheng (Student by Purchase).

6944 tseng-kuan 贈官
Posthumous Office: apparently beginning in the post-Han period, awarded to a deceased official or to deceased forebears of the Ch'in dynasty and systematically used from T'ang on, a title of prestige normally authorized; in Ming and Ch'ing the status was above the status of Supplementary Student (fu hsueh-sheng, fu-sheng) and below that of Stipend Student (li kung-sheng). Such students at times were granted state stipends somewhat less than those of Stipend Students.

6945 tseng-kuang sheng-yuan 增廣生員
Added Student: in Ming and Ch'ing, and perhaps from as early as the era of N-S Division, a designation of students admitted to state schools at the Prefecture (chou, fu) and lower levels of territorial administration, beyond the quota normally authorized; in Ming and Ch'ing the status was above that of Suppleiaentary Student (fu hsueh-sheng, fu-sheng) and below that of Stipend Student (li kung-sheng). Such students at times were granted state stipends somewhat less than those of Stipend Students.

6946 tseng-kung-sheng 增貢生
CH'ING: Tribute Student by Purchase, Second Class, a category of men qualified to take Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence by having purchased promotion from status as Added Students (tseng-kuang sheng-yuan). The status was lower than lin kung-sheng but higher than fu kung-sheng and li kung-sheng.

6947 tseng-sheng 增生
MING-CH'ING: abbreviation of tseng-kuang sheng-yuan (Added Student).

6948 tsö 佐
Assistant. (1) Throughout history a collective reference to the 2nd and 3rd tiers of officials in an agency, and especially to very low-ranking or unranked personnel serving in the clerical and administrative Sections (tso-chan) in which the routine business of units of territorial administration was conducted, down to the District (hsien) level. (2) HAN-TANG: a low-ranking or unranked member of a minor agency, ranking after both its head and his Aide (ch'eng). RR: secrétaire, administrateur. (3) Occasional prefix to such a title as Editorial Director (cha-tso lang), signifying Assistant Editorial Director.

6949 tsö 左
(1) Left, of the Left, Senior: throughout history (except as noted in #2 below) a common prefix to a title when a pair of appointees was authorized, both normally of the same rank, or to an agency name when a pair of identically named agencies existed; in prestige, Left took precedence over Right (yü) geographically, Left indicated East (tung) whereas Right indicated West (hsu). (2) YUAN: Left, of the Left, Junior: used as above but with reversed order of prestige among the Mongols.

6950 tsö-ao t'ing 坐廠廍
MING: Granaries Office, variant of ching-liang t'ing (Office of the Capital Granaries), P8.

6951 tsö-ch'eng 左丞
(1) Left Aide, throughout history may be encountered in reference to a 2nd or 3rd executive official of an agency; see under ch'eng. (2) HAN: Assistant Director of the Left, one of a pair of 3rd-tier officials of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t'ai), rank 400 bushels, ranking after the Director (tiao) and Vice Director (p'o-ye). HB: assistant of the Left. P5. (3) N-S DIV-YUAN: Assistant Director of the Left in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), one of a pair normally ranking after the Director and one or more Vice Directors (both as in #2 above), rank commonly 4a till Sung, then advanced to 2a; in T'ang had supervisory jurisdiction over the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu), Revenue (hu-pu), and Rites (fi-pu); from Sung on were commonly members of the elite central government group collectively known as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsia), with the specific added designation Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (ts'an-chih cheng-shih). RR: assistant de gauche. SP: grand conseiller assistant de gauche. (4) TWNG-CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shih-lang) of a Ministry (pu).

6952 tsö-chi 左計
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shao-ch'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); see ta-chi, chi-shu.

6953 tsö-chi 左計
SUNG: Left Account, one of 2 large regional jurisdictions into which the empire was divided for fiscal purposes in 993-994, under a Commissioner of the Left Account (tsö chi-shih), supervised by a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (tsung chi-shih), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (sun ssu). SP: comptes de gauche. P7.

6954 tsö-chiang 左將
HAN: Left Leader of a group of Court Gentlemen (lang), distinguished from those led by the Right tê'dcer (yu-chiang) and the Center Leader (chung-chiang).

6955 tsö-ch'ien 左遷
Lit., shifted to the left, presumably referring to positions in a list of personnel: throughout history a term meaning to demote.

6956 tsö chi-hu 左執法
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): unofficial reference to the yâ-shih chung-ch'eng (nominal Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief), but at the âme de facto head of the Censorate, yâ-shih t'ai; see chung-chi-fa.

6957 飯-wei 左京輔都尉
HAN: Left Defender of the Capital, one of the Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area (sun-fit tu-wei). HB: chief commandant of the eastern adjunct capital region.

6958 tsö-chu 左丞
TANG: lit., chairman: Examination Master, polite term used by graduates of a civil service recruitment examination for a chief examiner at the examination.

6959 tsö-ch'ü-k'o & 王考
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Left Section for Foreign Relations, from c. 400 a component of the Ministry of Rites (i-t'ao) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Director (lang-chung); shared dealings with foreign states (and dependencies?) with a Right Section for Foreign Relations (yu chu-k'o), but basis for division not clear.

6960 tsö-chan 佐軍
HAN: Secondary Army, one of 8 special capital-defense
forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants).

6961  **ts'o-Ch'ien** 左冀

Left Army, (i) Throughout history a common designation for one of 3 or 5 military forces in battle array, others normally prefixed right and center (sometimes also front and rear). (7) HAN: one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants).

6962  **tao-erh** 榫

Lit., assistants and seconds: Associate · throughout history a collective reference to the 2nd and lower tiers of executive officials in any agency, especially a unit of territorial administration such as a District (hshien).

6963  **ts'ou-fang ssu** 作坊司

SUNG: Palace Workshop, a generic reference to various kinds of craft production units prefixed only with direction words: Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern, each headed by a Commissioner (shih), probably an unranked artisan foreman; organizational affiliation not clear, but most likely under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien) and responsible for general construction and repair work in quadrants of the palace grounds as indicated by the prefixes. SP: *ateliers*.

6964  **tsu-fang wu-liao k'ü** 作坊物料庫

SUNG: Warehouse for the Palace Workshops (ts'ou-fang ssu), a general supply depot for workshop units of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien), headed by 3 Supervisors (chien-kuan), probably unranked subofficials; apparently divided into sections (ch'ien, lit. · boundaries) by category of materials stored. SP: *magasin des matériaux pour les ateliers de fabrication*. P15.

6965  **ts'u-fu** 左府

TANG: Left Guard, one of the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) stationed at the dynastic capital; created in 622 by re-naming the Left Personal Guard (see *pei-shen fa*), then in 660 renamed Left Personal Guard (see *chien-niu wei*). Cf. *tsu-wei*. P43.

6966  **ts'ou-tai wei** 左輔都尉

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Commandant Bulwark on the Left, one of several Commandants (tu-wei) serving as advisors to the Heir Apparent. P26.

6967  **ts'o-hsien** 坐衛

CH'ING: lit., to occupy nominal office, a nominal office occupied; a term sometimes used, e.g., to indicate that Right Censor-in-chief (yu tu yü-shih) was the nominal office occupied by a Governor-general (tsung-shu). P18.

6968  **ts'ou hsien-wang** 左賢王

HAN-N-S DIV: lit., (one who) assists the worthy King: (1) Prince · a title commonly granted chiefs of northern alien tribes that were subordinate to the Hsiung-nu Khan (shen-yü). (2) Crown Prince, a title bestowed on the heir apparent of a Khan of the Hsiung-nu or other northern tribal confederation.

6969  **ts'ou-hsüan** 左選

CH'ING: lit. meaning not clear: Special Reappointment, referring to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-putu) procedure for placing officials who had been absent in mourning or on sick leave, etc., back in their original positions or with imperial authorization, in new positions.

6970  **ts'ou-hsüan** 左選

SUNG: lit. · selections of the left: Civil Appointments Pro-

cess, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-putu) appointments procedures (see under *hsüan*), by which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The term Left (tsou) referred to civil service appointments. See *shang-shu hsia-tai hsüan*, shih-lang tsuo-hsüan. Cf. *yu-hsüan*. SP: bureau des nominations civiles.

6971  **ts'ou-hu** 左負

N-S DIV: Census Section in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), perhaps originating in very late Han; headed by a Minister (shang-shu) or Director (liang, lang-chung); apparently a variant form of *tsou-min ts'ao*, perhaps reflecting a tampering with original terminology in T'ang times to avoid the taboed personal name Li Shih-min (T'ang T'ai-tsun). Also see *yu-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-t'ao*. P65.

6972  **ts'ou A** 左弋

HAN: Duck Hunter, unspecified number under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); shot ducks and geese in the capital parks for the Emperor's table and sacrificial uses; headed by a Director (lang); in 104 B.C. retitled ts'ou-fei. Some traditional scholars understood *tsou* to be a place-name, apparently the location of a palace prison (see *chü-shih*). HB: bird shooting aide. P37.

6973  **ts'ou ch'ien-feng** 左翼長

CH'ING: Vanguard Brigade Left Wing, a seemingly transposed term commonly used as a prefix to the titles of officers of the Brigade; see under *ch'ien-feng ying* and /

6974  **tsou-k'eng** 左更

CH'IN-HAN: lit., member of the left (3rd) watch; Gran- dee of the Twelfth Order, 9th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'ien-t'ung) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6975  **ts'ou-k'ü** 左廩


6976  **tsou-k'uai** 左幌

TANG-SUNG: lit., left mainstay: unofficial reference to the Vice-Secretary of the Left (tsou p'yu yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), in contrast to his counterpart the Vice-Director of the Right (yu p'yu yeh). See *tsao-kwei*. P25.

6977  **tsou-lang** 佐郎

SUI: Adjunct, r rank 6b, established late in the dynasty as aides to the Assistants in the Palace Library (pi-shu lang) see *pi-shu sheng*. This is apparently the only occurrence of this combination as a title. P25.

6978  **tsou-shu** 佐史

HAN—T'ANG: variant of the generic designation *tsou* (Assistant), used especially for minor personnel in units of territorial administration; in Han reportedly specified the Assistant (chih-chung) Governor (shou) of a Commandery (chü) or Assistant Regional Inspector (ts'ou-shih) of a Region (tso), and in addition Mounted Escorts (tséh-chia) on the staffs of such Governors and Regional Inspectors. P54.

6979  **tsou-liang t'ing** 坐領廳

MING-CH'ING: Supervisors of the T'ung-chou Terminus of the Grand Canal or Supervisor of the T'ung-chou Terminus of the Grand Canal, serving both as an
tsō-ling

agency name and as the title of those in charge of it; responsible for overseeing maintenance of the Grand Canal embankments and the operation of its transport facilities, private as well as state; collected any transit taxes or fees due at T'ung-chou: Persons in charge were assigned for 2-year tours of duty from among officials serving as Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chang), Censors (yu-shih), and Directors (lang-chung) and Vice Directors (yu-an-wai lang) of Bureaus (ch'ing-li ssu) in the Six Ministries (liu pu); in Ch'ing there was one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Such assignees were also known as Supervisors (chien-tu) of the Supervisorate. BH: supervisors of the government granaries at the capital. P8.

6980 tsō-dìng 佐領
(1) MING: Staff Administrator, a collective reference to all those officials of units of territorial administration who were in the categories called Associates (tsō-erh) and Staff Supervisors (shou-ling kuan). (2) CH'ING: Company Commander in the Eight Banners (pa ch'i) military system, rank 4a; Chinese translation of the Manchu titles transliterated as niau-ulu-chen and niau-ulu chang-ching: see under niau-ulu. BH: major commander of a company of the provincial Manchu garrison, or captain. (3) CH'ING: Assistant Commandant, rank 4b, in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu) or Ducal Establishment (kung-fu), 2nd in command under a Commander (ts'an-ling). P69. (4) CH'ING: Vice Commander-general of Chahar; see under tu-t'ung (Commander-general) and liang-t'ü (Two Pasturelands). P31.

6981 tsō-min ts'āo 左民曹 or tsō-min
N-S DIV: Census Section, from the Three Kingdoms era into N. Wei one of the major units in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), principally responsible for processing census reports submitted by units of territorial administration but occasionally having a broader scope including supervision of grain tax receipts and even state construction projects; at times headed by a Minister (shang-shu), at times by a Director (lang, lang-chung) and subordinated to a Ministry of Revenue (ta-chih); sometimes paired with a Land Tax Section (yu-min ts'ao) · at times not so paired and grouped with such agencies as the Treasury Bureau (ch'i-shih), Granaries Section (ts'ao-shih), Ministry of Revenue (ts'ao-t'ung), and Transport Section (yu-t'ung). Also see ts'o-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao. P6, 14.

6982 tsō-pān tiēn-chên 左班殿廷
SUNG: Palace Eunuch of the Left Duty Group, 4th highest of 12 rank titles (nei-shih chieh) granted eunuchs from 1112. P68.

6983 tsō-pù to-ch'iA 左班都知
SUNG: Office Manager of the Left Duty Group, rank 1 eunuch in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), aided by a rank 2 eunuch entitled Assistant Office Manager of the Left Duty Group (tsō-pān fu ts'ao-chih). SP: administrateur général des compagnies de gauche, intendant du palais de ier rang (eunuch).

6984 tsō-pāng 左榜
YÜAN: Chinese Pass List issued at the conclusion of civil service recruitment examinations conducted in the dynastic capital, distinguished from the Non-Chinese Pass List (yu-pang); the men named at the top of each list were both considered Principal Graduates (chuang-yüan). Note that in Yuan times Right was more esteemed than Left. 6985
tōp 'ing-i 左餘翊
HAN: Guardian of the Left, from 104 B.C. one of the Three Guardians (san-fu) who were responsible for supervising administration of the Metropolitan Area (ch'i-shih chieh) around the dynastic capital · from 89 B.C. under the supervisory control of the Metropolitan Commandant (ts'ao-hsi-shih-wei); ranked at 2,000 bushels; subordinates included an Aide (ch'eng), a Director of the Four Markets (ts'ao-shih chang) at Ch'ang-an, a Prison of the West Market (hsi-shih yü), and an Office of Sacrificial Grains and Animals (lin-kuo, HB: eastern supporter. P32, 68.

6986 tsō-pū 左部
(1) HAN: Left Sector, designation of the south and east quadrants of the dynastic capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; in Former Han the jurisdiction of 2 Commandants of the Metropolitan Police, East and South (tsan-pu wej); in Later Han the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, East Sector (tung-pu wei) and the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, South Sector (nan-pu wei). Cf. yu-pu (Right Sector). P20. (2) YUAN: Ministries of the Left, a variant of to-san-pu (Three Ministries of the Left).

6987 tsō-săn-pū 左三部
YUAN: Three Ministries of the Left, from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a combination of the normally separate Ministries of Personnel (li-pei), Revenues (fu-pu), and Rites (san-pu) into a single agency, with 2 Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a. Also see li-hu-lipa, li-lipa, yu-san-pu.

6988 tsō-shâng shü 左向署
T'ANG-SUNG: Left Service Office in the Directorate for Imperial Manuf actories (shao-fu chien), responsible for preparing fans, parasols, carriages, sedan-chairs, and painted or sculpted decorations for the imperial palace; headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b. See chung-shang shu, yu-shang shu. RR+SP: office de l'atelier impérial de gauche. P38.

6989 tsō-shī 左史
HAN: Accessory Clerk · a rank indicator for petty subofficial appointees at the very bottom of the officialdom, paid considerably less than 100 bushels per year. HB: accessary clerk. P68.

6990 tsō-shih 左史
T'ANG-SUNG: Left Scribe, from 662 to 671 and again from 690 to 705 the official variant designation of Imperial Directors (ch'i-chung chieh) in the Chancellery (men-hsi sheng); thereafter an unofficial reference to the same post. Cf. yu-shih (Right Scribe). RR+SP: annaliste de gauche.

6991 tsō-shih 左師
T'ANG: variant of su-yeh (Director of Studies in the Directorate of Education, kuo-tzu chien).

6992 tsō-shih 座師
MING: CH'ING: Examination Mentor, a reference by Provincial Graduates (chu-jen) and Metropolitan Graduates (chin-shih) to the senior officials who had presided over the examinations in which they succeeded. Cf. tsu-chu.

6993 tsō-shih 作氏
CH'U: Uprooter of Trees, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'in-kwan)· specific functions not clear, but probably responsible for the removal of diseased or damaged trees from royal property, a duty assigned to the Ministry of Justice for symbolic reasons. CL: arracheur d'arbres.

6994 tsō-shih-ckin 左侍禁
SUNG: Left Palace Attendant, 2nd highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. Cf. yu-shih-chin. SP: intendant du palais du 6e ou 7e rang (eunuch), P68.
6995  tso-shih  ts' ao  左士卒

N-S DIV: Left Section of Servicemen, intermittently a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), apparently responsible for handling personnel matters relating to officials of middling to low rank; in Chin apparently a major unit in the Department, headed by a Minister (shang-shu); in N. Wei one of 6 subordinate units in the Section for Justice (tsu-kuan), headed by a Director (lang-chung). In N. Ch' i reportedly transformed into the functionally quite different Catering Bureau (shao-pu) in the Section for Justice. See yu-shih t' ao.  

6996  tso-shih  左士

HAN: Left Corps, a variant reference to one of the Three Corps (san shu) into which Court Gentlemen (lang) were organized. 

6997  tso-sha-chang  左庶長

CH'IN-HAN: lit., left chief of a host: Grandee of the Tenth Order, the 11th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch' eih) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65. 

6998  tso-so  左所

CH'ING: Left Subsection of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chuang-yin hsuan-chin shih), rank 4a; subdivided into a Carriage Office (luan-y u ssu) and a Horse-training Office (hsian-ma ssu). BH: first sub-department. 

6999  tso-ssu  左寺

Lit" left office, normally paired with a Right Office (yu-ssu). (1) N-S DIV-CH'ING: Left Office of the "*" or "common unofficial or quasiofficial collective reference to all personnel whose titles were prefixed with Left in agencies of many sorts whose members were titled in Left and Right pairs. (2) N-S DIV-SUNG, CH' IN: Left Office of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), a common quasiofficial and sometimes official designation of the aggregation of Ministries of Personnel (li-pu), Revenue (hu-pu), and Rites (li-pu), commonly supervised by the Left Vice Director (tso-shih-lang) of the Department with the support of a staff comparable to that of a Bureau (ssu) in a Ministry, especially including a Bureau Director (lang-chung) and Vice Director (yu-an-wai lang). RR+SP: bureau de gauche. P5. (3) YUAN: Left Office of the Secretariat (chuang-shu sheng), a variant reference to tso-ssu (Ministries of the Left) or tso san-ssu (Three Ministries of the Left). (4) CH'ING: Left Office, one of 8 units in the Rear Subsection (hou-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chuang-yin y uan-hui shih) rank 4a; also one of a pair of Offices into which the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsang-jen fu) and the Palace Stud (shang-shu y uan) were each divided. BH: first department. 

7000  tso-ssu  左寺

MING-CH' ING: Left Court of Review, one of a pair of subsections in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), each staffed with Case Reviewers (p'ing-shih), until the 1690s (?) headed by a Director (chen) rank 6a; thereafter headed by a Left Assistant Minister (tso-ch' eng; see ch' eng) of the Court, 5a or 6a. P22. 

7001  tso-fai  左臺

T'ANG: Left Tribunal, abbreviation of tso y uan-shih t'ai or tso su-cheng t'ai from 684 to 712 when the traditionally unified Censorate (yu-shih t'ai, su-cheng t'ai) was split into Left and Right units; the Left Tribunal was principally responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the central government and the military, whereas the Right Tribunal was principally concerned with standards of territo-
from the early 740s a special duty assignment for an imperial favorite; monitored receipts and disbursements from the Left Storehouse (tso-tsang), aided by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan). P7.


7010 tso-tsang shu 左藏署 N-S DIV-T'ANG: Left Storehouse Office under the Court for the Palace Revenues or the Court of the Imperial Revenues (both t'ai-fu ssu); in charge of the palace depository for valuables called the Left Storehouse (tso-tsang), headed by 2 or 3 Directors (m'i), rank 8a in Sui, 7b in T'ang, except during the interval from c. 604 to the end of Sui, when it was headed by a Supervisor (chien). RR: office du trésor de gauche. P7, 37.

7011 tso-tsang t'uân左藏提進 YUAN: Superintendent of the Left Storehouse, 4' rank not clear, appointed from 1282 to oversee the 2 Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih) who were nominal heads of the Left Storehouse (tso-tsang), which shared with the Right Storehouse (yu-tsang) the receipt and disbursement of general government revenues. P7.

7012 tso-ts'ao 左曹 (1) HAN: Head of the Left Section, rank 2,000 bushels, nominally under the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsüan); presented to the Emperor paperwork completed by the Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu), but apparently a sinecure for one or more favored companions of the Emperor; discontinued in later Han. BH: bureau head of the left. (2) SUNG: Left Section, one of 5 Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (yu-pu) from the 1080s when the Ministry was fully activated after being little more than a nominal office while its traditional functions were earned on by the State Finance Commission (san ssu) in early Sung; headed by 2 Directors (lang-chung), rank 6b, and 2 Vice Directors (yüan-nai lang), 7b. Consisted of 3 (originally 5?) Sections (an) and 3 Subsections (k'o), staffing and status vis-à-vis each other not clear: Census Section (kuang-ch'ou an), Agriculture Section (nung-t'en an) Legal Research Section (chien-fa an), Semiannual Taxes Subsection (erh-shuai k'o), House and Land Tax Section (fang-ti k'o), Wine Tax Subsection (kuo-lí k'o). Also see yu-ts'ao, hu-pu ssu, chin-pu ssu, ts'ang-pu ssu. SP: bureau de gauche chargé de registres des impôts et des contributions. (3) SUNG: Left Section, one of 2 Sections into which the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) was divided from 1103 (till the mid-1100s only?) presided over by the Left Vice Minister (tso shih-lang); shared the work of the Ministry with a Right Section (yu-ts'ao) in some pattern not clear. SP: service de gauche.

7013 tso tuân-hsing 左監刑 SUNG: variant of tso-ting (Left Bureau in the Court of Judicial Review, ta-li ssu).

7014 tso-'ü án 左推按 SUNG: Investigative Section of the Left, one of 5 Sections (an) that constituted the Right Bureau (yu-ting) in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); functions not clear. SP: bureau judiciaire de gauche (reception et expédition des dépéches officielles). See t'ai. ?22.

7015 tso-wêi 左衛 SUI-SUNG: Left Guard, a military unit at the dynastic capital; see tso-yü wei, shih-erh wei, shih-liu wei, ya-wei.

7016 tso-yü 左右 Lit., left and right. (1) Attendants, those positioned on the miler’s left and right sides; from antiquity a common reference in audience situations. (2) Combined reference to the prefixes Left and Right, commonly used for officials appointed in pairs to one office; see under separate entries prefixed tso and yu, as well as under nomenclature so prefixed.

7017 tso-yü chiêk sêng-lù ssu 左右衛將領司 T'ANG-SUNG: Buddhist Registry for (Monasteries Situated Along) the Avenues of the Capital; see under seng-lu ssu (Central Buddhist Registry).

7018 tso-yü ssu 左右司 Left and Right Offices: see separate entries for tso-tsang and yu-ssu.

7019 tso-yü ssu-án 左右寺案 SANG: Sentence Fulfillment Section, one of 4 Sections (an) in the Right Bureau (yu-ting) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); staffed with unranked subofficials who monitored the implementation of approved punishments, assessments of fines, etc. SP: services chargés des pour suites contre la corruption. P22.

7020 tso-yü wei LEFT Right SUI: Left and Right Guard, apparently a single consolidated military unit in early Sui headed by one General-in-chief (ta ch'i-ang-chên) and 2 Generals (ch'i-ang-chên), ranks not clear; in overall charge of palace security, personal bodyguards of the Emperor, etc. Included various subdivisions called Sections (ts'a'o), each with a specialized responsibility and headed by Adjutants (ts'an-chên) or Acting Adjutants (hsing ts'an-chên); also included a Palace Military Headquarters (ling tso-yu-fe), which managed military assignments, rotating militiamen of the Garrison Militia system (see fu and fa-ting) to the capital and rotating selected men in the capital forces to duty shifts in the imperial bodyguard, etc. In c. 604 the Left and Right Guard was reorganized into 2 units: the Left and Right Standby Guards (t'-wei), of the new Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) organization. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Left Guard and the Right Guard, 2 of the Sixteen Guards (shih-lu wei) of the Southern Command (nan-yü) in T'ang period; petrified in Sung but in honorific use only. P43. (3) Left and Right Guards: may be encountered in any era from Sui on as an abbreviated reference to any 2 Guards making a Left and Right pair, depending on context.

7021 tso-yü 左御 T'ANG: Left Charioteer, unofficial reference to a Chief Minister of the Imperial Stud (tai-p'u ch'ing). T'ANG: Left President, similar to the post of the Master of the Imperial Stud (ta-p'u ch'ing), holding the rank 1. T'ANG: Left President, similar to the post of the Master of the Imperial Stud (tai-p'u ch'ing), holding the rank 1.

7022 tso-yüan 作院 SUNG: Armory maintained by the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). SP: cour de fabrication des armes.

7023 tso-yüan 左院 MING: Left Tribunal, one of a pair of units into which Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih) were reorganized from 1400 to 1402, temporarily replacing the Circuits (tao) of the Censorate (tu ch'ê-yüan). P18.

7024 tso-'ü-chiang 類匠 T'ANG: Vinegar Maker, 12 non-official specialists in the Spice Pantry (chang-hai shu) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu). RR: ouvrier pour la fabrication du vinaigre.

7025 tso-'erh 類貳 CH'ING: Salt Aide, unofficial reference to a Deputy Salt
Controller (yün-t'ung), an Assistant Salt Controller (yün-p'an), or a Second Assistant Salt Controller (yün-p'an).
7046 ts'ou-yin 泰薛
CHIN: lit. to submit a claim to inheritance: Official by Inheritance, a categorical reference to all men who had entered government service (ch'i-shen) by virtue of their fathers' official status; a reputable status 2nd in esteem only to that of Metropolitan Graduates (chien-ch'iu yü-shih). P60. (2) 5 DYN: Commissioner for State Revenue, in Liang and Later T'ang till 926 a special appointee to coordinate all fiscal affairs under central government control; antecedent of later State Finance Commissioners (sao-su shih). P60.

7047 tsü 卒
(1) Soldier, throughout history a general reference to military men or to others with comparable functions such as policemen and jailors. (2) CHOU: Company, a military organization of 100 men under a Head (chang) ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih); each Company consisted of 2 Platoons (liang), and 5 Companies constituted a Battalion (li). CL: compagnie.

7048 tsü 族
(1) Tribe, throughout history a term by which the Chinese designated cohesive groups of non-Chinese peoples. (2) CHOU, SUI: Precinct, a unit of 100 families constituting a Local Authority, an official status, a reputable status 2nd in esteem only in civil service recruitment examinations. To that of Metropolitan Graduates (tsou-yin), a categorical reference to all men who had entered government service (ch'i-shen) by virtue of their fathers' official status; a reputable status 2nd in esteem only to that of Metropolitan Graduates (chien-ch'iu yü-shih). P60. (2) 5 DYN: Commissioner for State Revenue, in Liang and Later T'ang till 926 a special appointee to coordinate all fiscal affairs under central government control; antecedent of later State Finance Commissioners (sao-su shih). P60.

7049 tsü-chù 訪祝
CHOU: Fulminator, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ün-kuan) who apparently offered threatening prayers at oath-taking ceremonies, various court assemblages, ancestral sacrifices, the departure of campaigning armies etc. CL: officier des prières faites dans les prestations de serment, invocateur des serments.

7050 tsü-hai-chiang 菜酢匠
T'ANG: Pickler, 8 non-official specialists, members of the Spice Pantry (ch'ang-hai shu) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu) preserved vegetables and fruits for found on the staffs of many storehouses, granaries, and other places of storage.

7051 tsü 支
SUNG: official variant from 1113 of hsien-chu (District Princess).

7052 tsü-kang 祖公
MING: lit. 'honorable grandfather: Local Authority, an unofficial, general reference to officials serving in Subprefectures (chou) and Districts (hsien). See kung-tsu.

7053 tsü-shih 卒史
HAN: Clerk, normally ranked at 100 bushels, in numerous Later Han agencies. HB: clerk.

7054 tsü-shih 旗師
CHOU: Precinct Mentor, ranked as a Senior Serviceman (shang-shih) and considered a member of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan), head of 100 families constituting a Precinct, in local self-government organization of the populace. CL: chef de commune.

7055 tsü-tsou 卒騭

7056 tsä-yüng shih 租庸使
(1) T'ANG: Special Supply Commissioner, one or more appointed c. 756, after the outbreak of the An Lu-shan rebellion, to sell off court valuables in the valuable Huai and Yangtze River basins in exchange for grain for army rations; a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (chien-ch'iu yü-shih). P60. (2) 5 DYN: Commissioner for State Revenue, in Liang and Later T'ang till 926 a special appointee to coordinate all fiscal affairs under central government control; antecedent of later State Finance Commissioners (sao-su shih). P60.

7057 ts·àé Mk ti-pień ssù 置置權便宜
SUNG: Office for Arranging Grain Purchases on Credit, organizational affiliation and specific purpose not clear; possibly a temporary agency created during the central government's withdrawal from North China in the 1120s. SP: bureau d'organisation de l'achat des grains à crédit.

7058 tsün-hsiu kuăn 獲修官 or tsuan-hsiu CH'ING: Compiler, varying numbers, usually under a Director-general (tsung-tsu'ai), found in the imperial publishing organ known as the Hall of Military Glory (wu-yü-tien), the Military Archive (fung-chieh kuan), the Historiography Institute (hsü-shih kuan), and the Ministry of Justice's (hsung-pu) Codification Office (hü-li kuan): a duty assignment for officials of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan) or, in the last case, for regular Ministry of Justice personnel. BH: proof reader, compiler. P13, 23, 37.

7059 tsün-tiên 攝典
YUAN: Keeper of Accounts, a lowly or unranked clerk found on the staffs of many storehouses, granaries, and other places of storage.

7060 tsü-ô 罪隷
CHOU: War Prisoners who were assigned to hard labor as state slaves under supervision of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan), perhaps including relatives of convicted criminals who were also made state slaves; divided into 4 categories: Southern War Prisoners (chung-li), Southeastern War Prisoners (min-li), Eastern War Prisoners (mo-li). CL: criminels condamnés à des travaux ignominieux.

7061 tsüi-yáo 賊要
CHING: Most Important, highest of 4 rankings assigned to units of territorial administration from Circuits (t'ao) down to Districts (hsien), indicating fulfillment of all 4 qualifications: bustling, complex, exhausting, and difficult; see under ch'ung-fan-p'ê-nan. BH: most important.

7062 tsü 佂

7063 tsü'i-Ch'ang 催長
CH'ING: Foreman, rank 8 of unranked, found on the staffs of various imperial gardens, the Workshop (tsuo-pan ch'ü), the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yüan), the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü ssu), and the Office of Palace Accounts (kuai-chi wm)—all managed by the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-wa). BH: overseer. P37 – 40.

7064 ts·ü-ekê 佂車
Lit., assistant in the chariot: Deputy, from antiquity an unofficial reference to anyone serving in a secondary post in a unit of territorial administration, e.g., as liung-pên, ch'ung-shih, ssu-ma.
7065 ts'üi-ch'â ãn 催驅案
SUNG: Expediting Section, a unit in the Civil Appointments Process (ts'o-hsian) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); specific functions not clear. SP: service chargé d'activer les dépéches retardées.

7066 tô , ãi-et, ââng 催驅房
SUNG: Expediting Office, one each in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), and the Outer Chancellery (men-hsia wai-sheng); specific functions and staffing not clear; pêiipâs all created during the withdrawal of the central government from North China in &c. 1120s for short-lived transitional purposes. SP: chambre de contrôle pour activer les dépéches retardées.

7067 ts'üi-ch'â ssû 催驅司
SUNG: Storage Monitoring Office, one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'an-kuan), rank 8a or 8b; oversaw the storage of goods by the various agencies in the capital and certified the issuance of salary payments to palace and central government personnel; terminated c. 1080. SP: bureau chargé d'activer les dépéches retardées ou bureau de contrôle.

7068 ts'üi-érh 忄貳
SUNG-CH'ING: Associate, a vague generic reference to secondary and lower officials in units of territorial administration, especially from the Prefecture (chou, fu) down.

7069 ts'üi-huá chhiú 翠華廐
HAN: lit., stable for (horses with) kingfisher-feather adornments, referring to kingfisher-feather banners that escorted a ruler on tour outside his capital: Stable for Imperial Processions, presumably a stable supervised by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u). HB: stables of the imperial banner ornamented with kingfisher's feathers.

7070 ts'üi-kâng kûân 催綱官
SUNG: Expediter of Shipments, an ad hoc duty assignment for an official subject to the Superintendence-general of Foundries (tu-ta tê-tiên k'eng-yeh ssu); oversaw and expedited the water transport of coins and perhaps other foundry products. SP: fonctionnaire chargé d'activer les convois. Cmly an intermediary unit incorporating several Villages (ts').

7071 ts'üi-kâng pô-fû 催綱撥發
SUNG: Expediter of Shipment and Distribution, an ad hoc duty assignment for an official subject to the Superintendence-general of Foundries (tu-ta tê-tiên k'eng-yeh ssu); probably a variant of Expediter of Shipments (ts'üi-kâng tîdan). SP: fonctionnaire chargé d'activer la distribution et l'expédition des convois. Cmly an intermediary unit incorporating several Villages (ts').

7072 ts'üi-tsan yün-ch'ûân 催趨運船
MING: Expediter of Canal Transport Boats, from 1567 the special assignment of an Investigating Censor (chien-ch'â yi-shih), to oversee and speed up the organization of state tax grain in the Yangtze delta for shipment north along the Grand Canal; from 1571 to 1578 joined by a Bureau Director (lang-chung) of the Ministry of Revenue (fa-pu). P18.

7073 ts'üi-tsüng 催總

7074 ts'un 村
T'ANG-CH'ING: Settlement, a term occasionally used in systems of sub-District (hsien) self-government organizations of the populace, especially in rural areas and com-

7075 ts 'ân-châng-kûân 村長官
SUNG: Settlement Head • unofficial, deprecatory reference to a District Magistrate (hsien-ling, chîh-hsien).

7076 ts'ûn-fû shih 存撫使
T'ANG: Relief Commissioner, one of several types of central government officials specially dispatched into the hinterland to cope with region-wide floods or droughts in early Tang, antecedent to Circuit Commissioners (see under too). RR: commissaire impérial chargé de secourir et de mettre en ordre une région. P50.

7077 tsâng 宗
CHOU: Family Unifier, one of 9 categories of Unifying Agents (ou) who represented the Minister of State (chuang-tsai) as a liaison official between the central government and the Feudal Lords (chu-ho); see under ou. CL: ancêtre.

7078 tsâng-chêng 締章
HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Music Master, one of Several titles granted to directors of court music, often a concurrent title (chîa-kuan) of the Grand Director of Music (t'ai-yâch ling). P10.

7079 tsâng-chên 締鎮
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Regional Commander (tsung-p'ing); also see chen.

7080 tsâng-chêng 宗正
(1) CH'IN-HAN: Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan, one of the Nine Chamberlains (chîa-ch'êng) in the central government, always a member of the imperial family; in Han ranked at 2,000 bushels; maintained the genealogy of the imperial family and monitored the conduct of imperial relatives. In A.D. 4 retitled tsung-po, in Later Han called tsung-chêng ch'êng. HB: director of the imperial clan. (2) N-S DIV-SUI: common variant of tsâng-chêng ch'êng (Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan). (3) MING-CH'ING: Associate Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen-fu), 2 prefixed Left and Right, 2nd executive officials after the Director (ling), all ranked 1a and members of the imperial family. HB: assistant controller of the imperâl clan court. PL. (4) MING: Imperial Family Moni-
mâ*, rank not clear, in the Wan-li era (1573-1620) one established in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu), presumably to provide liaison with the Court of the Imperial Clan at the capital. P69.

7081 tsâng-chêng chêng 宗正卿
(1) HAN: Minister for Imperial Clansmen, in A.D. 5 one ordered established in each Commandery (chên) or territorial equivalent to monitor and regulate the conduct of resident imperial clansmen, also to report genealogical data to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-chêng) at the dynastic capital. PL. (2) N-S DIV-SUI: Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan, alternating with tsung-chêng as the title of one of the Nine Chamberlains (chîa-ch'êng) of the central government; responsible for maintaining the imperial genealogy and monitoring the conduct of all members of the imperial family; usually an Imperial Prince (chîn-wang), assisted by one or more Vice Ministers (shuo-ch'êng) and Assistant Ministers (ch'êng), PL. (3) T'ANG-SUN: Chief Minister (ch'êng) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-chêng ssu). RR+SP: président de la cour des affaires de l'affaire impériale. PL. (4) MING-CH'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the Director (ling) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu).
tsung-cheng.

7082  tsung-cheng feng-shih chang-an
宗正奉使帳案
SUNG: Accounts Section for Imperial Envoy, a unit of the Ministry of Rites (lu-pu); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: service des registres des envoyés à l’étranger.

7083  tsung-cheng fu 宗正府
YUAN: from c. 1311 to 1336, the official variant of ta tsung-cheng fu (High Court of Justice). P1.

7084  tsung-cheng ssu 宗正司
SUNG: Office of Imperial Clan Affairs, 2 branches of the central government's Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu). see hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu, nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu. P1.

7085  tsung-ch'eng 宗丞
N-S DIV-SUNG: Court of the Imperial Clan, one of the Nine Courts (chu shu) in the central government, responsible for maintaining the imperial genealogy and monitoring activities of all imperial relatives, originated in the N. Dynasties as the name of the agency headed by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ching), standardized in T'ang, superseded in Chin by a ta tsung-cheng fu; antecedent of the Ming-Ch'ing tsung-jen-fu (also Court of the Imperial Clan). Staffed principally with imperial relatives, headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank 3a2 in T'ang, 4a in Sung; with one or 2 Vice Ministers (shao-ch'ing), 4b1 in T'ang, 5b in Sung; and one or 2 Assistant Ministers (ch'eng), 6b1 in T'ang, from 5b to 7b in Sung. In S. Sung there was an identically named branch of the Court in Shao-hsing Prefecture (fu), modern Chekiang Province, where displaced clansmen from North China had presumably gathered in large numbers. Also see tsung-cheng ssu (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs), ta tsung-cheng ssu (Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). RR+SP: cour des affaires de la famille impériale. P1.

7086  tsung-ch'eng 宗丞
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Director (ch'ing) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen-fu).

7087  tsung-ch'eng 總承
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a Junior Guardsman-gamekeeper (lan-ling tsung-ch'eng) in the Imperial Game Preserve (yü niao-ch'ang ch'ung ch'ao). P7.

7088  tsung chi-shih 總計使
SUNG: Supreme Commissioner of Accounts, in 993-994 the central government's chief fiscal officer, supervising 2 regional jurisdictions into which the Empire was divided for fiscal purposes • a Left Account (tso-chi) and a Right Account (yu-chi), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (san ssu). SP: commissaire général des comptes. P7.

7089  tsung-chii 總旗
MING: Platoon Commander, 2 unranked military officers in each Company (po-hu so) in the Ming military organization; see wei-so.

7090  tsung-chia 總甲
MING-CH'ING: occasional variant designation of the head of an urban Precinct (fang) or Neighborhood (pu), or the equivalent of Fire Captain (huo-chi), in sub-District (hsien) self-government organization of the populace. P20.

7091  tsung-chien 總監
Supervisor-general: a relatively uncommon title, but especially in Sui and T'ang found in petty posts responsible for stables or pastures under the Court of the Imperial Stud (tai-pu ssu). P31’. 39.

7092  tsung-chik 總制
Regulator-general. (1) SUNG: from 1172 an assignment for an Executive Official (chih-cheng) of the central government to coordinate fiscal (water transport?) affairs in a Circuit (fu). SP: directeur des finances. (2) MING: an early form, used from the late 1400s, of the title given a multi-Province military coordinator, best known as Supreme Commander (tsung-tu).

7093  tsung-chih 總知
N-S DIV: Administrator-general, variant of chih (Administrator).

7094  tsung-chih ch ′ ao ′ ing U4
總知朝廷禮儀
LIAO: Administrator-general of Court Rituals, 3rd-tier official under the Ritualist (t'ueh-ma-tu) in the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the central government. P9.

7095  tsung-chih chin-fu shih 總知軍國事
LIAO: Administrator-general of National Affairs, principal assistant to the Grand Councilors (tsai-hsiao), one each in the Northern Administration (pei-mien) and the Southern Administration (nan-mien) of the central government. P4.

7096  fang-chik hsi-tung shang-shih 總治河防
YüAN: Director-general of River Defense, duty assignment given a Minister of Works (kung-pu shang-shu) in 1351 to oversee the repair of flood damage to river and canal embankments in the Shantung-Honan region. Cf. hsiang t'ung ching ssu, hsing tu-shui chien. P59.

7097  tsung-chi yuan 總制院
YUAN: Supreme Control Commission in charge of all Buddhist monks and the administration of some near Central Asian area's' headed by the Mentor of State (huo-shih); established c. 1264, in 1288 reorganized as the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (hsia-ch'eng yuan). P17.

7098  tsung-Ch'ing 宗卿
SUNG-CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) or Director (liang) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu), or to a Minister of Rites (li-pu shang-shu), or to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ahch'ang ssu).

7099  tsung-fu 總府
MING: unofficial reference to a multi-Province Supreme Commander (tsung-tu) or his office. P50.

7100  tsung-ho 總河

7101  tsung-hsien 總審
MING-C'HING: lit., general controller of the fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (tu yi-shih). Also see feng, feng-hsien.

7102  tsung-hsueh 宗學
SUNG: School for the Imperial Family • established in 1083 as a unit of the Directorate of Education (kuo-tu chien), later subordinated to the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu), headed by an eminent member of the central government on duty assignment as Supervisor (t'ung-ching) or a representative of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (ta tsung-cheng ssu) as Director (ch'eng); staffed by one or more Erudites (po-shih), one Office Manager (lu), etc. SP: école de la famille impériale.
tsung-kuan ta-ch'en

7103-7117

7103 tsung-ti 宗姬
SUNG: official variant from 1113 of ch'ün-ju (Commander Princess).

7104 tsung-jen 宗人
(1) CHOU: Ancestral Intendant, 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ün-kuan) responsible for the construction of royal tombs; also acted as the spirit of the dead in certain funeral ceremonies. CL: officier des sépultures. (2) MING-CH'ING: Assistant Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu), 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank la; normally Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) or other members of the imperial family; technically, subordinate to the Director (ling) and Associate Directors (tsung-cheng) of the Court. BH: director. P1.

7105 tsung-jen-fu 宗人府
MING-CH'ING: Court of the Imperial Clan, counterpart of the traditional tsung-cheng ssu, established in 1389 to replace a Yuan-style Office of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng yüan); headed by members of the imperial family designated Director (Haug), Associate Directors (tsung-cheng); and Assistant Directors (tsung-jen); maintained the imperial genealogy, kept records on births, marriages, deaths, and all other matters pertaining to imperial kinsmen. BH: imperial clan court. P1.

7106 tsung-jen-ling 宗人令
MING-CH'ING: Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen fu), rank la. P1.

7107 tsung-juing 總戎
CH'ING: lit. as general charge of martial matters: unofficial reference to a Regional Commander (tsung-ping).

7108 tsung-ku' 多科
MING: General Section, one of 5 Sections in the early Ming Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), the other 4 simply being numbered, as Section One (t'ko), Section Two (erh-ko), etc.; headed by 2 Directors (lang-chung) with 2 Vice Directors (yiian-wai lang); in 1373, in recognition of their heavy load of important business, each of the Sections was authorized a Minister (shang-shu) and a Vice Minister (shih-lang); then in 1380 the Ministry was reorganized with 4 subordinate Bureaus (pu), only to be further reorganized in 1390 with one Bureau (chung-li ssu) per Province (sheng), named accordingly. P6.

7109 tsung-ku'an 宗官
CHOU: Ritual Official, generic reference to personnel of the Ministry of Rites (ch'ün-kuan).

7110 tsung-ku'an 總管 or tsung-ku'an 總管
Lit., to be in general charge; the 2nd form is a rare aberration. (1) N-S DIV-CHIN: Area Commander-in-chief, originally a common designation of a powerful Regional Governor (chou my) who militarily dominated a cluster of neighboring Regions (choou); gradually supplanted by Sui; re instituted in T'ang as military coordinators in important frontier areas, but in 624 generally retitled tu-tu; occasionally revived by Sung and Chin. RR-SP: commandant en chef. P49, 50. (2) YUAN: Assistant Brigade Commander, until 1284 the senior aide to a Brigade Commander (wan-hu) in the military hierarchy, rank not clear; in 1284 abolished. (3) YUAN: Route Commander, rank 3a or 3b; in collaboration with an Overseer (ta-iu-hu-chih), headed a unit of territorial administration called a Route (wu), each supervising the governance of about 100,000 residents; for routine administration communicated directly with the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) at the dynastic capital or the Branch (tsung) Secretariat to which it was assigned, but was subject to both administrative and surveillance Circuits (tso) as well. P50. (4) CH'ING: Supervisor-in-chief, a common designation for military officers of rank 3 or 4 assigned to duty at Imperial Mausolea (lou), with the Palace Study (shang-ssu yüan), in various palace gardens, etc.; also in units of Mongol tribes. BH: commandant, controller-general. P29, 37, 39. (5) CH'ING: abbreviation of tsung-ku'an ne'i-wu fu ta-ch'en (Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department). (6) CH'ING: variant reference to a eunuch Commissioner (cheng-shih) of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien).

7111 tsung-ku'an ch'ien-hsia ssü 總管典監司
SUNG: Office of General Military Administration (?) placed in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a jumble or confusing combination of the titles tsung-kuan and ch'ien-hsia, qq.v. SP: bureau général d'entraînement, de cantonnement et de défense militaires.

7112 tsung-ku'anfu 總管府
(1) N-S DIV-CHIN: Area Command, the headquarters (also the jurisdiction) of an Area Commander-in-chief (tsung-kuan). (2) YUAN: Route Command, the headquarters of a Route Commander (tsung-kuan); the jurisdiction was a Route (lu). (3) YUAN: Supervisorate-in-chief, an agency headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan); in addition to following entries, see under prefixes.

7113 tsung-ku'an kuan-hsüeh shih-wá 總管官學事務
MING: Supervisor-in-chief of Palace Schools, designation of members of the Imperial Household Department (ne'i-wu fu) who assisted the Managers of the Palace Schools (kuan-li kuan-hsüeh shih-wá) in administering 3 Palace Schools (kuan-hsüeh) operated by the Department. BH: superintendent of government (imperial household) schools.

7114 tsung-ku'an liu-iê 'i shih-wá 總管六庫事務
MING: Supervisor-in-chief of the Six Storehouses (liu-ki), 2 with nominal status as Bureau Directors (lang-chung) of the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu), heads of the Storage Office (kuang-ch'ü ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (ne'i-wu fu) and the 6 storehouses it controlled (see under kuang-ch'ü ssu). BH: superintendent of the six imperial storehouses. P37.

7115 tsung-ku'an ne'i-wá fu t'ai-ch'én 總管內府大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department (ne'i-wá fu), unspecified number, posts occupied by Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) and other Manchu dignitaries; commonly divided among themselves close supervision of the many function-specific agencies spawned by the Department; commonly abbreviated to tsung-fájan (Supervisor-in-chief of ta-ch'en) (Grand Minister), with agency-name prefixes. BH: minister of the household. P37, 38' 39.

7116 tsung-ku'an ssü 總管司
SUNG: variant of tsung-kuan fu (Area Command).

7117 tsung-ku'an ta-ch'én 總管大臣
CH'ING: abbreviation of tsung-kuan ne'i-wu fu ta-ch'en (Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department); see ne'i-wu fu.
tsung-kuan t'ai-chien

7118 tsung-kuót t'ai-čhien

CH'ING: Eunuch Supervision-chief, prefix to the titles of senior eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien), especially including a Supervising Commissioner (shih), rank 4a, and a Commissioner (cheng-shih, shih), 4b. BH: chief eunuch. P38.

7119 tsung-k'an

MING: CH'ING: lit., in general charge of the women's quarters (?); relevance not clear: unofficial reference to a multi-Province Supreme Commander or Governor-general (tsung-tu).

7120 tsung-kung

CHOU: unofficial reference to a Minister of Works (ssu-k'ung).

7121 tsung-li

Superintendent, commonly followed by a function designation or agency name plus shih-wu (the affairs of), (1) MING: variant of tsung-tu (Supreme Commander). P50. (2) CH'ING: common designation of duty assignments for Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P37, 38, 39, 40.

7122 tsung-li ch'ien-wu

CH'ING: Superintendent of the Directorate of Astronomy, from 1745 a special duty assignment for an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) or another Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). P35.

7123 tsung-li ch'ing-hai shih-wu to-ch'en

总礼仪事

CH'ING: Grand Minister Superintendent of Ch'ing-hai, a Mongol or Manchu, nominally an executive of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), with viceregal authority over the Mongol and Tangut tribes of Ch'ing-hai, based at Hsi-ning; commonly called pan-shift ta-ch'en. BH: imperial controller-general.

7124 tsung-li ho-tao

MING: Superintendent of the Grand Canal, variant of tsung-yin tsung-tu (Director-general of Grain Transport); also see tsung-tu ho-tao, ho-tao tsung-tu. P59.

7125 tsung-li ho-tao


7126 toti/ig/WIWA


7127 tsung-li k'o-kuo shih-wu ya-men

總禮儀事

CH'ING: Foreign Office, from 1861 in charge of China's foreign relations, previously shared by the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) and the Ministry of Rites (li-pu); headed by one or more Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang) and other Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu). Commonly abbreviated as tsung-li ya-men or as tsung-shu. BH: office of foreign affairs.

7128 tsung-li-kung ts'ing-ch' u

Ch'ing: Palace Construction Office in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); responsible for the construction and major maintenance of large palace buildings; headed by a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Department serving as Superintendent (tsung-li). BH: imperial construction office.

7129 tsang-li shih-wu kuân-ch' ién shih

總理事務官

CH'ING: Director, 2 among the executive officers of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei); members of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) assigned to assist the Grand Minister in Command of the Guard (ch'ang wei-shih ta-ch'en) and his principal associates, 2 Commissioners of the Guard (luan-i shih). BH: chief marshal.

7130 tsang-t'ya-mén

總理衙門

CH'ING: common abbreviation of tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu ya-men (Foreign Office).

7131 tsang-t'yen-ch'eng

總理鹽政

CH'ING: Superintendent of Salt Distribution, a concurrent title given various Governors-general (tsun-tu) and Provincial Governors (hsu-ch'en) assigned to oversee the Salt Ministry (yâ-pei-mien). BH: director-general of the board of salt.

7132 tsang-t'ye-hch' pü ta-ch'ên

總理樂部大臣

CH'ING: Grand Minister Superintendent of the Music Ministry, no fixed number, members of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) assigned to oversee the Music Ministry (yâ-pei-mien). BH: director-general of the board of music. PIO.

7133 tsang-ling

總令

LIT.: general leader or controller. (1) HAN: unofficial reference to a Chamberlain for Attendants (kaung-lu-hsun). (2) SUNG: Overseer-general, duty assignment for an official in an agency of the fiscal hierarchy, normally in charge of collecting and transporting military supplies in a designated area; see under tsung-ling. (3) BTFTING: Wing Commander, 6, rank not clear, leaders of Wings (0 in the Tiger Hunting Brigade (hu-ch'iang ying). BH: brigadier. (4) CH'ING: Foreman, from 1752 to 1759 a title used in the Imperial Parks Administration (feng-ch'en yüan), superseded by yâ-pei-tung, then superseded by yâ-pei-ch'eng. P40.

7135 tsang-ling-fäng

總領房

SUNG: Transport Supervision Section, a subdivision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan), responsible for administrative liaison between the Bureau and Overseers-general (tsung-ling) who coordinated the transport of military supplies to garrisons or field armies as needed, presumably relying on the provision of labor and supplies by the Fiscal Commissioners (ch'uan-yin shih) of Circuits (fu). Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (fu ch'ing-shih), rank 8a. Apparently superseded c. 1074 when the Bureau was reorganized with Twelve Sections (shih-erh fung).

7136 tsang-ling nei-wai chu-chü-mu chu

總領內外廝馬局

LIAO: Service of the Imperial Stud, an agency of the Northern Administration (pei-mien) in the central government, headed by an Overseer-general (tsung-ling) apparently supervised all of the imperial horse herds. The contemporary office of the Imperial Stud (tsung-pu sü), an agency of the Southern Administration (nan-mien), appar-
ently had responsibility only for horses pastured among the regime's Chinese subjects. P39.

**7137** tsung-ling ... ts'ü-fu 総領 ... 財賦

SUNG: Overseer-general of Revenues in (place-name inserted), a duty assignment at the Circuit (fu) level for an official responsible for collecting and transporting military supplies. SP: directeur général des finances de ...

**7138** tsung-lü 総稅

N-S DIV: Chief Overseer of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), variant of lu (Overseer); a concurrent appointment for a head of the developing Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) or Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), giving him supervisory authority over the principal administrative organ of the central government.

**7139** tsung 'niào 宗廟

Ancestral Temple: throughout history a generic term for buildings in which ancestral spirits were honored or worshiped. See ts'ai-miao. CT. ling and ling-ch'in (Imperial Mausoleum). P28.

**7140** tsung-ming kuan 總明館

N-S DIV (Sung) Library for Complete Discernment, established in 470 as a center of learning attached to the central government and the palace, with a staff of 20 selected Scholars (hsueh-shih) apparently admitted by an Examiner (fang-chü) and supervised by the Chancellor of the Eastern Library (tung-kuan chi-cha); organized in 5 Divisions (pu) one each for the study of Confucianism, Taoism, literature, history, and proto science (yin-yang). One of the early antecedents of such famous state-sponsored institutions as the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). P23.

**7141** tsung-mu 總目

LIAO: Supervisor-general, designation of heads of some regional Tax Offices (ch'en-po fu). P52.

**7142** tsung-nŭ 宗女

CH*ING: Imperial Clanswoman, official designation of daughters of nobles titled pei-tzu, chen-kuo kung, and fu-kuo kung by secondary wives. BH: daughter of a prince of the blood of rank below the 6th.

**7143** tsung-pŭ 總把

YUAN: Assistant Battalion Commander, until 1284 the senior aide to a Battalion Commander (ch'en-hu) in the military hierarchy, rank not clear; in 1284 abolished.

**7144** tsung-pán 總辦

CH*ING: Administrator, designation of the head of an ad hoc, temporary agency established to deal with a specific problem; especially used in very late Ch'ing. BH: chief, senior secretary.

**7145** tsung-păn lâng-châng 總辦郎中

CH*ING: Administrative Director, 2, rank 5a, in charge of the Silver Vault (yin-k'ua), with the special designation Managers of the Silver Vault (kuan-li yin-k'ua shih-wu).

**7146** tsung-p'ing kuan 總兵司 or tsung-p'ing Regional Commander, military head of a territorial jurisdiction generally called a Defense Command (ch'en). (1) MING: an indefinite-tenure duty assignment, originally for eminent nobles and military Commissioners-in-chief (lu-tu), then during most of the dynasty for somewhat less eminent military officers, and in late Ming for civil officials and even eunuchs in ever larger numbers. In the mature Ming system, one assigned to each Province and one to each of the 9 Defense Commands created along the northern frontier, each normally supervising all military units in his jurisdiction with the help of Regional Vice Commanders (fu tsung-p'ing kuan), Assistant Regional Commanders (ts'ün-chiang), and many varieties of local commanders; but under the authority of the appropriate civil service Grand Coordinators (hsûn-fu) and Supreme Commanders (tsung-tu) as well as the Chief Military Commissions (tu-tu fu) and the Ministry of War (ping-pu) in the dynastic capital. (2) CH*ING: a regular position (k'uang), rank 2a, in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying), from 2 to 7 per Province, somewhat comparable to civil service Circuit Intendants (t'ao-čai); subordinate to Provincial Military Commanders (ti-tu) and Provincial Governors (hsin-fu) each overseeing lesser officers and Green Standards garrisons in his jurisdiction. BH: brigade general. P57.

**7147** tsung-pó 宗伯

Lit' clansman Earl, or senior ceremonialist. (1) CHOU: variant reference to the tsun-pō (Minister of Rites); also a collective reference to both the Minister of Rites and his Vice Minister (hsiao-ch'ing). (2) HAN: from A.D. 4 to 25' the official variant of tsung-ch'eng (Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan). BH: elder of the imperial clan. P1. (3) N-S DIV-CH*ING: common unofficial reference to a Chief Minister (ch'ing) or Director (ling) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng, ssu, tsung-jen fu). (4) CH*ING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (ts'ung-ch'eng ssu).

**7148** tsung-pû 總部

MING: General Bureau, one of 3 or 4 major subsections in each of the early Ming Ministries (pu; see liu pu), each headed by a Director (t'ang-ch'ung); all were gradually re-named in the 1380s and 1390s. P5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15.

**7149** tsung-sheng hou 宗聖侯

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Marquis for Reverencing the Sage, a title of nobility (ch'ieh) awarded to each successive most direct male descendant of Confucius, responsible for presiding over the Confucian estate and temple in modern Shantung; granted the tax income from 100 households as emolument. See pao-ch'eng hou, feng-sheng hou, ch'ung-sheng hou, kung-sheng hou, yen-sheng kung. P66.

**7150** tsung-shi 總室

Imperial Clan: from antiquity the most common reference to die ruler's kinsmen, collectively and individually.

**7151** tsung-shih 宗御

Monitor or Imperial Kinsmen. (1) HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): one ordered established in A.D. 5 in each Commandery (chên) and Principedom (weng-kuo), chosen from among resident members of the imperial clan; responsible for supervising the conduct of his kinsmen and reporting regularly to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng, tsung-po) in the central government all relevant data such as births, marriages, and deaths. Apparently terminated after the reign of Wang Mang if not earlier, then in 277 revived by Chin for the same purposes. BH: master of the imperial clan. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): a subordinate of the Grand MinisTry of State (ta chung-ts'ai), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-chu; 5a); maintained the imperial genealogy, encouraged imperial clansmen toward proper behavior, etc.; a counterpart of the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng ssu, tsung-jen fu) in other times. (3) TANG: briefly established as a subordinate in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-ch'eng ssu) in 619; number, rank, and function not clear. RR: maître de la cour des affaires de la famille impériale. P1. (4) CH*ING: a fancy, unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (ti-tu hsieh-cheng).
7152 tuang-shih kung 宗室公
CH’ING: Duke of the Imperial Clan, a title of nobility (chieh) awarded in perpetuity to Manchus descended in a direct line of inheritance from the dynastic founder, Nurhachi (as distinguished from Duke of the Collateral Line (ch‘ieh-lo kung), awarded to heirs collateraly descended from Nurhachi, and Duke of the Eight Banners (pa-ch‘i) kung), awarded in perpetuity for great military merit.

7153 tuang-shih shih’Wei 宗室侍衛
CH’ING: Imperial Clansmen Guards, variant designation of the Imperial Clansmen Guards of the Three (Superior) Banners (san-ch‘i) tuang-shih shih-wei). BH: imperial clansmen corps of the imperial body-guards.

7154 tuang-shi 總署
CH’ING: common abbreviation of tuang-li ko-kao shih-wu ye-yen (Foreign Office).

7155 tuang-tien ch‘an-mu shih ssu 總纂臣牧使
LIAO: Chief, Commission for Pasturages, status in the governmental hierarchy not clear, but subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-pu’su) in the Southern Administration (nan-mien) of the central government; probably an intermediary agency below the Route (lu) level, directly subordinate to Commissioners of Herds (ch‘in-mu shih) of the various Routes. P18, 31.

7156 tuang-ts’ai 總裁
SUNG-CH’ING: Director-general, duty assignment for an eminient official to preside over an editorial project, a governmental hierarchy not clear, but subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-pu’su) in the Southern Administration (nan-mien) of the central government; probably an intermediary agency below the Route (lu) level, directly subordinate to Commissioners of Herds (ch‘in-mu shih) of the various Routes. P18, 31.

7157 tuang-tsuan 總纂

7158 tuang-tu 總督
LIAO: to be generally in charge; from Former Han on, occurs in a verbal sense and at times, especially in Ming and Ch‘ing, as part of a veib-object title; see following entries. (1) MING: Supreme Commander, special duty assignment for a Minister (shang-shu) or Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), normally with concurrent status as an executive official of the Censorate (tu ch‘a-yu’an), delegated to deal with military problems in a region overlapping regular provincial (sheng) jurisdictions; or delegated to supervise a multi-Province government enterprise such as the transport of tax grains from the Yangtze delta to North China (see ts‘ao-yu’an tsung-tu). Originating in 1452 with the delegation of a Censor-in-chief (tu yu-shih) to supervise military operations in Kwangtung and Kwangsí, became steadily more common during the later 1400s and in the 1500s was standard throughout most of the country, the Supreme Commander becoming a long-term resident supervisor of Grand Coordinators (hsan-fu) in regional clusters of 2 or more Provinces. In the normal case, the Supreme Commander was himself Grand Coordinator of one of the Provinces under his supervision, which numbered as many as 5. Although he established a headquarters (see k‘ai-fu), he was not authorized any official assistants; to the end of the dynasty, no matter how influential and powerful he was in fact, his status in the governmental hierarchy remained that of an ad hoc trouble-shooter with responsibilities and powers specified in each case. Late Ming Supreme Commanders began the practice of hiring non-official specialists as their personal aides in what came to be known as Private Secretariats (ma-fu) (2) CH’ING: Governor-general, an outgrowth of the Ming system, now a regular post (kuan) in the governmental hierarchy, rank 2a, being automatically a nominal concurrent Censor-in-chief (tu yu-shih) and sometimes also concurrent Minister of War (ping-pu shang-shu), in which case his rank rose to 1b; overall supervisor of both military and non-military affairs in a group of 2 or more neighboring Provinces, for one of which he normally served also as Governor (hsan-fu). In the mature Ch‘ing system there were 9 such posts: one each for Chihli and Szechwan, combining Governorships; one for the 3 Manchurian Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang combining the Governorship of Fengtien; one for Fukien and Chekiang combining the Governorship of Fukien; one for Hupei and Hunan combining the Governorship of Hupei; one for Shensi, Kansu; and eventually Sinkiang combining the Governorship of Kansu; one for Kwangtung and Kwangsí combining the Governorship of Kwangtung; one for Yunnan and Kweichow combining the Governorship of Yunnan; and one for Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei without a combined Governorship. As in the case of his Ming predecessor, the Governor-general had no authorized official assistants; such agencies as Provincial Administration Commissions (ch‘ing-ts‘ao shih-ts‘ao shih ssu) and Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t‘i-hsing an-ch‘a shih ssu) provided principal administrative support for both Governors and Governors-general. However, Governors-general came to rely heavily on Private Secretariats (ma-fu), which gained quasi-official status. P50.

7159 tuang-tu k‘o4-woo 總督河道

7160 tuang4-woo H‘ang-ch‘u 總督糧儲
MING: Director-general of Supplies at the auxiliary capital, Nanking; duty assignment for a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Nanking Ministry of Revenue (nan-ching hu-pu), concurrently a Censor-in-chief (tu yu-shih), with over-all supervisory responsibility for the reception and storage of tax grains at Nanking. P49.

7161 tuang4-woo ts‘ang-ch‘ang 總督倉場
MING-CH’ING: Director-general of the Capital Granaries, duty assignment for a Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shang-shu) in Ming, for one Manchu and one Chinese Vice Minister of Revenue (hu-pu shih-lang) in Ch‘ing; see under ts‘ang-ch‘ang. P8.

7162 tuang-tu ts‘ao-yu’an 總督漕運
MING-CH’ING: variant of ts‘ao-yu’an tsung-tu (Director-general of Grain Transport).

7163 tuang-t‘ang 總統
CH’ING: Commander-general, a distinguished duty assignment, normally for an Imperial Prince (ch‘in-wang) or another noble, to head a special unit of the Eight Banners (pa-ch‘i) military system made up of personnel of the Inner Banners (nei-ch‘i) stationed at the dynamic capital, especially the Guards Brigade (hu-chan ying), the Vanguard Brigade (chu‘en-feng ying), the Firearmrs Brigade (huo-ch‘i ying), or the Scouting Brigade (chien-ju‘ying). BH: general commandant.
7164 tsung-tzu cheng 宗子正
SUNG: Provost of the School for the Imperial Family, from 1102 a duty assignment for an imperial clansman to monitor the scholastic achievements of students in the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-kao). SP: charged d'executer les règlements scolaires des fils de la famille impériale.

7165 tsung-tzu hsueh 宗子學
SUNG: variant of tsung-hsueh (School for the Imperial Family).

7166 tsung-wei shuai-fu 宗衛率府
SUI-T’ANG: Clan Defense Guard Command, 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent; renamed Armed Attendants Guard Command (wu-shih shuai-fu) from c. 605 to 622, then Protective Guard Command (ssu-yü shuai-fu) from 662 to 705 and again from 711 on. P26.

7167 tsung-yeh 順爺
CH’ING: unofficial reference to a Company Commander (ch’en-tsun) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (hu-ying).

7168 ts’un 從
N-S DIV-CH’ING: Lower Class, a subgrade of an official rank (p’in), in contrast to Upper Class (cheng); prefixed to a numeral. E.g., whereas cheng-san p’in means rank 3 upper class (here rendered 3a), ts’un-san p’in means rank 3 lower class (here rendered 3b).

7169 ts’ung-cheng 從征
MING: lit” to follow along on a military expedition: Old Campaigner, a major category of hereditary soldiers in the regular military establishment, signifying those who early joined the forces of the Ming founder, or their descendants in service.

7170 ts’ung-cheng-lang 從政郎
SUNG: Gentleman for Governmental Participation, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 8b civil officials from c. 1117; superseding Gentleman for Thorough Service (t’ung-shih lang). P68.

7171 ts’ung-ch’eng 從丞
HAN: Attendant Assistant, a eunuch aide to the Director of Imperial Gatekeepers (huang-men ling) whose responsibility was to assure that the Emperor’s private needs were always met only by eunuchs. HB: attendant assistant.

7172 ts’ung ch’Un-shih 從士
Military Escort: common designation of members of the retinue of a traveling official.

7173 tō, tō-liang 從義類
SUN: Section for Rectitude in the Bureau of Evaluations (kao-kung shu) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); staffing and specific functions not clear.

7174 ts’ung-lang 從義郎
SUNG: Gentleman for Loyal Service, from c. 1117 a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8b.

7175 ts’ung-kuan 從官
Supporting Official; throughout history a categorical reference to petty personnel subordinate to whatever superior is indicated by the context’ rather than an official title.

7176 ts’ung-shih 從事
HAN-SUI: Retainer, unranked subofficial found on the staffs of various dignitaries of the central government such as the Han Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei) and especially those in units of territorial administration, most particularly Regional Inspectors (ts’u-shih); commonly headed the clerical Sections (ts’ao) among which staff members were distributed, terminated with the abolition of Regional Inspectors by Sui. Often preceded by a function-specifying prefix, e.g., chi-chia ts’ung-shih (Libationer Retainer). HB: attendant. P32, 50, 52, 69.

7177 ts’ung-shih-lang 從事郎
SUNG: Gentleman for Attendance, from 1080 a prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8b. P68.

7178 ts’ung-shih-lang 從仕郎
CH’ING-MING: Gentleman for Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 8b in Chin, 7b in Yüan and Ming; in Ming could be promoted to Gentleman for Summoning (cheng-shih lang) without a change of rank. P68.

7179 ts’ung-shih-shih 從事史

7180 tǔ 督
Supervisor: throughout imperial history a duty assignment for an eminent official, most commonly signifying that, without giving up his regular post (kuan), an official had been delegated to take temporary charge of another post; occasionally occurs as the title of a regular military post in lowly units of territorial administration.

7181 tǔ 都
(1) Chief: throughout history a prefix attached to titles or agency names to identify the superior in a group, commonly, of identically named offices, e.g., tu yü-shih (Censor-in-chief)- (2) Capital: throughout history alternated with ching as the most common designation of a dynastic capital, normally with a geographic or hierarchical prefix, e.g., Tung-tu (Eastern Capital), Shang-tu (Supreme Capital). (3) CHOU: Inherited Region, generic reference to those Regions (kuo) into which the royal domain was divided that were hereditary fiefs of members of the royal family, in contrast to those that were administered by official delegates from the court (see chia); each supervised by 2 lus-ticiars of the Inherited Region (tu-shih), ranking as Ordinar Servicemen (chung-shih), who reported on all judicial matters to Justiciars of the Domain (fang-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-kuan), Cf. chia-shih. CL: apante. (4) T’ANG: Area Command, from 881 the generic designation of 54 military units grouped geographically under the Ten Armies (shih-ch’un) that constituted the New Army of Inspired Strategy (shen-t’se hit’-ch’un; see shen-t’se ch’un). RR: groupe. P43. (5) SUN: Troop, a unit of 100 cavalrymen in the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (ma-ch’un ssu; cf. shih-wei ch’iu-ch’un ma-pu ssu). SP: troupe de cent soldats. (6) SUNG, MING-CH’ING: Sector, a relatively uncommon designation for a unit of sub-District (hsien) organization of the populace, with regional as well as temporal variations in usage; in S. Sung a regional variant of pao (Security Group); in Ming-Ch’in a regional variant of jiang (Precinct) but also found as a customary designation of a rural territory including several Villages (li).
tu ch'a-yuan

7183 tu ch'a-yuan 都察院
MING-CH'ING: lit., chief surveillance bureau: Censorate, one of the major agencies of the central government, responsible directly to the Emperor for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the entire officialdom: auditing fiscal accounts, checking judicial records, making regular and irregular inspections, impeaching officials for misconduct, and proposing new policies and changes in old policies, etc.; counterpart of the earlier yü-shih t'ai. Created in 1382 after the early Ming yü-shih fai in traditional form had been stripped of all its executive posts in 1380: leaving only a ch'a-yuan (Investigation Bureau) staffed with Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yü-shih), whose rank of 7a was soon dropped to 9a. In 1382 the Investigating Censors were reorganized into administrative groups called Circuits (t'ao), one for each Province bearing the provincial name as a prefix, each with 3, 4 or 5 Investigating Censors; and the whole aggregation was called Chief Surveillance Bureau and headed by 8 Chief Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yü-shih), whose rank of 7a was restored to rank 2a, 2 Vice Censors-in-chief (Ju tu yü-shih), 3a, and 4 Assistant Censors-in-chief (chien t'u yü-shih), 4a. The headquarters support agencies included a Registry (ching-li ssu), a General Services Office (ssu-wu t'ing), a Records Office (chao-mo ssu), and a Prison (ssu-yü ssu). Principal operational agents of the Censorate included Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yü-shih) of the six district Circuits, and the staff of the Superintendent of the Central Censorate (chung-chien-ch'a yü-shih), ranked 1a, distributed among the Province-named Circuits, from 7 to 11 per Circuit, totaling 110 in the whole Ming structure. From 1421 to the end of Ming a skeletal Censorate also existed among the agencies at Nanking, the auxiliary capital. The Censorate shared with the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) the collective designation Three Judicial Offices (san fa-ssu). The principal, Vice, and Assistant Censors-in-chief were among the most eminent dignitaries of the central government, and their titles came to be awarded also, as concurrent titles, to the provincial authorities called Grand Commandors (hsün-fu) and Supreme Commanders (tsung-lu). Investigating Censors, while being under the general administrative jurisdiction of the various Censorates-in-chief, were formally identified only with their Circuits, not as members of the Censorate; they reported individually to the Emperor and were popularly known as his “ears and eyes” (t'ien-tzu erh-mu); they were given a great variety of specialized duty assignments, most notably as Province-level Regional Inspectors (hsün-an yü-shih). Investigating Censors and independent Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) organized in Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k'o) often collaborated on special investigation missions and were commonly referred to by such collective designations as k'o-t'ou (Offices of Scrutiny and Circuits). Ch'ing in general perpetuated the Ming Censorate's pattern of organization and responsibilities but eliminated Assistant Censors-in-chief, reduced the number of Investigating Censors to 2 to 4 per Province-named Circuit, in 1661 terminated duty assignments as Regional Inspectors, in 1723 formally incorporated the Six Offices of Scrutiny into the Censorate, and made the Censorate the only agency of government in which Manchus and Chinese were appointed in exactly equal numbers to all principal posts in the executive offices, Investigating Censors, and Supervising Censors (a better rendering for post-1723 Supervising Secretaries). BH: censorate. P18.
Director-in-chief- In China especially concentrated in the Court Ceremonial Institute (hsia-hui yian). (2) From Sung on found in many agencies of both civil and military services, e.g., on the staffs of Supply Commissioners (fa-yun shih), Herds Offices (chung-mu ssu), and Imperial Mausolea (ling) in Sung and Salt Commissions (yen-shih ssu) in Chin; normally lowly administrative or clerical personnel equivalent to office managers or chief clerks, often rank 9. (3) SUNG: also a common abbreviated reference to pin-ma tu-chien (Military Director-in-chief). (4) CHIN-YUAN: hereditary specialists in charge of the Imperial Dispensary (yao-yao yian, yu-yao chien), rank 9a.

7193 та Мен-кэng 都検
SUNG: Chief Examiner, one appointed c. 1068 as co-ordinator of the Five Offices (wén chang) into which the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) was subdivided for routine administrative purposes; apparently a special duty assignment for an official of another central government agency. Such appointments seem to have been discontinued very quickly. SP: contrôleur en chef. P3.

7194 тъ̀ чие 去支
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)-T'ANG: lit., to measure and disburse: Revenue Section or Ministry of Revenue, from the 220s as an important unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by one or more Ministers (shang-shu) and Vice Ministers (lang-chung); generally responsible for managing state revenues other than laid taxes and for the general state budget. Unlike some of its counterparts, only rarely suffixed tu'ao (Section) or pu (Ministry). By N. Wei presided over subsections identified by the title-prefixes of the Vice Ministers responsible for them: General Accounts (also tu-chih), Granaries (ts'ung-pu), Census (ts'o-min), Revenue (yu-min), Treasury (chien-pu), and Storehouse (ku-pu). In Sui c. 583 the name tu-chih was changed to min-pu (Ministry of Revenue), but it was briefly revived in T'ang from 656 to 662. The name is easily confused with that of the Ministry's identically named subsection (see above), which from T'ang on was formally named tu-chih ssu (Bureau of General Accounts). P6.

7195 туси宁 去志
SUNG: Office Manager, normally rank 6b, found in a few eunuch and military agencies. SP: intendant, administrateur général.

7196 туси宁 an 去支案
SUNG: Tax Section, apparently originated as a subsidiary of the Tax Bureau (tu-chih ssu), one of the 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; then in 1005 reportedly merged with the Military Section (ping-an) of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'ieh ssu) into a new Justice Section (hsing-an) subordinate jointly to the Tax Bureau and the Census Bureau (hu-pu ssu); cf., hu-pu, also a constituent unit of the State Finance Commission; subsequent history not clear, but in the 1080s transformed into the Tax Bureau (also tu-chih ssu) in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). SP: service des revenus publics.

7197 туси宁 чен 去志監
SUNG: Director for Animal Fodder, an agency of the central government; hierarchical status and staffing not clear.

7198 туси宁 тчэн 去志监督
MING-CH'ING: Director for Intimate Attendance, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (t'ai-chien); originally responsible for communications among the palace Directorates, but in the 1440s gradually became a group of eunuch escorts for the Emperor's carriage. In CH'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661; see under shih-erh chien (Twelve Directorates).

7199 туси宁-хуи ших 都指揮使
(1) SUNG: Commander-in-chief, a standard title for a military officer assigned to lead a campaigning Army (chien), an Army of the Provincial Armies (hsia-hui ping-ting), or any of the military units at the dynamic capital known collectively as the Two Commands (erh ssu) and the Three Capital Guards (sun wei). The title was also sometimes awarded to chief-fains of submissive southwestern aboriginal tribes. SP: commandant général, comissaire général, commissaire en chef, commissaire-commandant. (2) YüAN: Chief Military Commissioner, duty assignment for Mongol nobles commanding units of the Imperial Guards (chu-hui-wei) at the dynamic capital, or in posts of comparable importance. (3) MING: Regional Military Commissioner, rank 3a; one appointed for each Province (sheng) and additionally for each crucial zone along the northern frontier where general administration was almost entirely in military hands; an important member of the regular military hierarchy, controlling all resident military personnel in his jurisdiction; under the supervision of one of the Chief Military Commissions (tu-fu) at the dynastic capital and, from the 1440s, of a Province-level Grand Coordinator (hsun-fu) and a multi-Province Supreme Commander (tsung-tu). Shared with Provincial Administration Commissioners (pu-chung shih) and Provincial Surveillance Commissioners (an-chu shih) the collective designation Three Provincial Offices (san ssu). His principal subordinates were a Vice Commissioner (t'ung-chih), rank 2b, and an Assistant Commissioner (ch'ien-shih), 3a; his administrative staff included a Registry (chung-li ssu), a Judicial Office (tuan-chih ssu) and a Prison Office (ssu-yii ssu). P56.

7200 туси宁Wê-AaisWêcisü都指揮使用
Lit., office of a tu-chih-hui shih. (1) YüAN: Chief Military Commission. (2) MING: Regional Military Commission, commonly abbreviated to tu-ssu.

7201 туси宁К̀-дó 度支科
MING: General Accounts Section, one of 4 clerical subdivisions of each Bureau (pu), then ch'ing-li ssu) into which the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) was divided from the 1390s. See min-k'o, chin-k'o, t'ang-k'o.

7202 туси宁 лâng-châng 度支郎 or туси宁 лâng
(1) N-S DIV-SUI: Vice Minister of Revenue, one or more principal assistants to the Minister (shang-shu) of the important fiscal agency known simply as tu-chih (Revenue Section, Ministry of Revenue). P6. (2) N-S DIV-SUI: Vice Minister for General Accounts, by N. Wei if not earlier the director of one of several subsections (sometimes called tu'ao, Section) of the Ministry of Revenue (tu-chih). P6. (3) T'ANG-SUNG: abbreviated reference to the Director (lang-chung), rank 5b or 6b of the Bureau of General Accounts (tu-chih ssu), one of the major subdivisions of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu). P6.

7203 туси宁 pü 度支部
(1) N-S DIV-SUI: may be encountered as a reference to the central government agency officially known simply as
tu-chih shang-shu

(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Bureau of General Accounts, one of 3 central government agencies created after mid-T'ang, collectively called (1) T'ANG: Transport Commissioner-in-chief, beginning in 734, an ad hoc duty assignment for a court official to expedite the transport of tax grain throughout the Chiang-Huai and Honan areas. P60. (2) SUNG-CH'ING: Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief, in Sung and Liao a duty assignment for a court official to supervise tax transport and most other fiscal matters in 2 or more neighboring Circuits (fu or tao), in contrast to the normal case in which each Circuit had one Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yun shih); in Chin a regular post (kuan), rank 3a, assigned to the Circuit administered from the Central Capital (Chung-tu, modern Peking), in contrast to the Fiscal Commissioners appointed in other Circuits. SP: commissaire général du transport, commissaire général des finances, intendant général fiscal. P52, 60. (3) MING: common variant designation of the Salt Distribution Ctmmissioner (tu chuan-yin yen shih). (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Director-general of Grain Transport (t'u-uo-yin tsung-tu).

7213 tu-chuan-yun yen shih 都轉運使

7214 tu'chuan 都轉

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of tu chuan-yun shih (Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief). (2) MING-CH'ING: abbreviation of tu chuan-yin yen shih (Salt Distribution Commissioner, Salt Controller).

7215 tu'cWuan 旌 都船令

HAN: Director of the Capital Boats under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu), assisted by an Aide (ch'eng); status and functions not specified in the sources. HB: prefect director of boats.

7216 tu-chWuan yu 旌 都船狱

HAN: Prison for the Capital Boats under the early Han Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu), headed by a Director (ling) and an Aide (ch'eng); status and functions not specified by the sources’ but interpreted to be a jail for troublemakers among boatmen active on the rivers and canals of the dynastic capital or among state ship-builders at the capital. The Director was apparently coequal with
the Director of the Capital Boats (tu-ch’uan ling), but the post did not survive early Han. HB: prison of the director of boats. P13.

7217 tū-chù 都句
Common scribal variant of tu-kou (Chief Administrative Clerk).

7218 tū-tou 都拘司
SUNG: Chief Coordinating Office, a headquarters unit of the Ministry of Revenue (hsu-pu) with supervisory authority over the Ministry’s functionally differentiated Bureaus (ssu); staffing not clear, but possibly headed by executive officials of the Ministry on a rotational basis. SP: bureau général des finances.

7219 tū ch’i-yuán 都鞠院
SUNG: Chief Fermentation Bureau, a unit of the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu) in charge of fermenting alcoholic beverages for palace and court use; headed by an official of the Court on duty assignment as Supervisor (chien). SP: cour de la fabrication de levain.

7220 tū-chúan kuán 讚卷官
MING: Palace Examination Grader, duty assignment for members of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yin) and other accomplished scholars serving in the central government; read and graded papers written in triennial Palace Examinations (t’ing-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

7221 tū-chün 督軍
N-S DIV (Chin): Army Commander, a military duty assignment normally particularized as m... shih (Commiander of the... Army); not as prestigious as chien-chün (Army Supervisor) or tu-tu (Commander-in-chief). P50.

7222 tū ch’i-liang yu-shih 督軍糧御史
N-S DIV (San-kwo Wei): Censor Expediter of Army Supplies, duty assignment for a Censor (yu-shih) to supervise the provisioning of field armies; also called tu ch’i-liang chih-fa (see chih-fa, variant of yu-shih). P18.

7223 tū chün-shih 都軍使
SUNG: Chief Military Commissioner, duty assignment in S. Sung for a military officer to head a rotational Duty Group (pan) of troops on active service in the capital, under the Palace Command (tien-ch’ien ssu). SP: commissaire général d’armée.

7224 tū-ch’ián yu-shih 督軍御史
HAN-N-S DIV (San-kwo): Army-supervising Censor, an ad hoc duty assignment for a Censor (yu-shih) during the tumultuous years of fighting before and after the collapse of Han; an imperial delegate charged with helping to correct specific military problems and reporting back to the throne. P50.

7225 tó/tóí/yâsMi 都防禦使
SUNG: Chief Defense Commissioner, a title awarded to chiefs of some southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

7226 tū-fêng tsào 督烽
HAN: Signal Beacon Section, a unit commonly found in the headquarters of Commanderies (chu) in the vicinity of the northern frontier, which supervised the maintenance of emergency signaling systems. HB: bureau of the investigation of beacons.

7227 tū-fù 督撫
CH’ING: a combined, abbreviated reference to Governors-general (tsung-tu) and Governors (hsün-fu).
modern Sinkiang, as an imperial delegate with viceregal powers; appears in many variations such as shang tu-hu, ta tu-hu, hsi-yü tu-hu, and tu-hu chieh-tu shih (Commissioner-general Mílí—Commissioner), the latter being a T'ang assignment in modern Vietnam. Cf. ts'un-chün tu-hu.

123S tū-hu fu 都護府
HAN-YüAN: Protector or the jurisdiction of a Protector-general (tu-hu), or the designation of his headquarters.

1239 tū-jāng 都戎
CH’ING: lit. chief militarist: unofficial reference to a Brigade Vice Commander (tu-ssu) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (hu-ying).

1240 tū-kō 度科
YUAN: Accounts Section in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu); see nei-tu kō (Special Accounts Section) and wai-tu kō (General Accounts Section).

1241 tū-kō tū-shēng 都各省
LIAO: variant of kō-shēng shih (Commissioner of the Visitors Bureau); see kō-sheng. P11.

1242 tū-toōp, ārt-ūwāi 都勾押判
Clerical Administrative Assistant. (1) T’ANG: rank not clear and presumably very low; 2 staff members in each of the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts’e ch’ien). RR: fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes pour les enquêtes générales. (2) CHIN: rank 6b, record keepers on the staffs of Fiscal Commissioners (chuan-yun shih). P60.

1243 tū-kō-yü kūan 都勾押官 or tu-kō
SUNG: Chief Administrative Clerk, unranked subofficials found in such agencies as the Court of Palace Attendants (hsien-hui yuan), Herds Offices (ch’un-mu ssu), etc. See kou-ya kuan, SP: contrôleur général. P38.

1244 tū-kūan pú 都官司 or tu-kūan
(1) N-S DIV: occasional variant of tu-kūan ts’ao (Section for Justice) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). (2) T’ANG-SUNG: variant of tu-kūan ssu (Criminal Administration Bureau) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). (3) MING: Criminal Administration Bureau, one of 4 functionally differentiated Bureaus in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) from 1373 to 1390, when the Ministry was reorganized with one Bureau for each Province, named accordingly. P13.

1245 tū-kūan ssu 都官司 OT tu-kūan
SUI-SUNG: Criminal Administration Bureau, one of the standard 4 Bureaus (ssu) that were the principal subsidiary units in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu); headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b in T’ang, 6a or 6b in Sung^ supervised the management of all prisoners of war and condemned criminals. RR + SP: bureau des condamnés. P13.

1246 tū-kūan ts’āo 都官司 or tu-kūan
(1) HAN: Capital Officials Section under the Later Han Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei), staffed with Retainer Clerks (ts’ung-shih shih); exercised police and judicial authority over government personnel stationed in the dynastic capital. HB: bureau for the officials at the capital. (2) HAN-SUI: Section for Justice, originally one of the Six Sections (lin ts’ao) among which Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu) were distributed in the Later Han Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai); after Han gradually became a top-echelon unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), normally headed by a Minister (shang-shu); in early Sung renamed hsing-pu (Ministry of Justice). In the era of N-S Division commonly subdivided into func-

1247 tū-kūan yu 都官司
HAN: Capital Prison, generic name for 26 or possibly 36 jails reportedly in existence from the time of Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.), each under a Director (ling); apparently had some relationship with the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei) and the Section for Justice (tu-kūan) of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu t’ai), but details are not clear in the sources. HB: prison for officials at the capital.

1248 tū-Vān 都閫
CH’ING: lit. chief pacifier (?): unofficial reference to a Brigade Vice Commander (tu-ssu) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (tu-ying), presumably when he was in actual command of a Brigade (ying).

1249 tū Vūng-mū kūan 都孔目官
SUNG-CHIN: Chief Clerk; see under kūng-mu kūan. SP: fonctionnaire principal chargé de mettre en ordre les livres et les archives.

1250 tū lào-yèh 都老爺
CH’ING: Chief Venerable, unofficial reference to a Censor (yu-shih).

1251 tū-Al ciWīff’ā shíh-láng 督理錢法侍郞
MING-CH’ING: Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of Coinage, an official of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), in Ch’ing jointly with a Vice Minister of Works (lang-yu shih-lang), assigned to supervise the Coinage Office (ch’ien-fa t’ang); first established in 1625. P16.

1252 tōi_cA, tōiMā 都理欠司
SUNG: General Deficits Monitoring Office, one of many agencies serving the 3 constituent bureaus of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (t’un-kuan), rank 8a or 8b; responsible for expediting the remittance of tax arrears from Prefectures (chou). Created in 987 by a consolidation of 3 separate Deficits Monitoring Offices (li-ch’en t’ung), one for each of the Commission’s 3 bureaus. SP: bureau général chargé de régler les dettes. P7.

1253 tū Häng-liáu shih 都糧料使
SUNG: Chief Commissioner of the Bursary (liang-tao yuan) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu). SP: commissaire général des grains et des foins.

1254 督糧道 MING-CH’ING: Tax Circuit Intendant; one per Province; duty assignment for a Vice Commissioner (ts’un-cheng) or an Assistant Commissioner (ts’un-i) of a Provincial Administration Commission (ch’eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu) coordinated Province-wide tax collecting and forwarding activities; counterpart of Grain Tax Circuits (liang-ch’u tao) established by Provincial Surveillance Commissions (t’ai-hsing an-ch’u shih ssu) in Ch’ing; both then commonly simplified to liang-tao. From 1735 the Intendant (t’ai-t’ai) was transformed into an autonomous, regular office (kuan), rank 4a. BH: grain intendant. P60.

7 2 5 5 飯督領侍
CH’ING: Supervising Attendant, eunuch head, rank 4a, of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (kung-tien chien).
7256 都令史
N-S DIV: Chief Clerk, a locally appointed or unranked subordinate but superior to ling-shih (Clerk), found in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) and its subsidiary units. P5, 6, 9, etc.

7257 tū miên-yüan 都廟院
SUNG: Yeast Office under the Office of Fine Wines (liang-yün shu) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (huang-lu wù) staffed by non-official specialists. SP: cour de la fabrication de levain.

7258饭md-A：éwM都磨司
SUNG: General Accounting Office, one of many agencies serving the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’ian-kuan); created 996, terminated c. 1080. Cf. mo-kan. SP: bureau chargé de vérifier les comptes.

7259 tū-mù 都目
YUAN: Foreman, apparently an unranked subordinate, found in agencies employing conscripted labor such as the Superiority of Tea Groves (ch’a-yüan tu i-ch’ü ssu). P62.

7260 tū-nèi 都內
HAN: Imperial Treasury, a storehouse for such valuables as money and silk; under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta-nung ling, then ta ssu-nung) headed by a Director (ling) by A.D. 82 abolished, its functions taken over by one of the Chamberlain’s Aides (ch’eng). HB: imperial treasury.

7261 tū-pàn 督辦
CH’ING: variant of tsung-pan (Administrator).

7262 tū-páo 都保
SUNG: Superior Security Group, from the time of the reformer Wang An-shih a common unit of local self-government organization of the pu-pao; an aggregation of 10 Large Security Groups (tu-pao) comprising 500 families under one Head (cheng). See pao-chia. SP: groupe de 500 families.

7263 tū-piāo 督標
CH’ING: Governor-general’s Command, designation of the total forces of Green Standards (lu-ying) troops controlled by a Governor-general (tsung-tu). See piao.

7264 tū’ping ts’ao 都兵曹
N-S DIV: Section in the Capital, one of a varying number of top-chelon units under the developing Ministry of War (ch’i-p’ing ts’ao, wu-p’ing ts’ao) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng); headed by a Director (luang, luang-chung), rank 6a2 in N. Wei. P12.

7265 tū’ping-yü ssū 都憑由司
SUNG: General Wastage Monitoring Office, one of many agencies serving the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (p’ian-kuan), rank 8a or 8b; checked on wastage, breakage, or other deficiencies in goods issued to agencies employing conscripted labor. SP: bureau des certificate chargé des pations officiels dans la capitale.

7266 tōp’-cw-fiē/i 都勃極烈
CHIN: Supreme Chief. Chinese rendering of a Jurkhen word dating to dynastic times, when Jurkhen tribal or other Chiefs (po-chi-liêh) were organized into a league under a Supreme Chief, who became the dynastic founder.

7267 tū-pù ch ê in-ài ssū 督捕清吏司
CH’ING: Bureau of Arrests, one among the mature 18 bureaus in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu), headed by one Manchu and one Chinese Director (luang-chung), rank 5a. Whereas other Bureaus supervised judicial administration in specified Provinces and were named accordingly, this was responsible for bringing to justice deserters from the Banner (ch’i) military forces. Originally an Office of Arrests (tu-pu ya-men) under the Ministry of War (ping-pu) in 1699 it was reorganized under the Ministry of Justice as a cluster of agencies; Front Bureau of Arrests (tu-pu ch’en-sù), Rear Bureau of Arrests (tu-pu hou-sù), and Police Office (tu-pu t’ing); then in 1734 consolidated into the single Bureau of Arrests. P12, 13.

7268饭-pà誅ú都部署
SUNG, LIAO: Chief Quarters Office, common abbreviation of agencies, probably staffed with eunuchs, that prepared and maintained imperial quarters in auxiliary capitals or for Emperors in travel status, prefixed with tu-nei (Imperial Residence) or hsing-kung (Auxiliary Palace); apparently headed by a Chief Administrator (tu-pu) or a Vice Administrator (tu-pu). P38, 49.

7269 tū pà shù-sù 都部署司
LIAO: Tribal Chief, designation of the heads of some Routes (lu) of tribal armies (pu-tsü ch’ān).

7270 tū sè-chäng 都色長
SUNG: Chief Appearance Monitor, 4 members of the Office of Musical Instruction (ch’en-hsia chiao-fung) 30; see se-chang (Appearance Monitor). SP: chef des sections.

7271 tū shāng-shüi wù 都商務院
SUNG: Commercial Tax Office for the Capital, apparently variant designation of shang-shui wu (Commercial Tax Office). SP: agence (cour) métropolitaine de la taxe commerciale.

7272 tū shēng 都省
(1) N-S DIV-SUNG: at times an official variant of, at others an unofficial reference to, shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs). (2) TANG: Executive Office of the Department of State Affairs, a collective reference to the Department’s Director (ling), Vice Directors (p’u-yeh), and Assistant Directors (ch’eng).

7273 tū shí 都事
SUI–CH’ING: Office Manager, supervisor of an agency’s internal clerical work, originating in the Six Ministries (liu pu) with Sai’s retitling of tu ling-shih (Chief Clerk), gradually spreading into other central government agencies, then in Ming and Ch’ing retained only in the Censorate (tu ch’ü-yuan) and Provincial Administration Offices (ch’eng-hsian pu-cheng shih ssu); rank 8b2 in T’ang, 8a in Sung, 7a in Chin, 7b in Yuan, 7a or 7b in Ming, 6a or 7b in Ch’ing. Also see tu-shih fìng (Office of the Office Manager). RR+SP: surveillant. BH: assistant secretary. P1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 18, etc.

7274 tū-shih 都十
CHOU: Justiciar of the Inherited Region, 2 with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (chuang-shih), responsible for judicial and penal administration in each Inherited Region (tu, qv.) probably under the supervision of Justiciars of the Domain (fang-shih) in the Ministry of Justice (ch’u-ku-an), but possibly together with Justiciars of the Administrative Regions (chia-shih) known generally as Justiciars of the Domain. CL: prévôt de justice de l’apanage.
tu-shih chun-ma

7275 tu-shih chün-mā 督視軍馬
SUNG: Inspector of the Armies, duty assignment for a Vice Grand Councilor (see chih-cheng) or comparable dignitary to assist in the management of a Superior Area Command (tu-tu-fu) in a time of crisis; sometimes prefixed tu (Chief). SP: inspecteur des armées et des chevaux, directeur-inspecteur des soldats et des chevaux.

727 7 6 饭 叫事 廳
CH'ING: Office of the Office Manager (tu-shih), also sometimes an unofficial reference to the incumbent Office Manager. BH: chancery.

7277 tu-shūchāfū 都水長
CH'IN-HAN: Director SF Waterways, in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation canals and other waterways; status in Ch'in not clear; in former Han proliferated under many central government agencies and units of territorial administration at least to the level of Commanderies (ch'ün) and Principedoms (wang-kao); under Emperor Ch'eng (r. 33–7 B.C.) placed under the coordination of 2 Commissioners of Waterways (tu-shui shih-che) in the central government; in Later Han those attached to the central government agencies seem mostly to have been abolished or transferred to units of territorial administration, where one of their responsibilities may have been to collect taxes from fishermen. Each Director was commonly assisted by one Aide (ch'eng); in Later Han the Directors were ranked from 300 to 400 bushels. Their functions were subsequently carried on by local administrations under supervision of such central government agencies as the Office of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien), the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien), and the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu). CF. shui-heng tu-weí (Commandant of Waterways). BH: chief director of waters. P59.

7277 tu-shū chīén 都水監
SUI-YUAN: Directorate of Waterways, from mid-Sui on, under policy guidelines established by the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) or the early Sung State Finance Commission (san ssu), supervised the efforts of regional and local units of territorial administration in maintaining and operating irrigation systems and transport waterways, at times with regional branches (tu-shui wá-ch'ien) in Sung, hsing tu-shui ch'ien in Yuan). In Sui headed by a Supervisor (chien), then a Director (ling); in T'ang and Sung by 2 Commissioners (shih-che), rank 5al in T'ang, 6a in Sung; in Liao by a Director (tu-chien); in Chin and Yuan by one or more Supervisors (chien), 4a in Chin, 3b in Yuan. From Sui through Sung commonly oversaw an Office of Boats and Boatmen (chou-chi shu) and an Office of Rivers and Canais (ho-ch'ü shu), each headed by a Director (ling). After Yüan the Directorate's functions were absorbed by the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu) of the Ministry of Works and by such new dignitaries as the Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu). RR+SP: direction du contrôle des eaux. P15, 59.

7279 tu-shū chī'ng-fi ssū 都水清吏司
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by one to 6 Directors (lang-chung), rank 5a; supervised the construction and maintenance of waterways throughout the empire, continuing the functions of the previous autonomous Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien). BH: department of waterways and dikes. P14, 15.

7280 饭-aii/Jièwài 都水官
(1) Waterways Officials: throughout imperial history a generic reference to personnel of such agencies as the Office of Waterways (tu-shui t'ai) or the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien), and the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu). (2) HAN: Waterways Office, common designation for agencies in all areas headed by Directors of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ing). BH: office of the direction of waters. P14.

7281 tu-skái ling 都水令
HAN: Director-in-chief of Waterways, in Later Han one ranked from 600 to 1,000 bushels appointed in each large Commandery (ch'ün) and Principedoms (wang-kao), apparently supervising the lesser Directors of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ing) in his jurisdiction. BH: prefect director of waters.

7282 tó-i'aii i'ai/r-c/ 都水使者
HAN-SUNG: Commissioner of Waterways, first established in the era 33–7 B.C., 2 prefixed Left and Right, as central government officials charged with coordinating the activities of Directors of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ing) in many central government agencies as well as units of territorial administration; rank and organizational affiliation not clear. Not perpetuated in Later Han; but the title was revived by post-Han Chin for the head of the central government's Office of Waterways (tu-shui t'ai), thereafter alternating or co-existing with the post of Commandant of Waterways (shui-heng tu-weí); rank normally 4 or 5. In Sui the title alternated with Supervisor (chien) and Director (ling); T'ang stabilized it as the designation of the head of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ing); normally 2 appointees, rank 5a in T'ang, 6a in Sung. RR: commissaire chargé de la direction du contrôle des eaux. SP: commissaire du contrôle des eaux. P14, 15, 59.

7283 饭-s'aii f'tó 都水臺
N-S DIV-SUI: Office of Waterways, in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation systems and of transport waterways and boats, from Chin on alternating or coexisting with the post of Commandant of Waterways (shui-heng tu-weí); variably under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (ch'iang-tso ta-chiang), and the developing Ministry of Works (kung-pu); consistently headed by a Commissioner (shih-che), rank 4 or 5; assisted by Administrators (tu-an-chih-shih), Aides (ch'eng), etc. Late in the Sui dynasty, reorganized as the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui ch'ien), which endured into Yuan times. P14, 40, 59.

7284 t'ó-mí wei 都水尉

7285 tó-su 都司
(1) SUI-CH'IN: occasional variant of tu-shih (Office Manager). (2) SUNG: Headquarters Office, generic reference to the Left and Right Offices (tso-su, yu-su) into which the Department of State Affairs (lu-ying) was divided. (3) MING: common abbreviation of tu chih-hai shih ssu (Regional Military Commission). (4) CH'ING: Branch Office, rank 4a, subordinate to a Brigade Commander (yu-chi) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying). BH: first captain.

7286 tó-su-k'ung jà 都司空狱
HAN: Prison for Imperial Kinmen, a jail at the dynastic capital under the Chief Director of Convict Labor (tu su-k'ung ling; see ssu-k'ung ling), headed by a Director (ling). P13.
tu ts'ao-yun ssu

of warrants that were sold to men wishing to escape various tax and service responsibilities that the state waived for monks. SP: magasin des certificats de moines.

7 2 9 7 饭 都 熙 檢
Inspector-general. (1) 5 DYN; late in the era, a post created for the supreme commander of the Imperial Armies (chin-chun) or of a campaigning Army; it was from such a post that the Sung founder took the title. (2) SUNG: occasionally used as a prestigious title for the head of the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu) or the Capital Security Office (huang-ch'ung ssu). SP: contrôleur général. (3) LIAO: one of the titles given heads of regional Tax Offices (ch'ien-po ssu). P52.

7 2 9 8 都 臥侯
N-S DIV: Marquis of Metropolitan Residence, a title of nobility (ch'ieh) used in the early post-Han years, presumably for imperial relatives or other dignitaries not awarded territorial fiefs. P64.

7 2 9 9 都 官 丑 京
SUNG: Capital Translator, duty assignment in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssu) for an official versed in the languages of western tribes with which the court had diplomatic relations; commonly abbreviated to tu-ch'ung. SP (tu-t'ung): poste des tribus payés par les tribus étrangères à l'ouest du fleuve Jaune. P11.

7 3 01 都 頭
(1) T'ANG: Metropolitan Executive, occasional unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor (ts'ai-hsiang; see p'ing-chang). (2) T'ANG: Area Commander, a quasi-official designation for heads of some of the 54 Area Commands (tu) developed from 881 under the New Army of Inspired Strategy (shen-t'se hsin-ch'un); equivalent to General (ch'iang-ch'un). (3) SUNG: Troop Commandant, leader of a Troop (tu) of 100 men in various units of the Palace Command (tien-ch'ien ssu) and the Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ssu). (4) MING-CH'ING: District Agent’ generic reference to residents conscripted for menial service at the District (hsien) level.

7 3 02 都司 運 司
CHIN-MING: Chief Transport Office, headed by one or 2 Commissioners (shih), rank 3a in Yian; under supervision of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) managed the transport of tax grains to the dynastic capital, supervising local Transport Offices (tu-ts'ao-yun ssu). The principal Chief Transport Office was located at the dynastic capital and was responsible for transport from nearby T'ung-chou to Peking in Yuan times. Immediately after the Mongol conquest of South China, one counterpart was established in the South for control of the Yangtze and Huai River transport systems, and another was established in Shantung. As transport by sea became predominant, these agencies were aban-

doned; but a new counterpart was established outside Peking at Ho-hsi-wu, which controlled transport on the Yellow River plain and the receipt of sea-transported grain on the coast. In the first Ming reign a Chief Transport Office was briefly established at Nanking. P60.
7303 **tú-tsé** 都尉

CHOU: Monitor of the Inherited Region, one ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (chang-shih) and 2 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch’iu-tu-kuan) assigned to each of the Regions (kuo) within the royal domain that was an inherited fief (tu) of a member of the royal family; implemented special regulations concerning such fiefs, called tse. CL: régulateur d'apanage.

7304 **ńü 5** étōo督冊道

MING: Censit Entendant Circuit, one of the many Branch Offices (fen-ssu) maintained by Provincial Administration Management (ch’eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu), staffed by an Administration Vice Commissioner (ts’un-chang) or an Assistant Administration Commissioner (ts’e’an-l). supervised the collection and maintenance of census data by territorial administrators in its jurisdiction. See tao (Circuit).

7305 **tú-tsò 獨坐**


7306 tóétjdíti 都作院

SUNG: Chief Manufactory under the Directorate for Armaments (chün-ch’i chien); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: cour générale de la fabrication des armes.

7307 **tú tsüng-jén 都宗人**

CHOU: Ritualist of the Inherited Region, 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chang-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’iu-tu-kuan) assigned to each of the Regions (kau) within the royal domain that was an inherited fief (tu) of a member of the royal family. Cf. tsung-jen. CL: officier des cérémonies sacrées dans l'apanage.

7308 tóétjí-Jicwáw tü 都總管府

(1) SUNG-CHIN: Chief Area Command, variant of tsung-kuan fu (Area Command) in particularly vital military regions; headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu tsung-kuan). P50. (2) YUAN: Chief Command, a headquarters unit that shared control of military forces in T’u-tu Route (tu-tu), in which the dynastic capital was located, with a Chief Military Commission (tu chih-hui jim); headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu tsung-kuan), rank 3b then 3a. P32. (3) YÜAN: Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief, designation of some nonmilitary or semimilitary agencies headed by Supreme Commissioners-in-chief (tu tsung-kuan); see under prefixed terminology.

7309 **tú tsün-chünn ssu 都總管司**

SUNG: Supreme Area Command, a late S. Sung variant of Military Commission (an-fu shih ssu) in a Circuit (lu) or in military control of more than one Circuit; headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu tsung-kuan). SP: bureau de commandement en chef.

7310 **tú tsüng-shih 都總使**

YUAN: Commandant-in-chief, designation of the head of the Meritorious Brigade (chao-kung wan-hu), which served as the personal bodyguard of the Heir Apparent.

7311 **tú-tü 都督**

(1) HAN-SUNG: Commander-in-chief, eminent military title that probably originated in Later Han, possibly as early as the first Later Han reign, designating a man given overall command of the empire’s military forces; after Han alternated with tsung-kuan (Area Commander-in-chief) as the designation of a powerful Regional Governor (chou ma) or Regional Inspector (ts’u-shih) who militarily dominated a cluster of neighboring Regions (chou); gradually displaced by the title tsung-kuan. Revived in T’ang for the chief of military forces in a Prefecture (chou), but soon yielded to the title chieh-tu shih (Military Commissioner). Occasionally revived in S. Sung for military commands encompassing more than one Circuit (lu), given to Grand Counclors (tsai-hsiang). Rank varied from 1 to 3. RR: gouverneur-général. SP: gouverneur militaire, directeur-général. P50. (2) SUI: Commander-in-chief, lowest of 11 titular titles (hsüan) awarded for military distinction. P65. (3) T’ANG: Supervisor-in-chief, designation of 24 central government officials dispatched in 711 on duty assignments to provide censostral surveillance, each over a specified territory including several Prefectures (chou); one stage in the development of Surveillance Commissioners (an-ch’ü shih, kuan-ch’u shih), not to be confused with the military dignitaries discussed under (1) above. RR: gouverneur général. (4) T’ANG: Commander-in-chief, a title awarded to some submissive aboriginal chieftains of South and Southwest China. P72. (5) MING-Ch’ING: Commissioner-in-chief, number not prescribed, rank 1a, heads of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (tu-tu fu) in the central government, among which the military forces of the empire were distributed for operational supervision under guidelines established by the Ministry of War (ping-pu); together with Vice Commissioners-in-chief (tu-tu ch’ien-shih), 1b, and Assistant Commissioners-in-chief (tu-tu ch’ien-shih). 2a constitued a pool of general officers from which the Emperor chose men to command campaigns. Commonly awarded noble status (ch’ěh) as high as Duke (kung). The 5 Chief Military Commissions were created in 1380 in a fragmentation of the previous unitary Chief Military Commission (tu-tu fu). This form of military government has lasted into the earliest Ch’ing years, but not for long. Comparable to the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yii’an) of earlier periods, superseded by the Ch’ing dynasty’s Banner organization (see ch’ı, pa ch’i).

7312 **tú-tü ch’ü-Shih 蒙督揭事**

MING: Assistant Commissioner-in-chief, number unspecified, rank 2a, members of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (tu-tu fu) in the central government; see under tu-tu (Commissioner-in-chief).

7313 **tú-tü-chih 都督府**

SUNG: Chief Administrator, rank 5b, eunuch head of the Palace Domestic Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng or, after 1160, nei-shih sheng). SP: administrateur général.

7314 **tú-tüfu 都督府**

(1) HAN-SUNG: Area Command, designation of a regional military jurisdiction and its headquarters, headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu-tu); in T’ang for a time classified in 3 ways, as a Superior (ta) Area Command, an Ordinary (chung) Area Command, and a Lesser (hsia) Area Command. RR+SP: gouvernement général. P50. (2) MING: Chief Military Commission, 5 created in 1380 as central government agencies dividing among themselves control of the empire’s military forces; each headed by an unspecified number of Commissioners-in-chief (tu-tu), rank 1a; prefixed with the directional terms Left, Right, Center, Front, and Rear; known collectively as wu-chün tu-tu fu (Five Chief Military Commissions), commonly abbreviated to wa-fu.

7315 **tú-tü-shih chün-má 都督視軍馬**

SUNG: Chief Military Inspector, a duty assignment for Vice Grand Councilors (fu-hsiang; also see chih-cheng kuan, ts’u-chih cheng-shih) to share in the management of Su-
perior Area Commands (ta-tu fu) at critical times. SP: surveillant-inspecteur général des soldats et des chevaux.

7316 **tū-tū éaushou 都督太守**
N-S DIV (Liang, Chu'en): Supreme Governor, title awarded to a Governor (t'ai-shou) of a Commandery (ch'in) of extraordinarily large population, raising his rank to 3 from rank 4 of Supervisory Governor (tu-tu-shou) or rank 5 of Ordinary Governor (t'ai-shou). P53.

7317 **tū-tū t'ung-chih 都督同知**
MING: Vice Commissioner-in-chief, number unspecified, rank 2, members of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (tu-tu fu) in the central government, which divided among themselves control over the empire's military forces; see unter tu-tu (Commissioner-in-chief).

7318 **tū-tó te'ò-sWAM 都督史**
(1) N-S DIV: Commander-in-chief and Regional Inspector (tz'u-shih) who, as Area Commander-in-chief (tu-tu), had military authority over Regions (chou) neighboring his principal base Region; the most important were those designated Commissary with Extraordinary Powers (shih ch'ih-chih), of greater prestige than those designated Commissioner with Special Powers (chih-chih). P50. (2) T'ANG: Commander-Prefect, combined title for a Prefect (ts'ou-chih) who, as Area Commander-in-chief, had military power over Prefectures (chou) neighboring his principal base Prefecture, or for such a dignitary titled Superior Commander-in-chief (ta-tu-tu). P50.

7319 **tū t'un-lien shih 都團練使**
T'ANG: Chief Military Training Commissioner, created c. 780 as officers of Mobile Brigades (hsing-yang) detached from the Anniess of Inspired Strategy (shen-tte ch'ên) concurrently, in accordance with the extent of their jurisdictions, served as Prefects (ts'ou shih) of Prefectures (chou), Aides (chung-shih) in Superior Area Commands (ta-tu fu), or Commanders-iriri-chief (tu-tu) in ordinary Area Commands (tu-tu fu). See t'un-lien shih. RR: commissaire impérial général aux détachements militaires et aux milices locales.

7320 **tū t'un-lien shou-chô shih 都團練守將使**
T'ANG: Chief Commissioner for Militiamen, an unspecified number appointed in 758 to supervise the utilization of militiamen, some having jurisdiction over more than 10 Prefectures (chou), Aides (chung-shih) in Superior Area Commands (ta-tu-fu), or Commanders-iriri-chief (tu-tu) in ordinary Area Commands (tu-tu-fu). See t'un-lien shih. RR: commissaire impérial général aux détachements militaires et aux milices locales.

7321 **tū-t'ung 都統**
(1) N-S DIV (N. Chi'i): Supervisor, 2: rank 5 in charge of the Imperial Wardrobe Service (chu-i chii) of the Chancellory (men-hsia sheng). P37. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Campaign Commander, one of several titles used for military leaders on active campaign; less prestigious than those prefixed Right, Left, military units responsible for guarding the residence of the Heir Apparent, each headed by one or more Metropolitan Guard Commissioners (tu wei-shih).

7322 **tū t'ung-ch'ing 都統長**
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Capital Commandant, responsible for all guard troops within the palace; number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear. P37.

7323 **tū-t'ung-chih 都統制**
SUNG: Supreme Commandant, appointed c. 1127 as head of the Imperial Defense Command (ya-ying ssu), in control of all the military forces in the empire; title subsequently borne by leaders of regional armies. SP: directeur général militaire.

7324 **tū t'ung hsüan-chien 都同巡檢 or t'ung-hsüan 都同巡按**
SUNG: Assistant Chief Military Inspector in a Route (fu; first form) or a Prefecture (chou; 2nd form); see hsüan-chien ssu. SP: inspecteur-examineur général-adjoint, inspecteur général-adjoint.

7325 **tū wán-hâfu 都萬戶府**
YUAN: Chief Brigade, a major supervisory unit of the Mongol Army (meng-ku chên); most commonly refers to the Chief Brigade headquartered at the dynastic capital, which administered all other Brigades (wan-hu) of the Mongol Army.

7326 **tū-wêî 都尉**
(1) Commander or Commander-in-chief: throughout history a common military title, in later dynasties used mostly for merit titles in all cases, specific identification is possible only by taking note of prefixes. E.g., see fu-ssu fu-wei (Commandant-escort). HB: chief commandant. RR+SP: officier surveillant.
(2) HAN: Defender, rank 2, head of the military forces in a Commandery (chên), a Region (chou), or a Dependent State (shu-kuo). HB: chief commandant. Cf. wei.

7327 **tū wêî-nâ 都維那**
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Chi'i): Chief Buddhist Deacon, 3rd executive after a Controller-in-chief (tu-r'ung) and a Controller (t'ung) in the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (choa-hsüan ssu). Also see wei-nâ (Buddhist Deacon). P17.

7328 **tôM^î-wê/sWAMû 都威衛使司**
HAN: Metropolitan Guard Command, 2 prefixed Right and Left, military units responsible for guarding the residence of the Heir Apparent, each headed by one or more Metropolitan Guard Commissioners (tu-wei-shih).

7329 **tû yû-yâ 都押衙**
SUNG: Chief Lackey, apparently a category of non-official hircings for menial work in units of territorial administration. SP: employé de lère classe.

7330 **tû-yêh yûân 督院**
N-S DIV (Ch'in): Coinage Clerk, probably non-official specialists; supervised the minting of coins in workshops in the suburbs of the dynastic capital; prefixed East, West, North, and South; originally subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei), later of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu). P16.

7331 **tû-yêh äu 都督案 or tû-yêh yûân 院**
SUNG: Capital Salt Supply Section, one of 8 Sections (an) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t'êh ssu) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (p'ûn-kuan, t'ai-kuan), responsible for maintaining and distributing salt supplies in the capital city. SP: service général du sel, cour de set de la capitale chargée de recevoir le sel de Kliai-chou.

7332 **tû-yû 督郵**
HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Local Inspector, lowly staff members of Commanderies (chên) grouped into Inspection Sections (tu-yû tu-s'ao) headed by Administrators (yuan-shih);
touring and inspected activities of Districts (hsien) in the jurisdiction; prefixed East, West, South, North, and Center and known collectively as the Local Inspectors of the Five Sectors (wu-tu tu-yu). HB: investigator. P53.

7333 tū-ju 都尉
See under the romanization tu-wei.

7334 tū-yu-hou 都虞侯
Inspector-in-chief; see under yú-hou.

7335 tō-pŭ-sîfe 都御史
MING-CH'ING: Censor-in-chief, 2 prefixed Left and Right in Ming, 2 Left and 2 Right in Ch'ing, in each Ch'ing case one each Manchu and Chinese; rank 3a from 1383 · 2a from 1384 to 1730 · thereafter lb; chief executives of the Censororate (tu ch'ü-yüan) and among the most influential officials of the central government. Originated in 1383 after reorganization of the old-style Censororate (yü-shih t'ai) beginning in 1380; aided by varying numbers of Vice Censors-in-chief (fu tu yü-shih), 3a' and in Ming but not Ch'ing by Assistant Censors-in-chief (ch'en tu yu-shih), 4a. Because of the great prestige of the censorial titles, which warranted denunciation of anyone in government for misconduct and remonstrance with the Emperor about both public and personal matters, from 1453 Grand Coordinators (hsien-fu) of Provinces (sheng), and later multi-Province Supreme Commanders (tsung-tu) as well, were routinely given nominal concurrent appointments as executive officials of the Censororate. Because of the proliferation of nominal Censors-in-chief that resulted by the late Ming years, it became the practice to designate those executive censors who were actually on duty in the Censorate with the prefix "in charge of the affairs" (chang ... shih) of the Censororate; and in Ch'ing it became regularized that those officials serving in the Censorate were prefixed Left, and the prefix Right was awarded those who were only nominally Censors-in-chief or Vice Censors-in-chief. Cf. yü-shih ta-fu, chien-ch'a tu yü-shih. BH: president of the censorate. P18.

7336 tū-yu-su 都虞司
CH'ING: Office of the Imperial Hunt, one of the major agencies of the Imperial Household Department (nej-ju ju), headed (by Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Department; incorporated the Imperial Kennels (kou-fang) · Imperial Falcon Cage (ying-fang), and Imperial Hawk Aviary (hu-fang); in addition, managed the pay and duty assignments of members of the Three Inner Banners (nej san ch'i). BH: department of the household guard and the imperial hunt. P57.

7337 tū-yüan-shuài fū 都元帥府
Chief Military Command. (1) LIAO: a central government agency in the Northern Administration (pei-mien), apparently with operational control of the military under administrative supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan); staffed with members of the nobility entitled Commander-in-chief (tu yüan-shuai), Vice Commander-in-chief (fu tu yüan-shuai) · etc. See tien-hsia ping-ma yüan-shuai. (2) CH ' ING: a central government agency having operational control over active military campaigns, also under administrative supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs; occasionally controlled one or more Branch (fen) Military Commands; staffed as in (1) above. In 1208 perhaps absorbed into or superseded by, the Bureau of Military Affairs. (3) YUAN: a military agency headed by a Commander-in-chief (tu yüan-shuai) often established for special campaigns or as equivalents of Pacification Offices (hsien-wei ssu) for aboriginal tribes of South and Southwest China. P72.
of feudal states, towns, and other settlements throughout the country, presumably to provide topographic data for military purposes. CL: agent de mesurage des régions.

7348 Vū-hsün 土綱
CHOU: royal Scout, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsü-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who briefed the King on the topography through which he planned to travel and, in some degree, advised the King about the appropriate kinds of labor and products he might requisition from different regions. CL: démonstrateur des terres.

7349 fū-huà chu 圖畫局
SUNG: Painter Service, one of 4 assemblages of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (han-lin yüan) of the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), headed by a Manager (kou-tang kuan). Also see hua-yüan. SP: office ou service de peinture.

7350 /W-Airās/uí 圖畫署
CHIN: Office for Drawing and Painting, one of 6 workshops in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling), rank 6b; in 11% merged with the Office for Ornamentation (wen-ssu shu) into a Crafts Office (chih-yüng ssu). P38.

7351 fū-Mrt 吐渾歸明

7352 eū-kuān 土官
YUAN-CHING: Aboriginal Official, generic term for chiefs or headmen of aboriginal tribes and other minority groups in South and Southwest China who were incorporated nominally into the structure of Chinese government with designations as Pacification Commissioner (hsüan-fu shih, hsüan-wei shih, an-fu shih) or, especially from Ming on, with regular local administrative titles prefixed with t'u or (Aboriginal), e.g., t'u chih-fu (Aboriginal Prefect). From the 1500s on, the term t'u-kuan was restricted principally to Pacification Commissioners, who though subordinated to the Ministry of War (ping-pu) retained full custodial control over their subjects. The term t'u-ssu (Aboriginal Office) came to refer principally to regular administrative units prefixed with t'u, located in areas with predominantly aboriginal populations but staffed with combinations of aboriginal and Chinese officials under supervision of the Ministry of Personnel (lì-pu). The Aboriginal Offices had less autonomy than the Pacification Commissioners. BH: administrators of native districts. P72.

7353 t'u-ā, fū 土兵
MING: Aboriginal Troops, usually prefixed with a place-name, a reference to contingents of fighting men from aboriginal tribes of South and Southwest China (see t'u-kuan, t'u-ssu) requisitioned for service with regular government military units, e.g., in fighting Wakō coastal raiders in the 1500s and Manchu invaders from the north in the 1600s. Several such groups were notoriously savage fighters and were hard for the Chinese officialdom to keep under control, but many fought loyally for Ming against the Manchus. P72.

7354 i: tiānWî 圖書使
T*ANG: Librarian, number and status not clear, in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng). P25.

7355 t'u-sū 土司
YUAN-CHING: Aboriginal Office, generic reference to Prefectures (fu) and lesser units of territorial administration in areas of South and Southwest China where the population predominantly consisted of aboriginal tribes or comparable minority peoples. Although the term was used occasionally in Yuan, the t'u-ssu system became regularized in Ming times as a means of incorporating unassimilated peoples into the structure of Chinese government, by giving tribal chiefs and headmen nominal official status and titles (normally prefixed t'u, Aboriginal) while allowing them customary, autonomous authority over their peoples so long as they were submissive. From the 1500s on, the term t'u-ssu referred primarily to areas that had become relatively assimilated and whose peoples bore the obligations of normal Chinese subjects; local administrators were tribal chiefs and regular civil service officials intermixed, under supervision of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). Such peoples and areas were distinguished from those governed by t'u-kuan (Aboriginal Officials), predominantly entitled Pacification Commissioners (hsüan-fu shih, hsüan-wei shih, an-fu shih). Who retained most of their traditional autonomy though nominally subordinate to the Ministry of War (ping-pu), BH: native tribes and their chieftains. P72.

7356 t'ai-tün 吐屯
T*ANG: occasional unofficial reference to a Censor (yu-shih), derived from the title's Turkic translation.

7357 tuăn 端
Occasionally a quasiofficial or unofficial reference to an official or to his principal office or quarters, the meaning determined by a prefix; e.g., see kung-tuan and chü-tuan (both Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent), hsüen-ssu tuan (Censorate), chou-tuan (Regional Headquarters).

7358 tuăn-ch'êng 斷丞
SUNG: Sentencing Aide, 6, rank not clear, recommended decisions in judicial cases submitted for review to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: juge assistant. P22.

7359 tuăn-ch'êng 斷丞
CHING: unofficial reference to a Supervisor of the Household (chan-shih) of the Heir Apparent.

7360 tuăn-făn chiăng 短番汎
T*ANG: Rotational Artisan, more than 5,000 employed in the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien); the prefix tuan-fan denotes that they were private artisans called into state service on relatively brief rotational schedules rather than professional careerists in government or hereditary state employees. RR: artisan prenant un tour de service bref. P38.

7361 tuăn-făn sān-yâeh 短番散樂
T*ANG: Rotational Entertainer, 1,000 authorized for the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yüeh shu); the prefix tuan-fan denotes that they were private entertainers in popular forms of music and dance who were requisitioned from Prefectures (chou) for relatively short-term service in rotation, not professional careerists in government or hereditary state employees. RR: musicien de musique profane prenant un tour de service bref.

7362 tuăn-fei 端妃
MING: Upright Consort, one of many Consort (fei) titles used for secondary wives of Emperors.
tuan-hsing ssu

7363 tuân-hsing ssū 斷刑司 o 斷開 [J]寺
SUNG: variant of ts'o-ying (Left Bureau in the Court of Judicial Review, tai-li ssu).

7364 tuân-kū 端庫
CH'ING: Silks Storehouse, one of 6 Storehouses managed by the Storage Office (kuang-ch'ü ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu); also see liu ku'. Cf. tuan-p'i ku' (Silks and Furs Storehouse). BH: silk store.

7365 tuân-kuän 觀
SUNG: abbreviation of hsiang-tuan kuän (Sentence Evaluator).

7366 tuân-k'üe 端撫
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., the prime mover and mastermind (in government), a combination of archaic terms with awesome overtones used as an unofficial reference to Grand Councillors (ts'ai-hsiang), most specifically the 2 Vice Directors (p'u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), who from early T'ang were commonly the most important executive officials at court. The Vice Director of the Left (p'u-yeh) was called Left Mastermind (tuan-k'uei); his counterpart of the Right was called Right Mastermind (yü-k'uei).

7367 tuân-k'ang 端公

7368 tuân-k'ang 鑄工
N-S DIV (Chou): Foundryman, number unspecified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; 7a), Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a), and Junior Servicemen (hsiia-shih; 9a); members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kuan). P14.

7369 tuân-liāo 端寮
Lit. assistant to an executive (?): occasional unofficial reference to an Administrator or Aide (both chung-shih) in a unit of territorial administration.

7370 tuân-mò t'i-ling sò 斷沒提領所
YÜAN: Superintendency of Fines and Confiscations, a unit of the Ministry of Justice (hsiing-pu); in 1283 renamed Office of Fines and Confiscations (ssu-chi so).

7371 tuân-p'i kū 段足庫
CH'ING: Silks and Furs Storehouse, a unit of the Ministry of Revenue (fu-pu) headed by a Director (fu-pu-chung), rank 5a' who like all his subalterns was always a Manchu; received goods produced in state manufactories and made purchases from private merchants. BH: silk and fur storehouse. Cf. tuan-kü (Silks Storehouse). P7.

7372 tuân-shih 斷事
*YUAN: Judge, rank 6a, head of a Judicial Office (tuan-shih ssu) in a Regional Military Commission (tu chih-hui shih ssu). P56.

7373 tuân-shih 端 fī
Lit. the foundation-stone (of the court), i.e. someone who wields paramount influence over the ruler and authority over the officialdom. N-S DIV—SUNG: an unofficial, awed reference to a Grand Councillor (ts'ai-hsiang) or an antecedent, most particularly suggesting a Director (tung) or a Vice Director (p'u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). (2) N-S DIV (Liang): unofficial reference to a Censor (yü-shih).

7374 tuân-shih ch'ung-ā 斷事經歷
MING: Judicial Registrar, rank 7a, an assistant to the Judicial Administrator (ts'un-chän tuân-shih kuan) in the pre-dynastic Secretariat (chuang-sha sheng); established in 1364, apparently terminated in 1368. P4.

7375 tuân-shih kuän 斷事官
YUAN: Judge, large numbers, rank 3a or 3b, placed in agencies throughout the government, e.g., the Secretariat (chuang-sha sheng), the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan), the High Court of Justice (ta ts'ang-cheng fù), the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (hsia-cheng yian), and all Princely Establishments (t'wang-fu). P4, 17-69.

7376 tuân-shih ssū 斷 li
MING: Judicial Office on the staff of a Regional Military Commission (ta chih-hui shih), staffed with a Judge (ts'ang-shih), rank 6a, and Assistant Judges (fu ts'ang-shih), 7a; supervised all judicial proceedings by military authorities in the jurisdiction. P56.

7377 tuân-sśū 端司
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu).

7378 tuân-yínfu 端尹府
T'ANG CH'ING: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (chan-shih fu), the Supervisor of the Household (chan-shih) also being retitled tuân-yìn; thereafter both terms remained in use as unofficial references to the agency and the post, respectively. P26.

7379 tuân-yū 端右
Apparent scribal error for tuân-shih (lit., foundation-stone), q.v.

7380 Vuán 圍
Lit., a lump; used with various prefixes and suffixes to designate a cohesive military unit. (1) SUI: Company in the early Sui Garrison Militia (fu-ping) system, then a Division of 1,000 cavalrymen or 2,000 infantrymen in the mercenary armies raised by Emperor Yang. (2) T'ANG: Regiment of 200 soldiers in the early T'ang Garrison Militia system; from the 700s a Company of 50 soldiers in the Permanent Palace Guard (ch'ang-t'sung su-wei). P4.

7381 t'uan-chū 團主
(1) SUI: Company Commander in the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) organization. (2) T'ANG: Regimental Commander in the Garrison Militia organization.

7382 Vuán-kuän 團官
T'ANG: Herder, lowly or unranked personnel in Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-gü ssu). P31.

7383 VuánAièn 團練
Lit. to gather together and train; from T'ang on a term used in titles and in other ways in reference to militia forces. (1) SUNG: Militia, prefix used with the designation Prefecture (chou, fu, ch'üan), signifying that the area was within the jurisdiction of a Military Training Commissioner (tu-ai-ling shih). (2) CH'ING: Company of 50 militiamen organized by a District Magistrate (chih-hsiien). See hsiang-yang, min-chuang, min-ping. Cf. kuan-ping.

7384 Vuán-lièn án-fū ch'ün-nüng shih ssū
YUAN: Military Training, Pacification, and Agricultural Development Commission, several established in disturbed areas in 1358, each under a Counselor (ts'an-mou)
delegated from the central government, who supervised Commissioners (shih) in every Circuit (tou) under his jurisdiction. P52.

7385  

Vuan-lien chhsn-shih VuuKuan  

Military Training Commissioner. (1) T'ANG: one of many types of military dignitaries delegated from the court to supervise clusters of Prefectures (chou) called a Circuit (tou); presumably had special responsibility for operation of the Garrison Militia (fu-t'ui) organization.

7386  

t'uan-lien kuann-ch'a shih  

Military Training Commissioner for Military Training, one of many types of central government delegates with supervisory authority over a cluster of contiguous Prefectures (chou) called a Circuit (tou); normally subordinate to Surveillance Commissioners (kuan-ch'a shih) or equivalents. RR: commissaire impérial aux milices locales. P52. (2) SUNG: Military Judge on the staff of a Military Training Commissioner (t'uan-lien shih). SP: juge militaire du commissaire impérial aux milices.

7387  

t'uan-lien shih  

Military Training Commissioner.

7388  

T'ANG: Commissioner for Militiamen, in 758 an unspecified number appointed to supervise the utilization of militiamen in jurisdictions comprising 2 to 3 Prefectures (chou) each; in 773 made a concurrent duty assignment for every Prefect (t'sh'ai); in 777 suppressed except in 5 Prefectures. See tu t'uan-lien shou-cho shih, shou-cho. RR: commissaire impérial aux milices locales et aux détachements militaires.

7389  

t'uan-ying  

MIN: Integrated Division, military units established at Peking and Nanking in 1450 to replace or supplement Capital Training Divisions (ching-ying) for the training and tactical use of troops rotated to the capitals from Guards (wei) throughout the empire; discontinued in 1550. A special characteristic was that while in the Integrated Divisions troops trained under the same officers who would lead them in combat if the need arose. See san ta-ying, jung-cheng t'ing.

7390  

t'ui 隊  

Company: from high antiquity recurrently used as the designation of a basic military unit consisting of 100 men, with variations between infantry and cavalry; headed by a Commander (cheng, chiang, shih). BH: platoon. P26, 69.

7391  

t'ui-shih 追師  

CHOU: Master of Adornments, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) who prepared headdress for the Queen and other palace ladies to wear on ceremonial occasions. CL: chef des joailliers.

7392  

t'ui-tu kuan 對讀官  

YUAN: Grader in a civil service recruitment examination; a duty assignment rather than a regular post (kuan).

7393  

T'ui 推  

(1) T'ANG: Surveillance Jurisdiction: see under ssu-tu yui-shih (Four Surveillance Censors). (2) SUNG: abbreviation of t'ui-an (Investigative Section in the Court of Judicial Review, ta-li ssu). See under tso-t'u an and ya-t'u an. SP: réviseur judiciaire.

7394  

Vuch'eng 推丞  

SUNG: Investigatory Aide, 4; rank not clear; participated in the review of judicial cases submitted to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: juge-adjoint. P22.

7395  

Yui-chih kuun 推直官  

or i'weWA  

SUNG: Auxiliary Investigator, 4; rank not clear, basic staff members of the Censorate (yui-shih tu) till c. 1080 then terminated; one also in charge of the Censorate prison. SP: inspecteur auxiliaire, inspecteur auxiliaire censuraux.

7396  

t'ui-k' an chien-fa kuun 推勘檢法官  

SUNG: Legal Researcher for Investigations, created in 1088 in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), number not clear, probably unranked subofficials; responsible for resolving disputes about prices in the state marketplaces. SP: fonctionnaire chargé investigations et du contrôle judiciaire. P6.

7397  

i'wek' a'i jiicao 推勘官 or i'weiA  

SUNG: Investigator, 10 or more, rank not clear; established in the 990s in the Censorate (yui-shih tu) to work with Auxiliary Investigators (yui-chih kuun) reviewing reports of judicial proceedings; apparently terminated c. 1080. SP: chargé d'investigations.

7398  

i'wek' i'ai 補推院  

SUNG: Investigations Office under the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; responsible for resolving disputes about prices in the state marketplaces; terminated in 1070, its functions transferred to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu). SP: cour d'investigation.

7399  

Yui-kuun 推官  

(1) T'ANG-CH'ING: Judge, one or more on the staffs of T'ang-Sung regional authorities such as Military Commissioners (chieh-tu shih), Surveillance Commissioners (kaun-ch'a shih); etc.; from Sung till the late 1600s normally 8b in Sung, 6b in Chin, 6b or 7a in Ming and early Ch'ing. Responsible for supervising judicial proceedings in the jurisdiction. RR: juge; SP: juge, juge militaire. P32, 49, 52, 53, 60. (2) SUNG: Administrative Assistant, 3 briefly on the staff of the State Finance Commission (san ssu) in 993. P6.

7400  

i'up'an 推判  

SUNG-MING: combined, abbreviated reference to Judges (tui-kuun) and Assistant Prefects (p'an-kuun, t'ung-p'an) in Prefectures and Superior Prefectures (fu).

7401  

t'ui-ts'ai-ch'ang 退材場  

SUNG: Waste Retrieval Yard under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chioang-tso chien); responsible for sifting through the Directorate’s (7) cast-off materials and salvaging anything still useful for construction purposes or for fuel; headed by an unranked Supervisor (chien-kuun). SP: bureau chargé de la réception des matériaux inutilisables du Vénétre et de l’extérieur de la capital. P135.

7402  

t'un-t' shih 頓使  

SUNG: Commissioner for Hostels and Postal Relay Stations, number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear; possibly duty assignments for personnel of units of territorial administration. SP: commissaire chargé des approvisionnements et des relais en route.
7403 tun-tsung yuán 敦宗院
SUNG: Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen, one each maintained by the Southern Office and the Western Office of imperial Clan Affairs (nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu, hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu) at Yangchow and Loyang respectively. SP; cour de la surveillance et de l'éducation de la famille impériale.

7404 t'ün 冢
HAN: lit., nap, scatlement; Company, common designation for a small unit in a Campaigning Army (ying), headed by a Commander (ch'ang); several such units commonly constituted a Regiment (ch'ü). HB: platoo.

7405 fùn-ch'i hsiao-wéi 电驻校尉
HAN-N-S DIV: Commandant of Garrison Cavalry, one of 8 Commandants (hsiao-wéi) ranked at 2,000 bushels who were in charge of the Northern Army (pei-ch'ang) at the dynastic capital in Han times; assisted by one or more Aides (ch'eng), Commanders (ssu-ma), and lesser officers. The post-Han S. Dynasties had as many as 7 officers with this title on the staff of the Heir Apparent. HB: colonel of garrison cavalry. P26.

7406 t'ün-chi wei 电尉
SUI: Commandant of Garrison Cavalry, 2nd highest of 8, later 16, prestige titles (san-huan) awarded to military officers of rank 6a or 6b. P65.

7407 eü-n-chiên 电营
T'ANG-SUNG: State Farm Directorate, in charge of one of the many State Farms (fan-t'ien) that were scattered throughout the empire to help provision the military forces; each headed by a Supervisor (ch'ien), rank 7b2 in T'ang; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-mung ssu). RR+SP: direction de colonie militaire.

7408 fùn-p'I 疆部
MING: State Farms Bureau, a major subdivision of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); renamed from t'un-t'en pu in 1380, then in 1396 renamed l'un-fien ch'ing-li ssu. P15.

7409 eü-n-Viên 疆田
(1) HAN-CH'ING: State Farm, generic designation of tracts of state-owned agricultural land, or wilderness considered to have agricultural potentiality, that were assigned to soldiers, to landless peasants, or to resettled colonists; it was usually hoped that such assignees, if soldiers, might become self-sufficient by part-time farming or, if non-military personnel, might produce surpluses for special state uses, especially military, originated not later than 875. A common rendering is Agricultural Colony. See ch'un-t'en (Army Farm), min-t'un (Civilian State Farm), shang-t'üen (Merchant Farm). HB: agricultural garrison. RR+SP: colonie militaire. BH: military-agricultural settlement. P14, 15' 52, 59. (2) N-S DIV: State Farms Section in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) headed by a Minister (shang-shu) or a Director (lang, lang-chung), often more directly subordinate to the evolving Ministry of Rites (t'ai-tao, t'zu-pu); apparently not of special military significance. P14. (3) SUI-CH'ING: common abbreviated reference to the State Farms Bureau (l'un-fien ssu, t'un-fien ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu). P14, 15.

7410 fùn-t'ei ch'ien ch'ing-ú 屯田千户所
YUAN-MING: State Farm Battalion, a military unit assigned to full-time farming work on state-owned land. See ch'en-hu so.

7411 t'ün-t'ien ch'ing-ú wú 屯田清吏司
MING-CH'ING: State Farms Bureau, one of 4 principal agencies in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Chinese and 4 Manchu Directors, 5a; supervised the management of State Farms (t'un-t'en) throughout the empire, primarily to help provision the military establishment. P14, 15.

7412 i, i'i-iAiAwá/i-tōw 屯田管号
CH'ING: State Farms Clerk, one, rank 7a, authorized for the Confucian family estate in Shantung presided over by the current most direct male descendant of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (yen-sheng kung); responsible for receipts and expenditures concerning the estate's state-endowed lands and for providing sacrificial animals at times of major sacrifices. P66.

7413 Ván-Vién shih ssú 屯田使司
YI: State Farms Commission, controlling both military and civilian personnel and accordingly sometimes prefixed chün-min (military-civilian), established in 1355 at P*ei-hsien in northern Kiangsu' headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 3a; a response to natural calamities and popular unrest in the area. P52.

7414 t'un-t'en ssú 屯田司
(1) SUI-SUNG: State Farms Bureau, one of the major agencies in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); headed by a Vice Minister (shih-lang) or Director (lang-chung) in Sui, by a Director thereafter, rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; supervised the management of State Farms (t'un-t'en) throughout the empire in collaboration with the Court of the National Treasury (ssu-nung ssu), principally to produce supplementary provisions for the military establishment. RR+SP: bureau des colonies militaires. P14, 15. (2) SUNG: State Farms Office, apparently a regional supervisory agency headed by a Commissioner (shih). P59. (3) MING-CH'ING: common abbreviation of t'un-t'en ch'ing-li ssu (State Farms Bureau).

7415 fùn-t'ien tá-pù tsáng-kuân fú 屯田打捕總管府
YUAN: Route Command for State Farms and Hunting, designation of a unit of territorial administration prefixed with the regional name Huai-tung or Huai-hsi, based in Honan Province; directly subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsian-hui yiian).

7416 屯田道 CH'ING: State Farms Circuit, one of the types of supervisory Circuits (see tao) established by Provincial Administration Commissions (ch'eng-hsian pu-cheng shih ssu) in early Ch'ing; oversaw the functioning of State Farms (t'un-t'en) in its jurisdiction. BH: taotai of agricultural settlements.

7417 i, i'i-i/i-ÁiWi/i-Aûtí 屯田萬戶府
YUAN: State Farms Brigade, a large military unit principally responsible for the functioning of State Farms (t'un-t'en) in its jurisdiction, or whose soldiers were themselves principally engaged in farming.

7418 fùn-wéi 屯衛
Encampment Guard. (1) HAN: collective reference to those soldiers under the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wéi) who actually guarded all the entries into the imperial quarters, led by a total of 22 Commanders (ssu-ma) and Commandants (hou). HB: garrison guard. (2) SUI-SUNG: 2 prefixed Left and Right, among
the elite military units at the capital collectively called the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) or the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei); in T’ang renamed Awesome Guards (wei-wei) in 622 and so called thereafter except for the interval 705-711 when the name tsun-wei was revived. RR + SP: garde de cantonnement.

7419 t’ung-ying 屯營
T’ANG: Encampment, 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units created in 638 under the Imperial Army of Original Followers (yuan-ts’ung ch‘in-ch‘in), consisting of troops called Flying Cavalrymen (fei-ch‘i) including new recruits from elite families; commanded by Generals (chiang-ch‘in) of the Southern Command (nan-ya); in 662 dissolved when the Imperial Army of Original Followers was transformed into the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (yu-lin ch‘in). RR: cantonnement.

7420 t’ung 東
East: a common prefix in agency names and some official titles, ordinarily contrasting with West (hsi) but in other combinations as well; in addition to the following entries, look for entries formed by the characters that follow t’ung wherever encountered.

7421 t’ung-Ch‘ang 東廠
MING: Eastern Depot, a palace eunuch agency created in 1429 to investigate treasonable offenses of any kind, gradually becoming a kind of imperial secret service headquartered not subject to the control of any regular governmental organization, and greatly feared; ordinarily headed by the powerful eunuch Director (t’ai-chien) of the eunuch Directorate of Ceremonial (tsa-li ch‘en), who used personnel of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch‘in-i wei) as the Depot’s policemen. Also see hsi-ch‘ang (Western Depot).

7422 t’ung-ch‘ao 東朝
Eastern Court: from Han on, a common unofficial reference to the chambers, and thus indirectly to the person, of either the Heir Apparent or the mother of the Emperor. Precise identification for any period seems possible only by inference from the context. See t’ung-kung.

7423 t’ung-chien 東監
(1) SUI-T’ANG: Directorate of the Eastern Parks, one of 4 Directorates (ch‘ien) in charge of maintaining the building and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital city; in Sui under the supervision of the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (yuan tsung-ch‘ien), in T’ang under that of the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu) in both periods headed by a Supervisor (ch‘ien), rank 6b, in T’ang. Also see mien ch‘en. P40. (2) CH‘IN: abbreviated reference to the Eastern Directorate of Coinage (tsou-yuan ch‘en-ch‘en).

7424 t’ung-chih 東識
HAN: East Weaving Shop under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), headed by a Director (ling) eventually combined with a West Weaving Shop (hsi-chih) into a single Weaving Shop (chih-chih). HB: eastern weaving house. P37.

7425 t’ung-ch‘ing 冬卿
Winter Chamberlain, an archaic reference deriving from Chou usage of the term tung-kuan, q.v. (1) N-S DIV (Liang): generic or collective reference to 3 of the central government officials called the Twelve Chamberlains (shih-erh ch‘ing) (2) SUI-CH‘IN: unofficial reference to the Minister (shang-shu) or Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry of Works (tung-pu).

7426 t’ung-ch‘u 洞主
5 DYN—MING: lit., master of the grotto; Dean, a common designation of the head of an Instructional Academy (hsu-yuan), private or state-sponsored.

7427 t’ung-ch‘u 東輔
N-S DIV-CH‘ING: unofficial reference to the Heir Apparent (t’ai-tzu) see ch‘u, t’ung-kung.

7428 t’ung-Wei 官東
T’ANG: Selector of the East, unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), contrasted with the other Vice Minister’s unofficial designation as Selector of the West (hsi-ch‘uan); reference is to the Ministry’s role in selecting appointees for office. See ch‘uan, shang-shu ch‘uan, chung-ch‘uan. Cf. tung-hsien.

7429 t’ung-fu 東府
SUNG: East Administration, unofficial reference to the major civil agencies in the central government, the Three Departments (san sheng) and the Secretary (ch‘ang-shu sheng) and the Grand Councilors (tsai-hsien, ch‘eng-hsien), contrasted with the Civil Administration (hsi-fu), referring to the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yu’an). These civil and military aggregations were known collectively as the Two Administrations (erh-fu).

7430 t’ung-hang 東行
T’ANG: East Echelon of Ministries (pu) in the Department of State Affairs (chuang-shu sheng), specifically the Ministries of Personnel (li-pu) Revenue (hsu-pu), and Rites (hsu-pu), contrasted with others in a West Echelon (hsi-hang) supervised by the Left Assistant Director (tsuo-ch‘eng) of the Department.

7431 t’ung-ho 東河
CH‘IN: unofficial reference to the Director-general of the Grand Canal (ho-tao tsung-tu) stationed at Chi-nan, Shantung; distinguished from the Director-general stationed at Huai-an, called nan-bo.

7432 t’ung-hsi k·ū 東西庫
SUNG: Eastern and Western Storehouses, a combined reference to the 2 principal subsections of the Left Storehouse (tsou-tsang) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (tsai-fu ssu). P7.

7433 t’ung-hsuan 東選
T’ANG: Appointer of the East, unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), as distinguished from the Appointer of the West (hsi-hsuan); also see hsien, chung-hsuan. The usage derives from the role played by the Vice Ministers in selecting appointees for military offices. Cf. tung-ch‘uan.

7434 t’ung-t‘sh‘eh 東夷使者
SUI: Commissioner for Eastern Tributaries, a member of the Court for Dependencies (heng-lu) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an Office (shu) to supervise arrangements for the treatment of envoys or chiefs from tribes on China’s northeastern frontier; c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tribal Envoys (ssu-fang kuan). P11.

7435 t’ung j‘an-yuan 東染院

7436 t’ung-k‘o ch‘Uch‘iu 東閣祭酒
SUI-T’ANG: Master of Ceremonies in the East Hall, a receptionist, rank 7b1, in a Princely Establishment (tsang-
tung-k'ŭ

7437  t'ung-k'ŭ 特库
SUNG: Eastern Storehouse, one of several storage facilities constituting the Left Storehouse (tso-tsang), which stored general state revenues under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu).

7438  t'ung-kuăn 冬官
(1) CHOU-CHWG: Ministry of Works: in Chou the 6th of 6 top-echelon agencies in the central government, headed by a Minister of Works (ssu-k'ung) ranked as a Minister (ch'ing); responsible for 60 subordinate agencies or officials in charge of different sorts of provisioning activities. Revived by Chou of the N. Dynasties to replace what had been in charge of different sorts of provisioning activities. Re-vived again in T'ang from 684 to 705 to replace the name kung-pa (Ministry of Works). In all later eras may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to the kung-pa. CL: ministère des travaux publics. P14. (2) T'ANG-CH'ING: Winter Office, one of 5 seasonal Offices of callendrical specialists, including one for Mid-year (chung), in the T'ang Astrological Service (t'ai-shih ch'iu) and later Bureau of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien t'ai), the Sung Astrological Service (tsang shih ch'iu) the Sung-Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-t'ien chien), and the Ming-Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (ch'un-t'ien chien): headed by a Director (ling in early T'ang, otherwise cheng), rank 5a except 8a in Sung and 6b in Ming and Ch'ing in Ch'ing one Chinese and one Manchu appointee. RR+SP: administration de l'hiver. BH (cheng): astronomer for the winter. P35. (3) MING: Winter Support, from 1380 to 1382 one of 4 posts, each named after a season and open to more than one appointee, intended for the Emperor's closest and most trusted advisers; see ssu fu-kuan (Four Supports). P4, 67.

7439  t'ung'kuăn 東觀
(1) HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Eastern Library, designation of a group of scholarly officials summoned into the Later Han palace for historiographic and other editorial work; although lacking any formal organization, it was headed by a Chancellor (chi-chiu); peipetuated in the post-Han years, it was incorporated in 470 into the new Library for Complete Discernment (tsang-ming kuăn). This was one of the earliest organized antecedents of the famous later Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan). P23. (2) MING-CH'ING: an official, archaic reference to the Hanlin Academy.

7440  t'ung-kang 東宮
Eastern Palace: throughout imperial history the designation of the residence of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu), hence also a common indirect reference to the person of the Heir Apparent.

7441  t'ung-kang chiû mú-ch'iên 東宮九牧監
TANG: The Heir Apparent (niin) Directors of Horse Pasturages, apparently a single consolidated agency under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu) that maintained the herds of horses and cattle from which the establishment of the Heir Apparent was supplied; headed by 2 Aides (ch'eng), rank 8a; apparently established after the mid-700s, perhaps replacing the Stables Office (chiu-mu shu) of the Heir Apparent:staff:RR: les neuf directions des élevages de l'héritier du trône.

7442  t'ung-kang liù-fú 東宮六傅
Six Mentors of the Eastern Palace, an unofficial collective reference to the t'ai-tzu san-shih (Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent) and the t'ai-tzu san-shao (Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent).

7443  t'ung-kâng-pûn k'o 東宮賓客
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Adviser to the Eastern Palace, a quasiofficial designation for an eminent court official, signifying his responsibility to counsel the Heir Apparent. Cf. t'ai-tzu pin-k'o. P67.

7444  t'ung-kâng sün-shâo 東宮三少
Common unofficial variant of t'ai-tzu san-shao (Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent).

7445  t'ung-kâng sün-shîh 東宮三師
Common unofficial variant of t'ai-tzu san-shih (Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent).

7446  t'ung-kâng sâr't'i'ai 東宮三太
Three Grand Attendants in the Eastern Palace: collective reference to the nominally substantive but actually honorific posts called Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih), Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu), and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao).

7447  t'ung-mên ch'â-sâo sá 東門取索司
SUNG: Tolls Office at the East Gate (yü) a unit of the Palace Eunuch Service (ju-nei nei-shih sheng); function not clear. SP: bureau de la reclamation de porte de Vest.

7448  t'ung-pû wei 東部尉
HAN: Commandant, of the Metropolitan Police, East Sector, one, rank 400 bushels, under the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei) in Later Han, responsible for police supervision of the eastern quadrant of the dynastic capital Loyang. See tso-pu (Left Sector), kuang-pu wei. P20.

7449  t'ung sün shêng 東三省
CH'ING: Three Eastern Provinces: quasiofficial collective reference to the Provinces of Feng-t'ien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, comprising what Westerners commonly call Manchuria; administered by one Governor-general (tsung-tu) with status as Manchu General (chiang-chin).

7450  t'ung shâng kó-mên 東上閤門
SUNG-CHIN: Palace Audience Gate of the East; see under shang ko-men (Palace Audience Gate). SP: porte du pavilion supérieur de Vest, bureau des cérémonies de félicitation. P33.

7451  t'ung-shih 東使
(1) East Commissioner: may be found in any period referring to an east-west or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with functions possibly clarified by prefix. (2) T'ANG: Commissioner for the eastern Pasturages, an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Di-rectorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien) in the eastern parts of North China. This assignment was apparently discontinued in mid-T'ang. See yen-chou shih. RR: commissaire impérial (aux élevages) de Vest.

7452  t'ung SSû 司東
CH'ING: Eastern Office, one of 8 units in the Rear Sub-section (hou-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chang-yin yin-hui shih), rank 4a. BH: eastern section.

7453  t'ung 't'ai 東臺
T'ANG: Eastern Tower, official redesignation from 662 to

7454 t'ung-t’ai skè-jén 東臺舍人
T’ANG: Supervising Secretary of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng), official redesignation from 661 to 670 of chi-shih-chung (Supervising Secretary), apparently to provide symmetry with the title Secretariat Draftet (chang-shu she-jen). P19.

7455 t’ang 阪

7456 t’ang-t’ai yuan 東苑苑
T’ANG: Imperial Parks at the Eastern Capita! (Loyang), collective reference to 4 agencies of the Court of the National Granaries (hsu-nung ssu) that were so prefixed, namely, the Directorate of the West Imperial Park (hsu-mien chien) and the North, East, and South Imperial Parks. RR: direction du côté ... des pares de la capitale de Vest. P12.

7457 t’ung-ts’ao 冬曹
T’ANG-CH’ING: lit., (member of) the winter section: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); see tung-kuan (Ministry of Works).

7458 t’ung-ts’ao 東曹
Eastern Section. (1) HAN: one of a dozen or more Sections (ts’ao) under the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wei ...), probably also under the Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiang) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (yuan-shih), rank =400 bushels; managed fiscal affairs for which their superiors were responsible. HB: bureau of the east. P12. (2) TANG: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu).

7459 t’ung-ts’ai 東推
T’ANG: East Surveillance Jurisdiction, one of 2 jurisdictions defined for censorial surveillance; see under ssu-t’ai yi-shih (Four Surveillance Censors). RR: examen judiciaire des affaires de Vest.

7460 t’ung-yeh 東治
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Eastern Mint, one of several coin-producing agencies each with a Director (ling) or an Aide (ch’eng) in charge, under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); see yeh. P16.

7461 t’ung-yuan 東院
SUNG: East Bureau. (1) Abbreviation of shen-kuan tung-yuan (East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation); see under shen-kuan yuan. (2) A term apparently used in early Sung on some seals authorized for the Bureau of Military Affairs (sha-mi yuan) in contrast to others marked West Bureau (hsu-yuan), although the terms had no relevance to the organizational structure of the unified Bureau.

7462 t’ung-yuan ch’ang 東園匠
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): Carpenter of the Eastern Park, number not clear; craftsmen especially skilled at making coffins and other goods for sacrificial and mourning uses, on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), headed by a Director (ling) with an Aide (ch’eng). HB: artisans of the eastern garden. P14: 37.

7463 t’ung-yuan chü-chang 東園主掌
HAN: Woodsman of the Eastern Park, number not clear; craftsmen skilled at working with large timbers for construction, headed by a Director (ling) with an Aide (ch’eng); under the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso shao-fu). Redesignated mu-kung in 104 B.C. HB: prefect of large timbers for the eastern garden. P14.

7464 t’ung 同
TANG-CH’ING: Associate or Jointly, a prefix generally indicating that an official already serving in one post had been assigned, additionally, to take part in the work of another post; normally more prestigious than ‘ii (Vice). SP: -adjoint.

7465 t’ung 統
N-S DIV (N. Ch’i): Controller, 2nd executive’ after the Cont’oller-in-chief (t’ai-t’ung), in the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (chao-hsuan yuan). May be found in other offices of the era. P17.

7466 t’ung-chang shu 通章署
N-S DIV (Chin): Communications Office, apparently a palace agency that accepted memorials, headed by a military officer; but sources are not clear. P21.

7467 t’ung-cheng shih ssu 通政使司
MING-CH’ING: Office of Transmission, an autonomous central government agency responsible for receiving, registering in ledgers, and presenting in audience all memorials submitted from throughout the empire; to some extent had “veto” (see feng-pu) power to reject memorials considered improper either in form or in substance. Headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 3a’ in Ch’ing one each Manchu and Chinese. Principal aides were Vice Commissioners (t’ung-cheng till 1748, then ju-shih= 4a), and Assistant Commissioners (ti’an-i), 5a. For about a decade from 1379, the staff also incorporated Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung). Also see t’ung-chin ssu. HB: transmission office. P21.

7468 t’ung cheng-yMn 同正負
T’ANG: lit. · the same as a regular official: Supplementary Official, a category of officials with status between those designated Regular Officials (cheng-yuan) and those designated Supernumeraries (yiian-wai). Regular referring to those officials within the total staff quota of 730 (640 643’’) deemed sufficient early in the dynasty; created in the 650s with the provision that Supplementary Officials should draw the same pay as Regular Officials but receive no income from Office Lands (chih-t’ien). RR: fonctionnaire assimilé aux réguliers.

7469 t’ung-cheng yuan 通政院
YUAN: Bureau of Transmission, an agency of the Ministry of War (ping-pu) that supervised operation of the postal relay system; created in 1276 through reorganization of the earlier office of the Controller-general of Postal Relay Stations (chu-chan tu t’ung-ling shih), subsequently one established at each capital, Ta-tu and Shang-tu; from 1292 to 1303 there was a Chiang-nan Branch Bureau (Jen-yuan). Headed by one or more Commissioners (shih), rank 2b. P12: 17.

7470 t’ung-chi’en 同签
SUNG-YUAN: lit., cosignatory: Deputy, a variant of t’ung (Associate, Jointly). SP: co-signataire.

7471 t’ung-chih 同知
(1) SUNG-MING: Associate Administrator or Associate, common designation for a secondary executive official in an agency headed by an Administrator (chih). SP: chargé conjointement, assistant, administrateur-adjoint, coadmini-
t'ung-chih 统制
SUNG: Commander-general, in S. Sung a common designation for leaders of armies; less prestigious than Supreme Commandant (fu t'ung-chih), more so than Commander-general (t'ung-ling). SP: commandant général, gouverneur militaire général.

7472 t'ung-chih 统制
SUNG: Commander-general, in S. Sung a common designation for leaders of armies; less prestigious than Supreme Commandant (fu t'ung-chih), more so than Commander-general (t'ung-ling). SP: commandant général, gouverneur militaire général.

7473 t'ung-chih láng 通直郎
SUI-SUNG: Court Gentleman for Comprehensive Duty, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 6b. P68.

7474 t'ung-chih sān-chí ch'äng-shih
通直散騎常侍
N-S DYN (N. Ch'i, Chou): Senior Recorder for Comprehensive Duty, common designation for officials who, in addition to their regular functions, were specially assigned to participate in compilation of the Imperial Diary (ch'i-ch'ü chu); a common variant was t'ung-chih san-chi shih-lang. Also see under san-chi-chu-shih. P24.

7475 t'ung Mn-shih ch'ü-shén 同進士出身
SUNG-CH'ING: lit” to enter service (chu-shen) with status equal to Presented Scholar or Metropolitan Graduate (both chin-shih): Associate Metropolitan Graduate, categorical designation of those new chin-shih who ranked in the lowest group (ch'iu) of passers of the Palace Examination (tien-shih, t'ung-shih). Cf. chin-shih chi-ti (Metropolitan Graduate with Honors), chin-shih ch'ien-shen (Regular Metropolitan Graduate).

7476 t'ung-chin sū 通進司
SUNG—LIAO: Memorial-forwarding Office, an agency of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) staffed principally with Supervising Secretaries (chin-shih-chiang), through whom memorials from throughout the empire were passed to the Emperor and his secretaries were distributed to appropriate agencies; also maintained the Emperor's files. Exercised “veto” (see-feng-po) powers over both incoming and outgoing documents, returning them for reconsideration if deemed inappropriate either in form or in substance. Originally, in early Sung, separate from the Office of Transmission (yin-t'ai ssu), with which it shared its functions in the earliest Sung years; the appointment seems to have been a sinecure for an imperial relative or favorite. See liu-chin, liu-t'ung-chin. RR: directeur d'armée. P43.

7478 t'ung-chù-chén 同出身
SUN: abbreviation of t'ung-chin-shih ch'ü-shen (Assodate Metropolitan Graduate).

7479 t'ung-ch'üan 同轉
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a Deputy Salt Controller (yen-yün ssu yin-t'ung); also see chuan-yün shih.

7480 t'ung-chúng shù mén-hsià p'ing-chäng shih 同中書門下平章事
T'ANG-SUNG: jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery, designation added to the regular title of an official, usually an executive of the Department of State Affairs (shung-shu sheng), who additionally was assigned or authorized to participate in the deliberations at the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ung) as a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiao). Also see p'ing-chäng shih. RR: fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et régler les affaires avec les présidents du département du grand secrétariat impérial et du département de la chartellerie impériale. SP: premier ministre chargé ... (as RR). P3.

7481 t'ung-chúng shú mén-hsià sán-p'ìn 同中書門下三品
T'ANG: Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery, designation added to the regular title of an official, usually an executive of the Department of State Affairs (shung-shu sheng), who additionally was assigned or authorized to participate in the deliberations at the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t'ung) as a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiao). RR: Végal des fonctionnaires du troisième degré des départements du grand secrétariat impérial et de la chartellerie impériale. P2.

7482 t'ung-chün 統軍 ot t'ung-chünfu 統軍府
Commander-general. (1) T'ANG: head of the Personal Guard Garrison (ch'ü-chin-chün) in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). (2) T'ANG: head of each Commander-general's Garrison (t'ung-chun fu), from 624 to 636 the basic unit in the Garrison Militia (fu-p'ing) organization; also see fu (Garrison). (3) T'ANG: from 787 (784) 2nd executive officer in each of the Imperial Armies (ch'in-chin) that constituted the Northern Command (pei-yü), rank 3a; under the 2 or 3 Generals-in-chief (fu chü, chü, chung-shih) 3a, and above the Generals (chü, chung-shih) 3a, in the normal command echelon. (4) SUNG: apparently perpetuated the nomenclature of T'ang's Imperial Armies, though not the reality except possibly in the earliest Sung years; the appointment seems to have been a sinecure for an imperial relative or favorite. See liu-chin, liu-t'ung-chin. RR: SP: directeur d'armée. P43.

7483 t'ung-chün shih 統軍使
LIAO: Army Commander, one of the titles used for hereditary chieftains of Tribal Armies (pu-tsu ch'ün).

7484 t'ung*ženg tā-fu 統・大夫
SUNG-CH'ING: Grand Master for Thorough Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3b in Sung and Chin, thereafter 2b. P68.

7485 t'ung-hou 通侯
HAN: lit” all-pervading Marquis: Grandee of the Twenty-fifth Order, the highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'üeh) conferred on meritorious subjects; changed from ch'üeh-hou by Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.). P65.

7486 t'ung-hsiá Uâng4 má-ch'äng tâng-kuan 統轄兩翼牧場總管
K'UANG: Supervisor-in-chief in Command of Pastures in the Two Pasturelands, general controller of the imperial horse herds in Mongolia; see under t'ung-lâi (Two Pasturelands). P31.

7487 t'ung-hsüan yüan 通玄院
T'ANG: Office of Celestial Understanding, from 758 a unit in the Bureau of Astronomy (ts'ien-t'ung t'ai) staffed with non-official specialists; its function was presumably to in-
terpret celestial irregularities as omens. RR: course de la pénétration céleste.

7488  **t’ung-i lang** 通議郎
SUI: Court Gentleman for Thorough Counsel, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 6b officials. P68.

7489 **Piüüig-ísWi/fg-sWA 同議省事**
YIJAN: Associate Consultant in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) created temporarily in 1267; further details are not clear. P4.

7490 **t’ung-i tā-fā** 通議大夫
SUI-CHTOG: Grand Master for Thorough Counsel, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 4a through Chin, 3a in Ming and Ch’ing. P68.

7491 **t’ung,k’o ssū** 通譯司
MING: early Ming variant of sai-k’o ssu (Commercial Tax Office), attached to Prefectures (fu), Subprefectures (chou), and Districts (hsien). P53, 54, 62.

7492 **fùng-kuān** 通官
CH’ING: Interpreter, 8 ranging from ranks 6 to 8 on the staff of the Interpreters and Translators Institute [hui-t’ung ssu-i kuan]. BH: interpreter. P11.

7493 **fùng-kuān** 銅官
HAN: Copper Factory, a copper-producing agency located in Tan-yang Commandery, modern Anhwei Province; produced copper for coinage, presumably under the general supervision, successively, of the Chamberlain for the Pal: ace Revenues (shao-fu), the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shui-heng tu-wei), and finally the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (ta ssu-nung). BH: office of copper. P16.

7494 **t’ungching 影頭**
Commander-general. (1) SUNG: In S. Sung a common designation for leaders of armies; less prestigious than both tu-fung-chih (Supreme Commander) and t’ung-chih (also Commander-general). SP: directeur militaire général. (2) CH’ING: designation of the head of a Brigade (yin) comprised of members of the Inner Banners (nei-ch’ü) who were not Imperial Guardsmen (shih-ch’ü chih-ch’un); rank 3a then 2a. BH: captain-general.

7495 **t’ung-mā ūng** 桐馬令
HAN: Director of the Imperial Mares, one of the numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u), rank 600 bushels; title changed from chi-ma-ling in 104 B.C. BH: prefect of tire mare milkers. P31.

7496  **t’ung-p’ān** 同判
SUNG-CHIN: Deputy or Vice Minister, a variant of t’ung (Associate, Jointly). SP: chargé de, chargé des affaires’ vice-commissaire.

7497 **t’ung-p’ān** 同判
(1) SUNG: Controller-general, in early Sung decades a central government official delegated to serve as resident overseer of the work of a Prefect (chih-ch’ou), with the right to submit memorials concerning prefectural affairs without the knowledge of the Prefect; no document issued by the Prefect was considered valid without being countersigned by the Controller-general. Some appointees were similarly delegated to Defense Commands (chen). Also known as a Prefectural Supervisor (chihen-chou). After the earliest decades, the appointment became regularized as a Vice Prefect but remained a duty assignment rather than a regular post (kuan). SP: administrateur, vice-administrateur, vice-préfet.

7498 **t’üng-p’äng-ch’ang chün-kuò chäng-shih 同平章軍國重事**
SUNG: Jointly Manager of Important National Affairs, one of many designations of central government dignitaries who, in addition to their regular functions, participated in deliberations at the Administration Chamber (cheng-shih t’ung) as Grand Councillors (t’ai-hsiang). SP: minister des affaires d’état importantes. P3.

7499 **t’üng p’äng-chäng shih 同平章事**
T’ANG-SUNG: abbreviation of t’üng ch’ang-shu men-hsia p’äng-chäng shih (Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery); also see p’äng-chäng shih. P3.

7500 **t’üng sän-p’ān** 同三品
T’ANG: abbreviation of t’üng ch’ung-shu men-hsia san-p’ün (Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery).

7501 **t’üng-shêng 童生**
MING-CH’ING: Confucian Apprentice, quasiofficial designation of a candidate for a civil service recruitment examination who had never been a student in a state school; in Ch’ing the status required certification in a preliminary examination given by a District Magistrate (chih-hsien). Cf. ju-t’ung, wen-t’ung.

7502 **t’üng-shih 彤史**
T’ANG-SUNG: Recorder of Imperial Intercourse (?) of 1 or 2 palace women, rank 6a in T’ang, 7a in Sung, attached to the Ritual Receptions Office (ssu-tsan ssu); functions are not clearly described in the sources, but attention has traditionally been drawn to commentaries on a passage concerning a red tube (t’ung-kuan) in the ancient Classic of Songs (Shih-ch’ing), where it occurs as a love token, so that the t’üng-shih has been understood to be the keeper of records about which palace ladies slept with the Emperor at what times, and about the progress of their pregnancies. RR: femme secrétaire au tube rouge.

7503 **t’üng-shih 通事**
LIAO-CH’ING: Interpreter-clerk, nonnally unranked, found in both central government and territorial units of all sorts in Liao, Chin, and especially Yian; thereafter regularly established only in the Interpreters Institute (hui-t’ung kuan). BH: interpreter. P5 · 11’12 · 13’15’18 · 19’ etc.

7504 **t’üng-shih chien 通市監**
T’ANG: briefly in 685 the official variant of hsü-shih chien (Directorate of Tributary Trade).

7505 **t’üng-shih làng 通事郎**
N-S DIV: Vice Director of iüe Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), a title alternating with shih-lang and p’u-yeh. QQ. V. P2, 5.

7506 **t’üng-shih làng 通事郎**
SUNG: Gentleman for Thorough Service, prestige title (san-kuan) for rank 8b civil officials till c. 1117, then replaced by Gentleman for Governmental Participation (ts’üng-cheng lang). P68.
7507 t·t'ung-shih she-jen 通事舍人
N-S DIV (Ch'in)-Ming: Secretarial Receptionist, middle or lower-level officials responsible primarily for the handling of incoming memorials and outgoing imperial pronouncements in the early Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), co-existing or alternating with Secretariat Drafters (chung-shu shih-jen). Especially powerful in Ch'i, when the 4 appointees were known collectively as the Four Households (ssu hu) and each controlled an office called a Department (sheng). In T'ang the title was increasingly attached to the function of introducing personages in court audience, and into use in the establishment of the Heir Apparent as well as in the Secretariat. In Sung and Ch'in the title was also used in the Office for Audience Ceremonies (ko-men); in Yuan and early Ming it remained solely in use in the Palace Ceremonial Office (shih-i ssu). Rank 7b from T'ang to Yuan, 9b in early Ming. See she-jen, t'ung-shih yeh-che. RR: introducuteur des visiteurs et des affaires aux audiences.

7508 t'ung-shih shih-láng 通事侍郎
N-S DIV: variant of t'ai-shih lang (Vice Director in the developing Secretariat, chung-shu sheng).

7509 通事郎尉
N-S DIV: variant of t'ung-shih lang (Vice Director in the developing Secretariat, chung-shu sheng).

7510 t'ung-shih yeh-chê 通事谒者
Sui-T'ang: Ceremonial Receptionist, rank not clear, established in the Tribunal of Receptions (yeh-che t'ai) by combining the prior posts of Receptionists (t'ung-shih she-jen); in 601 superceded in a revival of the title Secretarial Receptionist. P11, 21, 33.

7511 t'ung-shou 通守
(1) Sui: Vice Governor of a Commandery (ch'ên), principal assistant to the Governor (t'ai-shou), rank not clear. P49, 53. (2) Ch'in: unofficial reference to an Assistant Prefect (t'ung-p'art).

7512 t'ung-shá 統署
Ming-Ch'in: unofficial reference to an Office Manager (tsu-wu, see tsu-wu-wu t'ung).

7513 t'ung-tâu hsüeh 通道學
T'ang: lit., school for understanding the (Taoist) Way; in 723 a new name granted Taotist Schools (ch'ung-hsüan hsüeh) at the Prefecture (tsou) level.

7514 t'ung t'ung-hsî t'ai sän-p'ín 同東西三品
T'ang: Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Eastern and Western Towers, briefly from 662 a variant of t'ung chung-shu men-hsia san-p'ín (Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery), one of the designations used for Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang), when the Chancellery and Secretariat were known, respectively, as the Eastern and Western Towers. RR: l'égale des fonctions du troisième degré des départements de la charte-Cellerie impériale et du grand secrétariat impérial.

7515 fú//w·t'ai-shih 同文館
Sung: Korean Relations Institute in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu jiw), headed by a Commissioner (ta-shih). SP: bureau des relations diplomatiques avec la Corée. P11.

7516 t·t'ung-wên ssu 同文寺
(1) T'ang: Court of Diplomatic Relations, from 662 to 671 the official variant of hung-lu ssu (Court of State Ceremonial). P17, 33. (2) Ch'in: unofficial reference to the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yu-pan).

7517 t'ung-yêh ch'âng 銅冶場
Wan: Copper Smelter, established in copper-producing areas to prepare copper for being cast into coins, under the Supervisor-in-chief of Coinage (pao-ch'ên tu t'ê-châ ssu); each headed by a Superintendent (t'i-ling), rank 8a, with the aid of a Commissioner (ta-shih). P16.

7518 t'ung-yin ssâ 通引司
Sung: Reception Office staffed by unranked subofficials in the Censororate (yâ-shih t'ai), the headquarters of Kaifeng Prefecture (fu), and no doubt other agencies as well. SP: bureau des huissiers.

7519 tâ 子
Viscount: throughout history a title of nobility (ch'iieh), normally 5th highest of 6 standard titles, following Prince (wang), Duke (kung), Marquis (hou), and Earl (po) and preceding Baron (nan). See chên-tsâ, hsien-tsâ, k'ai-kuo tsâ. Cf. tai-tsâ, shih-tsâ. RR+SP: vicomte. BH: viscount. P64, 65.

7520 tâ-ân yu-shih 紫塞御史
T'ang: lit. 'Censor (yu-shih) of the purple table; derivation not clear: unofficial reference to a Palace Censor (tien-chung shih y'i-shih). P68.

7521 tâ-ch'ên 自陳
Ming: Self-appraisal; designation of statements submitted by officials of the 4th and higher ranks during the capital evaluation (chung-ch'ê-ku) that was conducted every 6th year by the Ministry of Personnel (li-ju); submitted in lieu of evaluations initiated by the Ministry, such statements often gave censorial and other official opportunities to denounce powerful court dignitaries.

7522 tâ-chêng chîng 資政卿
Ming: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant designation of Ministers (shang-shu) of Ministries (pu). P68.

7523 tâ-chêng chung tâ-fu 資政中大夫
Ming: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant of lang-chung (Director) in a Bureau (ch'ung-lî ssu) of a Ministry (pu). P68.

7524 tâ-chêng tâ-fu 資政大夫
(1) Ch'in-Ch'in: Grand Master for Assisting toward Good Governance, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3a in Ch'in, 2a thereafter. P68. (2) Ming: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant of yûan-wai lang (Vice Director) in a Bureau (ch'ung-lî ssu) of a Ministry (pu). P68.

7525 tâ-chêng tien 資政殿
Sung: Hall for Aid in Governance, a palace building to which former Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsiang) and other dignitaries of long court service were appointed as Academicians (hsüeh-shih) and Grand Academicians (ta hsüeh-shih). P3, 23.

7526 tâ-chêng-yâ-chêng 資政亞卿
Ming: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant designation of Vice Ministers (shih-lang) of Ministries (pu). P68.

7527 tâ-chih shào-yin 資治少尹
Ming: Vice Governor Assisting in Administration, a merit title (hsûn) awarded to favored rank 3b officials. P65.
7528 ts'ū-chih-yìn 資治尹
MING: Governor, Assisting in Administration, a merit title (hsin) awarded to favored rank 3a officials. P65.
7529 fe̤-liÁán-stāA 資議軍事
SUNG: Military Consultant, number not fixed, staff members in a Superior Area Command (li tu-tu fu). SP: conseiller des affaires militaires.
7530 tsū̂-kuān 資議課
Adviser. (1) CHIN: number not fixed, rank 9a, members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien yüan). P25. (2) MING: until 1376 a staff member in a Princely Establishment (wang-fu); rank 5a in Yuan, not clear for other periods. RR-fSP: conseiller des affaires militaires.
7531 ts'ū̂-ts'ū̂n-chān-shīk|講議參軍事or ts'ū̂-N-S DIV (Chin)-YûAN: Administrative Adviser, apparently a general assistant to the administrative head of a Princely Establishment (wang-fu); rank 5a in T'ang; 5b in Yüan, not clear for other periods. RR-fSP: conseiller des affaires militaires.
7532 ts'ū̂-jēn an 責任案
SUNG: Appointments Section in the Bureau of Evaluations (k'ao-kung ssu) of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); staffing not clear. SP: bureau des états de service.
7533 tsū'Ȳĕ ko 資考司
CHIN: Bureau of Evaluations, one of only 2 agencies that actively conducted the work of the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu); headed by a Secretary (chu-shih), rank 7b. P5.
7534 tsū-kō 紫閣
T'ANG: Purple Hall, unofficial reference to the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng).
7535 tsū-shān 資善
MING: Assister toward Goodness; see under tsu-te yūan.
7536 tsū-shān kū' 資書庫
YÜAN: lit., treasury for assisting toward (i.e., encouraging) goodness; Treasury for coins and silks in the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (hsia-cheng yüan) at Peking, headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch'íh) and a Supervisor (t'ai-ch'ì), rank 5b. P17.
7537 tsū-shān tā-fū 資善大夫
CHIN-MING: Grand Master for Assisting toward Goodness, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3a in Chin; 2a in Yüan and Ming. P68.
7538 tsū-shān tān 資書堂
SUNG: lit., hall for assisting toward goodness: School for the Heir Apparent, part of the establishment called the Eastern Palace (tung-kung); included an Elementary School (hsiao-hsüeh), apparently educated all sons of the reigning Emperor. SP: salle d'études de l'héritier du trône.
7539 tsū-shēng chién 紫書監
SUNG: Directorate of Horse Breeding in the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu); staffing not clear. SP: direction d'élevage des chevaux.
7540 tsū-té 資德
MING: Assister toward Virtue; see under tsu-te yūan.
7541 tsū-té tō-fū 資德大夫
CHIN-MING: Grand Master for Assisting toward Virtue, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3a in Chin, 2a in Yüan and Ming. P68.
7542 tsū-té yüān 資德院
7543 tsū-wēi kō 紫薇閣
CH'TING: lit., hall of the purple myrtle, deriving from the name of a celestial constellation considered favorable toward construction projects: unofficial reference to the Central Drafting Office (chu-shu k'o) attached to the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).
7544 tsū-wēi láng 紫薇郎
CH'TING: unofficial reference to a Drafter (chu-shu shejen) of the Central Drafting Office (chu-shu k'o); see under tsu-wēi kō.
7545 tsū-wēi shēng 紫微省
Lit. meaning no doubt similar to that explained under tsu-wēi kō. (1) T'ANG: from 713 to 717 the official variant designation of the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng). P3. (2) MING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Administration Commission (ch'eng-hsuan pu-ch'ung shih ssu).
7546 tsū-wā k'ū 資武庫
YûAN: Armory in the Household Service of the Hei Apparent (ch'ung shih), headed by a Superintendent (t'i-tien) and a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank not clear but low. P26.
7547 tsū-yáng chū 特羊局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'ī): Ewes Service in the Sheep Office (ssu-yang shu) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-pu ssu). See t'e-yang chū (Rams Service).
7548 tsū-yūn k· ú 資用庫
Y Ü N: Readily Access Storehouse of furs and leather goods established in 1265 in the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu chien), in 1273 transferred to the Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures (li-yung chien); headed by a Superintendent (t'i-tien); rank 5a. P38.
7549 tū-yūn 紫垣
T'ANG: lit., lie purple wall, referring to the celestial constellation called the purple myrtle (see under tsu-wēi ko); unofficial reference to the Secretariat (chu-shu sheng).
7550 tū· ē-chí lá-hán 祠祭栗 or tū· ē-chí chā shù 祠祭栗 or tū· ē-chí chā shù 局
SUNG: Sacrifices Section (an) or Sacrifices Service (chü), a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung shu); started largely with Provisioners (kung-kuan). SP: service (an) des sacrifices, bureau (chü) des sacrifices.
7551 tū-chí ch'üng-n ssú 祠祭清吏司
MING-CH'TING: Bureau of Sacrifices, one of 4 top-echelon Bureaus (ch'ung-li ssu) in the Ministry of Rites (feng-ssu), in charge of arranging sacrificial rituals in conjunction with the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu); headed by a Director (lang-chung); rank 5a. BH: department of sacrifices. P9.
7552 t'ē-lí-kîssî 祠祭署
MING-CH'TING: Sacrificial Office at each Imperial Mausoleum (ling) and at all major altars and temples in the dynastic capital, each headed by a Sacrificer (feng-ssu), rank 7b; charged with maintaining proper sacrificial practices on the Emperor's behalf, under supervision of the Bureau of Sacrifices (t'ü-chü ch'ing-ling li) of the Ministry of Rites (feng-ssu). P28, 29.
7553 iz· ū-cWrtivá 次金銘
HAN: lit. meaning not clear: Estimator of weights and sizes

7554  t'zu-ā-chāi 磁局

YUAN: Porcelain Service, a manufacture of fine porcelains established in 11278 at modern Ching-te-chen in Ioang shi Province, under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chhiw-yu yen-ch'ang tsung-kuan-fu); staffed by non-official specialists, leadership not clear.

7555  t'zu-ā-fēi 钦飛

HAN: Duck Hunter, subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) who shot ducks and geese in the capital parks for the Emperor's table and for sacrificial uses; headed by a Director (ling); created in 104 B.C. by renaming tsu-i. HB: sharpshooter. P37.

7556  t'zu-ā-fēi 次妃

CHOU-N-S DIV: Secondary Consort, unofficial collective reference to the wives of rulers other than the Queen or Empress (hou, huang-hou), who was called the Principal Consort (yi-an-fu).

7557  t'zu-ā-fén sō 郷墳所

SUNG: Office for Sacrifices at the Grave, one established at each Imperial Mausoleum (ling) by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu); particularly responsible for offerings to deceased imperial consorts and concubines. SP: bureau des sacrifices pour les tombeaux impériaux. P29.

7558  t'zu-ā-fū 次傅

Lit: second tutor: unofficial reference to a Junior Mentor (shao-fu).

7559  t'zu-ā-fū 次府

SUNG: Superior Prefecture, Second Class, categorial designation of Prefectures (ordinarily chou) in which principal Circuits (hu) were headquartered, as distinguished from regular Superior Prefectures (fu), where dynastic capitals and other major cities were located. SP: capitale d'une province.

7560  t'zu-ā-fū 次辅

Lit.: secondary bulwark: unofficial reference to any of the Three Solitaries (san ku). CF. shou-fu (Principal Bulwark), t'ai-fu (Chief Bulwark of State), fu.

7561  t'zu-ā-hsiàng 次相


7562  t'zu-ā-k'ā 磁廬

CH'ING: Porcelain Storehouse, one of 6 warehouses or vaults of valuables constituting the Storage Office (kuang-chu ssu) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu-fu). BH: porcelain store.

7563  t'zu-ā-lín 詞林

SUNG-CH'ING: Forest of Fine Phrases, unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan).

7564  t'zu-ā-lú 詞澤

SUNG: lit.; stipend for worshipping: Temple Salary, designation of a category of appointments awarded to eminent court officials retiring from active service, carrying a stipend and at least nominal responsibility for being imperial surrogates in worship at specified temples, monasteries, or other religious places. SP (t'zu-ā-lu kuan): poke donné aux hauts fonctionnaires pensionnés.

7565  t'zu-ā-miāo shū 祠廟署

T'ANG: Office of Temple Worship, one established at each of several imperial shrines devoted to culture heroes such as the legendary Yao, Shun, et al. of highest antiquity, the Chou dynasty's King Wen and King Wu, the founder of the Han dynasty, etc.; also one dedicated to the Fen River in Shansi, whose valley was the homeland of the T'ang ruling house. Each headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b or 6b; under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (fai-ch'ang ssu), RR: offices des temples et des temples des ancêtres.

7566  t'zu-ā-pu 祠部

(1) N-S DIV: Ministry of Sacrifices, from San-kuo Wei through N. Ch'i a recurrent name, alternating principally with i-ts'ao, for what ultimately became the Ministry of Rites (i-ts'ao), one of the principal Ministries of the Department of State Affairs (shangshu sheng), headed by a Minister (shang-shu); often called t'zu-pu ts'ao (Section for Sacrifices). Commonly incorporated 3 or 4 subsidiary Sections (ts'i-ao), e.g., the Liang dynasty's t'zu-pu ts'ao (as above), i-t's'ao (Section for Ministry Affairs), chu-ko ts'ao (Section for Receptions), t'ien-chung ts'ao (Section for Palace Affairs). P9. (2) N-S DIV: Section for Sacrifices, recurrent name of a Section (ts'i-ao sometimes added as suffix) in the Ministry of Rites (i-t's'ao) or Ministry of Sacrifices (also t'zu-pu) in the developing Department of State Affairs; headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung). P9. (3) SUI-SUNG: Bureau of Sacrifices, one of a standard array of 4 Bureaus (ssu sometimes added as suffix) in the Ministry of Rites (i-tpu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; antecedent of the Ming-Ch'ing Bureau of Sacrifices (t'zu-wei chi k'ang-li ssu). RR+SP: bureau des sacrifices. P9. (4) MING-CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites (ir-pu).

7567  t'zu-ā-shíh 刺史

Lit., a clerk (shih, i.e., a Censor, yu-shih) who pokes, stimulates, criticizes. (1) HAN-SUI: Regional Inspector, from 106 B.C. a regular supervisory post intended to provide disciplinary surveillance over personnel in all units of territorial administration in a geographically prefixed Region (pu or chou); originally 13 delegated from among Attendant Censors (shih yu-shih) under supervision of the Pal-ace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih tsu-fu), also chief of the Administration of Mediocrity (ting). 7 B.C. appointed only irregularly, alternating with more prestigious Regional Governors (mu), but endured into Sui. During the era of N-S Division (still irregularly alternating with mu) became regular administrators in the territorial hierarchy, and proliferated so that at times a Region (chou) incorporated no more than 2 Commanderies (chün), which in turn incorporated no more than 2 Districts (hsien); and those Regional Inspectors who became locally powerful were able to dominate neighboring Regions as Afjea Commanders-in-chief (tsung-kuan, tu-tu). To simplify the multilayered territorial hierarchy, the founder of Sui abolished Commanderies, leaving only the 2 levels of chou and hsien, here rendered Prefectures and Districts respectively. Throughout Han and into the early post-Han years, the Regional Inspector ranked at 600 bushels; later in the era of N-S Division, he ranked from 2a down to 4a depending on the importance of his post. From Han times he had a staff of subordinates divided among function-specific Sections (ts'i-ao). HB: inspector. P50 52 53 54. (2) N-S DIV-SUNG: Regional Chief, a title commonly awarded important heads
of aboriginal tribes in South and Southwest China. P72. (3) SUI-Chin: Prefect, head of a Prefecture (chou); in T’ang ranked from 3b to 4a depending on the size and population of his jurisdiction; in Sung and Chin uncommon, mostly replaced by chih-chou (Prefect). RR+SP: prefect. P50 52 53 54. (4) CHING: unofficial reference to a Department Magistrate (chih-chou).

7568 fe ubsWecAán 刺史郡
CHIN: Commandery designating an ordinary Commandery (chuan) headed by a Prefect (tszu-shih), as distinguished from a Defense Commandery (fang-yü chuan) headed by a Defense Commissioner (fang-yü shih).

7569 tz’áShā 祠署
TANG: variant of tz’an-miao shu (Office of Temple Worship).

7570 tz’á-sūā 祀祀
HAN: Sacrificer, ritual specialists found in various agencies; those most closely involved in palace rituals, headed by a Director (ling), were under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (tsi-ch’ung) in Former Han but in Later Han were transferred under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-yü); in Former Han the Director of Sacrificers was created in 144 B.C. to supersede the Great Supplicator (ts’ai-chu), then in 104 B.C. was in turn superseded by the Director of Temple Sacrifices (miao-szu ling), only to be revived in Later Han together with the Great Supplicator. The palace of the Empress also had a Director of Sacrificers, at least in Former Han, and Princesdoms (wang-kou) included Directors of Sacrificers (tszu-shih chung) on their staffs. The rank of such a Director ranged from 600 down to 400 bushels. HB (ling): prefect invocator, (chang): chief invocator. P37, 69.

7571 tz’á-ts’áo 辞曹
Complaints Section. (1) HAN: one of the clerical or administrative staff units under the Counselor-in-chief (ch’inghsiang) and the Defender-in-chief (t’ai-wai) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (yaan-shih), rank = 400 bushels; also occasionally found in Commanderies (chuan); functions not clear. Cf. chih-tsi’ao (Judicial Section). HB: bureau of statements. (2) SUNG: occasional unofficial (derisive?) reference to a Revenue Section (hu-tzu’ao) in a Prefecture (chou) headquarters.

7572 tz’á-t’ai kùan 次動官
T’ANG: lit., the next official to have a confrontation, i.e., imperial audience, after withdrawal of his superior: unofficial reference to a Vice Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch’eng). P18.

7573 wài 外
Outer, a prefix to official titles and agency names used throughout history in a pairing with (often implied) Inner (nei), to make distinctions between inside and outside the imperial palace • the dynastic capital, etc. In addition to the following entries, see under the nomenclature to which wai is prefixed.

7574 wài-ch’ā 外察
Ming: Outer Evaluation, an appraisal of all civil officials on duty outside the capital conducted every 3rd year, culminating in a great gathering of provincial and lower-level personnel in the capital for imperial audience, at which special promotions, demotions, dismissals, and various other punishments were announced on the basis of deliberations principally involving the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) and the Censorate (tu ch’ü-yüan). See tu-ch’ü (Great Reckoning).

7575 wài-cÁang/wiáo-tí 外殿小氏
CHIN: Retainer of the Outer Chamber, 30 or so on the staff of the Palace Inspectorate-general (tien-ch’üen tu tien-chien ssu), in 1172 retitled feng-chih. (Steward). Also see hsiao-ti. P38.

7576 wài-ch’áo 外朝
Outer Court: from Former Han on, a common collective reference to the officialdom at large, originally under the unchallenged leadership of the Han Counselor-in-chief (ch’eng-hsiang), as distinguished from the Inner Court (nei-ch’ao) comprising the Emperor and his family, imperial laws, eunuchs, personal favorites, etc. For the importance of these concepts in history, see under nei-ch’ao. Also see wai-ch’ing, nei-ch’ing.

7577 wài-ch’áo t’à-jên kùan 外朝大臣官
N-S Div (N. Wei): lit., officials (chosen for service) in the Outer Court (from among the younger brothers and sons of) regional dignitaries: Attendants in the Outer Court, no fixed number, junior members of powerful families serving in court attendance; commonly dispatched as imperial messengers or envoys; participated in all great court ceremonies. Subordinate to 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (nei-shih chang). P37.

7578 wài-ch’’eng 外丞

7579 wài chh’ëng ts’áo 外騎兵曹
N-S Div (N. Chi): Outer Section, designation of the cavalry, apparently in battle formation; distinguished from the Inner Section (nei pu-ping ts’ao) of infantry; presumably expected to enwrap the infantry in battle formation.

7580 wài-chh 外戚
Imperial In-laws: throughout history a reference to relatives of rulers by marriage, ordinarily ennobled if not already of the nobility (ch’ieh). Considered members of the Inner Court (nei-ch’ao, nei-fing), sometimes exerted great influence on rulers or even usurped the throne to found new dynasties.

7581 wài-chh 外稟
CHING: Outer Banners, collective reference to all Metropolitan Bannermen (chung-ch’i) who were not members of the Imperial Bodyguard (ch’ing-ch’an ying), also known as the Inner Bannermen (nei-ch’i); in early Ch’ing constituted a large Cavalry Brigade (hsiao-chi ying) that was the main striking force of the Manchu army; remained in garrisons in and around the dynastic capital, supervised in annual rotation by the Commanders-in-chief (tu-t’ung) of all the Banners (see pa-ch’i). BH: outer banners, outer division. P44.

7582 wài’Chiá 外家
HAN: variant of wai-chi (Imperial In-laws).

7583 wài-chh’ang 外匠
N-S Div (Chou): Outer Artisan, number not specified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih; ?a) and Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) • members of the Ministry of Works (tung-kwai) who were presumably in charge of carpentry, work outside the imperial palace. P14.

7584 wài-chh’en 外監
(1) SUNG-Chin: Outer Directorate, one or more branches of the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien)-, in Chin one prefixed East and one prefixed West. SP: direction extérieure. P59. (2) CHING: Outer Prison, a section of...
wai-chih

7585 wai-chih 外制
Outer Drafter, generic designation of members of the Secretariat (chung-shih sheng) on duty assignment as secretarial assistants to Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsing) in the Administration Chamber (chung-shih 'tang); see nei-chih (Inner Drafter) and liang chih (Two Drafting Groups). SP: chargé de la rédaction des écrits extérieurs.

7586 wai-chiü 外厩
CITING: Outer Stables of the Palace Stud (shang-szu yuan), a collective reference to a large aggregation of horse pasturages, corrals, and stables scattered throughout the empire, in contrast to those in or near the dynastic capital, called Inner Stables (nei-ch'ao); staffed with Chiefs of the Stables (chih-t'ang). Pasture Directors (mu-chang), etc. Not to be confused with units under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t'ai-p'u ssu). BH: provincial stables. P39.

7587 wai-fu 外府
(1) CHOU: Outer Treasury, an agency of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) and the title of its 2 Directors, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); stored money to be issued for preparation (t the ruling family's clothing, as gifts presented to the King, and for use in sacrifices, funerals, court audiences, troop assemblies, etc. CL: magasin extérieur. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): Outer Treasury, organizational affiliation not clear, headed by one Senior Serviceman (shang-shih) and 2 Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih); a storehouse of miscellaneous goods including silks, coins, furs, animal horns, etc. P7. (3) T'ANG: Outer Garrisons, collective reference to Garrisons (fu) of the Garrison Militia (fu-p'ing) organization that, in rotation, provided troops for service in the capital, in contrast to the Five Garrisons (wu-fu) of such militiamen when on duty in the capital. RR: milícios de l'extérieur.

7588 wai-fu ssü 外府司
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 (669?), the official variant designation of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-fu ssu). P7.

7589 wai-han 外翰
CH'ING: lit., abbreviated suggestion of an outer counterpart of a member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuan); unofficial reference to an Instructor (chiao-shou) in a Confucian School (ju-hsüeh) at the Prefecture (ifu) level.

7590 wai-han4in 外翰林

7591 wdi'hsiang 外廂
SUNG: Outer Capital Townships; see under ssu hsiang (Four Capital Townships).

7592 wai-ku'an 外官
Outer Officials, throughout history a collective reference to officials serving outside the dynastic capital; occasionally encountered in reference to officials considered members of the Outer Court (wai-ch'ao, wai-fing) in contrast to those considered members of the Inner Court (nei-ch'ao, nei-fing); occasionally also encountered specifying normal officials in contrast to eunuchs. For Han and Sui usage in the military, see nei-kuan.

7593 wai-ku'an 外館
CH'ING: Outer Hostel, one of 2 capital residences maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) to house visiting Mongolian dignitaries; see under nei-kuan (Inner Hostel). BH: outer inn. P17.

7594 wai-lang 外郎
(1) CH'IN: Outer Gentleman, one of the collective designations signified by the term Three Court Gentlemen (san lang, q.v.). (2) HAN: Outer Gentleman, a collective reference to expectant apprentices serving as court attendants, similar to but not included among the Court Gentlemen (lang) organized into Three Corps (san shu) under the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chang ling, kuang-lu-hsin). (3) SUI-T'ANG: variant of yuan-wai (Supernumerary Official); also see yuan-wai lang.

7595 wai-lien kuân 外廈官 or waiM'n YUAN-CH'ING: Outer Aides, unofficial collective reference to provincial and lower-level officials who participated in Provincial Examinations (hsiang-shih) primarily as proctors, as distinguished from nei-lien kuân (Inner Examiners, Inner Aides), who primarily stayed in the private quarters of the examination hall and graded examination papers. Also see lien-kuân, shih-kuân.

7596 wai-ming-fu 外命夫
Variant form of wai ming-pan (Outer Nobleman).

7597 外命婦
Outer Noblewoman. (1) CHOU: categorical designation of the wives of nobles and royal officials perhaps down to the rank of Servicemen (shih), in contrast to the secondary wives of the King, known collectively as Inner Noblewomen (nei-juu-fu). CL: femmes titrées de l'extérieur. (2) T'ANG: collective reference to such relatives of the Emperor as aunts, sisters, and nieces, and to the wives of members of the nobility and of eminent officials. RR: femmes titrées de l'extérieur.

7598 wai-ming-nan 外命男
CHOU: Outer Noblemen, collective reference to royal officials serving outside the capital in the 6 Districts (hsiang) of the royal domain, in contrast to those serving in the dynastic capital, called Inner Noblemen (nei-ming-nan). CL: hommes titrés de l'extérieur.

7599 wai-ming-ju 外命女
CHOU: variant of wai ming-fu (Outer Noblewomen).

7600 wai-ju 外女
CHOU: Woman of Royal Relations, generic reference to daughters of the King's aunts and sisters, who did not bear the royal surname; if appointed to office as attendants at sacrifices and funerals, called wai-tung (Women of the Royal Clan) and subordinated to the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). CL: femme de l'extérieur.

7601 waiPšhu sheng 外祕書省
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Outer Palace Library, variant of what in other times was called simply the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng); also see under nei pi-shu sheng (Inner Palace Library).

7602 wai-p'ing ts'ao 外兵曹 or wai-p'ing N-S DIV: Section for Outer Troops, normally 2 prefixed Left and Right, commonly found in the upper echelon of subordinate units in the evolving Ministry of War (wu-p'ing ts'ao, ch'i-p'ing ts'ao) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng): had administrative responsibility for all military forces stationed outside the environs of the dynastic capital; each headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung) or sometimes a Vice Minister (shih-lang); rank 62 in N. Wei. P12.
7620 wăn-fu 萬夫
Occasional variant of wăn-hu (Brigade Commander).

7621 wăn-hu 萬戶
YUAN: Brigade, a standard military unit theoretically comprising 10,000 soldiers under a Brigade Commander (wăn-hu), rank variable from 2a to 3a; most commonly the military headquarters at the Route (lu) level of territorial administration, subordinate to a Circuit (tōo) command of one of several types. In theory divided into 10 Battalions (ch'ien-hu so) of 1,000 soldiers each. Also used as a designation for some aboriginal tribes in the southwest (see ch'ên-min wăn-hu fu). Also see tu wăn-hu fu (Chief Brigade). Often rendered as myriarchy. P60, 72.

7622 wăn-kù sō 萬戶所
MING: Brigade, one of many designations conferred on southwestern aboriginal tribes, their chieftains being officially known as Brigade Commanders (wăn-hu). See under t'ou-ssu, t'ou-kuan. P72.

7623 wăn-huè 婉華
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Kind Loveliness, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called shih-fu (Hereditary Consorts); rank =3b.

7624 wăn4 婉儀
T'ANG-SUNG: Lady of Kind Department, designation of a rank 2a imperial concubine; see liu i (Six Ladies of Department). RR+SP: correction belle.

7625 wăn-i ch'ê-yüan k·ù 萬億繡源亭
YUAN: lit. storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of precious things from a) beautiful well: Imperial Cloth Vault under the Min'try of Revenue (hu-pu), which stored bolts of colored cloth; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu t'ê-chá), rank 4a. P7.

7626 wăn4 fu-yüan k'ù 萬億賦源庫
YUAN: lit. storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of precious things from a) well endowed well: Imperial Silk Vault under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), which stored precious silks, brocades, etc.; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu t'ê-chá), rank 4a. P7.

7627 wăn-i kuang-yüan k'ù 萬億廣源庫
YUAN: lit. storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of treasures from a) vast well: Imperial Treasures Vault under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), which stored incense, herbs, and precious papers; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu t'ê-chá), rank 4a. P7.

7628 wăn4 pao-yüan ifc'û 萬億寶源庫
YUAN: lit., storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands of coins: Imperial Money Vault under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), which stored paper money and precious objects in jade; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tu t'ê-chá), rank 4a. P7.

7629 wăn-jung 婉容
SUNG: Lady of Kind Manner, designation of an imperial concubine, rank 1b; first appointed in 1008. SP: femme titrée intérieure de 2ème rang.

7630 wăn-lâng 挽郎
SUNG: lit" gentleman for funerary arrangements (?): Tomb Attendant, a duty assignment at some imperial mausolea (ling). SP: chargé des affaires aux tombes impériales.

7631 wăn-lín nei chiao-făng 萬林內教坊
T'ANG: Palace School in the Grove, briefly in 692 the official redesignation of the school for educating palace women, normally called Palace Institute of Literature (nei wen-hsüeh kuan). RR: quartier du Venseignement du palais intérieur des dix mille bosquets.

7632 wăn-nién kâng 萬年宮
T'ANG: Palace of Longevity, from 651 to 667 the official redesignation of the Palace of the Perfect Cycle (chia-chêng kung), the imperial summer resort in Shensi. See chia-chêng kung ts'ung-chien.

7633 wăn-süiyê 萬歲爺
CH'ING: Lord for Myriad Years, one of the titles used for the Emperor in direct address. BH: lord of ten thousand years.

7634 wâng 王
Ety. uncertain; possibly an imposing human figure with arms outstretched standing on an extent of land. (1) CHOU: King, designation of the supreme ruler. After mid-Chou the title was usurped by Feudal Lords (chu-hou) so freely that in 221 B.C. the new unifier of China, Ch'in Shih-huang-ti, created the title huang-ti (Emperor) to replace it as the designation of a supreme ruler. Political theorists of late Chou times began the enduring custom of using wang in the sense of "a true king" who ruled by right and by virtue in contrast to one who ruled solely by force; see under pa-wang (He-gemons and Kings). CL: emper. (2) HAN-CH'ING: King, title commonly used in reference to rulers of foreign states and alien peoples. (3) HAN-CH'ING: Prince, after disuse in Ch'in, revived in early Han as a title for the founding Emperor's most important military allies, who were granted large regions of the empire as semi-autonomous Princes (wun-hao); from then on, the highest title of nobility (châih), awarded commonly to all sons of Emperors: occasionally throughout history conferred on unusually distinguished military officers. In some dynasties there were many gradations of Princes indicated by prefixes; e.g., see ch'un-wang, chên-wang, i-tzu wang, liang-tzu wang, kuo-wang. Cf. wei'hia, pei-lo, HB: king. RR, SP, BH: prince.

7635 wâng 妃
SUNG: lit., to gaze at from a distance, to admire, to expect: Honored, a prefix to the designation District (hsien) when the unit of territorial administration incorporated more than 4,000 registered households; may also be encountered as a prefix to chou (Prefecture), apparently the equivalent of shang (Large). Cf. the prefixes ch'i (Imperial), chi (Metropolitan), chin (Important). SP: remarquable.

7636 wâng ch'âng-shih fû 王常侍府

7637 wâng-chê 妃気
HAN: Observer of Air Currents, one of several categories of duty assignments on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t'ai-shih ling) for Expectant Officials (tai-chao). See wang-lang (Gentleman Observer). Cf. hon-feng (Wind Watcher). P35.

7638 wâng-chû 王主
HAN: Grand Prince, title awarded paternal aunts of a reigning Emperor.

7639 wâng-fû 王傅
SUNG-MING: Princely Mentor either the head or the 2nd executive official of a Princely Establishment (wang-fu); an ad hoc duty assignment in Sung, rank 4a in Chin, 2a in Yinian, 2b in early Ming, when from 1370 to 1376 one Left and one Right appointee were outranked only by 2 Admin-
7640 **wang-fu** 王府
N-S DIV-CH’ING: Princely Establishment, a civil and military staff appointed for each imperial son other than the Heir Apparent (cf. chan-shih-fu, Household Administration of the Heir Apparent). Prior to T’ang, occasionally established for Princes other than the Heir Apparent who were not enfeoffed with territories called Princedoms (wang-kuo). From T’ang on, established with territorial names commonly derived from ancient Chou feudal states when Princes reached maturity, but normally were not landed fiefs. In T’ang headed by a Mentor (fu), rank 3a2, and an Administrator (chang-shih) y 4b1; thereafter normally by an Administrator, 5a in Ming, 3a in Ch’ing; in Liao and Ytian headed by an Administrator (nei-shih). The staff commonly included a military dignitary such as an Adjutant (ssu-ma) or the head of a Defense Brigade (hu-ch’u-fu) or an Escort Guard (hu-weii); Record Keepers (chi-shih) or Archivists (tien-pu), etc. Through the era of N-S Division, the degree of autonomy enjoyed by Princedoms fluctuated with the strength or weakness of the central government; they were often seedbeds of rebellion and usurpation. From T’ang on, Princely Establishments (now the standard term) were more thoroughly dominated by the central government. Also see kao-wang. HB: kingdom. P69.

7641 **wang-fu** ch’ang-shih 王府長史司

7642 **wang-fu** fù 王傅府

7643 **wang-hou** 王后

7644 **wang-hou läng** 望候郎
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): Gentleman for Astronomical Observation, 20 observers and recorders of astronomical phenomena under the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih ling). P35.

7645 **wang-hsiang fù** 王相府
MING: lit., office of the Administrator (hsiang) for a Prince: 1370-1380 variant of wang-fu (Princely Establishment), headed by a Left and a Right Administrator (hsiang), rank 2a and 2 Mentors (*kuo*) 2b. P69.

7646 **wang-hüi ssü** 王會司
CH’ING: Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau under the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yüan) created in 1757 by renaming the Court’s Receptions Bureau (pin-k’o ssü) headed by one Manchu and 2 Mongol Directors (tang-chung), rank 5a. BH: department for receiving princes of Inner Mongolia. P17.

7647 **wang-kang tó-kiasi kşüêk** 王官大 学
SUNG: School for the Princes within the School for the Imperial Family (tsung-hsiêh-hû); apparently a consolidated advanced (ta) and elementary (hsiua) school for the sons of Emperors as distinguished from other members of the imperial family, but possibly a combined reference to 2 separate schools; staffed with an Erudite (po-shih) and one or 2 instructors (chiao-shou), ranks not clear. SP: école supérieure et primaire du palais royal.

7648 **wang-kuo** 王国 or wang-kuo fù 府
HAN-SUI: Princedom, in early Han a territory allocated to the principal allies of the founding Emperor (cf. hou-kuo, Marquise), thereafter primarily a reference to territories with which the sons of Emperors were enfeoffed; prefixed with territorial names mostly derived from the feudal states of Chou times. Prior to a revolt by the original Princes in 154 B.C., the Princedoms were virtually autonomous; each Prince appointed a staff that replicated the Emperor’s central government, including a Counselor-in-chief (cheng-hsiang) and a Censor-in-chief (shih-tsu fa), Nine Chamberlains (ch’u-ch’ueng), etc.; and each Prince collected and used the revenue from his domain. Such autonomy was stripped away after the revolt was crushed. Thereafter the staff of each Princedom was reduced and was appointed by the central government; and the Princes were deprived of governmental powers in their domains. Each Princedom was managed for the Prince by a court-appointed Administrator (hsiang), with rank at 2,000 bushels and as such was responsible for diplomatic exchanges with the Khitan state of Liao; and the Prince was appointed by the central government; but the title (now better rendered Administrator) rose into real executive authority, and Princedoms had begun to be called Princely Establishments (wang-fu). During the era of N-S Division, the degree of autonomy enjoyed by Princedoms fluctuated with the strength or weakness of the central government; they were often seedbeds of rebellion and usurpation. Through T’ang Princes commonly played significant roles in government, central or regional. In T’ang they were not regularly required to leave the dynastic capital on reaching maturity, but in native dynasties after T’ang they were commonly required to “go to their fiefs” (chiang-shih) on reaching maturity and had little influence on government at any level. RR+SP: maison d’un prince. BH: establishment (palace) of a prince of the blood. P69.

7649 **wang-lai kuó-hsin** 秘往來國信所
SUNG: Office of Diplomatic Correspondence in the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu ssü) in early Sung, responsible for diplomatic exchanges with the Khitan state of Liao; headed or jointly headed by a rank 6a eunuch assigned from the Palace Eunuch Service (fa-nei nei-shih sheng) as Con- current Manager (kuan-kou), other staffing not clear. BH: bureau des lettres de créance pour les relations diplomatiques avec les K’i-tan (Leao).

7650 **wangMng** 望郎
HAN: Gentleman Observer, 30 authorized for the staff of the Grand Astrologer (t’ai-shih ling); status not clear, but possibly men of official rank serving together with Ex- pectant Officials (tai-chao) called Observers of Air Currents (wang-ch’ü, q.v.); cf. wang-hou lang (Gentleman for Astronomical Observation). BH: gentleman of foresight. P35.

7651 **wang pa-pa** 王妃
Princely Father-in-law; in late Ming and perhaps other times, a colloquialism apparently referring to the father of the consort of a Prince (wang).

7652 **wang pào-i** 王包衣
CH’ING: Bondservants of the Princes, common reference to members of the Five Lesser Banners (hsia wu ch’u), the Manchu military units controlled by Imperial Princes (ch’in-wang). See pao-i. BH: bond-servants of princes of the blood.

7653 **wang shih-tzu** 王世子
N-S DIV-MING: Princely Heir, commonly the formal designation of the son of an Imperial Prince (ch’in-wang) chosen for preparation to succeed his father; usually the eldest son. See shih-tzu. P64.
7654 **wáng tâ-cWên** 王大臣
CH'ING: Princes and Grand Ministers, collective reference to the most eminent dignitaries of the imperial court, all commonly members of the Imperial Household Department (wei-wu fu); after 1861 a common reference to members of the Foreign Office (tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu ya-men, tsung-li ya-men).

7655 **wáng-tt** 王弇
(1) Princely Mansion: throughout imperial history a reference to the residence in a dynastic capital of a Prince (wang) or of the liaison representative of a Prince based outside the capital; see n (Liaison Hostel). P21. (2) CH'ING: indirect reference to an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang).

7656 **wáng-yû** 王友

7657 **wéi** 尉
(1) Commandant: throughout imperial history a common military title, sometimes honorific, sometimes with administrative responsibilities, not often suggesting active field command. See prefixed forms, e.g., t'ai-wei, l'ing-wei, wei-wei, tu-wei, chih-su tu-wei, hsiao-wei, i-wei, cheng-i wei, hsiao-chi wei. Traditionally pronounced yû. HB, RR, SP: commandant. (2) CH'I-N-YUAN: common abbreviated variant of hsien-wei (District Defender) or chên-wei (Commandery Defender).

7658 **wéi** 衛
(1) N-S DIV-MING: Guard, standard term for a large military organization nonnally in garrison but available for active defense duty, as contrasted with an Army (chên), the most common term for a large military organization on campaign. Through Yuan, the name Guard was generally reserved for units clustered in and around the dynastic capital, and they were distinguished by descriptive prefixes, e.g., Militant Guard (wu-wei). Awesome Guard (wei-wei). Protective Guard (yu-wei). In its pattern persisted in Ming, but Guards were then also garrisoned throughout the empire, identified with place-name prefixes, e.g., Hangchow Guard. Through Sung  each Guard was commanded by one or more Generals (chiang-chên), rank 3a in T'ang, 3b or 4b in Sung, sometimes overshadowed by Generals-in-chief (ta chiang-chên), 3a in T'ang, 3a or 4a in Sung, and Generalissimos (shang chiang-chên), 2a in T'ang, from 2b to 3b in Sung. In Yian each Guard was led by a Chief Military Commissioner (tu chih-hui shih), 3a a capital counterpart of Brigade Commanders (wan-hu) in units away from the capital, Brigades (wan-hu). In Ming there were Guard Commanders (chih-hui shih), 3a. In Yuan and Ming times, Guards were divided into Battalions (ch'ên-hu so) and Companies (ipo-hu so · · · and in Ming the entire national military establishment was known by the term wei-so (Guards and Battalions). In all occurrences, with the exception of Guards with place-name prefixes, look under the preceding terminology, e.g., shih-lu wei (Sixteen Guards), shih-erh wei (Twelve Guards), su-wei (Imperial Guard), su-wei (Capital Guard). RR+SP: garde. (2) CH'ING: Transport Command, designation of military units stationed along the Grand Canal, each with a Commandant (ts'ao-yûn), normally a rank 5b officer, supervising one segment of the Grand Canal tax-grain transport operation; supervised lesser military units called Transport Stations (so, with place-name prefix). See under ts'ao-yûn tsung-tu (Director-general of Grain Transport). BH: first class transport station. P60.

7659 **wéi-ch'âi** 委差
YûAN: Courier, 10 lowly officials or unranked subofficials on the staff of the Supervisorate of Land Transport to the Two Capitals (liang-tu hu-yûn ts'i-ch'â sai). P60.

7660 **wéi-ch'âng** 圍場
Lit., an enclosure. (1) LIAO: Hunting Preserve, various areas for seasonal use located in different parts of the Manchurian plain and Jehol, all supervised by a Supreme Grand Preceptor (tu-fai-shih), a member of the Northern Administration (pei-mier) of the central government. P17. (2) CH'ING: Imperial Summer Resort, a large tract at modern Ch'eng-te in Jehol to which the imperial court normally retreated in the 8th lunar month each year for hunting, relaxation, and receiving submissive chieftains from Mongolia, Central Asia, and Tibet; managed by a Supervisor-in-chief (tsung-kuan), rank 4 till 1748, then rank 3 under the jurisdiction of the Court of Colonial Affairs (li-fan yii-an). BH: imperial hunting preserves. P17.

7661 **wéi chiang-chên** 衛將軍
General of the Guards. (1) HAN: in early Han one of many designations used for the leaders of military campaigns; from 87 B.C. awarded as honorific sinecures to court dignitaries, authorized a staff of subordinates organized into Sections (ts'ai). HB: general of the guards. (2) N-S DIV: one of the titles awarded to dignitaries to whom supervision of the inner quarters of the palace was entrusted. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (ling shih-wei nei t'u-chén).

7662 **wéi chü-hou** 衆諸侯
HAN: lit., rustic or humble Marquis. Honorary Marquis, a designation conferred on meritorious subjects; it did not confer the right to participate in regular court audiences or imperial sacrificial rituals and was not inheritable; whether or not it conferred a stipend is not clear. Cf. hou, chu-hou, lieh-hou.

7663 **wéi-făng shuai** 衛坊率
N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Commandant of the Guards Office, 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank not clear but apparently subordinate to a Commander (jji-ma) for each of the Left and Right Guards (tsü-wei, ya-wei); supervised the body-guard troops of the Heir Apparent. P26.

7664 **wéi-fû** 衛府
T'ANG: Guard, prior to 622 the designation of wei (Guard), large military units at the distant capital.

7665 **wéi-hâu chih tâ cMh-hâi shih ssü** 衛候直都指揮使司
YUAN: Office of the Household Guards in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; headed by a Mongol nobleman designated Chief Military Commissioner (tu chih-hui shih). Commonly abbreviated to wei-hou ssu.

7666 **wéi-hsiâ** 位下
YUAN: variant of wang (Prince).

7667 **wéi-hsien** 衛仙
T'ANG: Escort Immortal, from 662 to 670 the official designation of rank 6a imperial concubines, at other times known as Ladies of the Precious Bevy (pao-lin). RR: femme qui escorte les immortels.

7668 **wéi-l** 威儀
N-S DIV (Ch i): Disciplinarian, 2 of low rank or unranked, on the staff of the School for the Sons of the State (kao-tzu hsieh). P34.
7669 **wei-jén 委人**
CHOU: Forager, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for supervising the collection of taxes in wood, fodder, and wild foodstuffs gathered in the mountains, riverways, and parklands in the remote areas of the royal domain, for use as imperial gifts, by visitors at court, and in sacrificial and funeral rituals. Cf. collecteur.

7670 **wei-jufií** 未入流
Lit., not yet entered the current: Not Yet of Official Status, a categorical reference to all persons in government service other than officials (kuan) with ranks (p'iao), most abundantly including subofficial functionaries (li, hsü-li); equivalent to liu-wei (Outside the Current). Cf. liu-wei.

7671 **wèikuăn chán-wei** 衛官軍衛
SUNG: Army Guard of Guard Officers; see under chün-wei (Army Guard).

7672 **wei-nà 魏那**
Buddhist Deacon: Chinese transliteration of the Sanskrit term karmadāna, meaning an assigner of duties; commonly the 2nd most senior member of a Buddhist monastery. See tu wei-na (Chief Buddhist Deacon).

7673 **wei-shih 尉氏**
CHOU-HAN: unofficial reference to a Jailor or Prison Guard, or to any functionary who inflicted physical punishments on prisoners.

7674 **wei-shih 衛士**
HAN-T'ANG: Guardsman, common designation for an ordinary soldier, especially those on special duty in government offices, at temples and mausolea etc., rather than in regular military units; in Han commonly led by a Director (chang or ling). HB: guard. RR: garde. P28 30 69 etc.

7675 **wei-shû 委署**
CH'ING: Deputy, prefix to many titles, especially in the military service, usually of relatively lowly officers; also Acting, prefix appended to titles in units of territorial administration when appointments were made by provincial authorities, pending confirmation by the central government.

7676 **wèisîwîi** 衛士卫
T'ANG-SUNG, CHIN: Defense Guard Command, 2 designated Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (shuai), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. Created in 622 by renaming former Attendant Guard Commands (shih shuai-fu); from 662 to 670 officially renamed tien-jung wei (Militant Guards). P26.

7677 **wèi-sû 鄂司**

7678 **wèi-ts'ao 御曹**
HAN: Conscription Section 1 of a dozen or more Sections (ts'ao) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (fa-wei) in the central government; headed by an Administrator (yüan-shih), rank =400 bushels; managed business concerning conscripts, criminals sent into military service, etc. HB: bureau of command.

7679 **wèi-tźashou秘園子手所**
MING: Office of the Palace Guard, 2, each headed by a Battalion Commander (ch'ien-hu); apparently active duty stations for members of the Escort Guards (hu-wei) assigned to each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

7680 **wei-wei 威衛**
T'ANG: Awesome Guard, 2 prefixed Left and Right, included among the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital, generally responsible for defense of the eastern sector of the capital city; created in 622 to replace the Left and Right Encampment Guards (t'un-wei) inherited with the Sui dynasty's Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) organization; in 684 renamed Guards of the Leopard Strategy (pao-t'ao wei); in 705 briefly resumed the name Awesome Guards; from late 705 to 711 again called Encampment Guards; from 711 once again called Awesome Guards. There is an unlikely possibility that from 662 to 684 this name was replaced by Military and Awesome Guards (wu-wei). Members of the Awesome Guards were commonly called Fierce as Leopards Cavaliers (pao-chi). RR: garde majestueuse. P43.

7681 **wei-wei 衛尉**
CH'IN-N-S DIV: Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison, one of the Nine Chamberlains (chiu ch'ing) in the central government, in Han ranked at 2,000 bushels; responsible for policing and defending the imperial palace. During the era of N-S Division gradually evolved into a Chief Minister (ch'ing) heading the Court for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei ssu). From Han on, subordinates were generally divided among Document Control Offices at the Gates (kung-ch'e ssu-ma men), a corps of patrolling Guardsmen (wei-shih), and a corps of Imperial Escorts (t'a-pen). In Han the men under his command, totaling perhaps 3,000, were regular soldiers assigned by units of territorial administration to capital service in annual rotation; in the capital they were considered part of the Southern Army (nan-ch'uan). After Han they were probably professional careerists, but the situation is not clear. HB: commandant of the guards. P21.

7682 **wei-wei cWlng 衛尉卿**
(1) N-S DIV-SUI: Chamberlain (or Chief Minister) of the Court for the Palace Garrison; see wei-wei ssu. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Chief Minister of the Imperial Regalia; see weizwei ssu, wei-wei yüan. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Commissioner (shih) of the Imperial Procession Guard (fluan-i wei).

7683 **wei-wei ssu 衛尉司**
(1) N-S DIV-SUI: Court for (Sui: Court of) the Palace Garrison, headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing); one of the Nine Courts (chiu ssu) in the central government; responsible for active patrolling and defense of the imperial palace, evolving from the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei); the term was used perhaps as early as late Han. P21. (2) T'ANG-SUNG: Court of the Imperial Regalia, still one of the Nine Courts but no longer in charge of active military duty at the imperial palace, which was defended in T'ang by the Left and Right Palace Gate Guards (chien-men wei), in Sung by units of the Palace Command (tien-ch'en shih-wei ssu) in T'ang was in charge of manufacturing and storing weapons, tents, insignia, and other kinds of military regalia; in Sung had practically no active function, its posts being sinecures for eminent officials. Headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank =3a in T'ang, 4b in Sung. RR+SP: cour des insignes impériaux. P21.

7684 **wei-wei yüan 衛尉院**
YUAN: Court of the Imperial Regalia-a central government agency responsible for arms, armor, saddlery, insignia, etc. ’required by the Emperor and his entourage; a con-
tuation of the T'ang-Sung wei-wei ssu, headed by a Chief Minister (ch'ing), rank not clear.

7685 wei-wu chün 威武軍
T'ANG-SUNG: Awesome and Militant Army, originally appeared in 731 as a new name for the military force of a Defense Command (chen) based near modern Peking, previously identified by the place-name Yu-yang; likely disappeared in the great An Lu-shan rebellion of the 750s; headed by a Military Commissioner (chieh-ıu shih). The name was revived during the rebellion to designate 2 new units, prefixed Left and Right, in the Northern Command (pei-yü) directly under imperial control, each headed by a General-in-chief (fu chang-chün), rank 3a; but very soon discontinued. Revived again in early Sung as the command of a Military Commissioner (chieh-ıu shih), 2b, but apparently disappeared with the discontinuance of such posts very early in the dynasty. RR: armée de Wei-wu, armée de la guerre majestueuse. SP: armée de Wei-wu.

7686 wei-wu-pü 將五部

7687 wei-yang ling 未央今
HAN: Director of the Inner Compound Stable, one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (t'ai-yü), rank 600 bushels; in charge of vehicles and horses used in the Forbidden City (chin-ch'eng), known as the Uncompleted Palace (wei-yang kung), HB: prefect of the stables of the eternal palace. P31.

7688 wei-yüan 委員
CHING: Special Delegate · designation used for an Expectant Appointee (ho-pan) when on an ad hoc duty assignment. BH: deputy.

7689 wei-yüan chieang 華園匠
T'ANG: Craftsman of the Rattan Grove, 100 non-official laborers and craft workers authorized on the staff of the Directorate of Bamboo Crafts (chao-chün chien) in the Court of the Imperial Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). RR: ouvrier pour les jardins de joncs.

7690 wen 文
Lit., writing, literate, cultured, etc.: Civil, prefix sometimes attached to titles and other nomenclature to specify affiliation with the civil service rather than the military service, e.g., wen-kuan (Civil Official) as distinguished from wu-kuan (Military Officer). Also occurs as an element in more elegant nomenclature, e.g., ch'üang-wen yüan (Institute for the Veneration of Literature).

7691 wen-an 文案
CH'ING: common abbreviation of nei wen-an (Personal Staff), q.v.

7692 wén-ch'äng hsıăng 文昌相
T'ANG: Minister of the Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity, one of the Left and one of the Right, from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of Vice Directors (p'u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), apparently regardless of changes in the agency name from wên-ch'äng t'ai to wen-ch'äng tu-sheng in 684 or 685 · then to tu-t'ai till 696, then back to wen-ch'äng t'ai till 703 then to chang-t'ai till 705 when the name shang-shu sheng was resumed.

7693 wén-ch'äng t'ai 文昌臺
T'ANG: Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity: briefly in 684 (685?) and again from 696 to 703 the official redesignation of the shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs).

7694 wén-ch'äng tū-shéng 文昌都省
T'ANG: Capital Department of Culture and Prosperity: briefly in 684 (685?) the official redesignation of the shang-shu sheng (Department of State Affairs).

7695 wén-ch'en chün-péi chài-ch'ien 文臣準備差遣
SUNG: Civil Official in Reserve for Special Assignment, 5 authorized for each of 3 major Military Commissions (an-fu ssu) in the Yangtze Valley, and an unlimited number authorized for (all?) Fiscal Commissions (chuan-an ssu). SP: fonctionnaire civil en réserve pour être envoyé à une mission.

7696 wén-chu 纡緍局
YUAN: Adornment Service, organizational affiliation not clear but likely subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (hsian-hui yian); the staff included Embroiderers (chih-chün) who reportedly, among other things, produced brocaded portraits of ruling Emperors that were placed in every Buddhist temple and monastery (in the capital? in the empire?). P28.

7697 wén-hún kuăn 文翰館
MING: Institute of Litterateurs, in the period 1398-1402 only, a unit either supplementary or subordinate to the Han-lin Academy (han-lin yuan); details not clear. P23.

7698 wén-hsi tai-mei chū 文篩局
YUAN: Rhinoceros-horn and Tortoiseshell Service, one of many craft workshops in the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu); staffed with non-official craftsmen.

7699 wén-hsi shū 文繡署
CHIN: Embroidery Office, one of 6 craft workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling), rank 6b; decorated clothing for the Emperor, his Empress, and his other wives. P38.

7700 Hiatorsiti文繡院
SUNG: Embroidery Office, one of 5 craft workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), headed by a Supervisor (chien-kuan), probably unranked; prepared embroideries for use on the clothing, vehicle draperies, etc., of the Emperor and his wives. SP: cour de broderie. P38.

7701 wén-hsüan 文選

7702 wén-hsüan ch'ing'ü ssu 文選清吏司 or wen-hsiân ssu
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Appointments, one of the 4 principal subsections of the Ministry of Personnel (lie-pu); managed the appointments, rankings, promotions, demotions, transfers, etc., of all civil service personnel; headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, and one or more Vice Directors (yüan-wai lang), 5b. BH: department of selection. P5.

7703 wén-hsüan kung 文宣公立
T'ANG-SUNG: Duke for the Propagation of Culture, title of nobility (chaei) conferred on the successive most direct male descendants of Confucius, with responsibility for presiding over the Confucian family estate, temple, and

7704 wén-hsüeh 文學
(1) HAN-YÜAN: Instructor, common designation of educational officials in units of territorial administration including Commanderies (chün), Prefectures (chou fu) and Districts (hsien), and in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; rank low, rising to 6a2 in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ts'o ch'un-fang) in T'ang. HB: literary scholar. RR: maître de l'art littéraire. SP: maître de l'art littéraire, inspecteur d'éducation, professeur aux écoles préfectorales. P26, 51·69. (2) HAN: Clerk ranking from 100 to 200 bushels’ found on the staffs of such central government dignitaries as the Chamberlains for the Palace Garrison (webwei), for Dependencies (ta heng), for the National Treasury (ta su-mung), and for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-su). May refer to appointees who were recent graduates of the National University (t'ai hsüeh) but the status is not entirely clear. P33.

7705 wén-hsüeh chhöhiu 文學祭酒
HAN-N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Director of Education at the Commandery (chên) level; apparently interchangeable with hsiao-kuan chi-chiu. P51.

7706 wén-hsüeh chih-kuăn 文學直官 or wén-hsüeh chih
T'ANG: Auxiliary Instructor, a part-time duty assignment for a member of the central government with known literary and scholarly talents, to serve in rotation as a consultant to the Emperor in the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (li-cheng tien hsia-shu yüan) or its successor (chi-hsien tien shao-yüan). See under chih (Auxiliary). RR: fonctionnaire auxiliaire de l'art littéraire. P25.

7707 wén-hsüeh chih-kuăn 文學直館
TANG: Institute of Literary Attendants affiliated with the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (ch'ung-wen kuăn) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; staffed on a rotational basis by distinguished members of the central government on duty assignments as Academicians (hsieh shih). RR: collège auxiliaire des études littéraires. P25.

7708 wén-hsüeh kuăn 文學館
LIAO: Institute of Education in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (ts'o ch'un-fang) and in each Princely Establishment (wang-fu); staffing not clear. P69.

7709 wén-hsüeh shou-chü yüan 文學守助緣
HAN: apparently a Later Han variant of wén-hsüeh (Instructor); 60 on the staff of the Governor (vin) of Ho-nan Commandeiy (chün), site of the dynastic capital. P32.

7710 wén-hsüeh ts'än-chün 文學參軍
SUNG: Adjutant for Education, rank 9b, at the Prefecture (chou) level, probably most commonly in Military Prefectures (chün) and Area Commands (tu-tu); responsible for encouraging education within the jurisdiction. Also see ts'an-chün-shih. SP: inspecteur d'éducation.

7711 wén-hsüeh ts'ung-shih 文學從事
N-S DIV (San-kuo, S. Dyn.): Educational Retainer, personal aide to a Regional Inspector (ts'ung-shih) charged with encouraging education in his Region (chou). See under ts'ung-shih. P51.

7712 wén-hsüeh yu 文學友
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Literatus Companion, found on the staffs of Princedoms (wang-kuo), presumably in charge of fostering education. P69.

7713 wén-hsüeh yüan 文學掾
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): Instructor, apparently a variant of wén-hsüeh). P51.

7714 wén-kuăn 文官
Civil Official or Civil Office the most common generic term throughout history for civil service personnel and their posts as distinguished from Military Officers or Military Offices (wu-kuan).

7715 wén-kuăn 文館
CH'ING: Literary Institute, predynastic antecedent of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán), staffed with Academicians (hsieh-shih); in 1635 transformed into the Three Palace Academies (nei san yuán). P23.

7716 wén-ün kuăn 文林馆
Institute of Litterateurs. (1) N-S DIV (N' Chi'-SUI: agency for historical compilation apparently attached to the Palace Library (hsieh-shih yuán), staffed with central government officials on duty assignments as Academicians (hsieh-shih) and headed by a Supervisor (p'an ... shih). P23. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán).

7717 wén-lin lâng 文林郎
SUI-CH'ING: Gentleman-litterateur, prestige title (san-kuăn) for civil officials of rank 9b1 from Sui to Sung, 8a in Chin, 7a from Yuan to Ch'ing. P68.

7718 wén-pa 文部
T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official redesignation of the li-pu (Ministry of Personnel); may be encountered in later eras as an unofficial reference to the same Ministry. P5.

7719 wén-sän-kuăn 文敷官
SUI-CH'ING: Civil Service Prestige Title; see under san-kuän (Prestige Title). SP: mandarins civils portant un titre qui ne comporte pas de fonctions. P68.

7720 wén-shih 問事
TANG: Inquisitor, designation of soldiers assigned to the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) and various units of territorial administration including Prefectures (chou); responsible for whipping prisoners with bamboo poles, probably to elicit confessions. RR: satellite chargé de la bastomtade. P53.

7721 wén-shih kuăn 文史館
MING: Institute of History: in the period 1398-1402 only a unit either supplementary or subordinate to the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yuán); details not clear. P23.

7722 wén-shù fäng 文書房
MING: Palace Secretariat, from the 1430s or 1440s manned by palace eunuchs handling the Emperors' paperwork as confidential secretaries. Also called chung-shuh fang.

7723 wén-sù shù 文思署
CHIN: Office for Ornamentation, one of 6 craft workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactory (shao-fu chien), headed by a Director (ling), rank 6b; in 1196 merged with the Office for Drawing and Painting (tu-hua shu) into a consolidated Crafts Office (chih-ying ssu). P15, 38.
wén-ssu yuán 文恩院

7724 wén-sù yuán 文恩院

T'ANG-SUNG, LIAO, MING: Crafts Institute, a eunuch-staffed workshop for the production of jewelry, fine brocades, etc. for use by the Emperor and his wives; in T'ang with a eunuch Commissioner of Armaments (shao-fu chien); apparently subordinate to the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng), in Sung and Liao under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactorys (shao-fu chien); in early Sung overseen by one civil and 2 military Supervisors (chien-kuan) in S. Sung came directly under the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) and split into 2 subsections (see shang-chieh, hsia-chieh) coordinated by a Controller (t'ieh-hia kuan) in Liao headed by a Commissioner (shih); in Ming directly subordinate to the Ministry of Works, headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9a. SP: court des ornements artistiques. P15, 38, 49.

7725 wén-té tài-cháo shèng 文德待儲省

N-S DIV (Liang): Department of Learned and Virtuous Expectant Officials, apparently a palace organization to which promising nominees for official appointments were assigned for participation in historical and other scholarly compilations. P23.

7726 wén-täng 文宗

CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (t'ieh hsieh-cheng).

7727 wén-t'üng 文童

MING-CH'ING: variant of t'ung-sheng (Confucian Apprentice).

7728 wén-wú ērh-wú láng 文武二舞郞

T'ANG: Performer of Both Civil and Military Dances, 140 non-official specialists authorized for the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yüeh shu); possibly a collective reference to 2 categories of dancers who performed in court entertainments, one for military and one for non-military types of dances. RR: danseur pour les danses civiles ou guerrières. P10.

7729 wén-yüan kó 文淵閣

MING-CH'ING: Hall of Literary Profundity, one of the palace buildings to which Ming dynasty Grand Secretaries (ta hsieh-shih) were assigned; in Ch'ing served as a kind of imperial library, with a staff headed by a Supervisor (t'ieh-ch'ü) delegated from the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu). P25, 23.

7730 wēng-chú 翁主

HAN: Princess-ordinary, designation of daughters of Princes (wang) not of the imperial family, differentiated from Imperial Princesses (kung-chu), the daughters of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang), normally prefixed by the place-name of a Township (hsiang) or Neighborhood (t'ing). See hsiao weng-chu, t'ing weng-chu.

7731 wù-fùlō 韓魯余

LIAO: Chinese transliteration of the Korean word odo, translated into Chinese as kung (Palace), designation of the camp of a tribal chief including all his entourage, which moved wherever the chief moved and after his death continued as a cohesive living and fighting unit.

7732 wù 伍


7733 Wù 武

CHOU: Sorcerer or Sorcess, generic reference to subordinates of the Directors of Sorcery (ssu-ju) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan); see nan-wu, mài-wu. CL: sorcier.

7734 Wǔ 武

Military: throughout history the standard prefix differentiating military officers and offices from those of the civil service (see wen).

7735 wù-ch'én chün-pēi ch'ü-shih 武臣準備差使

SUNG: Military Officer in Reserve for Special Assignment, 5 authorized for each of 3 major Military Commissions (an-fu ssu) in the Yangtsze Valley, and an unlimited number authorized for (all?) Fiscal Commissions (chüan-yin ssu). SP: fonctionnaire militaire en reserve pour être envoyé en mission.

7736 wù-ca 如 i, i-Asǻ 武臣提刑

SUNG: Military Judicial Commissioner, a duty assignment for a military officer as Judicial Commissioner (t'ien hsing-yü kung-shih), among the Circuit Intendants (hsien-ssu) of a Circuit (fu) in a region with a high density of military garrisons. SP: intendant judiciaire militaire.

7737 wǔ chéng 五城

MING-CH'ING: Five Wards, collective reference to the 5 police-administration districts into which the dynastic capital, Peking, was divided, as was also the Ming auxiliary capital, Nanking, in a complex relationship with but not subordinate to the 2 Districts (hsien) and the one Prefecture (fu) headquartered at the capital; differentiated with the directional prefixes Central, Eastern, Western, Southern, and Northern. Each Ward was the special jurisdiction of a Warden's Office (ping-ma ssu) under the supervision of a Ward-inspecting Censor (hsüan-ch'eng yü-shih). BH: five cities. P20.

7738 wù-chéng hsán-shih yu-shih 五城巡視御史 or wu-ch'eng yü-shih


7739 wù-eWéng ping-mā ssù 五城兵馬司

MING-CH'ING: Warden's Offices of the Five Wards in the dynastic capital city; see ping-ma ssu. P20.

7740 wú-chí hsiao-wéi 戍己校尉

HAN: Commandant of the Center (?), rank =600 bushels, from 48 B.C. the designation of some commanders of military garrisons in Central Asia; the title seems to reflect the Taoist concept that the celestial symbols wu and chi represent the center (chung), but the relevance of this explanation is questionable. HB: Wu and Chi colonels.

7741 wú-chí wèi 武騎尉

SUI-MING: Commandant of Militant Cavalry, the least prestigious merit title (hsien) awarded for military achievement, rank 7b through Chin, 6b in Yuan and Ming; in Ming awarded only to military officers. RR+SP: directeur de la cavalerie guerrière. P65.

7742 wú-ch'i-ch'ien 武騎練

T'ANG: early T'ang variant of ch'un-ch'i chien (Directorate of Armaments), discontinued in 632. RR: direction des armes guerrières.

7743 wù-chén shòu-kāng 武臣守宮

T'ANG-SUNG: a combined reference to the Office of Ar-
Regalia (wu-ch'i shu) and the Canopies Office (shou-kung shu), both subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-weí ssu) and perhaps combined in Sung times.

7744 hti-CA'IS/MÍ 武器署
TANG-SUNG; Office of Armaments under the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-weí ssu), responsible for overseeing the use of arms taken from the Court's Armory (wu-k'u shu) for sacrificial ceremonies, imperial outings of various sorts, etc.; in T'ang headed by a Director (ling), rank 8a. RR*SP: office des armes guerrières. P29.

7745 wű-ch'iê 武階
SUI-CH'ING; Military Rank, specifically referring to the rank status of a military officer's prestige title (san-kuan).

7746 wŏ ch'iên 五監
SUI-SUNG; Five Directorates, collective reference to 5 central government service agencies • in all periods including the Directorate of Waterways (tu-shui chien), Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shau-fu chien), and Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien); in Sui including the Directorate for Armaments (ch'ao-ch'i chien) by one account, the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (chung-ch'u chien) by another account; in Sui and T'ang also including the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien); in T'ang and Sung also including the Directorate for Armaments; in Sung also including the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-fien chien)' Cf. ssu chien (Four Directorates).

7747 w tî - c ã 饭五千噸
MING; Division of the Five Thousand • variant name of the Firearms Division (shen-ch'iying), one of the Three Great Training Divisions (san ta-yang) at Peking, with counterparts at the auxiliary capital, Nanking. The term Five Thousand refers to horses of that total that were captured by a general on the northern frontier in the early 1400s.

7748 M chîn 五時
HAN: Five Altars, each supervised by a Commandant (wei), located at Yung District (hsien) outside the dynastic capital; established in early Han under the control of a Great Synecologist (t'ai-chu ling) and a Great Sacrificial Butcher (t'ai-tsa ling), both prefixed Yung and both under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (feng-ch'ang, t'ai-chang) in the central government; sources do not specify to which deities the altars were dedicated, but possibly dedicated to the legendary sage rulers of high antiquity known as the Five Ti; the altars appear to have been abandoned near the end of Former Han. HB: five sacred places. P28.

7749 wîl cWA-cuî 五指揮
SUNG: Five Commanders, collective reference to the military leaders, hence indirectly the total military force, of the Capital Security Office (huang-ch'eng ssu); the troops under the Office's jurisdiction reportedly totaled 2,970. SP: cinq directions militaires.

7750 wû-chîng ch'û-shên 五經出身
SUNG; Graduate in the Five Classics, status designation of successful candidates in the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) of the civil service recruitment examination sequence who took the examination in the ancient works called the Five Classics. See ch'u-shen. SP: docteur des cinq classiques.

7751 wû chîng'k'uei 五經魁
MING-CH'ING; Five Notable Graduates; see ching-k'uei.

7752 wû-chîng pô-shih 五經博士
Erudite of the Five Classics. (1) From Han on, a generic or specific designation of scholarly dignitaries who were principal staff members of the National University (t'un-hsêh), the School for the Sons of the State (kuo-tzu hsîeh), and counterparts that in Ming and Ch'ing were consolidated under the Directorate of Education (kao-tzu chien); also at times found on the staff of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin ssu); in Sung also including the Directorate for Armaments (sheng-shih). Rank 8a, awarded to various descendants of Confucius and notable Confucians, early and late. BH: doctor of the classics. P66.

7753 wû chu'shên 無出身
SUNG; Without Formal Qualifications, categorical reference to civil officials being considered for appointment or promotion who were second in prestige to men who had entered service by passing the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, those who had transferred into the civil service from comparable status in the military service, and some others who also were labeled With Formal Qualifications (wu ch'un). Those Without Formal Qualifications principally included men of good standing who had not entered service via recruitment examinations; in turn were more prestigious than men who had risen from status as subofficial functionaries (li, hsî-li), had purchased official status, etc. See chu-shen.

7754 wû-châ 武舉
SUNG; Military Selectee, from the mid-1000s the designation awarded men chosen for careers as military officers by virtue of having passed examinations in military skills.

7755 wû-châ ân 武舉案
SUNG; Section for Military Selections, a clerical unit in the Ministry of War (ping-pu); managed the examinations in military skills that were given to prospective military officers from the mid-1000s. SP: service des examens militaires.

7756 wû-châuán 無涓
HAN: Lady Without Impurity, title of a category of palace women, rank =100 bushels. HB: pure maid.

7757 wû-châu-ssú shih-shih 五位司市師
HAN: Five Market Masters, collective reference to the 5 Market Masters (shih-shih) established to collect mercantile taxes and control commodity prices in the official markets at the dynastic capital • Ch'ang-an, and in 5 other major cities—yang (modern Honan), Han-tan (Shansi), Lin-tzu (Shantung), Wan (Hopei), and Ch'eng-tu (Szechwan)—by Wang Mang (r. 9–23), replacing Former Han's Market Directors (shih-lung); their subordinates included Exchange Managers (i) and Tax and Credit Offices (ch'ien-fu).

7758 wû-châuân tâ-tâ fu 五軍都督府
MING; Five Chief Military Commissions, prefixed Front, Rear, Left, Right, and Center, each headed by unspecified numbers of Commissioners-in-chief (wu-tu), rank 1a, Vice Commissioners-in-chief (tu-tu t'ung-chih), 1b, and Assistant Commissioners-in-chief (tu-tu ch'ien-shih). 2a, all commonly ennobled; a conglomeration of the empire's most eminent military leaders who oversaw the professional military training of all military forces and led them on major campaigns. Each Commission was responsible for a designated group (not necessarily in geographical clusters) of the empire's military garrisons (see under wei-so), although strategic policies and general administrative controls were the business of the civil service Ministry of War.
wu-chun t'ung-chih

7759-7774

The Five Commissions (commonly abbreviated to wu fu) were created in 1380 by a fragmentation of the previously consolidated Chief Military Commission (tu-tu fu) in an effort by the founding Emperor to secure total control of the government in his own hands. For internal clerical work, each Commission had a Registry (ch'ing-li) headed by a Registrar (ching-li). 5b. P4.

7759 wá-drá/i^-i^-cAÍA 五軍統制
SUNG: Commander-general of the Five Armies, head of the Imperial Defense Command (yâ-ying ssu) established briefly in the South in the late 1120s during the Sung retreat from North China, when the empire regular soldiery was reorganized into Five Inspired Armies (shen-wu wu-chun). This pattern, ard probably the title did not endure beyond 1130-1131. SP: commandant général des cinq armées.

7760 wuchün ying 五軍營
MING: Division of the Five Armies, one of the Three Great Training Divisions (san ta-ying) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; originated as the principal military force at the dynastic capital in the founding reign. The term Five Armies refers to the fashion in which the Yung-lo Emperor (r. 1402-1424) organized his forces for campaigns against the Mongols.

7761 wufang 五坊
T'ANG: Five Cages of animals used in imperial hunts, under supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (hsien-chiu shih) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng): an Eagle Cage (tiao-fang), a Hawk Cage (hu-fang), Kite Cage (yao-fang), Falcon Cage (yin-fang), and Dog Cage (kou-fang). RR: cinq quartiers de vénérerie. P38.

7762 wufang 五房
Five Offices. (1) T'ANG: collective reference to the clerical units that conducted the business of the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (chung-shu men-hsia) from the 720s, each staffed with Secretariat Clerks (t'ang-hou kuan); a Personnel Office (li-fang), a Central Control Office (shu-chi chen), a War Office (ping-fang) a Revenue Office (hsien-fang), and a combined Justice and Rites Office (hsing-liang). In Sung this group was reorganized and known collectively as the Six Offices (liu-fang). (2) SUNG: collective reference to subsections of the Proclamations Office (chih-chih yüan) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). SP: cinq chambres du grand secrétariat. P3.

7763 wufu 五府
(1) T'ANG: Five Garrisons, collective reference to military personnel of the Garrison Militia organization (fu-ping); also see fu) on duty in the dynastic capital, distributed among the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu fu) derived from the 5 base areas in which they (or a select group, separate from the Sixteen Guards?) were quartered, each under a Commandant (chung-lang chiang), rank 4a2; a Bodyguard Garrison (ch'ên-fu), a First and a Second Distinguished Garrison (hsien-i-fu, hsien-erh-fu), and a First and a Second Standby Garrison (i-i-fu, i-erh-fu). RR: cinq milices. P43. (2) T'ANG: a common though misleading reference to the Five Garrisons (sun fu) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26. (3) MING: abbreviated collective reference to the Five Chief Military Commissions (wu-chun tu-tu fu).

7764 wufu 鳥府
Lit., blackbird office: from Han on, an unofficial reference to the Censorate (yâ-shih t'ai, tu yâ-shih), because the Censorate's quarters in Han times were distinguished by a large cedar tree frequented by large numbers of birds. See po-t'ai.

7765 wu-huai ù 無寄史
HAN: lit., functionary (who makes sure there has been?) no harm; Judicial Inspector, designation of: delegate from a Commandery Governor (t'ai-shou) who in fall and winter toured the Districts (hsien) of the jurisdiction to determine whether District personnel had made any wrongful judicial decisions. HB: official who causes no harm. P53.

7766 wu-houfu 武候府
Occasional clerical error for or variant of chien-hou fu (Office of Astronomical Observations).

7767 wu-hsiao ping 五校兵 or wu-hsiao shih 五校士
HAN: Troops of the Five Commandants, a Later Han variant of the earlier name Northern Army (pei-chên), deriving from an original group of 5 leaders that subsequently fluctuated in number, each Commandant having a distinguishing prefix, e.g., Commandant of Infantry (pu-ping hsiao-iwei). HB: troops of the five colonels.

7768 wu-hsiên 武憲
SUNG: variant of wu-ch'en t'hsing (Military Judicial Commissioner).

7769 wu-hsiên chiang-chên 武顯將軍
CH'ING: General of Military Brilliance, prestige title (tung- tseng) for rank 2a military officers.

7770 wu-hsin ch'üwei 武信親尉
CH'ING: Commandant of Military Trustworthiness, prestige title (tung- tseng) for rank 7a military officers.

7771 wu-hsin tsö-chi-wei 武信佐尉
CH'ING: Assistant Commandant of Military Trustworthiness, prestige title (tung- tseng) for rank 7b military officers.

7772 wuhsüan 武選
Military Appointments Process: from Sung if not earlier, a reference to the institutional arrangements that dealt with the appointments, promotions, demotions, etc., of military officials. In early Sung managed by the West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan hsi-yan); see shen-kuan yu-an in conjunction with the Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (sun-pun yu-an) in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu) but from 1080 managed entirely by the Ministry of Personnel; see hsüan, ya-hsüan, shih-lang ya-hsüan. In Ming and Ch'ing such matters were handled by the Bureau of Military Appointments (wu-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu) in the Ministry of War (ping-fu). SP: choix des fonctionnaires militaires.

7773 wu-hsüan ch'ing-á sSU 武選清吏司 or wu-hsüan ssu
MING—CH'ING: Bureau of Military Appointments, one of 4 principal agencies of the Ministry of War (ping-fu) responsible for managing the appointments, reappointments, promotions, demotions, retirements, etc., of military officers; headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Chinese, one Mongol, and 3 Manchu Directors, also 5a. BH: department of selection. P12.

7774 wuhsüeh 武學
Military School. (1) Common designation throughout history of educational units in large military garrisons, e.g., in Ming dynasty Guards (wet) staffed normally with Instructors (chiao-shou) in post-T'ang times. (2) SUNG: one of the several schools operated by the Directorate of Education (hsiao-tzu chien), staffed with one or 2 Erudites (po-
wu-kuan lang-chung

Military Loyalty: prefix that occurs in prestige titles (sian-kuan) for military officers, e.g., Sung’s Gentleman of Military Loyalty (wu-i lang, rank 7b) and Grand Master of Military Loyalty (wu-i ta-fu, mā Ch'ing’s Commandant-in-chief of Military Loyalty (wu-i tu-wei, 3a).

Sung, MING: Military Recruitment Examinations, collective reference to examinations in military skills and ancient texts considered military classics, originated by Sung and revived by Ming in 1464, then in 1504 regularized in a 3-year cycle paralleling the civil service recruitment examination sequence, leading to such status as Military Provincial Graduate (wu-ch'ien) and Military Metropolitan Graduate (wu-chin-shih) which qualified men for appointments as regular military officers, supplementing the pool of hereditary officers (see under wei-so). Although the military examinations were theoretically open to all applicants, the normal graduates were the younger brothers and secondary sons of existing officers, who had the best opportunities for military training and experience. The Ming examinations did not significantly alter the hereditary character of the T’ang-Ming era of N-S Division, it was sometimes subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu), thereafter under either the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (wei-wei) or the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng). HB: prefect pf the arsenal. P12. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch’ing) of the Court of Imperial Armaments (wu-pei yuán).

wu-k’u shū 武庫署

T’ANG: Armory, one in the dynastic capital, Ch’ang-an, and another in the auxiliary capital, Loyang, both under the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei ssu), each headed by a Director (mā), rank 6b2; stored arms and other military gear. RR: office du magasin des armes. P12.

wu kuăn 五官
Lit five offices, commonly used to suggest “various” or “miscellaneous” functions. (1) HAN: Lady for Miscellaneous Uses, designation of a category of palace women ranked at =300 bushels, under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (chih chin-wu), otherwise chih-hun, the Sung Astronomical Service (fai-shih ch’u), the Sung Astronomical Service (fai-shih ch’u), the Sung—Ming Directorate of Astronomy (ch’in-t’ien chien). RR: cinq administrations. BH: five astronomers. P35.

wu-kuăn 武庫
Military Officer or Military Office, the most common generic term throughout history for military personnel or posts as distinguished from Civil Officials or Civil Offices (wen-kuan).

wu-luáin ch’ ieh-ká chéng 五官監候正 TANG-CHING: Supervisors of Water Clocks in the Five Offices; see ch’ieh-hu cheng and wu kuan."

wu’kuàn chi’en-hü 五官監候

Astrological Observers in the Five Offices; see chi’en-hou and wu kuan.

wu-k’u ch’ ing-á ssū 武庫清吏司 or wu-k’u ssū
MING CH’ING: Bureau of Provisions, one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of War (ping-pu), responsible for maintaining supplies of armaments and generally for logistical support of the armed forces; headed by one Director (lang-chung), rank 5a, in Ming; in Ch’ing headed by one Chinese and 2 Manchu Directors of the same rank. BH: commissariat department. P12.
wu-kuan ling-t'ai

rank - 300 bushels, one of the categories into which Gentlemen of the Interior (lang-chung) were divided.

7789 wu-kuan lin-Vai 五官靈臺
T'ANG-CH'ING: variant reference to the Imperial Observatory (lin-t'ai).

7790 wu-kuan pao-chang cheng 五官保章正
T'ANG-CH'ING: Directors of Calendrical Calculations in the Five Offices; see pao-chang cheng and wu kuan.

7791 wu-kuan shih-lang 五官侍郎
HAN: Attendant Gentleman for Miscellaneous Uses, rank =400 bushels, one of the categories into which Attendant Gentlemen (shih-lang) were divided.

7792 wu-kuan ssu-ch'en 五官司辰
T'ANG-CH'ING: Timekeepers in the Five Offices; see ssu-ch'en and wu kuan.

7793 wu-kuan ssu-lt 五官司曆
(1) T'ANG-WAN: 'zur of ssu-li and ssu-li wu-kuan (both Manager of the Calendar). (2) MING: Manager of the Calendar in the Directorate of Astronomy (ch'ın-t'ien chien), 2-rank 9a; a formal redesignation of ssu-li. P35.

7794 wu-kuan ssu-shu 五官司書

7795 wu-kuan tō-fū 五官大夫
SUNG: unofficial reference to wu-kuan cheng (Directors of the Five Offices); see under wu kuan (Five Offices). P35.

7796 wu-kuan ts'ao 五官曹
HAN: General-purpose Section, a clerical unit commonly found on the staffs of Commanderies (chün) and Districts (hsien), apparently for general administrative work. HB: bureau for all purposes.

7797 wu-kuăn yûăn 五官掾
N-S DIV: variant of wu guan (General-purpose Clerk?).

7798 wū, i 五魁
MING-CH'ING: Five Notable Graduates; see ch'ing-kuei and wu kung-kuei.

7799 wū kâng 五賛
CH'ING: Five Categories of Tribute Students, collective reference to the "regular path" (ch'eng-t'u) Student Subjects (kung-sheng) admitted to the National University (t'ai-hsüeh): Graduate by Grace (en-kung), Graduate for Preeminence (ipa-kung), Certified Student Second Class (fu kung-sheng), Graduate for Excellence (yu-kung), and regular Tribute Student. (sui-kung).

7800 wū-kâng chiâng-chúin 武功將軍
CH'ING: General of Military Merit, prestige title (feng-tseng) awarded to rank 2b military officers.

7801 wū-lâng 武郞
T'ANG: Performer of Dances in the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yüeh shu); see under wen-wu erh-wu lang.

7802 wū-liâu k'ü 物科庫
SUNG: Warehouse, general supply depot serving the Palace Workshops (tso-fang ssu) of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso chien); see tso-fang wu-liao k'ü. SP: magasin des matériaux pour les ateliers de fabrication. P15.

7803 wū-dâ-ch'ü 郭詠清書

7804 wū-dâ-kâ 郭勫

7805 wū-lâch chî-wei 武略騎尉
CH'ING: Commandant for Military Strategy, prestige title (feng-tseng) for rank 6a military officers; also occurs with the prefix tso (Assistant) for rank 6b officers.

7806 wū mà 五馬
Lit., 5 horses: unofficial reference to a Han-Sui Commandery Governor (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for the care of sick horses; subordinate veterinarians were guided by their determinations of when particular horses were born and when they could be expected to die. CL: sorcier de chevaux.

7808 wū-péi-fāng 武備房
SUNG: Defense Section, a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan); staffing and duration not clear. Cf. shih-erh-fang (Twelve Sections). SP: chambre des préparatifs militaires.

7809 wū-pēi ssú 武備寺
YÜAN: Court of Imperial Armaments, a central government agency headed by 4 Chief Ministers (ch'ing); supervised 39 subordinate agencies that manufactured and stored military gear for use by the Emperor and his entourage; created by promoting a former unit of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-yüan), the Directorate of Armaments (wu-pei chien), a continuation of the Tang-Sung Directorate for Armaments (chüen-ch'i chien); date of change not clear.

7810 wū-pēi yüan 武備院
CH'ING: Court of Imperial Armaments, originally created by renaming the Ming dynasty Palace Armory (p'o-chang cheng) in 1661 subordinated to the Imperial Household Department (ts'ai-wu-fu) with an unspecified number of the Department's Grand Ministers (ts'ai-ch'en) in charge; in c. 1723 there were created posts of 2 Chief Ministers (ch'ing), rank 5a, one drawn from members of the Imperial Household Department, the other from officers of the Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei). Principal subordinate units included Northern and Southern Storehouses (pei-an k'u, nan-an k'u). BH: imperial armory.

7811 wū-pēi k'ung, tâ-ào 入於京 or wu-ping
N-S DIV: lit. section of the 5 (categories of) troops: Ministry of War in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), with administrative control over all armed forces. Formerly headed by a Minister (shang-shu); changed from chiapu in the 280s, in N. Wei renamed chi-p'ing (7 troops) ts'ao; supervised a fluctuating number of Sections (ts'ai), from 2 to 7, the standard array including Sections for Inner Troops (chung-p'ing), Outer Troops (wai-p'ing), Cavalry (chie-p'ing), Allied Troops (ipieh-p'ing), and Capital Troops (tu-p'ing); Sections headed by Directors (lang, lang-chung). P12.
wu-shih 舞師
Ceremonial Dancing Master. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) responsible for preparing neophytes to fill vacancies in the ranks of Performing Dancers (wu-tu) and for leading Performing Dancers in state ceremonies. CL: maître des danses. (2) N-S DIV (Chin): subordinate to the Grand Director of Music (t'ai-yüeh ling), number and rank status not clear. P10. (3) T'ANG: 15 non-official specialists authorized for the Imperial Divination Office (t'ai-pu shu). RR: maître de la danse magique.

wu-tsang 武藏
N-S DIV (Chou): Military Storehouse in the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan), also the title of its head, the Military Storehouse Commissioner. SP: intendant judiciaire militaire.
7831 **wu ts'ao** 武曹
(1) Five Sections, collective reference to 5 units, each headed by an Imperial Secretary (shih-shu), rank 600 bushels, that constituted what was informally called the Imperial Secretariat (shih-shu fai) from 29 B.C. into the early years of Later Han. Originally there were Four Sections (wu ts’ao); Section for Attendants-in-ordinary (ch’ang-shih ts’ao), Section for Commandery Governors (erh-ch’ien shih ts’ao), Section for the People (min-tsao) and Section for Receptions (chu-k’o ts’ao); in 29 B.C. a Section for the Three Dukes (san-kung ts’ao) was added. The founder of Later Han reorganized the Imperial Secretariat into Six Sections (Hu ts’ao). HB: five bureaus. (2) SUNG: Five Lesser Ministries, unofficial reference to the Ministries of Revenue (lu-pu), of Rites (li-pu), of War (tsang-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu) and of Works (fung-pu), i.e., all of the Six Ministries (liu pu) except the preeminent Ministry of Personnel (li-pu). SP: cinq services.

7832 **wǔzhū wáng** 武都王
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): lit., sense not clear; Garrison Prince, one of the honorary titles conferred on submissive chief towns of southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

7833 **wǔ-ch’ü** 武徒
CHOU: lit., 8th class administrative official (see under one of the honorary titles conferred on submissive chief-tains of southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

7834 **wǔ-wèi** 武衛
SU: SUNG: Militant Guard, 2 military units prefixed Left and Right, created in 607 among the Twelve Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital produced by reorganization of the earlier Left and Right Guards (tsao-wei, ye-wei) and Palace Military Headquarters (ting tso-yu) ; retained when the Twelve Guards were reorganized into the Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei), although from mid-T'ang all the Guards had only nominal existence, providing grandiose titles for members of the imperial family and other favored dignitaries; headed by a General (chien-chhan), normally rank 3a.

7835 **wǔ-wèi ch’ang-chhan** 武衛將軍
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): Militant General, one of 3 Generals who shared command of the Imperial Guard (chin-lai) see ch’ien-chang-chhan, piao-chi-chang-chhan. (2) SU: T’ANG: General of the Militant Guard, leader of either the Left or the Right Militant Guard (wuwei). P20.

7836 **wǔ-wèi ch’in-chhan t’u chih-hui shih ssu** 武衛親軍都指揮使
YUAN: Imperial Armies Support Commission, an agency of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yu) in the central government, responsible for the construction and maintenance of military installations; headed by an Overseer (tu lu-hua-chh) and 3 Chief Military Commissioners (tu chih-hui shih). P7837

7837 **wǔ-wèi ch’in chuan t’u chih-kai shih ssu** 武衛軍都指揮使
CHIN: Chief Military Commission for the Capital Guard, a command unit responsible for defense of the dynastic capital and police patrols within the city; created in 1180 with a Chief Military Commissionet (tu chih-hui shih), rank 4a, in charge; in 1198 promoted to 3b. P20.

7838 **wǔ-wèi wèi** 武威衛
T’ANG: Militant and Awesome Guard, from 684 to 705 the name of 2 military units prefixed Left and Right, temporarily replacing the name Courageous Guard (hsia-shih-wei) in the array of Sixteen Guards (shih-liu wei) at the dynastic capital. There is an unlikely possibility, suggested by some sources, that this name also from 662 to 684 replaced the name Awesome Guard (wei-wei). P43.

7839 **wǔ-yèk t’ü-ài-shih** 武秩太師
LIAO: Director of Mints in supervisory charge of coinage processes throughout the empire; organizational affiliation and rank not clear. P16.

7840 **mtü-jii t’ü 武英殿**

7841 **wǔ-yu 武御**
SUNG: abbreviation of wu-hsiah hsia-yu (Instructor in a Military School).

7842 **wójai 五院**
(1) SONG: Five Bureaus, collective reference to the Institute of Academicians (hsii-shih yu), the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (shen-kuan yu), the Judicial Control Office (shen-hsing yu), the Public Petitioners Review Office (teng-wen chien-yu), and the Public Petitioners Drum Office (teng-wen lu-yu). These agencies seem to have had nothing in common other than the term yu in their names; cf. liu yu (Six Offices). SP: cinqua cours. (2) LIAO: Five Groups, one of the categories into which the founding ruler, A-pao-chi, divided his followers; represented at court by the Office of the Grand Prince of the Five Groups (wu-yuan ta-wang fu). See nan ta-wang fu, ssu ta-pu. P17.

7843 **yá 亞**
Lit., inferior, lesser: Vice, found as a prefix to titles throughout history, signifying a secondary post, e.g., ya-ching (Vice Minister).

7844 **yá-chuang kuan 押仗官**
SUNG: Armed Escort, designation of personnel of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (wei-wei su) when escorting the Emperor in state ceremonies. SP: fonctionnaire d’escorte.

7845 **yá-chiang 牙將**
CHING: unofficial reference to a Company Commander (ch’ien-tsun) in the Chinese military forces named the Green Standards (lu-ying).

7846 **yá-chi’en 衙前**
T’ANG-SUNG: lit., in front of the yamen or office, i.e., at the yamen. (1) Generic reference to menials hired by local units of territorial administration, or requisitioned from groups in the sub-District (hsien) organization of the populace. (2) Occasionally found as the equivalent of tien-chien (Palace Army). SP: agent public.

7847 **yáHsHin shé-shengpìn 衙前射生兵**
T’ANG: Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets, a group of skilled archers organized in 757 into Left and Right Wings (hsia-sheng; i.e., ya-chien tso-yu shi-sheng hsian) as a special imperial bodyguard. Also known as tien-chien shi-sheng shou and kung-feng shi-sheng kuan. Often referred to as the Left and Right Armies of Heroic Militancy (ying-wu chun). Promently, perhaps in the very year of their activation, absorbed into the new Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (shen-wu chun); but in 786 separated as
Left and Right Armies of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (lien-ch'ien she-sheng ch'uan). In 787 reorganized as the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (shen-wei ch'uan), and in 813 absorbed into the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy (shen-ts'e ch'uan). RR: archers habiles du devant du palais. P43.

7848 yá-chih 行牙，牙職
T'ANG-SUNG: Local Subofficial, apparently a reference to menials hired by local units of territorial administration or requisitioned for state service from groups in the sub-District (hsien) organization of the population. P49, 72.

7849 yá'Ch'ìng 行亞卿
T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of a Ministry (pu).

7850 yá ch'àng t'ai-fu 亞中大夫
YÜAN-MING: Lesser Grand Master of the Palace, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 3b from c. 1314; changed from Junior Grand Master of the Palace (shao chuang ta-fu). P68.

7851 yá-ch'ūn 行牙軍
T'ANG: lit. army (identified by) a flag with serrated edges: Regional Army, generic designation of armies controlled by Military Commissioners (ch'ien-tu shih) of the late T'ang decades.

7852 yá-fàn 行牙
SUNG: Duty Group Leader, apparently a common designation of the commander of a group of soldiers under the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (mien-ch'un ssu) or the Metropolitan Infantry Command (pu-ch'un ssu) on active rotational service; sec fan. SP: chef de troupe.

7853 yá-fù 行牙
Variant of shao-fu (Junior Mentor).

7854 yá-hsiang 行牙
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (yá-shih ta-fu) deriving from his status as assistant to the Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang) in early Han times. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor of the Right (yá ch'ung-hsiang). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Grand Secretary (hsien-pan ts'uan-tu shih) in the Grand Secretariat (nei-ko).

7855 yá-hsiü kuăn 行牙司
YÜAN: Constellation Watcher (?') 2 non-official specialists in the Directorate of Astronomy (ssu-tien chien); specific functions not clear. P35.

7856 yá-hüäng 行牙甥
CH'ING: Imperial Hawk Aviary maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yâ ssu); in 1746 renamed yang yâ-ku ch'ü. P37.

7857 yá-kâng kuăn 行牙司
CHIN–CH'ING: Convoy Leader, large numbers attached to all agencies involved in grain transport by water, apparently lowly personnel on duty assignments from local units of territorial administration along the waterways; in charge of the requisitioned labor gangs that operated the boats in each grain convey. P60.

7858 yá-kuăn 行牙
(1) T'ANG-SUNG: Discipline Officer, a duty assignment (?) for a military officer in a Garrison (chen) with 500 or more troops; on active campaign, followed in the rear to deal with deserters. RR+SP: chef de la police des troupes. (2) SUNG: Prison Custodian in a Mail and Prison Office (mo'kan ssu).

7859 yá'kuăn 行牙
T'ANG: lit., an officer bearing an animal-tooth (symbol of authority); Military Specialist, a military officer dispatched from the late T'ang court on duty assignment on the staff of each Military Commissioner (ch'ien-tu shih), Area Command (chert) and Prefecture (chou, fu); in later times used as a derogatory reference to military officers. P20.

7860 yá-kuăn 行牙
T'ANG: lit., official (in charge of?) the office: Headquarters Adjutant, duty assignment for an official on the staff of a Prefect (tzu-shih) with status as a Commissioner (shih) with military responsibilities; functions not clear. RR; ass'seur au tribunal.

7861 yá-kuăn 行牙
Headquarters Functionary: in Sung and probably thereafter, an abbreviated reference to subofficial functionaries (li) employed in the office (ya-men) of a unit of territorial administration. P60.

7862 yá-men 衛門
N-S DIV (San-kuo)–CH'ING: Yamen, i.e. the headquarters or office of the head of an agency, e.g. a District (hsien) Yamen. The term seems to have originated in the 2nd form above, designating the entrance to the tent or enclosure where a campaigning general was to be found, marked by his serrated flag (ya); how quickly the term came to refer to any government office is not clear. Especially in Ch'ing materials, look under prefixed terminology, e.g., tsoung-li ya-men (Foreign Office).

7863 yá-pân 衛班
SUNG: lit., to be in charge of a group on duty (pan); apparently an abbreviation of the eunuch designation nei-shih ya-pan (Administrative Aide), but perhaps not reserved for eunuchs alone. SP: administrateur, chef, chef de compagnie.

7864 yá-pâo 衛保
Variant of shao-pao (Junior Guardian).

7865 yá-pîng 衛兵 or 衛牙
(1) T'ANG (first form only): Troops of the Commands, generic reference to soldiers of the Imperial Armies (ch'ien-ch'un), divided into a Southern Command (nan-ya) and a Northern Command (pei-ya). (2) T'ANG–SUNG: Commands (ch'ien-tu shih) and northern rulers in the Five Dynasties era.

7866 yá-shih 衛師
Variant of shao-shih (Junior Preceptor).

7867 yá-shih 許牙
CHOU: Escort Guide, 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'iu-kuan), principally responsible for escorting court visitors from afar; also reportedly concerned in some way not clear with criminal justice throughout the kingdom. CL; prévôt-prévêreur.

7868 yá-sü 衛司
SUNG: Service Allocation Office, one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by a Supervisor (tsoung-hsia kuan) dispatched from the Commission's Main Post Office (k'ai-ch'ai ssu) and a eunuch Administrative Aide (ya-pan) from the Palace Domestics Service (nei-shih sheng); tabulated the military achievements of general officers and allocated to them accordingly personal servants.
chosen from among criminals sentenced to labor. From c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission was discontinued, reassigned to the Criminal Administration Bureau (tu-kuan ssu) in the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu). SP: bureau des registres des généraux. P13.

7869 yâ-sâu kuan 押司官 or ya-ssu SUNG: (1) Headquarters Clerk, unranked subofficials found both in central government agencies and in units of territorial administration. SP: clerc chargé de s’occuper des dossiers, registres, etc.; secrétaire inférieur, clerc. (2) Variant of ya-kuan (Prison Custodian).


7871 yâ 押押 CHIN: Transport Foreman, from 30 to 50 unranked subofficials authorized for the staff of the Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yan shih) of each Route (lu). P60.


7873 yâ-yâ 押衙 SUNG: Lackey, categorization of non-official hirelings used for menial work in units of territorial administration. SP: officier.

7874 yâ-yuan chung-shih 押院中使 T’ANG: Eunuch Manager of the Academy, i.e., the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (li-cheng tien hsia-shu yüan) till 725, thereafter the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (chi-hsien tien shu-yüan); in charge of eunuchs assigned to the Academy, guards at the Academy gates, exit and entry, and communications between the Academy and the throne. RR: commissaire impérial de l’Intérieur du palais chargé de surveiller la bibliothèque. P25.

7875 yâi-kâng 崇公 Lit. sense not clear; from T’ang on, an unofficial reference to the Emperor (huang-ti).


7877 yâng-hsiang só 養象所 SUNG: Office for Elephant Care under the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-p’u ssu), staffing not clear but probably unranked subofficials or non-official specialists. SP: poste de l’entraînement des éléphants. P31.

7878 yâng-hsin tien tsao-pan ck ’û 養心殿造辦處 CH’ING: Workshop in the Hall of Moral Cultivation, staffed with eunuchs who produced things needed in the ordinary service of the Emperor, an agency of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu) headed by 3 Directors (lang-chung); till 1759 called tsao-pan huo-chi ch’u and supervised by an unspecified number of Managers (kuan-li). BHE: workshop of the imperial household. P37.

7879 yâng-i mS CHOU: Royal Surgeon, 8 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), subordinate to the Master Physicians (t-shih) of the Ministry of State (t’ien-kuan), responsible for treating wounds, fractures, and resulting swellings. CL: médecin pour les ulcères, chirurg. ‘ên.

7880 yâng-jen 羊人 CHOU: Keeper of Sacrificial Sheep, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who provided sheep for all (military?) sacrificial ceremonies. CL: officier du mouton.

7881 yâng-kóu ch’ü 養狗處 C’H’ING: Imperial Kennels maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü ssu) also known as kou-fang. P37.

7882 yâng-kuan 陽官 CHOU: lit., sunshine official: variant reference to the Ministry of Rites (ch’ün-kuan).

7883 yâng-lien ó 養廉額 C’H’ING: Allowance to Encourage Honesty, a salary supplement awarded to provincial officials to discourage corruption, varying according to rank, location, and the amount of official business transacted, from 20,000 taels down to 31 taels per year.

7884 yâng-ûn ch’ü 場錢 Y’tian: Servke of Yang Lin (of Yang and Lin possible but unlikely), a tailoring service for the Emperor aggregated with 7 other agencies into the Chief Office for the Imperial Costume (pei-ch’ung tsung-yüan) in 1276; an example of an early Yiian practice of naming (minor?) governmental agencies after their incumbent heads or after officials who made appointments to them.

7885 yâng-pò 陽伯 CHOU: lit., sunshine Earl: variant reference to the Ministry of Rites (ta tsung-po).

7886 jû ni*xâ - A à cAW 養鴉鶇處 CH’ING: Imperial Hawk Aviary, renamed from ya-hufang in 1746; maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü ssu). P37.

7887 yâng-yêng ch’ü 養鴉處 C’H’ING: Imperial Falcon Cage, renamed from ying-fang in 1746; maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü ssu). P37.

7888 yâng-yêng · yao ch’ü 養鴜鶇處 CH’W: Gersalcon and Hawk Aviary, a unit in the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü ssu) headed by 3 Manchu noblemen serving as Managers (huem-li) supervised the Imperial Kennels (yang-kou ch’u) as well as the Imperial Falcon Cage (yang-yêng ch’u) and the Imperial Hawk Aviary (yang ya-hu ch’u). P37.

7889 yao 獒 Forced Labor: see ch’ai-yao, tsan-fan ch’ai-yao.

7890 yao-ch’ung 祯場 Y’tâN: Pottery Works, 2 pottery production units, one under the Ministry of Wories (kung-pu) and one under the Regency (hsiu-shou ssu) at the principal Mongol capital, Ta-tu (Peking); each headed by a Superintendent (t’ai-lîng), rank 8b and 6b, respectively, with subordinate Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih). P15.

7891 yâi’c-Weng 藥丞 HAN: Pharmaceutical Aide to the Imperial Physician (t’ai-i ling) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); possibly a practitioner of Taoist-type alchemical medicine. Cf. fang-ch’êng (Medical Treatment Aide). HB: assistant for medicines. P36.
7892 **yao-ki** 要籍
 T'ANG: Record Keeper, duty assignment for a subaltern on the staff of a Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih) or a Surveillance Commissioner (kuan-ch'a shih). RR: fonctionnaire qui examine les registres nominatifs. P52.

7893 **yao'O Chu** 藥局
 SUNG: Medical Service, 7 offices under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (t'ai-i su) and another in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng); staffing not clear, but presumably prepared medications and made medical diagnoses for residents of the palace and members of the central government. SP: office de médecine. P31.

7894 **yao-ch'êh** 要缺
 CH'ING: Important, categorical designation of the headships of units of territorial administration, less prestigious than Most Important (tsui-yao) but more so than Ordinary (chung-ch'aie) and Single (chien-ch'ieh); the agencies in the Important category were officially labeled with any of 3-4 possible ratings: bustling, complex, exhausting, and difficult (see ch'ung-fan-t'p-nan). BH: important.

7895 **yao-chun** 藥園
 SUNG: lit., distant or remote Commandery, suggesting posts over which the central government could exercise only limited control (?): Adjunct, categorical reference to officials who had not yet been awarded prestige titles (san-kuan), hence not yet fully regularized personnel; also a prefix to a title signifying that the post indicated was a supplementary one, not the appointee's principal (cheng) post. Cf. cheng-jen (Principal). SP: irrégulier.

7896 **yao-fäng** 鴞坊
 T'ANG: Kite Cage, one of the Five Cages (wu fang) of animals used in imperial hunts under supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (hsien-chiu shih) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: le quartier des éperviers. P38.

7897 **yao4 ling** 遙領
 N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Lady of Brilliant Deportment, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Heeditary Consorts (shih-ju); rank =3b.

7898 **yao4 lung** 遙領
 N-S DIV-T'ANG: Remote Controller, prefix to a title or agency name, signifying that the indicated official, normally while continuing to hold his principal (cheng) post, was put concurrently in charge of another post to which he actually did not go (and was probably not expected to go) a device by which an official's prestige, rank, and income might be increased without an actual change in his status. See lung (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller). P50.

7899 **3°-mifê ǒ 藥密庫
 SUNG: Medical Storehouse, a unit common in local Herds Offices (ch'un-mu ssu) in charge of state-owned horses, probably staffed by non-official specialists. SP: magasin des médicaments pour les chevaux.

7900 **yao-tê** 書德
 N-S DIV (N. Ch i): Lady of Brilliant Virtue, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Heeditary Consorts (shih-ju); rank =3b.

7901 **yao-tsong chu** 藥局
 N-S DIV (N. Ch i)> T'ANG: Pharmacy in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (men-lia-shao fang, tso ch'un-fang); through Sui headed by one or 2 Supervisors (chien), in Tang by 2 Directors (lang), rank 6b2. RR: pharmacie de l'héritier du trône. 7°26.

7902 **yao-t'ung** 藥童
 T'ANG-SUNG: Apprentice Pharmacist, 14 authorized in the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu) and 10 in the Palace Medical Service (shang-yao chii) in Tang, 11 in the Imperial Dispensary (yü-yao yüan) in Sung. RR+SP: aide-pharmacien. P36, 38.

7903 **yao-wu** 藥務

7904 **yao-wu yüan** 藥物院
 YUAN: abbreviated reference to hui-hui yao-wu yüan (Moslem Pharmacy).

7905 **yao-yüan** 藥園
 SUI-T'ANG: Herbal Garden, a unit of the Imperial Medical Office (t'ai-i shu), headed by 2 Herbal Gardeners (yao-yüan shih) and with Apprentice Hebalists (yao-yüan sheng) chosen from commoners from 15 through 19 years old. RR: jardin des plantes médicinales. P36.

7906 **yêh** 固
 N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): Mint, from 2 to 4 normally established to produce coins under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), with directional prefixes, e.g., Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern; each headed by a Director (lung) or a Vice Director (ch'eng). Antecedents of the T'ang-Sung chu-ch'ien chien and the Ming-Ch'ing yao-yüan chá, etc. P16.

7907 **yêh-chê 謀者
 HAN: Lady for Night Attendance, designation of a palace woman with rank =100 bushels. HB: night attendant.

7908 **yêh-chê** 夜者
 HAN-SUNG: Receptionist, designation of officials with functions resembling those of butlers, masters of ceremonies, ushers, messengers, stewards, etc.; in it was specified that they be chosen from among young court attendants who had fine beards and loud voices. In early times they were found at the imperial court, in the establishments of Heirs Apparent and Empresses, and in Prince doms (wang-kuo) they were commonly organized under one or more Supervisors (p'u-yeh) chosen from among their ranks; and their principal functions included welcoming and introducing visitors at court, receiving memorials addressed to the Emperor and transmitting imperial pronouncements to agencies of the central government, helping to manage major ceremonies, and taking the Emperor's condolences to the families of deceased officials. In early Han this was a eunuch post but in 29 B.C. it was transformed into a post for regular civil officials; later Han may have reappointed eunuchs. Receptionists were ordinarily subordinate to the Chamberlain for Attendants (kung-lu-khsin), the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta hung-lu) the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ang), or the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); in Han their basic rank was 600 bushels. Those principally concerned with the management of visitors at court commonly constituted a Tribunal of Receptions (yêh-chê t'ai). In Sui the Tribunal became an important autonomous agency of the central government charged, among other things, with making special ad hoc censorial investigations (see under san t'ai, Three Tribunals), but in 621 it was abolished and its staff of Ceremonial Receptionists (t'ung-shih yêh-chê) was absorbed among the Secretarial Receptionists (t'ung-shih she-jen) in the Secretariat (t'ung-shu sheng). By Sung times Receptionists (yêh-

7909 yeh-ke t'ai 見者眾
HAN-T'ANG: Tribunal of Receptions, a central government agency with the principal function of managing the reception of important visitors at court, commonly in close association with or subordinate to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (ta-lang-lu); staffed with Receptionists (yeh-che) under one or more Supervisors (p'au-yeh), rank 1,000 bushels in Later Han; at times headed by a Director (ling); in Sui at least partly an autonomous investigative agency, one of a group of Ta-shih Tribunals (san t'ai), headed by a Grand Master (ta-fu). In 621 discontinued, its staff of Ceremonial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih yeh-che) absorbed among the Secretarial Receptionists (t'ung-shih she-jen) of the Secretariat (chung-sha sheng). RR: tribunal chargé d'introduire les visiteurs. P33.

7910 yeh-chien 冶監
T'AN6-SUNG: Foundry Directorate, scattered establishments for the casting of weapons and agricultural tools under supervision of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien), in T'ang each headed by a Director (ling), rank 7a2. Cf. chu-chien chen (Directorate of Coinage). RR+SP: direction défonte.

7911 yeh-chun 夜君
HAN: variant of yeh-che (Lady for Night Attendance).

7912 yeh'ai k'o Wên cMng-chiao ssû 也理可溫掌敎司
YÜAN: variant of chang-chiao ssu (Religious Office).

7913 yeh-shih 野麓氏
CHOU: Travel Patroller, 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'u-kuan) who supervised a large staff that regularly patrolled roads and inspected hostels throughout the domain to assure the safety of travelers and to bring to punishment anyone who waylaid travelers. CL: préposé aux baroques des campagnes.

7914 yeh-shih 夜士
CHOU: Night Watchman at the palace.

7915 yeh-shû 冶署
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): Mint Office, 2 prefixed East and West, each with a Director (ling), under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); comparable to the Mints (yeh) of other S. Dynasties. P16.

7916 yeh-tâu 冶道
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): Coinage Circuit, one designated Eastern (yeh tung-tâu) and one Western (yeh hsia-tâu) under the Court for the Palace Revenues (fai-fu ssu), each headed by a Director (ling); each supervised 3 or 4 local Services (châ). P37.

7917 yeh't'îng 接庭
See under i't'îng.

7918 yên 窮 or 阿
Ety., a combination of “great” and “stretch out” in 2nd form enclosed within a gate; significance not clear: throughout history one of the common terms for eunuch. See hun-kuan, nei-shih.

7919 yên-an yûeh ân 宴安樂案
SUNG: Banquet Music Section, one of 6 units in the Imperial Music Bureau (ta-sheng-fu), staffed with non-official specialists. SP: service de musique des banquettes.

7920 yên<Wà tâ-shih 鹽茶大使
CH'ING: Commissioner-in-chief for Tea and Salt, a non-official agent managing the taxation of state-monopolized tea and salt in a Prefecture (fu). BH: tea and salt examiner.

7921 yên-ch'üng ssû 鹽場司
YÜAN: Saltern Office, 29 scattered in salt-production areas of the Southeast to supervise operations of the state monopoly of salt under the Chief Tax Transport and Salt Monopoly Commission for Liang-Huai (liang-huai tu chuan-yin-yen shih ssu); see chuan-yin-yen shih ssu; each headed by a Director (ling), rank 7b. P61.

7922 yên-ch'ûng tâ-shih 鹽場大使
CH'ING: Saltern Commissioner-in-chief, variant of yen-k'o ta-shih (Salt Distribution Commissioner).

7923 yên-cêk ê eüan 鹽擘官 or yên-cêk ê t'ung-chih 同知
CH'ING: Salt Inspector, 2 in Kiangsu and one in Shansi, rank 5a, under supervision of the Salt Controller (yen-yên shih) having jurisdiction in their areas; supervised and controlled the distribution of state-monopolized salt. BH: inspector of salt distribution. P61.

7924 yên-chêng 鹽政
(1) Salt Administration, throughout imperial history a general reference to the bureaucratic apparatus, the procedures, and the policies that governed the state monopoly of the production and distribution of salt. (2) CH'ING: Salt Supervisor, a duty assignment for members of the Censorate (tu ch'iu-yüan), to maintain surveillance over the operation of the state salt monopoly; one each assigned to the major salt production regions' Ch'ang-Iu in Hopei Province and the Liang-Huai area on the central east coast; in all other areas, a concurrent designation of Governors-general (tsung-tu) and Provincial Governors (hsin-ju). P61.

7925 yên cMh-shih 鹽知事
CH'ING: Administrative Clerk of a Salt Control Station (p'i-yen so), rank 8b. P61.

7926 yên-ch'i'h chien 鹽池監
T'ANG: Salt Marsh Directorate, one of many kinds of units under the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu) that supervised the production of state-monopolized salt in particular localities, each headed by a Supervisor (chîen), rank 7a2. RR: direction de marais salant. P61.

7927 yên-ch'i'h tsûng-chien 鹽池總監
SUI: Director-general of Salt Marshes, a central government official, rank -6b, in overall control of the production of state-monopolized salt; organizational affiliation not clear. Supervised 4 subordinate Directors (chîen), rank -8a, prefixed East, West, North, and South, each overseeing operation of the state salt monopoly in a quadrant of the empire. P61.

7928 yên-chê ing ssû 延慶司
YÜAN: lit. office for the prolongation of blessings: Office of Religion, one authorized for each Princey Establishment (wàng-fu) and one in the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (ch'i-chen yang), responsible for managing prayers and sacrifices; each headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 3a. P26: 69.
7929 jú-suì-wò 鹽酒稅務

7930 yén-chōu shih 鹽州使
T’ANG: Commissioner for the Pasturages of Yen Prefecture, an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (l’äu-p’u ssu) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (tsun-ch’iu) in Yen Prefecture (yen-chou) in the vicinity of modern Ning-hsia, Kansu Province. This commission was apparently not initiated until after mid-T’ang. See tang-shih. RK: commissaire impérial (aux élevages) de Yen-tcheou.

7931 yén-chūh shih 鹽樑使
Sung: Commissioner for Salt Transit Taxes, a concurrent duty assignment for eminent members of the state-recognized Taoist priesthood. BH: hierophant.

7932 yén-fā 演法
CH'ING: Expounder, 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 6b, who were commonly excused from乾隆 (lì-pu), (lang-chung), and others whose principal and characteristic function was to monitor the making of policy decisions at court and to recommend or criticize policies, as differentiated from Surveillance Officials (ch’i-t’ing), whose principal and characteristic function was to discover and impeach wayward officials. Also see chien-kuan (Remonstrance Official).

7933 yén-fā liang-wū tāo 習文 mm
CH'ING: Salt and Grain Tax Circuit, an agency with combined responsibility for the collection of taxes on both salt and grain in a region of Honan, headquartered at Kai-feng; headed by a Circuit Intendant (t’ai-kü). See yen-fa tao, liang-ch’u tao. BH: salt and grain intendant.

7934 yén-fā tāo 鹽法道
CH'ING: Salt Control Circuit, a specialized branch of provincial establishments in regions where the production of state-monopolized salt was an important industry; elsewhere combined into General Administration Circuits (fen-shou tao) and General Surveillance Circuits (fen-hsün tao), headed by a Circuit Intendant (t’ai-kü). Also see tao and yen-cheng. BH: salt taotai.

7935 yén-fāng tā-ch’èn 驗放大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister for the Confirmation of Appointments, an ad hoc duty assignment for eminent members of the central government, to approve newly appointed officials below rank 4 who were commonly excused from normal confirmation in imperial audience; the purpose was to check for physical infirmities, inappropriate demeanor, or other things that might disqualify an appointee. BH: controller for examinations of officials.

7936 yén-fāng ch’ìng-li ssū 驗封吏司 or yen-feng ssu
MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Honors, one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), responsible for processing ennsthroughs, honorific titles, inheritance of official status, etc.; headed by a Director (ling-chung), rank 5a; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. BH: department of grants.

7937 yén-hsiāng ssū 鹽香司
Sung: Salt and Incense Tax Office, an agency for collecting taxes on state-monopolized commodities, probably at the District (hsien) level. SP: bureau d‘encens et du sel.

7938 yén sān-ch’īen 鹽巡檢
CH'ING: Salt Inspector, rank 9b, a subordinate in a Salt Control Station (j’i-yen so), particularly responsible for guarding against illegal traffic in salt, BH: salt watcher.

7939 yén-i 鹽儀
N-S DIV (N. Ch’í): Lady of Captivating Department, designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (shih-fu); rank =3b.

7940 yén-jén 奴人
Variant of yen (eunuch).

7941 yén-kō 鹽割
CH'ING: lit., a gatekeeper who has been wounded, i.e., castrated: an unofficial reference to a eunuch (t’ai-chien).

7942 yén-kō VUCHU ssū 盐課提舉司
YUAN-CH'ING: Salt Distribution Supervisorate, an agency directing operation of the state-monopolized trade in salt in a large region, headed by a Supervisor (t’ai-chih), rank 5b to 9a; supervised subordinate Saltern Offices (yen-kū t’ao ssū), Salt Tax Offices (yen-kō ssū), etc.; under the jurisdiction of Salt Distribution Commissioners or Salt Controllers (tu chuan-yün yen shih). Numbers variable. BH: t’ai-chih: salt receiver.

7943 3‘ii-fē, disā 盐課司
(1) Common abbreviation of yen-k’ō l’t’chā ssū (Salt Distribution Supervisorate). (2) MING-CH'ING: Salt Tax Office, a local agency in the hierarchy of agencies that managed the state-monopolized trade in salt, overseen by a Salt Distribution Supervisor or even directly by a Salt Distribution Commissioner or Salt Controller (tu chuan-yün yen shih); normally headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (tsū-shih), rank 8a or lower. BH: yen-k’ō ta-shih: salt receiver.

7944 yén-kō VUCHU ssū 盐課提舉司
YUAN-CH'ING: Salt Distribution Supervisorate, an agency directing operation of the state-monopolized trade in salt in a large region, headed by a Supervisor (t’ai-chih), rank 5b to 9a; supervised subordinate Saltern Offices (yen-kū t’ao ssū), Salt Tax Offices (yen-kō ssū), etc.; under the jurisdiction of Salt Distribution Commissioners or Salt Controllers (tu chuan-yün yen shih). Numbers variable. BH: t’ai-chih: salt inspector.

7945 yén-kuan 言官
Speaking Official: generic reference to Grand Masters of Remonstrance (chien-ta-fu), Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung), and others whose principal and characteristic function was to monitor the making of policy decisions at court and to recommend or criticize policies, as differentiated from Surveillance Officials (ch’i-t’ing), whose principal and characteristic function was to discover and impeach wayward officials. Also see chien-kuan (Remonstrance Official).

7946 yén-kuan 鹽官
HAN: Salt Monopoly Office, an agency commonly found in Commanderies (ch’ün) and Princedoms (wang-kuo) for management of the state-controlled production and distribution of salt, headed by a Director (ling-chung), ranked from 600 to 1,000 bushels or from 300 to 400 bushels. HB: office of salt.

7947 yén-liao chu 項料局
MING: Ornamentation Service, a workshop in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 9a; did not endure throughout the dynasty, but the date of discontinuance is not clear.

7948 yén-liao k’ū 項料庫
CH'ING: Miscellany Vault, one of 3 storehouses (san k’ū) supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (hsü-pu) headed by a Director (ling-chung), rank 5a; stored various minerals, spices, and specialized items of local produce.
7949 ˙yén-ših ˙yén一言路

Avenues of Criticism, a term traditionally used in reference both to Remonstrance Officials (chien-kuăn), whose principal and characteristic function was to criticize governmental policies and Surveillance Officials (ch‘a-kuăn), whose principal and characteristic function was to discover and impeach wayward officials and who were also relied upon to keep the ruler informed of general conditions and opinions among the people at large. Each Emperor, however tyrannical in fact, paid lip service to the ideal of keeping the Avenues of Criticism open; and at times officials with such responsibilities, by their silence, so isolated rulers from what was happening in the empire that rulers were effectively forced to change unpopular policies or reverse unpopular decisions. Rulers and eminent officials alike were readily criticized for blocking the Avenues of Criticism, the proper functioning of which was considered essential to good governance. Also see ˙yén-kuăn.

7950 ˙yén-másSR 鹼馬司

MING: Office for the Exchange of Salt and Horses, established in Szechwan in 1372 to exchange Chinese salt for horses belonging to aboriginal tribes; each with a Director (ling) till 1380; thereafter with a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), but soon discontinued. P61.

7951 ˙yén-sheng k空中府

SUNG-CH'ING: Duke for Fulfilling the Sage, designation awarded the successive most direct male descendants of Confucius, who presided over the Confucian family estate, temple, and cemetery at Ch‘i-i-fu, Shantung; in 1055 changed from Duke for the Propagation of Culture (wen-hsuan kung). BH: sacred prince. P66.

7952 ˙yén-shih kuăn 言事官


7953 ˙yén-shih ssū 言事司

CHIN: Salt Commission, 7 scattered throughout the country to oversee operation of the state monopoly of the production and distribution of salt; each headed by a Commissioner (shih), rank 5a. P6.

7954 ˙yén-shih yii-shih 言事御史

SUNG: Remonstrating Censor, one or more established in the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai) in c. 1017 with the specific responsibility of criticizing state policies, contrary to the traditional separation of censorial functions between Remonstrance Officials (chien-kuăn) and Surveillance Officials (ch‘a-kuăn); in 1045 consolidated in an Office of Remonstrating Censors (chien-kuăn yi-shih t‘ing) in the Censorate; c. 1080 discontinued, absorbed into the staff of Palace Censors (tien-chungyi-shih). SP: censeur politique. P18.

7955 ˙yén-t`e 言道

CH'ING: abbreviation of yen-fa tao (Salt Control Circuit).

7956 ˙yén t‘i-chu 言提舉

YAN-CHTONG: variant of yen-k`o t‘i-chu (Salt Distribution Supervisor). P61.

7957 ˙yén-t‘ei k‘an-kuăn 言議院

(1) SUNG: Assistant Commissioner in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (yen-t‘ei shu) of early Sung. SP: assistant à Sexploitation du sel et du fer. (2) CHIN: Assistant Commissioner for the Salt and Iron Monopoly, rank 6b, one on the staff of each Fiscal Commissioner (chuan-yin shih). P60.
yén-yuàn kuan 鹽院官
T'ANG: Salt Monopoly Official, generic reference to officials in the hierarchy that supervised the state monopoly of salt production and distribution; see under ch'aihien yěshì shì. P61.

yén-yun shih 鹽運使

yén-yun ssū 鹽運司
YUAN-CH'ING: variant or unofficial abbreviation of tu chuan-yun-yen ssū (Salt Distribution Commission). P61.

yi 印
See under the romanization i.

yin 尹
Seal, an official’s formal emblem of authority; its size, shape, and inscription varied according to the rank status of the office. See ch'ang-yin kuan, cheng-yin.

yin 尹
(1) HAN-SUI, SUNG-CH'ING: Governor of a Metropolitan Area (ch'ing-chao) or of the Prefecture (chou-fu) in which a dynastic capital was located, distinguishing it from comparable units of territorial administration outside the capital, whose heads had less prestigious titles; rank 2,000 bushels in Han, 3b in Sung, 3a thereafter. HB: governor. SP: püfê. BH; prefect. P32. (2) T'ANG: Administrator of a Superior Prefecture (fu) and normally its active head, subordinate to an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) who was nominal Governor (mu). RR: püfê. P52. (3) 5 DYN-SUN; Governor of a Superior Prefecture (fu), rank 3b. SP: püfê. P53. (4) YOAN: Prefect of a Superior Prefecture (fu), rank 4a, or an ordinary Prefecture (chou), 4b, or a Military Prefecture (ch'chin); also Magistrate of a District (hsien), 6b to 7b. P53, 54. (5) A common element in merit titles (huăn); see under preceding terminology, e.g., tzu-chi shih. P65.

yin 殿
CHOU: lit., the many: a collective reference to all officials ranked as Servicemen (shih), of whatever grade.

yin 尹
or 隍
Protection Privilege, the most common term throughout history, especially from T'ang on, for the process by which officials in service were rewarded with authorization for one or more sons to be qualified for official appointments when they matured without undergoing other qualification tests, or with exemptions from most other qualification tests. This was considered one of the "proper paths" (cheng-t'u) to attain official status in most dynasties and probably throughout history yielded half or more of the total civil service personnel.

yin-ch'ao châ 印鈐局
MING: Plate Engraving Service under the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih); prepared the engraved plates from which paper money was printed. P16.

yin-chiâ chang 引鈐仗 or yin-chia
T'ANG: Chariot Escort, 60 (66?) members each of the Left and Right Imperial Insignia Guards (chin-wu wei) who were assigned to duty as intimate attendants at the palace and were considered part of the Three Capital Guards (san wei). Cf. pieh-chia. RR: garde d'Homme chargé de guider les chars.

yin-chen 音監
HAN: Supervisor of Tones in the Music Bureau (yieh-fu); rank not clear. HB; inspector of tones.

yin-chen 陈監
MINO-CH'ING: Student by Inheritance, designation of a man entitled to official status by virtue of the Protection Privilege (yin) who, after preliminary testing by the Ministry of Personnel (li-pu), was admitted to the National University (t'ai-hsu); also see chen-sheng (National University Student).

yin-chen ssu 引見司
SUNG: Office of Admittance in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), which apparently regulated access to the Emperor; presumably staffed by eunuchs. SP: bureau des registres des huissiers.

yin-ch'ing 音靖
(1) SUNG-CHIN: Vice Commissioner of the Office of Presentations (yin-ch'ing ssu), rank 7b in Sung, 6b in Chin. SP: vice-commissaire de la réception des présents offerts. P53. (2) YUAN: Vice Commissioner for Presentations in the Palace Ceremonial Office (shih-i ssu); discontinued in 1279. P33.

yin-ch'ing yuán 印經院
SUNG: Classics Printing Bureau under the Court of State Ceremonial (hung-lu shih); probably a temporary agency established for a specific purpose not wholly clear. SP: cour de l'impression des livres classiques.

yin-chung Júng-lù tâ-fu 銀青榮祿大夫
CHIN-YUAN: Grand Master of Glorious Happiness with Silver Seal and Blue Ribbon, prestige title (san-kuan) for civil officials of rank 2a in Chin, 1a in Yitain. Also see jung-fu tai-fu. P68.

yin-chung kù 銀庫
CHIN: Silver Vault. (1) MING: variant designation of the ai-t'ang kù (National Silver Vault). (2) CH'ING: one of 6 storehouses or vaults for valuables that constituted the Storage Office (kuang-ch'ü shih) of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu ju). Also see liu kù. BH: bullion vaults, state treasury. P7. (3) CH'ING: money-handling unit in the Court of Colonial Affairs ('i-fan yien), which principally disbursed funds to Mongols visiting Peking for their sustenance; established in 1707 with a staff headed by a Director

yin-fang 聲芳
SUN: Officer of the Secretariat (shih), established for a specific purpose not wholly clear. SP: vice-commissaire de la réception des présents offerts.
(lang-chung), rank 5a. BH: treasury of the court of colonial affairs. P17.

7984 印曆管勾 YUAN: Calendar Printing Clerk, 2, rank 9b, in the Astrological Commission (t'ai-shih yuan). P35.

7985 yín-li shè-jén 引禮舍人 MING: Houseman Receptionist, 3 eventually reduced to one, probably unranked, authorized for the staff of each Princely Establishment (wang-fu). P69.

7986 yín-tsâo 印曹 SUNG: Calendar Printing Office in the Palace Library (pi-shu sheng), early Sung staffing not clear; in S. Sung consolidated into the Palace Library without a separate identity. SP: imprimerie du calendrier. P35.

7987 yín-pû 銀補 LIAO: lit. heavenly messenger with a silver badge: Imperial Messenger, designation of an ad hoc duty assignment.

7988 yín-t'ai 銀臺 T'ANG-SUNG: lit., to be appointed to office (by virtue of) the protection privilege, i.e., on a hereditary basis: Appointment by Protection, a process whereby an official in service, on attaining a particular rank, was entitled to nominate one or more sons or other relatives for official status. After 1009 all protected nominees were required to study under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien) at the capital and pass an examination before they were fully qualified to be considered for appointment in the civil service. See yin. SP: nomination de fonctionnaires par protection.

7989 yín-shàO'Ch'âi kâng 殷紹嘉公 HAN: Duke for the Abundant Perpetuation of Excel- lence (sheng), according to some sources the designation from A.D. 29 to 37 of the current most direct male descendant of Confucius; see under pao-ch'eng hou. P66.

7990 yín-shêng 銀生 CHWG: Student by Inheritance, a category of men with at least nominal status as students under the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien), classified in 2 ways: as en-yin chien-sheng (National University Student Hereditary by Grace) and nan-yin chien-sheng (National University Student Hereditary by Heroism), q.q.v. BH: honorary licen-

7991 yín-shêng jên 音聲人 TANG: Musician, the most general term used for non-of-

7992 yín-shêng-pö-shih 音聲博士 T'ANG: Erudite of the Palace Music School (nei-chiao fang), number unspecified, non-official specialists who taught within the palace. RR: maître au vaste savoir des musiciens.

7993 yín-shou chêien 銀緡監 SUNG: Examination Commissioner, designation of an eminent court official on duty assignment supervising a Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. SP: commissaire d'exa-

7994 yín-shù chêien 銀緡監 MING-CH'ING: Directorate for Credentials, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (t'ai-chien); in cooperation with the Directorate of Palace Seals (shang-pao chien) managed the seals and tallies with which imperial documents were authenticated; in Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under shih-erh chien (Twelve Directorates).

7995 yín-shâ chê iên-wâ sö 印 Supervisorate SUNG: Publications Office in the Directorate of Education (kuo-tzu chien); staffing not clear. SP: bureau pour le fin-


7997 yiníái Má 銀臺司 SUNG: Office of Transmission, in early Sung an agency of the Chancellery (men-hsia sheng) located at the Silver Pavilion Gate (yin-tai men) of the palace, charged with receiving, registering, and transmitting to the Emperor memorials submitted from throughout the empire, in some fashion cooperating with the Memorial-forwarding Office (furting-chin suu), also in the Chancellery; soon combined with the latter into an agency called t'ung-chin yin-tai suu, normally abbreviated as t'ung-chin suu. Headed by an Ad-

7998 yín-t'ai t'âung-ckin susu 銀臺通進司 SUNG: variant of t'ung-chin yin-tai suu (Memorial-forwarding Office); see under t'ung-chin suu. P21.

7999 yín-tsân kùn 引贊官 SUNG: Receptionist, 2 subofficial functionaries on the staff of the Censorate (yû, t'ai). SP: huissier.

8000 yî-tôôocA, â<~ir*t*: â 印嘉鈔引陳 CHIN: Paper Money Repository, headed by a Commissi-

8001 yín-tsâo pào-ch'ao kû 印造寶鈔庫 YUAN: Paper Money Printshop under the Supervisorate of Paper Money (piou-ch'ao t'ai ch'ê suu), headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch'ih) and one or more Commissioners-in-

8002 yín-tsâ'ô 印曹 HAN-N-S DIV: Seals Section, one of 5 Sections among which Attendant Censors (shih yû-shih) were distributed in the Censorate (yû-shih t'ai), supervised the preparation of official seals (by eunuch workshops?). P9.

8003 yín-tsô châ 銀作局 MING: Jewelry Service, a minor agency of palace eunuchs that manufactured ornaments of gold and silver for palace use; headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (t'ai-shih) or Director (t'ai-chien). See pa chî (Eight Services).

8004 yín-tû 陳子 Protection of Sons: variant reference to the process whereby officials in service were permitted to "protect" one or more sons or other dependents, i.e., exempt them from normal recruitment qualifications so that they expeditiously attained official status. See jen-tzu (Employment of Sons), yin (Protection Privilege).
8005 yin-wu chang-ching 印務章京
CH'ING: Correspondence Clerk, rank 5b, in a Banner (ch'i; see pa ch'i) military unit. BH: adjutant.

8006 印務參領
CH'ING: Correspondence Supervisor, 2 in each Banner (ch'i; see pa ch'i) military unit except for one in each Mongol Banner; chosen from among the ranks of the Commanders (ts'ūn-ling) of the Banners. BH: adjutant-general.

8007 yin-yang hsieh 陰陽學
Yin-Yang School, a training unit in geomancy; from Ming if not earlier, established under the authorization of local units of territorial administration but without state subsidies, to train practitioners of geomancy and similar arts; in Ch'ing the nominal Principal (cheng-shu) at the Prefecture (fu) level was in fact supervisor of local fortune-tellers, entertainers, women dentists, midwives, etc., as a kind of licensor and inspector.

8008 yin-yang po-shih 吟詠博士
T'ANG: Erudite of Recitation, one of 18 Palace Erudites (nei-chiao po-shih) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (mei wen-hsüeh kuan), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: maître de poésie.

8009. ying 營
(1) HAN: Campaigning Army, common designation of an active tactical force commanded by a General-in-chief (tu chiang-chin) or a General (ch'i-yin); the equivalent of a campaign Army was also termed a ch'en (also Regiment). (2) T'ANG: Encampment, 2 prefixed Left and Right created in 707 (710?) out of the prior Myriad Cavaliers (wan chi) of the Northern Command (pei-yu), in 710 transformed into Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (lung-wu ch'u). Also see t'ung-ying (Encampment), pei-yu ch'i-yin (Seven Encampments of the Northern Command). (3) SUNG: Regiment, basic garrison unit theoretically consisting of 500 soldiers, 5 such units comprising an Army (ch'un) the equivalent of a campaigning Army was called a ch'en (also Regiment). (4) MING: Training Division; see ch'ing-ying (Capital Training Division) and san ta-ying (Three Great Training Divisions). (5) CH'ING: Brigade, basic operational unit of Bannermen (see hsiao-chi ying, lu-chi ying, ch'en-feng ying, huo-ch'i ying, chien-ya ying), normally headed by an Imperial Prince (ch'in-wang) serving as Commander-general (t'ung-ling, tsung-t'ung); also the basic organizational unit of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying), consisting of 500 men led by a Brigade Commander (yiu-chi). BH: banner corps, battalion.

8010 ying-chang 鄭匠
CH'ING: lit. the carpenter of Ying (place-name), derivation not clear. official reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (t'ūn hsieh-yüan).

8011 ying-fang 融坊
T'ANG: Falcon Cage, one of the Five Cages (wu-fang) of animals used in imperial hunts; under the supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (hsien-chiu shih) in the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng). RR: le quartier des faucons. P.38.

8012 ying-fang 鷹房
CHTOG: Imperial Falcon Cage maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (tu-yü shu); in 1746 retitled yang-yang ch'u. BH: imperial gerfalcon avairy. P.37.

8013 ying-feng 應奉
SUNG—MING: Provisioner - a lowly member of the Hanlin Academy (han-lin yüan); rank 7b It Chin and Yuan, 5 appointees in Yuan; discontinued in 1381. P.23.

8014 ying nien-chieh jen 應免解人
SUNG: lit., someone who ought to be excused from being forwarded: variant of mien-chieh jen (Already Certified Candidate).

8015 ying-p'an 營盤
YUAN: Land Grant, one of several terms used to designate territories over which noblemen were enfeoffed; see fen-t'i and yun-hsia.

8016 許/^, pô 营部
MING: Building Bureau, from 1389 to 1396 one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); it replaced the prior General Bureau (tsung-pu), was superseded by the Bureau of Construction (ying-shan ssu).

8017 ying-shan chien 營緩監

8018 ying-shan ch'ung-t'i ssü 營膳清吏司 or ying-shan ssu
MING—CH'ING: Bureau of Construction, one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) responsible for the construction and repair of palace buildings, altars and temples, city walls' granaries, storehouses, etc.; headed by a Director (long-chung), rank 5a; 6 appointees in Ch'ing—4 Manchus, one Mongol, and one Chinese. BH: building department. P.15.

8019 ying-shan shu 營膳署
T'ANG: from 684 to 685 only, the official redesignation of the Center Construction Office (chung hsiao-shu; see hsiao-shu).

8020 ying-shan so 營膳所
(1) SUNG: Construction Office, a subsection of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (ch'ung-tso chien); specific responsibilities not clear. SP: bureau des travaux et des réparations. (2) MING: Work Project Office, a subsection of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) headed by a Director (chung), rank 7a; superseded the Palace* Buildings Office (ch'ung-tso ssu) in 1392; probably subject to the intermediary supervision of the Ministry's Bureau of Construction (ying-tso ch'ung-li ssu), but specific jurisdictions not clear. P.15.

8021 yft^\-Pâwg 影堂
YUAN: Image Hall in a Buddhist monastery; see under wen-ch'i chu (Adornment Section). P.28.

8022 ying-fien shih 營田使
T'ANG: Agriculture Commissioner, after mid-T'ang one of the many kinds of regional Commissioners delegated from the central government to Circuits (tao) or comparable jurisdictions; supervised the development of state-owned lands such as State Farms (t'ao-len), RR: commissaire impérial à l'administration d'une colonie agricole.

8023 ying-tso an 營造案
SUNG: Construction Section, a minor unit in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu); staffing and specific responsibilities not clear, but presumably related to the work of the Directorate of the Palace Buildings (ch'ung-tso chien). SP: service de travaux de construction.
yíng-tsào ssu 營造司

8024  **yíng-tsào ssu** 營造司
CH'ING: Office of Palace Construction, one of the 7 principal agencies in the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), generally responsible for all building and repairing work within the imperial palace; supervised by one or more Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Department in annual rotation. Created in 1677 to replace the earlier Palace Ministry of Works (nei kung-pu). For all or part of the dynasty, oversaw the Government Property Rental Agency (kung-fang tsu-k'u), the Imperial Library (yi-shu ch'u), the Imperial Printing Office (hsiu-shu ch'u), and the Workshop (tsao-pan ch'u) in the palace; more directly supervised various storage and workshop facilities. BH: department of works. P37.

8025  jūg-tōào 行û營造提舉司
MING: Supervisorate of Construction, from 1373 to 1392 an agency under the Palace Buildings Office (chiang-tso ssu) of the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Supervisor (fu-ping), rank 2b. BH: military secretariat. P3. (2) MING: a tactical duty assignment for a regular officer of the hereditary Guard system, usually one under each Regional Commander (tsung-ch'ing). P7.

8026  yíng-tsê ch'iáng 營作將
N-S DIV (Liang, N. Ch'i): Construction Supervisor, an ad hoc duty assignment whenever a major construction project was undertaken under supervision of the Liang Chief Minister for the Palace Buildings (ta-ch'iâng ch'iáng) and the N. Ch'i Court for the Palace Buildings (chiang-tso ssu; see under chiang-tso ta-chiang). P14.

8027  yíng-tsùn 營總
CH'ING: Brigade Commander, rank 3a, officers in various special detachments of Bannermen (see chi, pa ch'i), usually 2nd in command after a Commander-general (tsung-t'ung). BH: department of works.

8028  jì/i fì h^ c'â'o 營務處
CH'ING: Office of Military Affairs, the military staff agency for a Provincial Governor (hsin-fu) or a multi-Province Governor-general (tsung-tu), headed by an Adjutant (ch'ung-chi) normally with rank as a Vice General (fu-chiang), 2b. BH: military secretariat.

8029  yíng-wù chîn 英武軍
TANG: Army of Heroic Military, 2 prefixed Left and Right; variant designation of the Left and Right Wings (hsiang) of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (ya-ch'ien she-sheng pêng). RR: armée brave et guerrière.

8030  yíng-yâng fu 魁揚府
SUI: Soaring Hawk Garrison, from 607 to the fall of Sui in 618 the formal designation of Garrison (fu) units in the Garrison Militia (fu-pêng) organization; created by a standardization of the 2 types called Cavalry Garrison (p'iao-chi fu) and Chariot and Horse Garrison (ch'i-chi fu); terminated when Tang reconstituted these previous 2 types. Headed by a Commander (lang-chiang), then in 618 briefly by a Military Chief (ch'ên-t'ou). Especially see under fu. RR: milice semblable à Vaigle qui vole.

8031  yíng-yâng wêi 魁揚衛
TANG: Soaring Hawk Guard, from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of Soaring Hawk Garrisons (yíng-yâng fu).

8032  yû 友
(1) CHOU: Friend, one of a number of designations for local leaders among the people collectively known as Unifying Agents (ou); specifically referred to the leader of a group of farming families using a common well. CL: ami.
(2) N-S DIV-SUNG: Companion, one or more staff members of a Princely Establishment (wâng-fu), in T'ang rank 5b2, responsible for giving moral guidance as well as companionship. RR: compagnon. SP: conseiller, compagnon. P69.

8033  yû 右
(1) Right, of the Right, Junior: throughout history (except as noted in #2 below) a common prefix to a title when a pair of appointees was authorized, both normally of the same rank, or to an agency name when a pair of identical named agencies existed; in prestige, Right yielded to Left (li); geographically, Right indicated West whereas Left indicated East. (2) YUAN: Right, of the Right, Senior: used as above but with reversed order of prestige among the Mongols.

8034  yû-chêng 右丞
(1) Right Aide, throughout history may be encountered in reference to a 2nd or 3rd executive official of an agency; see under chêng. (2) HAN: Assistant Director of the Right, one of a pair of 3rd-tier officials of the Imperial Secretariat (shang-shu sheng), rank 400 bushels, ranking behind the Director (ling) and Vice Director (p'u-yeh). HB: assistant of the right. P5. (3) N-S DIV-YUAN: Assistant Director of the Right in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), one of a pair normally ranking behind the Director and one or more Vice Directors (both titles as in #2 above), rank commonly 4a until Sung, then advanced to 2a; in T'ang had supervisory jurisdiction over the Ministries of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), and of Works (kung-pu) from Sung on commonly belonged to the elite central government group generally known as Grand Councilors (ts'ai-hsing), with the specific added designation Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (ts'au-ch'ên chêng-shih). RR: assistant de droite. SP: grand conseiller-assistant de droite. (4) T'ANG-CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the Vice Minister (shih-lang) of a Ministry (fu).

8035  yû-chi 右計
SUNG: Right Account, one of 2 large regional fiscal jurisdictions into which the empire was divided in 993-994, under a Commissioner of the Right Account (yu-chi shih), supervised by a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (tsung-chi-shih), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (san ssu). SP: comptes de droite. P7.

8036  yû-chî 游擊
CH'ING: lit”to patrol and attack; see yu-chi chiang-chên: Brigade Commander, rank 3b, leader of a Brigade (yîng), the basic organizational unit in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (lu-yîng), in theory, commanded 500 soldiers divided into 5 Companies (shao). BH: major.

8037  yû-chê chiâng-kân 游撃將軍
Mobile Corps Commander. (1) TANG-SUNG: prestige title (san-kuan) for military officers of rank 5b2. RR: SP: général qui attaque partout. (2) MING: a tactical duty assignment for a regular officer of the hereditary Guard system (see wei-so), usually one under each Regional Commander (tsung-pêng kuan) who maintained a kind of mobile reserve unit in a Province or comparable area, as distinguished from tactical officers with specific defense assignments.

8038  yû-chi chiâng-chên 游騎將軍
T'ANG-SUNG: General of Mobile Cavalry, prestige title
(san-kuan) for military officers of rank 5b1. RR+SP: général de la cavalerie mobile.

8039 yú-chí wèi 游骑尉
SUI: Commandant of Mobile Cavalry, 4th highest of 8 Commandant titles conferred on inactive officials (san-kuan), rank 7b, beginning in 586; the practice terminated after 604. P65.

8040 yú-chiàng 右將
HAN: Right Leader of a group of Court Gentlemen (lang), distinguished from those led by the Center Leader (chung-lang) and the Left Leader (ts'o-chiáng).

8041 yú-chiào 游徼
CH'IN-N-S DIV (Chin): Patroller, a local dignitary in the sub-District (hsien) organization of the populace who was responsible for police work in a Township (hsiang); also known as Township Guardian (hsiang-li), HB: patrol leader. P54.

8042 yú chien-shēng 優監生
CH'ING: National University Student for Excellence - a quasi-official categorical reference to those state-subsidized students in the National University (t'ai-hsêh) officially known as Supplementary Students (fu-sheng).

8043 yú-chhi 有秩
HAN: lit. 'to have rank status': Petty Official with Rank, a local dignitary in the sub-District (hsien) organization of the populace who was responsible for tax collection, requisitions of service, and even the administration of justice in a Township (hsiang) with 5,000 or more households; Townships with lesser populations commonly had Husbanders (se-fu) instead. In Later Han the yu-chhi had the rank of 100 bushels. The title may have arisen to distinguish these from other sub-District dignitaries who had no rank status but the derivation is not clear. HB: petty official with rank.

8044 yú chik-yà 右治獄
SUNG: variant designation of the Right Bureau (yu-t'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu).

8045 yú ching-fú tài-wéi 右京輔都尉
HAN: Right Defender of the Capital, one of the Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area (san-fu tu-wei), HB: chief commandant of the western adjunct capital region.

8046 yàdii-jí r d 主客
N-S DIV (N. Wei): Right Section for Foreign Relations, from c. 400 a component of the Ministry of Rites (ti-t'ao) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), headed by a Director (lang-chung); shared dealings with foreign states (and dependencies?) with a Left Section for Foreign Relations (ts'o chu-ko), but the basis for division is not clear.

8047 jí CYÜ-í/á/i 有出身
SUNG: With Formal Qualifications, categorical reference to civil officials being considered for appointment or promotion who were of highest esteem by virtue of having entered the service by passing the Metropolitan Examination (sheng-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, or by transfer from the military service with comparable status. Cf. wu ch'iu-shen (Without Formal Qualifications), ch'iu-shen.

8048 yú-chún 右軍
Right Army. (1) Throughout history a common designation for one of 3 or 5 military forces in the field, others normally prefixed Left, Center, Front, and Rear. (2) HAN: one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see pu hsiao-wei (Eight Commandants).

8049 yú-fú 右府
T'ANG: Right Guard, one of the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei) at the dynastic capital; created in 622 by renaming the Right Personal Guard (see pei-shen/wu), then in 660 renamed Right Personal Guard (see chi'en-niu wei). Also cf. yu-wei. P43.

8050 yú-fú 游府
CH'ING: lit. 'mobile headquarters': unofficial reference to a Brigade Commander (yu-chi) in the Green Standards (lu-ying) military establishment.

8051 yú-fü-feng 右扶風
HAN: Guardian of the Right, ranked at 2,000 bushels; one of the Three Guardians (san fu) who administered the Metropolitan Area (ching-shih) from 104 B.C. after 89 B.C. under the domination of the Metropolitan Commandant (san-li hsiao-wei). Also see chu-châeh (Commandant of the Nobles), HB: western sustainer. P18, 32.

8052 yú-hsüan 右綏
SUNG: lit., selections of the left: Military Appointments Process, a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (li-pu) appointments process (see hsüan), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The term Right (yM) referred to military appointments. Also see shang-shu yu-hsun, shih-lang yu-hsun, hsi-yüan, shen-kuan yuán. P20.

8053 yú-hsüan shih 輪軸使
CHOU-HAN: lit. 'commissioner in (or with) a light character': Royal Commissioner (Chou) or Imperial Commissioner dispatched periodically from the dynastic capital to collect information about regional dialects, local folksongs, etc.; in Chou reportedly dispatched each year in the 8th month.

8054 yú hú yào 有戶曹 or yu-hu
HAN-N-S DIV: Land Tax Section: a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), perhaps originating very late in Han; headed by a Minister (shang-shu) or a Director (lang, lang-chung), principally responsible for processing reports of land tax collections from units of territorial administration; apparently a variant form of yu-mitt ts'ao, perhaps suggesting a tampering with the original terminology in T'ang times to avoid the tabooed personal name of Li Shih-min (T'ang T'ai-tsung). Also see tso-hu ts'ao, hu-t'ao, min-ts'ao. P6.

8055 yà-i cWién-fēng 右翼前鋒
CH'ING: Vanguard Brigade Right Wing, a seemingly transposed term commonly used as a prefix to the title of officers of the Brigade; see under ch'ien-feng ying and i.

8056 yú: wên人
CHOU: Animal Keeper, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who tended quadrupeds in the royal park and provided them, dead or alive according to need, for sacrificial and funeral ceremonies and for various receptions and banquets. CL: officier des pares.

8057 yú-jung 游戎
CH'ING: lit., a mobile soldier: unofficial reference to a Brigade Commander (yu-chi) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (lu-ying).
8058 yú-kēng 右更

CH'ING: Grandee of the Fourteenth Order, 7th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'êh) conferred on merituous subjects. P65.

8059 yú-kûan 油官
N-S DIV (Chin): Saudame (7?) unspecified number headed by an Aide (ch'êng) to the Court of the Palace Revenues (shao-fu); specific functions not clear. P37.

8060 yú-kûan 郵官
Lit., postal official: unofficial reference to the Vice Director (ch'êng) of a Postal Relay Station (1).

8061 yú-k'uei 右撫
T'ANG-SUNG: lit., right mastermind: unofficial reference to the Vice Director of the Right (yu p'u-yeh) of the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), differentiated from his counterpart the Vice Director of the Left (tsao p'u-yeh, tso-k'uei). Also see tsoan-k'uei.

8062 yû kâng-shêng 憂貢生 or yu-kung
CH'ING: Graduate for Excellence, a status attained by a student in a local school state when he excelled on the regular annual examination administered by the Provincial Education Intendant (hsieh-cheng) entitling the student to participate in the next Provincial Examination (hsiang-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence and to be considered at least nominally a National University Student (chien-sheng) under the Directorate of Education (kuo-ts'ao chien), beyond the normal quota of Tribute Students (kung-sheng). BH: senior licentiate of the third class.

8063 yù-min ts'ao 右民曹 or yu-min
N-S DIV: Land Tax Section, a unit repeat ely established in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), sometimes headed by a Minister (shang-shu), sometimes by a Director (lang, lang-chung); apparently established only in a pair with a Census Section (tsao-min ts'ao). Also see yu-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao. P6.

8064 yû-pân tiên-chih 右班殿直
SUNG: Palace Eunuch of the Right Duty Group, 5th highest of 12 rank titles (nei-shih chieh) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112. See pan. P68.

8065 yá-pân/ûa Wô访右班都知
SUNG: Office Manager for the Right Duty Group, a rank 3 eunuch in the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng), aided by a rank 4 eunuch entitled Assistant Office Manager for the Right Duty Group (yu-pân fu tu-chih). See pan. SP: administrateur général des compagnies de droite, intendant du palais de 3ème rang (eunuque).

8066 yú-pâng 右榜
YUAN: Non-Chinese Pass List posted after the civil service recruitment examinations conducted in the dynastic capital; see tsao-pang (Chinese Pass List).

8067 yú-pi 右弼
SUNG: Supporter on the Right, from 1113 to 1126a variant designation of the Director (ling) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). SP: grand ministre de droite.

8068 yú-pêi tâi-wèi 右弼都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): Commandant Supporter on the Right, one of several Commandants (tu-wèi) who served as advisers to the Heir Apparent. P26.

8069 yû-pù 右部
(1) HAN: Right Sector, collective designation of the west and north quadrants of the dynastic capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; in Former Han the united jurisdiction of two Commanders of the Metropolitan Police, West and North (ming-pei we); in Later Han the separate jurisdictions of the Commanders of the Metropolitan Police, West Sector (hui-pu vm) and the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector (pei-pu wei). Cf. tso-pu (Left Sector). P20. (2) YUAN: Ministries of the Right, a variant of yû san-pu (Three Ministries of the Right).

8070 yûn-pô 右三部
YUAN: Three Ministries of the Right, from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a combination of the normally separate Ministries of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), of Works (kung-pu) into a single agency, with 2 Ministers (shang-shu), rank 3a. Also see ping-hsing-kung pu, tso san-pu.

8071 yû-shâng shâ 央侍署
T'ANG-SUNG: Right Service Office in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (shao-fu chien) principally responsible for preparing harnesses for horses used in the imperial palace; headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 7b2. RR+SP: office de l'atelier impérial de droite. P38.

8072 yû-shih 右史
T'ANG-SUNG: Right Scribe, unofficial reference to Imperial Diarists (ch'i-chê she-jen) of the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng), in Sung also found on the staffs of Principal Establishments (wang-fu) of Imperial Princes (ch'in-wang). Cf. tso-shih (Left Scribe). SP: annaliste de droite.

8073 yû-shih 右史
T'ANG: variant of seu-yeh (Director of Studies).

8074 yû-shih-chin 右侍禁
SUNG: Right Palace Attendant, 3rd highest of 12 rank titles (chieh) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see nei-shih chieh. Cf. tso shih-chin. SP: intendant du palais de 3ème rang (eunuque). P68.

8075 yû-shih ts'ao 右士曹
(1) N-S DIV: Right Section of Servicemen, a recurring unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), apparently responsible for handling personnel matters relating to (military?) officials of middling to low rank; in N. Wei subordinate to the Department's Ministry of General Administration (tu-kuan), headed by a Director (lang-chung). Cf. tso-shih ts'ao. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): Ministry of Justice (?) in the developing Department of State Affairs, headed by a Minister (shang-shu); sources not clear.

8076 yû-shü-châng 右席長
CH'ING-HAN: lit., right chief of a host: Grandee of the Eleventh Order, 10th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (ch'êh) conferred on merituous subjects. P65.

8077 yû-shû 右署
HAN: Right Corps, variant reference to one of the Three Corps (san shu) in which Court Gentlemen (lang) were organized.

8078 yû-sô 右所
CH'ING: Right Subsection of the Imperial Procession Guard (hua-i wei), headed by a Director (chang-yin kuan-chên shih), rank 4a; subdivided into an Umbrella Office (ch'ung-kai ssu) and a Bow and Arrow Office (kung-shih ssu). BH: second department.

8079 yû-sṳu 右司
Right Office, normally paired with a Left Office (tso-sṳu). (1) N-S DIV-CH'ING: a common unofficial or quasiofficial collective reference to all personnel whose titles were
prefixed with Right in agencies of many sorts whose members were titled in Left and Right pairs. (2) N-S DIV-SUNG

CHIN: a common quasiofficial and sometimes official designation of the aggregation of Ministries of War (ping-pu), of Justice (hsing-pu), and of Works (kung-pu) in the Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), commonly supervised by the Right Vice Director (yu shih-lang) of the Department with the support of a staff comparable to that of a Bureau (ssu) in a Ministry, especially including a Bureau Director (lang-chung) and a Vice Director (yuan-wai lang). RR+SP: bureau de droite. P5. (3) YUAN: a variant reference to yu-pu (Ministries of the Right) or yu san-pu (Three Ministries of the Right) in the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng). (4) CH’ING: one of 8 units in the Rear Sub-section (hou-so) of the Imperial Procession Guard (luan-i wei), headed by a Director (chang-yin yin-hui shih), rank 4a; also one of a pair of Offices within which the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-jen-fu) and the Palace Stud (shang-ssu yu-an) were each divided. BH: second department.

8080 yu-ssu 右寺

MING-CH’ING: Right Court of Review, one of a pair of subsections in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), each staffed with Case Reviewers (p’ing-shih); until the 1690s (?) headed by a Director (cheng), rank 6a, thereafter by a Right Assistant Director (yu-ch’eng) of the Court, rank 5a or 6a. P22.

8081 yu-ssu 有司

Lit. ‘(those who) have offices: the authorities: throughout history a vague reference to governmental officials in charge of activities at issue in particular contexts; probably most commonly used in reference to such local authorities as Prefects (tz’u-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu) and, most especially, District Magistrates (hsien-lung, chih-hsien), but also at times used in reference to officials in charge of civil service recruitment examinations. Cf. so-su (the responsible authorities), cheng-fu and kuan-fu (both The Administration, The Government).

8082 yu-t’ai 右臺

T’ANG: Right Tribunal, abbreviation oyu yu-shih t’ai or yu su-cheng t’ai from 684 to 712, when the traditionally unified Censorate (yu-shih t’ai) was split into Left and Right units; the Right Tribunal was principally responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over units of territorial administration and observing local conditions throughout the empire, whereas the surveillance effort of the Left Tribunal was directed at the central government and the military establishment. RR: tribunal de droite. P18.

8083 yu-fang 右堂

CH’ING: unofficial reference to a District Jailor (tien-shih); cf. tsu-fang, fang.

8084 yu-t’ing 右廳

SUNG: Right Bureau, one of 2 major subsections of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu), headed by a Vice Minister (shao-ch’ing), rank 6a; cf. tsu-t’ing (Left Bureau). Also called chih-yu ssu, yu chih-sii. Supervised 4 lesser Sections (an) and 2 Offices (ssu): Sentence Fulfillment Section (tsu-yu ssu-an), Internal Accounts Section (ch’en-fa an), Legal Research Section (chien-fa an), Misscellany Section (chih-tsa an). Mail Distribution Office (k’ai-ch’iu ssu), and Metropolitanizing Office (ipiao-tsoo ssu). SP: bureau judiciaire de droite chargé des révisions. P22.

8085 yu-t’ing 郵亭

HAN: Postal Relay Station maintained by local units of sub-District (hsien). organization of the populace called Neighborhoods (ting): staffed with runners or riders conscripted from the local residents; also served as hostels for traveling officials. HB: postal station.

8086 yu-tsang 右藏

N-S DIV-YUAN: Right Storehouse or Right Vault, one of a pair of major units under the early Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (t’ai-fu) or later agency counterparts such as the Sui dynasty Court for the Palace Revenues (t’ai-fu ssu), the Sui-Sung Court of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu ssu), and the Yuan Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (t’ai-fu chien). Normally headed by 2 or more Directors (Mng)’ rank 8a in Sui, 7b in T’ang, or from Sung on by Commissioners (shih). Originally shared with the Palace Storehouse (chung-huang tsang, nei-tsang) or the Imperial Storehouse (huang-tsang) responsibility for the receipt, storage, and disbursement of valuables used in the palace; but from Sung on became principally responsible for handling general state revenues. In Ming superseded by clusters of storehouses under the Ministries of Revenue (hu-pu), War (ping-pu), and Works (kung-pu), collectively known as the Palace Storehouses (nei-ku). See tso-tsang, t’ai-tsang k’u, san k’h. RR+SP: trésor de droite. P7.

8087 yu-tsang an 右藏庫

SUNG: Right Storage Section, one of 6 Sections in the Treasury Bureau (ch’in-pu ssu) of the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu), staffed with unranked subofficials; division of functions between this and the Left Storage Section (tsao-tsang an) is not clear, but both presumably oversaw the receipt, storage, and issuance of the non-grain commodities with which the Treasury Bureau dealt; established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: service de trésor de droite. P6.

8088 yu tsang k’u 右藏庫

SUNG-CH’IN: variant of yu-tsong (Right Storehouse or Right Vault). P7.

8089 yu-tsong shu 右藏署

N-S DIV-T’ANG: Right Storehouse Office, a unit of the Court for the Palace Revenues or the Court of the Imperial Revenues (both t’ai-fu ssu) in charge of the palace depot for valuables called the Right Storehouse (yu-tsang); headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 5b in Sung, 6a in T’ang, except from c. 604 till the end of Sui, an interval when it was headed by a Supervisor (chien). See yu-tsang, tso-tsang shu. RR: office du trésor de droite. P7, 37.

8090 yu-tsong f’tüen 右藏提點

YUAN: Superintendent of the Right Storehouse, from 1282 4, rank not clear, appointed to oversee the 2 Commissioners-in-chief (ta-shih) who were nominal heads of the Right Storehouse, which shared with the Left Storehouse (tsang-tsong) the receipt and disbursement of general government revenues. P7.

8091 yu-ts’ao 右曹

(1) HAN: Head of the Right Section, rank 2,000 bushels; nominally a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Attendants (kuang-lu-hsuan): reportedly presented to the Emperor paperwork completed by the Imperial Secretaries (shang-shu), but apparently a sinecure for one or more favored companions of the Emperor; discontinued in Later Han. HB: bureau head of the right. (2) SUNG: Right Section, one of 5 Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (hu-pu) from the 1080s when the Ministry was fully activated after being little more than a nominal office while its traditional fiscal functions were performed by the State Finance Commission (san ssu) of early Sung; headed by 2 Directors (lang-chung).
rank 6b, and 2 Vice Directors (yi-wan-lai), 7b. Consisted of 6 (originally 3?) subsidiary Sections (an), staffing not clear: Stabilization Fund Section (cheng-p'ing an), Section for Labor Exemptions (mien-i an), Shops and Yards Section (fang-ch'ang an), Price Stabilization Section (p'ing-chuan an), Legal Research Section (chien-fa an), and Miscellaneous Section (chih-tsa an). See tso-ts'a'o, hsu-pu ssu, chin-pu ssu, ts'ang-pu ssu, SP: bureau du droite chargé des exemptions de corvée et des greniers régulateurs. (3) SUNG: Right Section, one of 2 Sections in which the Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) was divided from 1103 (till the mid-1100s only?), presided over by the Right Vice Minister (yu shih-lang) of the Ministry; shared the work of the Ministry with a Left Section (ts'o-ts'ao) in some pattern not clear. SP: service du droite.

8092 yu-ts' u k'u 油醋庫 SONG: Oil and Vinegar Pantry under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (kuang-lu ssu). SP: magasin d'huile et de vinaigre.

8093 y'ai-ü/öii 右案 SUNG: Investigative Section of the Right, one of 5 Sections (an) constituting the Right Bureau (yu-t'ing) of the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); functions not clear. SP: bureau judiciaire de droite (adresses au trône). P22.

8094 yu'Wèi 右衛 SUI-SUN: Right Guard; see tso-yu wei, shih-erh wei, shih-liu wei, tso-wei.

8095 yu-yüan 右院 MING: Right Tribunal, one of a pair of units into which Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yu-shih) were organized from 1400 to 1402, temporarily replacing the Circuits (tao) of the Censorate (tu ch'a-yüan). P18.

8096 yung 榮 See under the romanization jung.

8097 yung-hsiang 永巷 HAN: lit., the long lanes (in the palace): Palace Discipline Service, a eunuch agency with a Director (ling) subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu), responsible for monitoring the activities of the staff of palace women; in 104 B.C. renamed i-f'ing. Others found in precedents (weng-kuo) and the Establishments of Imperial Princesses (kung-ch'eng) and of the Empress (cheng-hsing), headed by Directors (chang). HB (ling): prefect of the long lanes. P37, 69.

8098 jin^Üío 夏利庫 YUAN: Paper Money Treasury, staffing not clear but head ranked 7b; a central government agency under the Supervisor-in-chief of Coinage (pao-ch'üan t'i-ch'ü ssu). P16.

8099 yung-shih 遽氏 CHOU: Canal Patrolter, 2 ranked as Junior Servemces (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Justice (ch'üan-kuan) who maintained police surveillance over transport canals (presumably in the environs of the royal capital) to ensure against their dikes being breached. CL: préposé aux digues.

8100 yung t'ai-chu ling 遽太祝令 HAN: Great Supplicator at Yung, a subordinate of the early Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang) delegated jointly with a Great Sacrificial Butcher at Yung (yung t'ai-chu ling) to manage places of worship outside the dynastic capital known as the Five Altars (wu chih). HB: prefect grand supplicator in Yung. P28.

8101 yuâng t'ai-naâi ling 雍太宰令 HAN: Great Sacrificial Butcher at Yung, k subordinate of the early Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang) delegated jointly with a Great Supplicator at Yung (yung t'ai-chu ling) to manage places of worship outside the dynastic capital known as the Five Altars (wu chih). HB: prefect grand butcher in Yung. P28.

8102 yu 尉 Traditional pronunciation of wei (Commandant).

8103 yu 鏤 One of the common designations of a Prison; especially see chao-yu (Imperial Prison).

8104 yu 處 See shan-yu (Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting).

8105 yu ch'â-shan ch'â 御茶膳處 or fang 房 CH'ING: Palace Larder under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), staffed principally by Imperial Guardsmen (shih-wei) acting as Meal Servers (shang-shan), Tea Servers (shang-ch'â), etc., under Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Department serving as Managers (kuan-li) or Supervisors (tsung-kuan). BH: imperial buttery. P37.

8106 yu-cWén yüan 玉宸院 YUAN: Office for the Imperial Quarters, original name of the Bureau of Imperial Ritual (i-feng ssu); date of change not clear.

8107 yâkêng 織丞 N-S DIV-YUAN: Prison Aide, a lowly official or subofficial commonly found in central government agencies such as the early Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng), the Censorate (yi-shih t'ai), and the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu); cf. ssu-yu (Warder). RR: assistant chargé des prisons. P13, 18, 20, 32.

8108 yu-chi wei 羽騏尉 SUI: Commandant of Plumed Cavalry, the lowest of 8 Commandant titles conferred on inactive officials (san-kuan), rank 9b, beginning in 586; the practice was terminated after 604. P65.

8109 yu-chun 御眷 Lesser Wife. (1) CHOU: generic designation of the lowest of 4 categories of palace women serving as consultants to the Queen (hou); 81 authorized, considered affiliated with the Ministry of State (t'en-kuan) part of the group collectively known as Inner Noblewomen (nei ming-fu), and often considered a variant of nû-yâi (Secondary Concubine). CL: concubine impériale. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): categorical reference to palace women of rank =4a, who bore 81 different titles.

8110 yu-chiang châ.ındaki SONG: Jade Crafts Service under the Supervisor-in-chief of Metal Workets and Jewelers (chin-yâ jen-chiang tsung-fu fu) title of head not clear, but rank 7a; in 1278 renamed Jade Crafts Supervisorate (yu-chi ji-châ ssu).

8111 yu-chê iê Mâ-k ê 翁府甲庫 SONG: Palace Armory at the S. Sung dynasty capital, modern Hangchow; stored military gear and records; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. See chia-ku.

8112 yu-chê iê chû-chên tû t'ung-chêh 翁府諸軍都統制 SUNG: Supreme Commandant of the Palace Armies, appointed c. 1127 as head of the Imperial Defense Command (yû-yüng ssu) and leader of all the military forces in
the empire during Sung’s withdrawal from North China. Cf. tu l'ung-chih. SP: directeur général des armées de la résidence impériale.

8113  yu-ch’ien chüan-kuan chi-shang k’u
御前樁管激賞庫
SUNG: lit. meaning not clear; storehouse for ringing chimes (?): variant or unofficial designation of the Southern Storehouse. See notes in P43. SP: affection du département des armées de la résidence impériale.

8114  yu-ch’ien chün 御前軍
SUNG: Palace Army, generic designation of regional armies, originally consisting largely of irregular forces that rose to support the dynasty during the Sung withdrawal from North China after 1125; by about 1148 reorganized as regular forces under the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) in the central government newly transplanted at modern Hangchow, each with a new commanding general and prefixed with place-names as Palace Armies Detached at such-and-such Prefectures (chu-chau ... chu yu-ch’ien chün). Cf. yu-ch’ien wu chün (Five Imperial Armies). SP: armée devant l’empereur.

8115  yu-ch’ien ch’iên chên-ch’i’an 御前軍器案 or chien 監 or so 所
SUNG: Section for (Directorate of, Office of) Imperial Armaments, apparently different names for one agency subordinate to the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), probably the same as the Directorate of Armaments (chien-ch’i chien). SP: service (direc- tion, bureau) des armes de la résidence impériale.

8116  yu-ch’ien feng-chuang 御前封章
SUNG: Imperial Emergency Reserve Storehouse (?): apparently a variant of feng-chuang k’u (Emergency Reserve Storehouse); affiliated with Overseers-general (tsung-ling) of some areas in the Huai and Yangtze River basins. SP: trésor impérial d’épargne pour les dépenses militaires et la famine.

8117  yu-ch’ien k’ung-mu ts’u-ü sô 御前行走
SUNG: Office for Military Training of Palace Youths, an agency of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yuan) apparently responsible for training youthful Princes (wang) and perhaps other young imperial kinsmen in archery and horsemanship; headed by a Supervisor (t’i-ch’i). SP: bureau d’entraînement des jeunes cavaliers-archers de la résidence impériale.

8118  yu-Ch’ien kung-mu ts’u-ú so 御前行走
SUNG: Imperial Attendant, an honorific title granted some Mongolian chieftains. Cf. kung-mu tso, BHP: attaché to the emperor’s suite.

8119  yu-ch’ien shih-wèi 御前侍衛
CH’ING: Palace Guardsman, number unspecified, chosen from among Imperial Guardsmen (shih-weii) for duty in the inner chambers of the palace. BH: garde de l’antechambre.

8120  yu-ch’ien tê-tâ 杨御前大臣
CH’ING: Grand Minister in Attendance, 4 members of the Emperor’s most intimate bodyguard, chosen from among Princes (wang) and Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (tsung-kuan nei-wu-ta-ch’en); among other things, supervised the Office for Provincial Memorials (tsou-shih ch’u). BH: adjutant général.
yu-fu

stored jade, pearls, and precious metal objects that had been presented to the King or collected in taxes, to be used as personal adornments or items of ritual use or decor by the King; the Storkeepsers included 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih). CL: (chef de) magasin du jade. P37.

8131 yu-fu 駮夫

CHOU: Horse Team Supervisor’ 20 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 40 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who drove special-purpose royal chariots in ceremonies, hunts, and military campaigns and chariots carrying special royal delegates. Cf. tu-yi (Grand Charioteer), jang-p'u (Royal Charioteer), ch'i-p'u (Ceremonial Charioteer), t'ien-p'u (Hung Charioteer). CL: aide-cochère.

8132 yu-kéng 駮

CHOU: Jit., a combination of the titles shan-yi (Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting), ch'uan-heng (Guardian of the Waterways), tse-yü (Supervisor of Marshes), and lin-heng (Supervisor of Public Lands), used as general designation of people who were regulated by such officials, as itinerant workers in the woodlands and waterways: Foresters, Hunters, and Fishers. CL: bûcherons.

8133 yu-heng ch'ing-ù ssu 駮衛清吏司 or yu-heng ssu

MING-CH'ING: Bureau of Forestry and Crafts, one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu), headed by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5a; one Chinese and 4 Manchu appointees in Ch'ing; supervised state forestry, pottery manufacture, marsh products, weights and measures, etc. Cf. the earlier yü-pu (Bureau of Forestry and Crafts). BH: department of weights and measures. P15.

8134 yu-hou 駮候

Lit., to wait alertly, to keep under observation: (1) inspector, a title normally used in the military service, originating in antiquity in reference to anyone put on watch duty against poachers, e.g., in small marshes; used especially from T'ang through Sung as a duty assignment for an officer in an active campaigning force, in a secondary staff role with the special responsibility of maintaining discipline among the troops. In Sung formally established in the Imperial Armies (chên-chên) of both the Palace Command (tsen-ch'ien ssu) and the Metropolitan Command (shih-wei ssu), with such variant forms as ch'iang yu-hou (Inspector-general) and tu yu-hou (Inspector-in-chief): in some cases officers with such titles were in effect second in command to their Generals (ch'i-ch'au). Marshals (yuan-shih), etc. RR = SP: officier de surveillance. (2) SUI: Palace Police Patrol, 2 prefixed Left and Right on the staff of the Heir Apparent, to maintain discipline and order in his establishment; each led by a Commander (K'ai-Ju) until c. 605' thereafter by a Commander (shuai). P26.

8135 yu-hou shuai-fu 駮候率府

T'ANG: Police Patrol Guard Command, 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commander (shuai), rank 4a. In 662 the unit name was changed to ch'ing-foo shuai-fu. The units evolved out of the Sui units simply called yu-hou (Palace Police Patrol). RR: la garde de l'héritier du trône chargés de la sécurité des routes.

8136 yu-ai/Väi容御细着

N-S DIV (N. Ch.)-T' AnK. Impal Granary for Fine Grain under the Office of Grain Supplies (tso-kuan shu); headed by 2 Supervisors (fu), rank not clear; discontinued by 649. RR: grenier des grains fins de l'empereur (?). P6.

8137 yu-hsiang chu 御香局

YUAN: Imperial Perfume Service in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan), headed by a Director (ling), rank 5b, and a Superintendent (t'ei-tien); founded in 1308-1309 to prepare all fragrances used by the Emperor and his women.

8138 yu-hsi 驗察

HAN: Imperial Garden of Delicacies under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (shuai-heng tsu-wei), headed by a Director (ling), apparently cultivated special vegetables and fruits in the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yüan) for palace use. HB (ling): prefect of imperial delicacies.

8139 yu4 御醫

MING-CH'ING: Imperial Physician in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i-yuan), from 4 to 18 in Ming, from 10 to 15 in Ch'ing; rank 8a in Ming, 8a then 7a in Ch'ing. BH: imperial physician. P36.

8140 yu-jiAW 御衣局

YUAN: Imperial Wardrobe Service, a manufacturing agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (min-chiang tsung-kuan), established in 1262; headed by an Overseer (ta-ku-hua-ch'êh) and a Supervisor (ts'ai-ch'êh), rank 5b; staffed with non-official personnel requisitioned from the general populace.

8141 yu-shih tao-ân chu 御史道安局

YUAN: Imperial Wardrobe Service of Shih Tao-an, a manufacturing agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (min-chiang tsung-kuan), established in 1265 and named after the personage who originally controlled appointments in it, an early Mongol custom; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ts'ai-shih), rank 6b. Relationship with the Imperial Wardrobe Service (yu-i châ) is not clear; probably was early absorbed into the latter. See shih tao-an châ.

8142 yu-iyûan 御衣院

T'ANG: Office of Sacrificial Clothing, one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ung ssu); maintained the apparel worn by the Emperor in sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: service des vêtements impériaux.

8143 yu-iyûan 御醫院

SUNG: variant reference to the t'ai-i-yûan (Imperial Academy of Medicine).

8144 yu-jên 羽人

CHOU: Plume Gatherer, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) who selected plumes for use on royal chariots and banners from among mountain and marsh products collected as taxes. CL: officier des plumes,

8145 yu-jên MK

CHOU: Gathern of Aromatic Plants, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'en-kuan) who collected special aromatic plants and mixed them in wine for use in royal sacrifices. CL: officier des plantes aromatiques.

8146 yu-jên 資人

CHOU: Fishing Supervisor, 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of State (t'ien-kuan) who
regulated all fishing in the royal domain, oversaw the construction of weirs, and selected fish for the royal table, sacrifices, receptions, etc. CL: pêcheur.

8147 já-itōo 予告
CH’ING: lit., to grant a petition; Retired Dignitary, designation of a former eminent official whose request for retirement because of old age had been approved.

8148 yù-kuān 處官
MING: Forest Manager, unofficial reference to personnel of the Imperial Forest Park (shang-lin yüan).

8149 yù-lièn yüan 部籍
SUNG: Imperial Sedan-chair Office, apparently not affiliated with any other agency, probably staffed by eunuchs. SP: cour des voitures impériales.

8150 yù’lin chi 羽林騎
HAN-N-S DIV (Chin): lit., cavalry of the forest of plumes or feathers, referring to a heavenly constellation called the celestial water bearer (yù-lín): Palace Guard Cavalry, created by Emperor Wu (r. 141-87 B.C.) as one of 5 military units charged with policing and defending the imperial palace and its immediate environs under supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-huan). Its members were called Palace Guards yù lin or Gentlemen of the Palace Guard (yù-lin lang); they were originally commanded by a Director (ling) then by a Leader of Court Gentlemen (chung-lang chiang) with rank =2,000 bushels and a Commandant (tu-wei) of the same rank. Sources also refer to a Supervisor of the Palace Guard (yù-lin chien, yù-lin lang chien). HB: cavalry of the feathered forest;

8151 c’raw 羽林軍
(1) T’ANG: Army of the Celestial Water Bearer, one of the Twelve Armies (shih-erh chên) stationed at the capital, to which troops of the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) organization were rotated for periodic service; apparently discontinued in 636. (2) T’ANG-SUNG: Forest of Plumes Army, 2 prefixed Left and Right in the Northern Command (pei-yu) at the T’ang dynastic capital from 662; perpetuated among the Six Armies (liu chun) at the Sung capital, but with only nominal existence. RR+SP: armée comme les plumes et la forêt.

8152 yùINK’êrèh 羽林孤兒
HAN: Orphans of the Palace Guard Cavalry, official designation of sons and grandsons of Han soldiers who died honorably in battle; given youthful training in the Palace Guard Cavalry (yù-lín chi) in the expectation of becoming career Gentlemen of the Palace Guard (yù-lín lang). HB: orphans of the feathered forest.

8153 Ji-Zi/itō羽羽林郎
(1) HAN: Gentleman of the Palace Guard, a career soldier rather than a courtier expecting an appointment or between appointments, as was generally the case with Court Gentlemen (lang); a member of the Palace Guard Cavalry (yù-lín chi). HB: gentleman of the feathered forest. (2) CH’ING: unofficial reference to an Imperial Guardsman (shih-wei).

8154 yù-ling 羽靈
HAN: Lady Who Pleases the Spirit, designation of a palace woman, rank =100 bushels. HB: pleasing maid.

8155 yù-mâ chîen 御馬監
MING-CH’ING: Directorate of the Imperial Horses, one of 12 major Directorates (chien) staffed with palace eunuchs; headed by a eunuch Director (t’ai-chien); in 1661 renamed a-tun ya-men, then in 1677 became the shang-ssu yuian (Palace Stud). Also see under shih-erh chien (Twelve Directorates). P39.

8156 jâ-nwí mû 御馬司
MING: Office of the Imperial Horses, from 1367 to sometime after 1369 a eunuch agency headed by a Director (cheng) early renamed ya-ma chien (Directorate of the Imperial Horses). P39.

8157 yû-mâ ts’âng 御馬倉

8158 yû-mâyûan 御馬院
SUNG: Imperial Horse Office; organizational affiliation, staffing, and precise functions not clear. SP: cour des chevaux impériaux.

8159 yû-mín chû 裕民局 or^â-m/f/i sšû 司
SUNG, MING: lit., service (chû) or office (sšû) for enriching the people; relevance not clear: Horse Purchasing Service (Sung) or Horse Purchasing Office (Ming), established in some units of territorial administration to buy horses for state use from southwestern aboriginal tribes; in Sung headed by a Supervisor (t’ê-ch’ü), in Ming by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 8b. In Ming not established till 1374 till then soon discontinued. SP: bureau chargé d’enrichir le peuple, P53.

8160 yû niào-ch’iûng ch’û’ 首鳥槍處
CH’ING: variant of niào-ch’iûng ch’û (Imperial Game Preserve)

8161 yû-yû 蜻Variant of nû-yû (Secondary Concubine).

8162 yû-pû 御伯
N-S DIV (Chou): Imperial Adviser, a member of the Ministry of State (tien-kuan) ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (chung ta-fu; 5a); in 564 retitled na-yen (Adviser). P2.

8163 yû-pû 部長
N-S DIV-SUNG, LIAO, MING: Bureau of Forestry and Crafts, evolving from the prior Section for Forestry and Crafts (yu-ts’ao), in N. Chou a principal agency in the Ministry of Education (ti-kuan) headed by a Minister (shang-shu) ranked as a Junior Grand Master (hsia-ta-fu; 6a), from Sui on one of a standard group of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Works (kung-pu) till Ming; when in 1396 it was retitled yû-heng ch’êng-li sšû. In Sai headed by a Vice Minister (shih-lang) of the Ministry, from T’ang on by a Director (lang-chung), rank 5b in T’ang, 6b in Sung, 5a in Ming. Principally regulated hunting and food-gathering in mountains, forests, etc., and provided the government with forest products. RR+SP: bureau des forêts. P15.

8164 yû-pû 御僕
CHOU: Royal Attendant-in-ordinary, 12 ranked as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) who received both officials and commoners at the palace, transmitted royal messages to them, and provided general assistance at sacrifices, funerals, etc. CL: assistant particulier de l’empereur.

8165 yû-pû sšû 駙橫寺
T’ANG: lit., court of the royal coachman: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of pû’sšû (Livery Service of the Heir Apparent); during this period its head was officially titled yû-pû ta-fu (Grand Master of the …).
8166 yū-shíh 鄉師
CHOU: Chief Groom, one without official rank assigned to each team of 4 horses in the royal stable, subordinate to the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan). CL: chef palefrenier.

8167 yū-shíh 御史
Lit.: royal or imperial scribe. (1) CHOU: CH’IN: Royal Scribe, in Chou 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch’an-kuan) who, with a reportedly authorized staff of 120 lesser Sixth Class Administrative Officials or Scribes (shih), assisted the Minister of State (chung-tsa) in writing out and keeping records of the King’s and the Minister of State’s pronouncements giving directions to the agencies and officials of the royal domain, including those of the central government, and to Feudal Lords (chu-hou). Although they no doubt were relied on to ensure that such orders were in proper form, they apparently had no authority to engage in any kind of censorship surveillance. The title seems to have been perpetuated in Ch’in times by that such orders were in proper form, they apparently had authorized to submit memorials on any subject, since other were the only members of the officialdom who were especially impeachments, directly to the Emperor and often characteristically responsible for maintaining disciplinary sor-in-chief was 592

8168 yū-shíh 御史
N-S DIV: SUI, Imperial Physician, equivalent to or variant of i-shih (Master Physician), Also cf. yu-i. P36, 37.

8169 yu-shu 御書
SUNG: variant of ting-shih or tien-shih (Palace Examination), presumably identifying a civil service recruitment examination at which the Emperor personally presided.

8170 yu-shih 獄史
Prison Clerk. (1) HAN: 27, probably unranked subofficials, on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t’ing-wei); see yu tsu-shih. HB: judiciary clerk. P22. (2) T’ANG: 6 authorized to assist the Prison Aide (yu-ch’eng) in the Court of Judicial Review (ta-li ssu) apparently unranked subofficials. RR: scribe pour les prisons.

8171 yu-shih chung-ch’eng 御史長史

8172 yu-shih cWén 御史丞
HAN: Censor Aide, abbreviated reference to one of the 2 Aides (ch’eng) authorized for the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih tai-fu), especially the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch’eng). P18.

8173 yu-shíh chēn-tsâ 御史中丞

8174 yu-shih chung-ch’êng 御史中丞
(1) CH’IN-N-S DIV: Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief, 2nd in the hierarchy of central government Censors (yu-shih) only to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) and actual head of the Censorate (yu-shih fa, yu-shih t’ai) during long periods beginning late in Former Han when the post of Censor-in-chief was discontinued; ranked at 1,000 bushels in Han and the S. Dynasties. In Ch’in and Former Han, from a palace headquarters called the Orchid Pavilion (lan-tai), controlled a staff of Attendant Censors (shih yu-shih) who scrutinized all memorials submitted to the throne to ensure that they contained nothing offensive in form or substance, distributed imperial pronouncements to central government agencies and were sent out to tour units of territorial administration with duty assignment designations such as Supervising Censor (chien yu-shih, chien-ch’u shih) or Commandery-inspecting Censor (chien-ch’un yu-shih). From 106 B.C. disciplinary surveillance over territorial administration was entrusted to regular appointees called Regional Inspectors (ts’u-yu-shih), but they reported to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief. In Later Han, when the post of Censor-in-chief was not established and the Palace Aide presided over the Censorate, he was nominally made a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shao-fu) but he and the Metropolitan Commandant (ssu-li hsiao-wei) were a powerful duo, the Palace Aide maintaining disciplinary surveillance over officials of the palace and central government and the Metropolitan Commandant exercising almost unlimited police powers throughout the capital region. This pattern generally persisted into the era of N-S Division, when it was sometimes said that the Palace Aide intimidated the whole officialdom and took on princely airs. N. Chou, in its revival of archaic titles, changed the Palace Aides title to ssu-hsien chung ta-fu (Ordinary Grand Master of the Censorate), rank 5a. Sui re-established the post of Censor-in-chief and discontinued the title Palace Aide in avoidance of a personal name taboo. HB: palace assistant secretary. P18. (2) T’ANG—MING: Vice Censor-in-chief, 2nd executive official of the Censorate (yu-shih t’ai) no longer having any special relationship with the palace but occasionally in T’ang and commonly in Sung serving as actual head of the Censorate when the post of Censor-in-chief was left vacant; 2 appointees normal in T’ang, Yuan, and Ming; rank 5a then 4a in T’ang, 3b in Sung and Ch’ing, 2a in Yuan and early Ming. In T’ang the title was commonly borne concurrently (t’ai) by such regional dignitaries as Surveillance Commissioners (ku-an-ch’u shih), who gained prestige from it. It was finally discontinued in 1380, when the early Ming Censorate began a transformation that resulted in its being renamed tu ch’u-yuan. RR: vice-président du tribunal des censeurs. SP: conseur en chef ou président (du tribunal des censeurs). P18. (3) MING-CH’ING: unofficial, archaic reference to a Grand Coordinator or Provincial Governor (both hua-fu), who normally had nominal status as a Vice Censor-in-chief (fu tu yu-shih).


8184 yu-shih t'ai 行御史臺 HAN-MING: lit., terrace or pavilion of imperial scribes, i.e., of Censors: Censorate, the standard name of an agency in the top echelon of the central government staffed by Censors (yu-shih) of various categories and headed by one or more Censors-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu); generally free of routine administrative responsibilities except to participate with such agencies as the T'ang-Sung Ministry of Justice (hsing-pu) and Court of Judicial Review (tu-li ssŭ) in conducting major trials at court and reviewing important judicial cases reported from units of territorial administration, and with the paramount and characteristic responsibility of maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the whole officialdom, checking records and auditing accounts in government offices, accepting public complaints, and impeaching officials who in their private or public lives violated the law or otherwise conducted themselves improperly. Although most Han censorial titles were patterned after Ch'in antecedents, the name yu-shih t'ai probably originated in Han; thereafter into the early part of the era of N-S Division it was interchangeable with yu-shih fu (lit., Office of Censors); but from Sui into early Ming yu-shih t'ai was the standard name. In the Ming reorganization of the central government in 1380 the name was abolished, to be superseded from 1382 by the name tu ch'ü-yüan (lit., chief surveillance bureau). In Yüan the Censorate shared its surveillance responsibilities with 2 Branch Censorates (hsing yu-shih t'ai), dividing China into 3 large surveillance jurisdictions. At times the Censorate had supervisory relationships with regional officials or agencies that imposed more intensive surveillance on local units of administration (especially, e.g., see the Yüan dynasty (li-hsing an-ch'ë shih ssŭ, Surveillance Commission); and from Ch'in on central government Censorates were regularly or irregularly dispatched to tour and inspect units of territorial administration (see chien-ch'i shih, chien yu-shih, yu-shih hsian-an). In Han the censorial organization was headed by a Censor-in-chief (yu-shih ta-fu) until 8 B.C., thereafter by the nominal Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng), ranked at 1,000 bushels and loosely subordinated to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (chao-fu). There was also an Outer Aide to the Censor-in-chief (yu-shih wai-ch'eng) of the same rank, who presumably was a more general assistant to the Censor-in-chief. The principal staff consisted of 45 Attendant Censors (shih yu-shih), rank 600 bushels, of whom 2 were designated Secretarial Censors (chih-shu shih yu-shih) and charged to interpret the laws; 15 of the Attendant Censors were originally assigned to the Palace Aide, and all Attendant Censors were apparently organized in Sections (ts'ao) with some differentiation of functions that is not wholly clear. A principal underling was a Recorder (chu-pu), who seems to have been chief clerk of the agency. The Later Han organization, with the Palace Aide normally serving as active head, was perpetuated through the era of N-S Division. Sui re-established the office of...
yii-shih wai-ch'eng

Censor-in-chief with 2 appointees, discontinued the post of Palace Aide, and appointed 2 Secretarial Censors as de facto assistant chiefs of the Censorate. The subordinate cen- sorial staff then consisted of 8 Attendant Censors, 12 Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yii-shih), from 12 to 16 Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yii-shih), a Recorder, and an Office Manager (lu-shih); raisies are not clear. From T'ang into early Ming the standard organization included one or 2 Censors-in-chief; rank from 3a to 1a; normally 2 Vice Censors-in-chief (yu-shih chung-ch'eng). 5a to 2a; a Headquarters Bureau (t'ai-yaun) staffed with Attendant Censors (discon- tinued after Sung), a Palace Bureau (tien-yuan) staffed with Palace Censors (tien-chung shih yii-shih), and an Investigating Bureau (ch'a-yaun) staffed with Investigating Censors (chien-ch'a yii-shih). RR+SP: tribunal des censeurs. P18.

8185 yii-shih wai-ch'eng 御史外銜
HAN: Outer Aide to the Censor-in-chief, rank 1,000 bushels, a general assistant to the head of the Censororate (yii-shih t'ai), balancing the Palace Aide (yii-shih chung-ch'eng), who was stationed within the imperial palace; appa- rently supervised a group of Attendant Censors (shih yii-shih) organized in Sections (t'ai-yaun), who were responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the central government officialdom. HB: assistant P18.

8186 yii-shih 御史
HAN: Clerical Subordinate, an unranked suboffice in many agencies, normally under the supervision of a Clerk (ling-shih). HB: attendant. P2.

8187 yii-shu 王署

8188 yii-shu ch'ü 御書處
CH'ING: Imperial Library, the Emperor's personal study and file room in the palace, staffed principally by Banner- men (see pa ch'i) under a Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu ta-ch'en) designated Manager of the Imperial Library (ku-an-li yii-shu ch'ü shih-wu). BH: imperial library. P37.

8189 jia 功尤^an御書院

8190 yu ssu-ma 奧司馬
CHOU: Commander of Chariots, one of several Commanders (ssu-ma) serving under the Minister of War (ta ssu-ma; also see hsia-kuan, Ministry of War); 8 were au- thorized, with rank as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih). CL: commandant des chevaux des chars.

8191 yu-t'ang 王常

8192 yu-fang shu 王堂署
HAN: Office of Imperial Portraiture (?), a eunuch agency headed by a Director (chang). See huai-shih shu. HB: office of the jade hall.

8193 yu-te 諭德
T'ANG-CH'ING: lit., proclaimer of virtue: Adviser in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, commonly prefixed Left or Right; number variable; rank 4a in T'ang 6a in Sung, 5b in Ming; discontinued in the 18th century. RR+SP: grand conseiller de l'héritier du trône. P26.

8194 yu-tiêk só 玉牒所
(1) Imperial Genealogy Office in the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-cheng ssu), headed by one or 2 Grand Cen- cillors (tsai-hsing) serving as Supervisors (t'ai-chu). SP: bureau de la généalogie impériale. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Court of the Imperial Clan (tsung-juen). P18.

8195 yu-tiêh tien chü-kuân hsiang'huo 玉牒殿主管香火
SUNG: lit., manager of incense and (ceremonial) fires in the hall of the jade tablets, i.e., the imperial genealogy: early Sung title of the latter Building Administrators for the Imperial Genealogy Office (kan-pan yu-teh so tien). SP: préposé aux enceint de la salle du bureau de la généalogie impériale.

8196 yu-t'ing 徵丁
(1) SUNG: Supplementary Security Guard, a kind of re- servist in the local self-defense system called pao-chia, as distinguished from principals in the system, called pao-t'ing (Security Guard). (2) MING: variant of yu-ch'un (Surplus Mail) in the wei-so military organization.

8197 yu-ts'ao 獄曹
HAN: Prison Section, one of the clerical staff units found in the header of some Districts (hsien). HB: bureau of litigation.

8198 yu-to'to 獄曹
N-S DIV: Section for Forestry and Crafts, a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (shang-shu sheng) that managed hunting, fuel-gathering, weights and mea- sures, and the taxation of forest and marsh products; some- times directly subordinate to the Department, at other times part of the intermediary Ministry of Rites (t's-ts'ao, tz'u-pu) commonly headed by a Director (lang, lang-chung), in N. Wei temporarily by a Minister (shang-shu). CT: yu-tu, yu-heng ch'ing-li ssu. P14.

8199 yu'iQiJiaaw玉冊院
SUNG: Bureau of Nomination Certificates, a unit attached to the Secretariat (chung-shu sheng) that presumably managed the preparation and issuance of warrants confirming imperial appointments, but specific functions and staffing are not clear. SP: cours des certificats de nomination.

8200 yu-ts'ai-shih 獄卒史 or yu-ts'u
HAN: Prison Guard, unranked suboffice found on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (t'ing-wei) and on the headquarters staffs of some Later Han Districts (hsien). HB: judiciary clerk.

8201 yu-tsü 餘子
CHOU: Cadet, categorical designation of young sons of court officials, who served as an intimate royal bodyguard under supervision of the Minister of Education (ssu-t'ao). See shu-tu. CL: cadet.

8202 yu-wei 徵衛
SUI-T'ANG: Protective Guard. 2 prefixed Left and Right, units of the Garrison Militia (fu-ping) organization at the dynastic capital called the Twelve Guards (shih-erh wei); in 622 renamed Metropolitan Guards (ling-chung wei). RR: garde guide des armées.

8203 yu-wei-hsiä 徵衛下
YUAN: variant of ch'in-wang (Imperial Prince). See wei-hsiä.

8204 yu-yao chien 徵藥監
YUAN: apparently a variant of yu-yao chü (Imperial Dispensary). P36.
8205  yu-yao cha 御藥局
YUAN-MING: Imperial Dispensary, in Yuan a unit of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (t'ai-i yüan), headed by an Overseer (tu-lu-hua-ch'ih) and a Commissioner (shih), rank 5b; from 1305 or 1306 had a Branch Imperial Dispensary (hsing yu-yao cha) that provided medicines for the Emperor and his retinue in travel status; in Ming a eunuch agency, in 1536 renamed sheng-chi tien. P36.

8206 yu-yao fang 御药房
(1) MING: apparently a variant of yu-yao cha (Imperial Dispensary); in 1536 renamed sheng-chi tien. P36. (2) CH'ING: Imperial Dispensary under the Imperial Household Department (nei-wu fu), headed by a Grand Minister (tu-ch'en) of the Department serving as Manager (kuan-li). BH: imperial dispensary. P37.

8207 yu-yao-yuan 御藥院
SUNG-YUAN: Imperial Dispensary, staffed by eunuchs at least in Sung, supervised jointly by the Palace Administration (tien-chung sheng) and the Palace Domestic Service (nei-shih sheng); in Chin headed by a Superintendent (ti-tien), rank 5b, and subordinate to the Court of Palace Attendants (hsüan-hai yüan); in Yuan apparently a variant of yu-yao cha. SP: cour de pharmacie impériale. P36, 38.

8208 yu-yang shih 御營使
5 DYN-SUNG: Commissioner of the Imperial Encampment, in the Five Dynasties era commonly the officer in charge of troops when an Emperor personally undertook a military campaign; in the Sung withdrawal to the South in the 1120s the officer in command of the Imperial Defense Command (yu-yang suu), normally the concurrent appointment of a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsia). SP: commissaire du camp impérial.

8209 yu-yang suu 御營司
SUNG: Imperial Defense Command, an emergency military organization established to try to coordinate and control the Sung withdrawal to the South after 1125, headed by a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsia) designated Commissioner of the Imperial Encampment (yu-yang shih). By 1130 absorbed into a reorganized Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-mi yüan). See chi-sang. SP: bureau du camp impérial.

8210 yu-yingsuwei shih 御營宿衛使

8211 yu-yingsuwu chuan 御營五軍
SUNG: Five Armies of the Imperial Encampment, collective designation of the ragtag military units hastily organized during Sung's retreat from North China; activated in 1127 under an emergency Imperial Defense Command (yu-yang suu) with directional differentiations: Left Army of the Imperial Encampment (yu-ying tso-chun) and others designated Right, Center, Front, and Rear; each led by a General (chüan-chun). In 1129 these units were redesignated the Five Imperial Armies (yu-ch'en wu ch'un), changed before the end of the year to the Five Inspired Armies (shen-wu wu ch'un) and again in 1131 to the Four Field Defense Armies (hsing-yung suu hu-ch'un). P43.

8212 yu-yings ch'i-iwu cha 御印器務局
YUAN: Service of the Imperial Ornaments, organizational affiliation not clear but apparently a counterpart of other periods' Directorate for Imperial Accouterments (yu-yung chien).
prefixes. (2) T'ANG: Brokerage, a regional salt control office in a major market center, where the distribution of state-monopolized salt was supervised and salt taxes were collected; headed by a Brokerage Official (chih-yuan-kuan) subordinate to a regional Directorate (chien) and ultimately to the Salt Monopoly Commissioner (chieh yen-t'ieh shih) headquartered at Yangchow. P61. (3) LIAO: Establishment, 2 prefixed North and South, groups of agencies into which the Northern Administration (pei-mien) of the central government was divided.

8222 yuán-ch'ìn 圓禁
CH'ING: Mausoleum, common designation of the tombs of imperial Consorts (fei), cf. ling-ch'in. P29.

8223 yuán-ch'iù 元儲
N-S DIV: unofficial reference to an Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu).

8224 yuán-fei 元妃
CHOU-N-S DIV: Principal Consort: from high antiquity a common unofficial reference to a Queen or Empress (hou, huang-hou), in contrast to all other wives of a ruler, known collectively as Secondary Consorts (ts'ue-fei).

8225 yuán-fù 元輔
Principal Support: common unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (ch'eng-hsiang), a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) or a senior Grand Secretary (ta hsieh-shih; see shou-fù).

8226 yuán-hòu 元后

8227 yuán-huàn 元熙
N-S DIV (N. Ch i), SUNG: Lady of Elegant Department, designation of a secondary imperial wife, in Sung rank lb.

8228 yuán-jáng 元常
SUNG: Lady of Elegant Appearance, designation of a secondary imperial wife, rank lb.

8229 yuán-lào 元老
SUNG: lit., principal elder: reference to a Grand Councilor (tsai-hsiang) in direct address.

8230 yuán-n̄g 員宦
HAN: Subofficial Functionary, generic designation of unranked (or very low-ranked) personnel found in agencies throughout the government. See li, hsü-li. P79. 30, 32, 36, 39, 59.

8231 yuán-fú 授史

8232 yuán-liàng 元良
Lit., principal one of excellence: unofficial reference to an Heir Apparent (t'ai-tzu).

8233 yuán-luán hsien 華嚴縣
T'ANG: Pheasant Corral, one of the Six Palace Corrals (chang-nei liu hsien) supervised by the Commissioner of the Palace Stables (hsien-chia shih), where horses were bred and reared within the palace enclosure; yuán-luan (pheasant) apparently referred to a special breed of fine horses. RR: (le pare des chevaux) du char du faisan.

8234 yuán-má ssù 莞馬寺
MING: Pasturage Office, 4 regional agencies under the direct control of the Ministry of War (ping-pu), counterparts of Branch Courts of the Imperial Stud (hsing t'ai-p'u ssu): one in the Northern Metropolitan Area (pei chih-li), one in Liaotung, and 2 in Kansu, each headed by a Minister (ch'ing), rank 3b, who supervised variable numbers of local Directorates of Horse Pasturages (mu-chien). P31.

8235 yuán-míng yuán 園明園
CH'ING: Garden of Total Clarity or Summer Palace, imperial resort west of Peking, built in 1709 and greatly expanded in the Yung-cheng era (1723-1735), thereafter a common summer retreat for the Emperor and his courtiers; under the management of Guard Brigades (hu-chün ying) of the Inner Banners (nei-ch'i). BH: summer palace.

8236 yuán-p'ân 院判
YUAN-CHWG: Administrative Assistant, a middle-level headquarters official in various agencies called yuán, e.g., t'ai-yuan (Imperial Academy of Medicine), t'ai-shih yuán (Astrological Commission), ch'un-cheng yuán (Household Service for the Heir Apparent), t'ung-cheng yuán (Bureau of Transmission); commonly 2 appointees, rank 5a in Yüan, 5a then 6a in Ming, 6a in Ch'ing. Cf. p'an-kuan. BH: vice-commissioner. P12, 35, 36.

8237 yuán-shih 意士

8238 yuán-shih 援史
(1) HAN-N-S DIV: Administrator of a clerical Section (biu'ou) in an agency at any level of government, commonly abbreviated to yuán: of low rank or unranked. BH: division head. P20, 52, 54. (2) LIAO-YÜAN: Clerk, numerous unranked subofficials in various central government agencies occasionally also in units of territorial administration. P5, 12, 23, 26, 69.

8239 yuán-shih 源士
MING: briefly (only in 1389?) the official redesignation of Supervising Secretaries (chi-shih-chung) * when the founding Emperor decided that the Six Offices of Scrutiny (liu k's) in which Supervising Secretaries were Or'anzied constituted “the fundamental weihspring” (pen-yuan) of his officialdom. P19.

8240 yuán-shih 縣使
SUNG: Park Commissioner, 4th rank 6b2, each in charge of one of the 4 quadrants into which the imperial capital was divided for the purpose of exploiting parklands and gardens, his office known as the Office of Imperial Parks (yuán-yuan ssu); subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung ssu). P40.

8241 yuán-shih 逹師
CHOU: lit.* mentor for plateaus: Place-naîtité Specialist, 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of War (hsia-kuan) responsible for naming and recording the names of topographic features and natural products of wilderness areas between feudal domains. CL: maître des plaines.

8242 yuán-shòu 元* 
Lit.* the paramount head or leader: His Majesty, from antiquity an indirect, unofficial reference to the ruler.

8243 yuán-shù WM
Lesser Subordinates: a combined reference to yuán (Clerk, Administrator) and shù (Subsidiary Clerk, etc.).

8244 yuán-shuài 元帥
Lit., paramount leader: Marshal, throughout history, and
especially from T'ang on, a common designation for an em- 
inent military officer on active campaign; usually has a place-
name or function-specific prefix. See tu yuan-shuai, tu yuan-
shuai. RR: généralissime. SP: maréchal.

8245 yuan-shuai fū 元帥府

(1) Headquarters of a Marshal: may be encountered in 
any period, normally with a place-name or function-spe-
cific prefix, referring to the office or command post of a 
yuan-shuai (Marshal). SP: bureau du maréchal' (2) CHIN: 
Military Command, apparently from 1206 to 1208 the 
oficial redesignation of the Bureau of Military Affairs (shu-
mi yuan) in the central government. (3) YUAN: Military 
Command, one of several designations given agencies in 
control of Circuits (tsuo), all commonly known by the 
generic designation Pacification Commission (hsüan-wei shih 
ssu). Also the designation given some southwestern ab-
original tribes. See tu yuan-shuai fū. P72.

8246 yuan-ts’an tā-yüeh li-ch’i k’ū 瑚瑲大樂禮器庫

SUNG: Storehouse of Musical and Ritual Gear for the 
Altar of Heaven under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t’ai-
ch’ang ssu); staffing not clear. SP: magasin des objets ri-
tuels et de la musique suprême de l’autel céleste.

8247 yuan-tsō 掛佐
See separate entries for yuan (Administrator, Clerk) and tso 
(Administrator).

8248 yuan-tsung-chiên 夕豎監

SUI—T’ANG: abbreviation of kung-yüan tsung-chiên (Di-
rectorate-general of the Imperial Parks). P40.

8249 yuan-ts’ung chin-chān 元從禁軍

T’ANG: Imperial Army of Original Followers, desig-
nation of those soldiers who participated in the 617 uprising 
of the T’ang founder against the Sui dynasty and, rather 
than be distributed among various field armies, chose to 
become the personal bodyguard of their leader when he took 
the imperial throne in 618. They are reported to have con-
stituted a force between 15,000 and 30,000; they were set-
tled on abandoned land near the capital and became hered-
itary soldiers, colloquially referred to as the Hereditary Army 
(fu-tzu chun). In 627 Ts’ai-tsung selected 100 of the most 
skilled mounted archers in the group to be a special escort on 
his hunting ex’citions; designated the Hundred 
Cavaliers (ipo chi), they served in 2 shifts as companions-
at-arms for the Emperor and were regularly called on to 
demonstrate their prowess in archery, horsemanship, weight 
lifting, etc. In 627 also, the Imperial Army of Original Fol-
lowers, apparently without losing its identity and name, was 
divided into Seven Encampments of the Northern Com-
mand (pei-ya chi j’ung), and each of 7 units served on 
active duty in the imperial entourage for one month in ro-
tational sequence, alongside units of the militiamen called 
to into rotational service in the various Guards (wei; see shih 
liu wei) of the Southern Command (nan-ya). In 638 the original followers or their heirs were further reorganized 
into 2 units called the Left and Right Encampments (fang-
ying), to some extent supplemented with new volunteers 
from elite families, commanded by Generals (chiang-ch’iin) 
of the Southern Command. Members of the Encampments 
were now called Flying Cavalrymen (fei-chi), and the most 
skilled among them were selected for the designation 
Hundred Cavaliers, now formed into a Standby Guard (i-
wei) to accompany the Emperor on all his outings. Finally 
in 662 the Imperial Army of Original Followers disappeared 
as an organization, transformed into a Left and a

Right Forest of Plumes Army (yü-lin ch’ün). RR: armée chargée de la défense de l’empereur et qui suivit l’empereur 
la première.

8250 yuan-wài 員外

Supernumerary: throughout history used as a prefix to ti-
tiles indicating appointees beyond the authorized quota 
for the position; in T’ang such appointees received half the 
standard stipend of a regular (cheng) appointee. Cf. t‘ung 
cheng-yüan. RR+SP: auxiliaire.

8251 yuan-wài láng 員外郎

(1) N-S DIV: abbreviation of yuan-wài san-chí shih-lang 
Supernumerary Gentleman Under the Governor General 
Appointed or Supernumerary Senior Recorder; see under san-chí shih-lang. (2) SUI: Supernumerary Vice Minister, regular 
appointees assisting the Vice Ministers (shih-lang) who then 
headed the Bureaus (ssu) in each Ministry (jp; see liu pu) 
in the central government, and actively headed Bureaus 
whenever appropriate Vice Ministers were not appointed.
P5. (3) T’ANG-O’H’ING: Vice Director of a Bureau (ssu, 
ch’ing-li ssu) in one of the Six Ministries (liu pu), a regular 
appointee assisting the Bureau Director (lang-ch’ung): rank 
6b1 in T’ang, 6b or 7a in Sung ; 6b in Ch’in and Yuan ; 5b 
in Ming and Ch’ing; normally one or 2 appointees, but in 
Ch’ing highly variable, from one to 8; in Ch’ing also ap-
pointed in various agencies of the Imperial Household De-
partment (nei-wu fu), the Court of the Imperial Stud (t’ai-
pu ssu), etc. In all periods may be found with prefixes in-
dicating specialized functions or temporary duty assign-
ments, e.g., Vice Director (in the Ministry of Works serv-
ing as) Director of Coinage (chien-chu yuan-wài lang) in 
Chin, Vice Director (in the Ministry of Works) in charge 
of the Auditing Office (chien-kuan chieh-shen k’u yuan-wài 
lang; see chieh-shen k’u) in Ming and Ch’ing, and Vice 
Director (in the Ministry of Revenue) Supervisor of the 
Capital Granaries (chien-ts’ung yuan-wài lang; see ts’ung-
ch’ung). RR: secrétaire auxiliaire. SP: secrétaire auxi-
liaire, sous-directeur. BH: assistant department director.
P5 . 6 , 9 11 12 13 , 14 15 13 , 38 39 40.

8252 yuan-yü chün 央御庫

T’ANG: Army of the Celestial Parks and Gardens, named 
after an apparently unidentifiable group of stars or con-
stellation; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for 
militia Garrisons (fu) called the Twelve Armies (shih-ehr 
chün); existed only 620-623, 625-636. RR: armée des parcs 
et jardins. P44.

8253 yuan-yü 元祐庫

SUNG: lit., paramount protection storehouse, presumably 
derived from the era-name Yuan-yü (1086-1094); variant 
designation of the Treasury Reserve Storehouse (feng-
chung ch’i’ert-wu k’u).

8254 yuan-yu 苑圃

MING: Horse Station, a local horse pasturage headed by 
a Director (ch’ung), rank 9b, supervised by a regional Pas-
turage Office (yuan-ma ssu) in North China or Manchuria; 
normally with a place-name prefix. P31.

8255 yuan-yüan chıên 園苑監

T’ANG: Directorate of Imperial Parks, one established for 
each of the 4 quadrants of the dynamic capital for the 
maintenance and exploitation of gardens and parklands, each 
heded by a Supervisor (chien), rank 6b2; subordinate to 
the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-nung). P40.

8256 yuan-yüan ssu 園苑司

SUNG: Office of Imperial Parks, one established for each
of the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital for the maintenance and exploitation of gardens and parks, headed by a Park Commissioner (hsien-shih), rank 6b2; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (ssu-mung ssu), SP: bureau des jardins et des parcs impériaux. P40.

8257  yüeh'Ch'ang 楚章
Flutist. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan) who played popular music on 3-holed flutes. See yüeh-shih (Flute Master). CL: joueur de flûte à trois trous. (2) N-S DIV (Chou); number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and Junior Servicemen (i.e. 7a and 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). PIO.

8258 yüeh-chêng 楚正
SUI-SUNG: Music Master, in Sui, 8 rank 9b2 in T'ang, and 5-7 rank not clear, in Sung; members of the Imperial Music Office (t'ai-yüeh shu) or Imperial Music Service (t'ai-yüeh chü) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu). KR+SP: directeur de musique. PIO.

8259 yüeh-ch'i 楚計
MING: Monthly Personnel Evaluation, a report on cases of misconduct or incompetence that District and Subprefectural Magistrates (chih-hsien, chih'chou) were required to submit monthly to their Prefects (chih-fu), which contributed to the annual merit ratings (sui-chü) of all local government personnel submitted by Prefects to provincial authorities.

8260 yüeh-ch'ing 楚卿
T'ANG: Chief Minister of Music, unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (ch'ing) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang ssu).

8261 yüeh-ch'üan ta-ch'en 趙卷大臣
CH'ING: Grand Minister Examiner, designation of central government dignitaries who graded papers submitted in the Palace Examination (ts'ai-shih) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. BH: imperial reviser.

8262 yüeh-fu 楚府
HAN: Music Bureau, from 121 to 7 B.C. a unit under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (shuo-shu), headed by a Director (ling); had a staff of musicians swelling to 829, who performed at court entertainments, various state rituals, etc.; also reportedly dispatched agents throughout the empire to collect current folk songs which were thought to reflect local socioeconomic conditions, popular morale, and thus the quality of governance. After 7 B.C. a reduced staff of musicians was transferred to the supervision of the Grand Director of Music (t'ai-yüeh ling) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (t'ai-ch'ing), under the direct leadership of 2 Supervisors (pu-yeh). BH: bureau of music. PIO. 37.

8263 yüeh-hai ku-an-pu 粵海關部
CH'ING: Kwangtung Customs Superintendent, a duty assignment for a Grand Minister (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (mei-wu-fu) to manage China's trade with foreigners at Canton; known to Europeans as Hoppo. BH: superintendent of customs for the province of Kwangtung.

8264 yüeh-kiên yüan 楚驅院
T'ANG: Office of Sacrificial Music, one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (t'ai-ch'ang WM), maintained the various musical instruments used in imperial sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: service des instruments de musique et des supports (‘instruments de musique.

8265 yüeh-hsa 藻寄
N-S DIV (Chou): Musician, number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (chung-shih; 8a) and Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih; 9a), subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (tsu-yüeh) in the Ministry of Rites (ch'un-kuan). Also see yüeh-shih (Music Master). PIO.

8266 yüeh’h’Rng 楚令
SUN: variant of Director of the Imperial Music Office (see under t’ai-yüeh ling). SP: assistant de musique.

8267 yüeh-lîng skî 楚令署
HAN: Master of Ordinances for the Months, in Later Han a duty assignment for a Retainer Cleric (ts’ung-shih shih) on the staff of the Metropolitan Commandant (tsu-li hsiao-we) and of each Regional Inspector (tsu-tu-shih) or Governor (chou mu); made sure that proper rituals were performed at proper times. The designation is derived from the Yüeh-lîng chapter of the classical text Li-ch’i (Ritual Records). HH: master of the ordinances for the months.

8268 yüeh-mù 忠牧
Lit., mountain peaks and shepherds, stemming from legends that rulers of highest antiquity divided governmental authority geographically among 4 dignitaries called mountain peaks (yüeh) and their subordinates, called shepherds (mu): Regional and Local Authorities, throughout history a vague unofficial collective reference to the heads of units of territorial administration, in the later dynasties stretching from the Province (sheng) down to Districts (hsien).

8269 yüeh-pu 楚部
CH'ING: Music Ministry, an autonomous central government agency created in 1729 to replace the former Music Office (chiao-fang ssu) of the Ministry of Rites (hsü-pu), incorporating the new Music Office (ho-sheng shu) and the Imperial Music Office (shen-yueh shu); supervised by Grand Ministers (ta-ch'en) of the Imperial Household Department (mei-wu-fu) serving as Managers (kuan-li); responsible for all musical and dance performances in the palace and court. BH: board of state music. PIO.

8270 yüeh'Shih 楚師
Music Master. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (hsia ta-fu)~8 as Senior Servicemen (shang-shih), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (hsia-shih), members of the Ministry of Rites (chun-kuan). PIO. (3) SUI: 8 in the Imperial Music Office (t’ai-yüeh shu) and 2 in the Office of Bell Music (ch’un-shang shu), ranks and specific functions not clear; c. 604 retitled yüeh-cheng (also Music Master). PIO.

8271 yüeh'Shih 楚師
SUI-CH'ING: Commandant of Fleet-as-clouds Cavalry,
prestige title (sun-kuan) in Sui, merit title (hsun) from T'ang through Ming, title of hereditary nobility (chuieh-yin) in Ch'ing, for military officers of rank 9a in Sui, 7a from T'ang through Chin, 6a in Yuan and Ming, 5 in Ch'ing. RR+SP: directeur de la cavalerie rapide comme les nuages. P65.

8273  yun-fa  云副
CH'ING: abbreviation of yen-yen ju-shih (Assistant Salt Controller), rank 5b; see under tu chuan-yun-yen shih. BH: deputy assistant salt controller. P61.

8274  yun-ho  烏和
YUAN: Office of Ancient Music, established in 1275 under the Bureau of Musical Ritual (i-feng ssu), headed by 2 Directors (ling), rank 5b. P10.

8275  yun-ho  烏河
CH'ING: variant of ho-tso (Waterways Circuit).

8276  yun-hui  雲麾
T'ANG-SUNG: General of the Cloud-like Flags, merit title (hsun) for military officers of rank 3b. RR: général aux étendards nombreux comme les nuages. SP: général aux étendards-nuages. P65.

8277  yun-hui shih  雲麾使
CH'ING: Flag Assistant, rank 4a subalterns in the Imperial Procession Guard (huai-i wei). BH: assistant marshal.

8278  yun-k'ü  雲庫
CH'ING: Salt Depot, designation of regional and local storehouses for state-monopolized salt under the supervision of Salt Controllers (tu chuan-yun-yen shih), each headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (ta-shih), rank 8a.

8279  yun-tai chuang  雲臺長
HAN: Director of the Cloudy Rampart Garrison, commander of a capital defense force based north of the Wei River in Former Han, under jurisdiction of the Guardian of the Left (tsi p'ing-i). IH: chief of the cloud rampart.

8280  yun-tiang fu chu shu  連種提舉司
YUAN: Supervisorate of Grain Tax Transport, an agency of the Ministry of War (ping-pu) responsible for transporting tax grains from the Yangtze delta to the dynastic capital at Peking; in 1317 replaced by a Supervisorate of Land Transport to the Two Capitals (liang-tu lu-yen t'chu ssu). P60.

8281  wdn-Ao/ð  雲邉萬戶府
YUAN: Grain Transport Brigade, 3 military units activated in 1282 to operate the transport of tax grain from the Yangtze delta to the Peking area by coastal shipping; each under an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch'hü) and a Brigade Commander (wan-hu). Date of discontinuance is not clear.

8282  yun-ma  雲幕
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Private Secretary, a non-official aide in the employ of a territorial dignitary; see mu-fu (Private Secretariat).

(1) YUAN: Transport Assistant, a 3rd or 4th executive official in such agencies as Chief Transport Offices (tu ts'ao-yen shih ssu), Salt Distribution Commissions (tu chuan-yun-yen shih ssu), and Tea and Salt Monopoly and Tax Transport Commissions (ch'a-yen chuan-yun-yan shih ssu), rank normally 6a. P8, 60, 61. (2) CH'ING: Second Assistant Salt Controller in a Salt Distribution Commission (tu chuan-yun-yan shih ssu), rank 6b, below Deputy Salt Controllers (yun-fu) and Assistant Salt Controllers (yun-fu). BH: sub-assistant salt controller. P61.

8283  yun-p'An  雲判
(1) YUAN: Transport Assistant, a 3rd or 4th executive