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221 B.C. – A.D. 220

Edited by Denis Twitchett and Michael Loewe

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# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF CHINA

Volume I

The Ch'in and Han Empires,

221 B.C. – A.D. 220

edited by

DENIS TWITCHETT and MICHAEL LOEWE



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# THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF CHINA

General editors

DENIS TWITCHETT and JOHN K. FAIRBANK

Volume 1

The Ch'in and Han Empires, 221 B.C. – A.D. 220

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## GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

When *The Cambridge History of China* was first planned, more than a decade ago, it was naturally intended that it should begin with the very earliest periods of Chinese history. However, the production of the series has taken place over a period of years when our knowledge both of Chinese prehistory and of much of the first millennium B.C. has been transformed by the spate of archeological discoveries that began in the 1920s and has been gathering increasing momentum since the early 1970s. This flood of new information has changed our view of early history repeatedly, and there is not yet any generally accepted synthesis of this new evidence and the traditional written record. In spite of repeated efforts to plan and produce a volume or volumes that would summarize the present state of our knowledge of early China, it has so far proved impossible to do so. It may well be another decade before it will prove practical to undertake a synthesis of all these new discoveries that is likely to have some enduring value. Reluctantly, therefore, we begin the coverage of *The Cambridge History of China* with the establishment of the first imperial regimes, those of Ch'in and Han. We are conscious that this leaves a millennium or more of the recorded past to be dealt with elsewhere, and at another time. We are equally conscious of the fact that the events and developments of the first millennium B.C. laid the foundations for the Chinese society and its ideas and institutions that we are about to describe. The institutions, the literary and artistic culture, the social forms, and the systems of ideas and beliefs of Ch'in and Han were firmly rooted in the past, and cannot be understood without some knowledge of this earlier history. As the modern world grows more interconnected, historical understanding of it becomes ever more necessary and the historian's task ever more complex. Fact and theory affect each other even as sources proliferate and knowledge increases. Merely to summarize what is known becomes an awesome task, yet a factual basis of knowledge is increasingly essential for historical thinking.

Since the beginning of the century, the Cambridge histories have set a pattern in the English-reading world for multivolume series containing chapters written by specialists under the guidance of volume editors. *The*

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*Cambridge Modern History*, planned by Lord Acton, appeared in sixte volumes between 1902 and 1912. It was followed by *The Cambridge Ancient History*, *The Cambridge Medieval History*, *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, and Cambridge histories of India, of Poland, and of the British Empire. The original *Modern History* has now been replaced by *The New Cambridge Modern History* in twelve volumes, and *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe* is now being completed. Other Cambridge histories recently undertaken include histories of Islam, Arabic literature, Iran, Judaism, Africa, Japan, and Latin America.

In the case of China, Western historians face a special problem. The history of Chinese civilization is more extensive and complex than that of any single Western nation, and only slightly less ramified than the history of European civilization as a whole. The Chinese historical record is immensely detailed and extensive, and Chinese historical scholarship has been highly developed and sophisticated for many centuries. Yet until recent decades the study of China in the West, despite the important pioneer work of European sinologists, had hardly progressed beyond the translation of some few classical historical texts, and the outline history of the major dynasties and their institutions.

Recently Western scholars have drawn more fully upon the rich traditions of historical scholarship in China and also in Japan, and greatly advanced both our detailed knowledge of past events and institutions and also our critical understanding of traditional historiography. In addition, the present generation of Western historians of China can also draw upon the new outlooks and techniques of modern Western historical scholarship, and upon recent developments in the social sciences, while continuing to build upon the solid foundations of rapidly progressing European, Japanese, and Chinese studies. Recent historical events, too, have given prominence to new problems, while throwing into question many older conceptions. Under these multiple impacts the Western revolution in Chinese studies is steadily gathering momentum.

When *The Cambridge History of China* was first planned in 1966, the aim was to provide a substantial account of the history of China as a benchmark for the Western history-reading public: an account of the current state of knowledge in six volumes. Since then the outpouring of current research, the application of new methods, and the extension of scholarship into new fields have further stimulated Chinese historical studies. This growth is indicated by the fact that the history has now become a planned fifteen volumes, but will still leave out such topics as the history of art and of literature, many aspects of economics and technology, and all the riches of local history.

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GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

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The striking advances in our knowledge of China's past over recent decades will continue and accelerate. Western historians of this great and complex subject are justified in their efforts by the needs of their own peoples for greater and deeper understanding of China. Chinese history belongs to the world not only as a right and necessity, but also as a subject of compelling interest.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK

DENIS TWITCHETT

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## PREFACE TO VOLUME I

### IMPERIAL TITLES

In general, emperors are designated by their posthumous titles. These conventional epithets were chosen to give an idealized image of a deceased sovereign. In one instance, that of the Keng-shih emperor, the form specifies the reign title that the sovereign adopted.

### TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL TITLES

The editors have given great thought to the best way of rendering the titles of officials. Most English works on Han history use the terms that were evolved by H. H. Dubs in his pioneer translations from the *Han shu* and that have been conveniently listed together by Dr. de Crespigny.<sup>1</sup> However, these terms are by no means ideal. They neither consistently show the internal hierarchies of the Han civil service, nor do they always indicate the chief duties of an office. Some of the terms are borrowed from European society and carry implications alien to Chinese institutions (for example, such terms as *grandee* or *internuncio*); others attempt literal translations of the Chinese titles and are either ungainly or misleading for a Western reader, and occasionally lapse into bathos.

In his recent monograph on Han bureaucracy, which for the first time gives a full account of the Han civil service,<sup>2</sup> Professor Bielenstein retained this terminology as a basis and systematically supplemented the original list with a large number of additional terms. His fully documented monograph sets out in detail the history of the various offices, their relationship to one another, and the incumbents' duties, and is an indispensable aid for the specialist.

This volume, however, is intended for the general reader rather than for the sinologist, and is designed to be self-contained. The prime need is to convey a realistic impression of the working of the imperial governments of

<sup>1</sup> Rafe de Crespigny, *Official titles of the Former Han dynasty* (Canberra, 1967).

<sup>2</sup> Hans Bielenstein, *The bureaucracy of Han times* (Cambridge, 1980).

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Ch'in and Han. The editors have come to the conclusion that many of the expressions used in earlier publications are not suitable for this purpose, and have adopted a different set of equivalents. In doing so, they are well aware that they are aiming at the impossible task of reconciling a number of different, and sometimes conflicting, aims. They have nevertheless felt it essential to attempt the task, in the belief that terms such as imperial counsellor and regional commissioner will be more meaningful to the Western reader than grandee secretary and shepherd. They have endeavored to retain accuracy of translation as far as possible, but also to use English renderings that are immediately meaningful without being unduly clumsy or having inappropriate associations for the reader.

In attempting to achieve consistency, the editors have sometimes been faced with a dilemma. The Chinese titles themselves are by no means systematic, and it is not always possible to retain the same English rendering for one and the same Chinese term while simultaneously indicating identity of grade or relationship. In addition, as the function of some offices changed between Former and Later Han without any alteration of their title, it has sometimes been preferable to employ different expressions for one and the same Chinese term when used in the Former and Later Han periods. On the other hand, in a few instances, an official's title was changed without any alteration in its functions or position in the hierarchy. In such cases, the same English expression is used (both *feng-ch'ang* and *t'ai-ch'ang*, for example, are rendered superintendent of ceremonial; *Ta-nung-ling* and *Ta-ssu-nung* are both rendered superintendent of agriculture).

In particular contexts, such as the chapters on institutions, the romanized Chinese titles have been added in parentheses after the English equivalent; and in a few cases, where it has proved impossible to coin a suitable English rendering, a literal translation has been retained. These terms appear in the glossary-index and in an alphabetical list that includes both the renderings that are used here and those to be found in previous studies of Han history.

## TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

In view of the preferences expressed by some of the contributors, the editors have not insisted on complete consistency in the use of certain terms. Thus, some authors choose to render the term *wu-hsing* as Five Elements, others as Five Phases. It has been thought right to leave those terms as they stand, so that each contributor may use an expression that he or she believes gives a more accurate idea of the original concept.

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## DATES

Dates are rendered conventionally, according to the corresponding date of the Western calendar,<sup>3</sup> as if that had been introduced at the time. In some instances it has been possible and desirable to give these precisely, in terms of the day; more usually, and particularly for Former Han, the primary sources simply record the month. As the calendar used in Ch'in and Han was luni-solar, there is no exact correspondence between the months of the Chinese year and those of a Western solar calendar. Nor do the Chinese and Western years exactly correspond. This is further complicated by changes that were introduced to mark the point when the Chinese year started. Thus, until 105 B.C., the tenth lunar month was taken as the beginning of the calendar year; thereafter (except from A.D. 9 to 23), the first month (*cheng yüeh*) was designated for this purpose. As a result, readers should be aware that, for the first century of Former Han, curious anomalies may appear at first sight; for example, events in the months numbered 1 to 9 of a given year actually follow those recorded for the months numbered 10 to 12.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In general, measurements are given in the metric equivalents for Chinese units, but these have been retained in contexts where they are meaningful (for example, in Chapter 10). For references to archeological finds, measurements are given in the metric form in which they appear in the reports. A separate list of Han weights and measures and their metric equivalents appears on p. xxxviii.

## MAPS

The maps for this volume (with the exception of maps 10 and 11 published previously by Professor Bielenstein) have been prepared on the basis of the historical reconstructions in the most up-to-date historical atlas of China, the *Chung-kuo li-shih ti-t'u-chi*, Vol. II (Shanghai, 1975). These maps reconstruct the coastline and drainage networks of Ch'in and Han times, and show the administrative centers listed in the geographical monographs of *Han shu* and *Hou-Han shu*, giving the provincial administration as it existed in A.D. 2 and A.D. 140, respectively. The administrative boundaries shown

<sup>3</sup> For complete tables of conversion, readers are referred to works such as P. Hoang, *Concordance des chronologies néoméniques chinoise et européenne* (Shanghai, 1910); Ch'en Yüan, *Erb-shih shih shuo-jun piao* (1925; rpt. Peking, 1956); and Tung Tso-pin, *Chronological tables of Chinese history* (Hong Kong, 1960).

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in these maps are approximations, but it is unlikely that it will ever be possible to reconstruct them more accurately. The atlas, however, shows external boundaries for Han territory that are certainly exaggerated, and we adopt what seem to be more realistic limits. It should, however, be remembered that there were no external frontiers in the modern sense, and the boundaries shown are merely an approximation of the limits of Han territorial authority. We also follow the lines of the Great Wall in Ch'in and Former Han as shown in the same atlas, although there have been a number of alternative reconstructions. An accurate reconstruction awaits detailed archeological investigations that have yet to be undertaken.

## PLACE NAMES

Ch'in and Han period place names are given in Wade-Giles romanization, with hyphens between syllables (example, Ho-nan). Modern place names are given without hyphens, and employ the generally accepted Post Office spelling for certain provinces and well-known cities (such as Honan, Szechwan, Peking).

## REFERENCES TO SOURCES

The notes to this volume are intended to ensure that, where appropriate, a reader's attention is directed to a primary source; and wherever possible, references to Western translations of that source are appended. In addition, the notes cite the principal secondary studies of the topic under discussion. The notes also refer readers to other parts of this volume that are of relevance to the subject under discussion.

In citing the primary sources, the editors have been guided by the following principle. While they have not included a reference for every fact or event that is mentioned, they have endeavored to do so for the more important developments with sufficient frequency to enable readers to follow the accounts of an event in the Standard Histories.

For the first century of Former Han, the two Standard Histories frequently include text that is identical, or nearly identical. While references are not given throughout to both the *Shih-chi* and the *Han shu*, sufficient information is provided to enable readers to refer to each of these works. If a translation of a particular chapter has been published, the editors have chosen to cite from the source that is available in this form (for example, references are in general given to *Han shu* chapter 24, and Swann's translation, rather than to *Shih-chi* chapter 30). In addition, preference has sometimes been given to the *Han shu* for two reasons. First, the arrangement

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and finish of the chapter of the *Han shu* is sometimes more complete and clear than that of its parallel in the *Shih-chi* (for example, *Han shu* chapters 61 and 96 compare favorably with *Shih-chi* chapter 123). Second, as the account of the *Shih-chi* closes shortly after 100 B.C., it has seemed desirable to concentrate on the *Han shu*, so that a subject which extends over the whole of Former Han may be studied from one and the same source (such as the genealogical tables in *Han shu* chapters 13 to 19).

References to the Standard Histories are to the punctuated editions recently published by the *Chung-hua shu-chü*, Peking. While the editors are well aware that more fully annotated editions are often to be preferred, in view of the extra information that these provide, they believe that it is of greater service to readers to refer to these punctuated editions, as it is comparatively easy for those who wish to do so to proceed therefrom to such critical editions as those of Takigawa Kametarō or Wang Hsien-ch'ien. Chapter numbers of the *Hou-Han shu* are those of both the punctuated edition and of Wang Hsien-ch'ien's *Hou-Han shu chi-chieh*. The chapter numbers of the treatises of *Hsü Han chih* are distinguished by the inclusion of the note "(tr.)."

In addition to the monographic studies of certain aspects of Ch'in and Han history, there are a great number of scholarly articles dealing with various aspects of Ch'in and Han history. Because a full-scale bibliography setting out all such works would be excessively cumbersome, the list of books and articles in the bibliography to this volume is confined to items cited in the notes to the chapters.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editors are glad to take this opportunity to thank contributors for their close and careful collaboration and for their patience in awaiting the final outcome of their work. They are particularly grateful for their critical comments and remarks. They also wish to acknowledge the kind assistance of Professor Wang Yuquan of the Academy of Social Sciences, Peking, who read the first half of this volume in draft with meticulous care, and made many suggestions for improvements that have been incorporated in the text. The editors also wish to express their warmest thanks to those assistants without whose help the book would not have been completed; to Steve Jones, for compiling the glossary-index; and to Keith Hazelton and Scott Pearce, for the final editing and preparation of the computerized copy for printing.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME I

Bolling, Jr., whose research grants and gifts, coupled with the very generous support provided by Princeton University, have made the production of this volume possible. The editors are grateful to George Allen and Unwin for permission to quote from *Chinese Ideas of Life and Death* by Michael Loewe (pages 64–65, 44–47, 86, and 150).

D. C. T.  
M. L.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the notes and the list of books and articles quoted. For convenience, where possible references to primary sources are given to modern editions that are readily available; for full details and for abbreviations of titles of secondary writings, see the entries in the bibliography.

AM	<i>Asia Major</i> (new series)
<i>Annuaire</i>	<i>Annuaire du Collège de France</i>
BEFEO	<i>Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême Orient</i>
BMFEA	<i>Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities</i>
BSOAS	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies</i>
CASS	<i>Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</i>
CFL	<i>Ch'ien-fu lun</i> (P'eng Tuo: <i>Ch'ien-fu lun chien</i> , Peking, 1979)
CHHW	<i>Ch'üan Hou Han wen</i> (in Yen K'o-chün: <i>Ch'üan shang-ku san-tai Ch'in Han San-kuo liu-ch'ao wen</i> )
CICA	<i>China in central Asia</i> (see Hulsewé)
CPAM	Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments
CS	<i>Chin shu</i> (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1974)
CYYY	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Taipei</i>
HFHD	<i>History of the Former Han Dynasty</i> (see Dubs)
HHC	<i>Hou-Han chi</i> (references are to SPTK and the punctuated reprint, Taipei, 1976)
HHS	<i>Hou-Han shu, Hsü Han shu</i> (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1965)
HHSCC	<i>Hou-Han shu chi-chieh</i> (Wang Hsien-ch'ien; Ch'ang-sha, 1915)
HJAS	<i>Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies</i>
HNT	<i>Huai-nan-tzu</i> (Liu Wen-tien: <i>Huai-nan hung-lieh chi-chieh</i> , Shanghai, 1926)
HS	<i>Han shu</i> (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1962)
HSPC	<i>Han shu pu-chu</i> (Wang Hsien-ch'ien; Ch'ang-sha, 1900)

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JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
JAS	<i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
KK	<i>Kaogu</i> (formerly <i>K'ao-ku t'ung-hsün</i> )
KKHP	<i>Kaogu xuebao</i> ( <i>K'ao-ku hsüeh-pao</i> )
LH	<i>Lun-beng</i> (Huang Hui: <i>Lun-beng chiao-shih</i> , Ch'ang-sha, 1938)
LSYC	<i>Li-shih yen-chiu</i>
<i>Mélanges</i>	<i>Mélanges publiés par l'Institut des Hautes Études chinoises</i>
MH	<i>Mémoires historiques</i> (see Chavannes)
MN	<i>Monumenta Nipponica</i>
MS	<i>Monumenta Serica</i>
SC	<i>Shih-chi</i> (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1959)
SCC	<i>Science and civilisation in China</i> (see Needham)
SKC	<i>San-kuo chih</i> (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1959)
SKCCC	<i>San-kuo chih chi-chieh</i> (Lu Pi: reprinted Peking, Ku-chi ch'u-pan-she, 1957)
SPPY	<i>Ssu-pu-pei-yao</i>
SPTK	<i>Ssu-pu-ts'ung-k'an</i>
TCTC	<i>Tzu-chih t'ung-chien</i>
TP	<i>T'oung Pao</i>
TSK	<i>Tōyō shi kenkyū</i>
WW	<i>Wenwu</i> (formerly <i>Wen-wu ts'an-k'ao tzu-liao</i> )
YTL	<i>Yen-t'ieh lun</i> (Wang Li-ch'i: <i>Yen-t'ieh lun chiao-chu</i> , Shanghai, 1958)



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## OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

The entries in the following list are limited to terms that appear in this volume. The Chinese expressions are preceded by the equivalents that have been adopted here, and they are followed by the equivalents that are used in other publications. For a complete list of official titles, see Hans Bielenstein, *The bureaucracy of Han times* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980), pp. 207f.; and Rafe de Crespigny, *Official titles of the Former Han Dynasty* (Canberra: Australian National University Press, 1967).

- Abundant talent *mao-ts'ai* Abundant talent  
 Academician *po-shih* Erudit  
 Academician (libations) *po-shih chi-chiu* Libationer of the erudits  
 Academy *t'ai hsüeh* Academy  
 Advisory counsellors *chien-i ta-fu* Grandee remonstrant and consultant  
 Agricultural garrison *t'un-t'ien* Agricultural garrison  
 Aide-de-camp *ts'ung-shih* Assistant  
 Arsenal *wu-k'u* Arsenal  
 Artisans of the eastern garden *tung-yüan chiang* Artisans of the eastern garden  
 Assistant *ch'eng* Assistant  
 Assistant clerk *tso shih* Accessory clerk  
 Assistant to the imperial counsellor (Former Han) *yü-shih chung-ch'eng, chung-ch'eng* Palace assistant secretary  
 Assistant of the left *tso-ch'eng* Assistant of the left  
 Assistant to the minister of works (Later Han) *yü-shih chung-ch'eng, chung-ch'eng* Palace assistant secretary  
 Assistant of the right *yu-ch'eng* Assistant of the right  
 Assistant, stables for thoroughbreds *lu-chi-chiu ch'eng* Assistant of the stables for thoroughbreds  
 Attendant clerk *ts'ung-shih shih* Attendant clerk

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## OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

- Attendant secretary *shih-yü-shih* Attending secretary
- Bright hall *ming-t'ang* Bright hall
- Bureau of banditry *tsei ts'ao* Bureau for murderous activities
- Bureau for the civil population *min ts'ao* Bureau of the common people
- Bureau clerk *ts'ao-shih*
- Bureau of merit *kung ts'ao* Bureau of merit
- Bureau of orchards and gardens *pu-i shu*
- Bureau for regular attendants *ch'ang-shih ts'ao* Bureau for regular attendants
- Bureau for senior officials *erb-ch'ien-shih ts'ao* Bureau of officials ranking 2,000 *shih*
- Bureau for superintending guests of the south, north *nan, pei chu-k'e ts'ao* Southern, northern bureau in charge of guests
- Cadet *shu-tzu* Cadet
- Cadets (heir apparent) *t'ai-tzu shu-tzu* Cadets of the heir apparent
- Captain *hou* Captain
- Captain *chün hou* Captain
- Captain of the capital (left) *tso tu hou* Captain of the capital at the left
- Captain of the capital (right) *yu tu hou* Captain of the capital of the right
- Captain of the center, northern army *pei-chün chung-hou* Captain of the center, northern army
- Cavalry *chi-shih* Cavalrymen
- Chancellor *ch'eng-hsiang* Chancellor
- Chancellor (of kingdoms) *hsiang* Chancellor (of kingdoms)
- Chancellor's assistant (legal matters) *ssu-chih* Director of uprightness, inspector of straightness
- Chancellor of state *hsiang kuo* Chancellor of state
- Chief clerk *chang-shih* Chief clerk
- Chief of commune *t'ing-chang* Chief of commune
- Chief of the guards *wei-shih chang* Chief of the guards
- Chief, Long Lanes (Yung-hsiang) *Yung-hsiang chang* Chief of the Long Lanes
- Chief of markets, Lo-yang *Lo-yang shih-chang* Chief of the markets of Lo-yang
- Chief of medicines for the empress *chung-kung yao chang* Chief of medicines of the empress

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## OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

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- Chief officer of the Western Regions *hsi-yü chang-shih* Chief clerk of the Western Regions
- Chief physician *i-kung chang* Chief of the physicians
- Chief of police *yu-chiao* Patrol leader
- Chief of ritual music *li-yüeh chang* Chief of ritual music
- Chief of sacrifices *tz'u-ssu chang* Chief invocator
- Chief of stables (heir apparent) *t'ai-tzu chiu chang* Chief of the stables of the heir apparent
- Civil official (all-purpose) *wu-kuan yüan* Officer of the five bureaus
- Clan *ta-hsing*
- Clerk *shu-tso* Scribe
- Colonel *hsiao-wei* Colonel
- Colonel, agricultural garrisons *t'un-t'ien hsiao-wei* Colonel for agricultural garrisons
- Colonel of archers who shoot by sound *she-sheng hsiao-wei* Colonel of archers who shoot by sound
- Colonel, Ch'ang River encampment *Ch'ang-shui hsiao-wei* Colonel of the Ch'ang river encampment
- Colonel, city gates *ch'eng-men hsiao-wei* Colonel of the city gates
- Colonel, garrison cavalry *t'un-chi hsiao-wei* Colonel of garrison cavalry
- Colonel, infantry *pu-ping hsiao-wei* Colonel of footsoldiers
- Colonel, internal security *ssu-li hsiao-wei* Colonel director of the retainers
- Colonel, picked cavalry *yüeh-chi hsiao-wei* Colonel of picked cavalry
- Colonel-protector of the Ch'iang *hu Ch'iang hsiao-wei* Colonel protecting the Tibetans
- Colonel-protector of the Wu-huan *hu Wu-huan hsiao-wei* Colonel protecting the Wu-huan
- Commandant *tu-wei* Chief commandant
- Commandant *wei* Commandant
- Commandant of attached cavalry *fu-ma tu-wei* Chief commandant of attached cavalry
- Commandant of cavalry *chi tu-wei* Chief commandant of cavalry
- Commandant in charge of crops *i-ho tu-wei*
- Commandant in charge of slaves *t'ung-pu tu-wei*

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## xxviii OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

- Commandant of the dependent states *shu-kuo tu-wei* Chief commandant of a dependent state
- Commandant of imperial carriages *feng-chü tu-wei* Chief commandant of imperial equipages
- Commandant of the passes *kuan tu-wei* Chief commandant of the passes
- Commandery *chün* Commandery
- Commune *t'ing* Commune
- Company *ch'ü* Company
- Controller *cheng* Director
- Controller, Ch'ang-ch'iu palace *ta ch'ang-ch'iu* Grand proloner of autumn
- Copper office *t'ung kuan* Office of copper
- Counsellor in attendance *chung-san ta-fu* Attendant grandee
- Counsellor (heir apparent's household) *t'ai-tzu-men ta-fu* Grandees at the gate of the heir apparent
- Counsellor of the palace *kuang-lu ta-fu* Imperial household grandee
- County *hsien* Prefecture
- County magistrate *hsien chang* Chief
- County magistrate *hsien ling* Prefect
- Court architect *chiang-tso ta-chiang* Court architect
- Cultured gentlemen *shih*
- Dependent state *shu-kuo* Dependent state
- Director *ling* Prefect
- Director, arsenal *wu-k'u ling* Prefect of the arsenal
- Director, arts and crafts *shang-fang ling* Prefect of the masters of techniques
- Director of astrology *t'ai-shih ling* Prefect grand astrologer
- Director of butchery *t'ai-tsai ling* Prefect grand butcher
- Director, catering *t'ai-kuan ling* Prefect grand provisioner
- Director of catering, heir apparent *t'ai-tzu ssu-kuan ling* Prefect of the office for food of the heir apparent
- Director of the *ch'eng-hua* (Continuing Flowers) stables *ch'eng-hua chiu ling* Prefect of the stables of Continuing Flowers
- Director of coachhouses *chü-fu ling* Prefect of the coachhouses for imperial equipages
- Director of the emergency cohort *lü-pen ling* Prefect of the emergency cohort

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## OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

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- Director, empress's messengers *chung-kung yeh-che ling* Prefect of the internuncios of the empress
- Director, empress's private treasury *chung-kung ssu-fu ling* Prefect of the private treasury of the empress
- Director, empress's transport *chung-kung p'u* Coachman of the empress
- Director, enclosure of the left *tso-hsiao ling* Prefect of the enclosure of the left
- Director, enclosure of the right *yu-hsiao ling* Prefect of the enclosure of the right
- Director of grain selection *tao-kuan ling* Prefect of the office for the selection of grain
- Director of the great granary *t'ai-ts'ang ling* Prefect of the great granary
- Director, heir apparent's granary *t'ai-tzu ts'ang ling* Prefect of the granary of the heir apparent
- Director, heir apparent's household *t'ai-tzu chia ling* Prefect of the household of the heir apparent
- Director, Hung-te (Vast Virtue) Park *Hung-te yüan ling* Prefect of the Park of Vast Virtue
- Director, imperial harem *i-t'ing ling* Prefect of the lateral courts
- Director, imperial palace gardens *kou-shun ling* Prefect intendant of the imperial palace gardens
- Director, imperial wardrobe *yü-fu ling* Prefect of the imperial wardrobe
- Director, insignia and credentials *fu-chieh ling* Prefect of insignia and credentials
- Director of majors (official carriages) *kung-chü ssu-ma ling* Prefect of the majors in charge of official carriages
- Director of manufactures *k'ao-kung ling* Prefect of the complete workman office
- Director, medical care *t'ai-i ling* Prefect grand physician
- Director of the memorial park *yüan ling* Prefect of the funerary park
- Director of music *t'ai-yüeh ling* Prefect grand musician
- Director of music (Yü) *t'ai-yü-yüeh ling* Prefect grand Yü musician
- Director of offerings *ssu-kuan ling* Prefect of the office of offerings, prefect of the office of food
- Director of the palace gentlemen *lang-chung ling* Prefect of the gentlemen of the palace

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## xxx OFFICIAL TITLES AND INSTITUTIONAL TERMS

Director, palace storehouses *chung tsang-fu ling* Prefect of the palace storehouse

Director of prayer *t'ai-chu ling* Prefect grand supplicator

Director of price stabilization *p'ing-chun ling* Prefect of the bureau of equalization and standards

Director of records for the empress *chung-kung shu-ling* Prefect recorder of the empress

Director, sacrifices *tz'u-ssu ling* Prefect invocator

Director of the secretariat *shang-shu ling* Prefect of the masters of writing

Director, Shang-lin (Supreme Forest) Park *Shang-lin yüan ling* Prefect of the Park of the Supreme Forest

Director of the shrine of Kao-ti *Kao-miao ling* Prefect of the temple of the Eminent Founder

Director of the shrine of Kuang-wu-ti *Shih-tsu miao ling* Prefect of the Temple of the Epochal Founder

Director, stables for fine horses, left, right *tso, yü chün chiu ling* Prefect of the stables for fine horses of the left, right

Director, stationery *shou-kung ling* Prefect of the palace stationery

Director of supply (sacrifices) *lin-hsi ling* Prefect of the office for sacrificial oblations

Director, thoroughbred stables *lu-chi chiu ling* Director, stables for thoroughbreds

Director of transport (heir apparent) *t'ai-tzu p'u* Coachman of the heir apparent

Director, valets *nei-che ling* Prefect of the valets

Director of the watch (heir apparent) *t'ai-tzu shuai-keng ling* Prefect stationer of the watches of the heir apparent

Director of the Wei-yang (Eternal) Stables *wei-yang-chiu ling* Prefect of the Eternal Stables

Director Yellow Gates (head eunuch) *huang-men ling* Prefect of the Yellow Gates

Director, Yung-hsiang (Long Lanes) *yung-hsiang ling* Prefect of the Long Lanes

Director, Yung-hsiang (Long Lanes) of the empress *chung-kung yung-hsiang ling* Prefect of the Long Lanes of the empress

District *hsiang* District