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The History of the Former Han Dynasty

GLOSSARY

CHAPTER VII
Emperor Chao
(r. 86-74 B.C.)

151. *Hsiao-chao* 孝昭, Emperor. Hsün Yuēh says, “Taboo the word *Fu* 弗 and say *Pu* 不.” His name was originally *Fu-ling* 弗陵. Chang Yen says that because two words would be difficult to taboo, his name was changed to be merely *Fu*. Cf. *Hs* 6.39a. Ying Shao quotes from the *Li-shih-fa* (lost book) as saying, “[One who is] sagacious and widely conversant and deeply penetrating is called *chao* [brilliant].” Cf. *Hs* 7.1a. Chang Shou-chieh (fl. 737) also quotes “Rules for Posthumous Titles, “[One who has] a correct conduct and a becoming deportment, is respectful and laudable is called *chao*,” and “[One who] glorifies virtue and has distinguished himself is called *chao*.” He also repeats the sentence quoted by Ying Shao. Cf. Chang Shou-chieh’s appendix to the *Sc*, p. 9. [p. He was born in 94 B.C. (*Hs* 97A.16b).]

151. *Chao, Favorite Beauty née 趙婕妤*. The Favorite Beauty née *Chao* also called the Lady of the Kou-yi Palace and the Lady of the Fists 拳夫人, was a favorite concubine of Emperor Wu and the mother of Emperor Chao.

Her home was in the Ho-chien Commandery. When Emperor Wu was inspecting and hunting, he passed thru that Commandery, and the reader of emanations said that the place had a wonderful woman. So the Emperor sent a messenger to summon her. When she came, both her fists were clenched; the Emperor himself tried to open them, and her hands immediately straightened out. Because of this circumstance she became favored by him and was called the Lady of the Fists.

Before this event her father had been condemned to be castrated and had become a Palace Attendant Within the Yellow Gate. He died in Ch’ang-an and was buried at Yung-men.

The Lady of the Fists was promoted to be a Favorite Beauty and was installed in the Kou-yi Palace. She was greatly favored by Emperor Wu and in 96 B.C. gave birth to Liu Fu-ling, (later Emperor Chao) who was then called the son of [the Lady of] the Kou-yi [Palace]. She carried the baby for 14 (lunar) months before he was born, just as the mother of Yao was supposed to have done.

After Liu Chü 劉據, the Heir-apparent whose mother was née Wei had been defeated in Sept. 91 B.C. and had committed suicide; of the Emperor’s other sons, Liu Tan and Liu Hsü had committed many faults, and Liu Hung and Liu Po had died young. The son of the Lady of the Kou-yi Palace was in his fifth or sixth year. He was sturdy and intelligent and the Emperor continually said that this boy was like himself. He was also influenced because the child’s birth had been very strange. He loved the boy and in his heart wished to make him his successor, but, because of his youth and because the boy’s mother was still young, the Emperor feared that the resulting long rule by a female regent and Empress Dowager would bring about misrule. When the Favorite Beauty of the Kou-yi Palace was favored in the Kan-ch’üan Palace, she committed a fault and was punished, and died of grief. (Probably her death was purposely encompassed by Emperor Wu for the reason given above.) She was buried at Yün-yang. Then she died between 91 and 87 B.C.

Later, when Emperor Wu was mortally ill, he established Liu Fu-ling as the Heir-apparent on Mar. 27, 87 B.C. and made Ho Kuang regent for the young boy. On Mar. 29

Emperor Wu died and the next day Emperor Chao was enthroned. Emperor Chao posthumously honored his mother as Empress Dowager and sent 20,000 soldiers to build a city of 3000 houses, Yün-ling, at her tomb. Cf. *Hs* 97A.16, 17.

152. *O-yi, Princess of 鄂邑公主*. The Elder Princess of O-yi, also called the Princess [Married to the Marquis of] Kai 蓋公主, was a daughter of Emperor Wu probably by the Concubine née Li, for she is mentioned as an older sister of Liu Tan, King of Yen. She married Wang Shou, Marquis of Kai, sometime before he was dismissed from his marquise in 112 B.C. He seems to have died sometime after. She was given the income of the town of O in the Chiang-hsia Commandery.

When Emperor Chao was enthroned in March 87 B.C., this Elder Princess was given additional estates (later the income of 13,000 households) and cared for the Emperor in the Summer Apartments of the Imperial Palace. She became attached to Ting Wai-jen. The Emperor and the regent, Ho Kuang did not want to break up her attachment, so there was an edict summoning Ting Wai-jen to wait upon the Princess. A girl surnamed Chou-yang was received into the palace to be the future mate of the young Emperor; Shang-kuan An had a daughter whom he wished to be made Empress, but Ho Kuang who was her grandfather, thought she was too young; however Shang-kuan An thru Ting Wai-jen and the Elder Princess, got this girl received into the Palace, and after some months made Empress in the sixth year of her age.

Thereafter, Shang-kuan Chien and his son Shang-kuan An contested with Ho Kuang for power. Liu Tan King of Yen bribed the Elder Princess heavily, and a conspiracy composed of these three, together with the Grandee Secretary Sang Hung-yang was formed. A petition to the Emperor attacking Ho Kuang had no effect, so they planned to have the Elder Princess invite Ho Kuang to a feast at which he was to be assassinated. The plot was discovered, and in Oct./Nov. 80 B.C. the conspirators, including Ting Wai-jen were executed. The Elder Princess committed suicide. Her son, Wang Wen-hsin was pardoned. Cf. *Hs* 7.1b, 2a, 5b, 6a, b, 7a, 97A.17b, 18a, 36.5a, 63.10b, ch. 67 (Hu Chien), ch. 68 (Ho Kuang).

152. *The Inner Apartments* 省中 were the parts of the imperial palace occupied by the Emperor and his harem, into which only specified persons, especially those entitled Palace Attendants, were permitted to enter. These apartments were also entitled the Forbidden Apartments 禁中. They seem to have been guarded by the soldiers of the Leopard-tail imperial guard.

Fu Yen (prob. iii cent.) writes, “Ts’ai Yung (133-192) says, ‘[The Inner Apartments] were originally the Forbidden Apartments. Its gates and doors bore a prohibition [to the effect that] except for Attendants upon the Emperor, [presumably Palace Attendants, and the like], [people] are not allowed to enter without permission.’ [The Passage-way] guarded by the Leopard-tail [imperial guard] is also in the Forbidden Apartments. The father of the Empress of [Emperor] Hsiao-yüan was named [Wang] Chin 王禁. [His name] was avoided [by the Wang clan descended from him], hence they were called the Inner Apartments.” This passage of Ts’ai Yung’s is also to be found [with slight variations] in his p. 3. {Citation unclear.} But that passage lacks the first sentence of Fu Yen’s quotation, saying that the original name of the

Inner Apartments was the Forbidden Apartments. But Chou Shou-ch'ang says that in the *Wen-hsüan* 6.9b, "Li Shan [649-689] writes, '[According to] the Han [dynasty's] regulations, the place where the ruler dwells is called the Forbidden Apartments and where the highest-officials dwell is called the Inner Apartments.' This is the distinction the Han [dynastic] regulations originally made between the Forbidden 禁 and the Inner 中 [Apartments]. It did not begin with a taboo [on the name of] Wang Chin. [The phrase "Inner Apartments" occurs in the Annals of Emperor Chao under the date 87 B.C.;] moreover the time from Emperor Chao on down to that of the Empress of [Emperor] Yüan is very long; why should [the name of Wang] Chin [who died in 12 B.C.] by [thus] eagerly tabooed? If [it is said that this change is] because Mr. Pan [Pan Ku] committed an anachronism, then [it should be considered that] the period when Mr. Pan lived was after the revival [of the dynasty of the Later Han Dynasty]. Why should there be any fear of the Wang family, that he must taboo his name?"

Perhaps the terms, Inner Apartments 中省 and Forbidden Apartments 禁中, were synonymous, for *Hs* 97A.17b uses the latter expression in exactly the same connection that *Hs* 7.1b uses the former. Or possibly they were two places close to each other, hence confused. Yen Shih-ku writes, "Sheng 省 is to investigate. [But that meaning requires the pronunciation *hsing*.] It says that whoever enters within this place must be investigated to see that he cannot be an imposter." Cf. *Hs* 7.1b.

152. *Masters of Writing* 尚書. In a note to *Hs* 97A.11b, Yen Shih-ku explains these were officials under the Ch'in and Han dynasties who had charge of receiving and sending out documents going to or emanating from the Emperor, being imperial private secretaries. The *Han-kuan ta-wen*, 1.8b f. writes, "At the beginning, the Han [dynasty] had the Lieutenant Chancellor take charge of the empire's affairs; the Masters of Writing were only subordinates of the Privy Treasurer and merely had charge of documents and writing. In the time of Emperor Wu their authority became somewhat greater; documents and memorials were submitted to the Masters of Writing and the Masters of Writing presented them to the Son of Heaven and then sent them to the Lieutenant Chancellor. In governmental matters, the Son of Heaven regularly consulted with [the Masters of Writing]. Hence the office of Master of Writing became an important position close [to the throne]. Emperor Wu amused himself and feasted in the courts of the harem, which Masters of Writing, who were not eunuchs, were not permitted to go in or out [of those courts] or to the [imperial] sleeping chambers, so [the Emperor] established the office of Palace Writer and employed a eunuch in that post.

"From the time of [Emperors] Chao and Hsüan there was moreover an Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing Officials and subjects who memorialized matters and made duplicates; the Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing 尚書事 first opened the second copy; if it was not approved, [the matter] was not memorialized [to the Emperor]. As to the employment of officials and the administration of the government, whoever was Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing decided upon [these matters] in the Forbidden Apartments and the Lieutenant Chancellor merely carried out [his decisions]. The authority hence gravitated to the Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing.

"After the Ho family fell, Wei [Hsiang, Chancellor 67-59 B.C.,] and Ping [Chi, Chancellor 59-52 B.C.,] became [Lieutenant] Chancellors and succeeded in increasing [the

power of] their offices. In the time of Emperor Yüan, Hsiao Wang-chih and others were Intendants of the Masters of Writing, but Shih Hsien used [the position of] Chief Palace Writer to perform the duties of the Masters of Writing; [Hsiao] Wang-chih and the others were all thus under his control. Then the authority was again transferred to the Palace Writer. In the time of Emperor Ch'eng the [post of] Palace Writer was abolished and the Masters of Writing were increased [in number] to be five persons. From this [time] to the end of the Han period, the authority was definitely [in the hands of] the Intendants of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. When Wang Shang was Lieutenant Chancellor and accused a Grand Administrator, his memorial was moreover suppressed by Wang Feng; thus we can tell where the authority lay in that time.

“Hence, in and before the time of Emperor Ching the authority was in [the hands of] the Lieutenant Chancellor; in the time of Emperor Wu the authority lay [in the hands of] those who were close to the Son of Heaven and were employed by him; in and after the time of [Emperors] Chao and Hsüan it lay [in the hands of] the Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing.

“Pan [Ku's] Table [of Officials] does not deal in detail with the Intendant of the Masters of Writing and says nothing [about the incumbents of this most important office]. Now I have carefully examined [the history to find] the Intendants of the Masters of Writing, beginning with [the times of Emperors] Chao and Hsüan] together with those who administered the office of Master of Writing, and supply the deficiency [left by] Mr. Pan.

“When Emperor Chao came to the throne [87 B.C.], Ho Kuang became Commander-in-chief and General-in-chief and Intendant of the Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 68 B.C. [Ho] Kuang died.

“In 68 B.C. Chang An-shih became Commander-in-chief and General of Chariots and Cavalry and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 62 B.C. he died.

“In 68 B.C. Ho Shang became Chief Commandant of Imperial Equipages and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In July/August 67 he was sent to prison and cut in two at the waist.

“In 61 B.C. Han Tseng became Commander-in-chief and General of Chariots and Cavalry and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 56 B.C. he died.

“Emperor Hsüan summoned Chang Ch'ang to be Grand Palace Grandee; with the Imperial Household Grandee Yu Ting-kuo he together decided upon the Affairs of the Masters of Writing.

“When Emperor Hsüan died and Emperor Yüan ascended the throne, he installed Shih Kao as Commander-in-chief and General-in-chief. The Grand Tutor to the Heir-apparent Hsiao Wang-chih became General of the Van; the Superintendent of the Imperial Household Chou K'an became Imperial Household Grandee and received a testamentary [edict] to be regent [over] the government and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. [According to *Hs* 88.12b and 78.9a, at the beginning of Emperor Yüan's reign, Chou K'an and Hsiao Wang-chih were together Intendants of Affairs of the Masters of Writing (*HHs*).] [Shih] Kao was dismissed in 43 B.C. [Hsiao] Wang-chih was dismissed in 47 B.C.; [Chou] K'an was also dismissed in 47 B.C. [Chou] K'an was later again installed as Imperial Household Grandee and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing.

“In 48 B.C. Shih Hsien as Chief Palace Writer performed the duties of the Masters of Writing. When Emperor Ch’eng ascended the throne, he refused to eat and died.

“When Emperor Ch’eng ascended the throne [33 B.C.], Wang Feng became Commander-in-chief and General-in-chief and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 22 B.C. he died.

“[In 33 B.C.] Chang Yü became Inspector of Officials, Imperial Palace Grandee, an Official Serving in the Inner Apartments, and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 25 B.C. he was dismissed, [left the court], and went to his [former] house.”

“Cheng K’uan-chung as Imperial Household Grandee was Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. [This statement is probably due to a misunderstanding of a passage in ch. 81; cf. *sub* Chang Yü.]

“K’ung Kuang as Imperial Household Grandee was Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. Later he became Superintendent of the Imperial Household and was Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing as previously. In 15 B.C. he was promoted to be Grandee Secretary, at which time he probably was not Intendant of the Masters of Writing.

“In 22 B.C. Wang Yin became Commander-in-chief, General of Agile Cavalry, and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 15 B.C. he died.

“During the period 16-13 B.C. Hsieh Hsüan was made a marquis because he had formerly been Lieutenant Chancellor and concurrently was a Specially Promoted Official Serving in the Inner Apartments and supervised the affairs of the Masters of Writing. He was honored and favored and was entrusted with the government.

“In 15 B.C. Wang Shang became Commander-in-chief, General of the Guards, and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 12 B.C. he died.

“In 12 B.C. Wang Ken became Commander-in-chief, General of Agile Cavalry, and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 7 B.C. he was dismissed.

“In 7 B.C. Wang Mang became Commander-in-chief and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. The next year he was dismissed.

“When Emperor Ai ascended the throne [6 B.C.], Shih Tan became General of the Left and Intendant of the Affairs of the Masters of Writing. Later he was dismissed.

“In 6 B.C. Fu Hsi became Commander-in-chief and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. The third year [afterwards] he was dismissed.

“In 5 B.C. Ting Ming became Commander-in-chief, General of the Guards and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In 1 B.C. he was dismissed.

“In 1 B.C. Tung Hsien became Commander-in-chief, General of the Guards, Official Serving in the Inner Apartments, and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. In the third year [thereafter] he committed suicide.

“When [Emperor] Hsiao-p’ing ascended the throne (1 A.D.), Wang Mang became Commander-in-chief and Intendant of Affairs of the Masters of Writing. Later he overthrew the Han [dynasty].

“[In the office of] the Masters of Writing there were Chiefs, superintendents, and Assistants. They had bronze seals and blue seal-cords. At first there were four Masters of Writing who were four Heads of Divisions. Division Head of Regular Attendants Masters of Writing had charge of business [from] the Lieutenant Chancellor and Secretaries; the Master

of Writing Division Head [for Officials Ranking at] Two Thousand Piculs had charge of business [arising from] writings sent up from the common people; the Master of Writing Division Head in Charge of Guests had charge of business from foreign countries. Emperor Ch'eng established a fifth person, and had a [Master of Writing] Division Head for the Three Highest Ministers. [When Wang Mang was controlling the government for Emperor P'ing he seems to have had a Specially Serving Master of Writing to attend to matters concerning him. Cf. *Hs* 99A.18b.]

“The Masters of Writing were the most fundamental of all officials. The writings and memorials of officials and subjects were all delivered to the Masters of Writing; the Masters of Writing presented them to the Son of Heaven. Imperial Edicts were all preserved by the Masters of Writing. All Imperial Decrees were called “Sealed with the Imperial Seal”; the Chief Master of Writing again sealed it. The Chief Master of Writing had charge of assisting [in the preparation of] memorials [to the throne] and sealed letters [from the Emperor to] lower [officials]. The Supervisor [to the Masters of Writing] had charge of sealing and closing [letters]. The Assistant [Master of Writing] had charge of announcing whomever had petitioned the Emperor and concurrently controlled the [imperial] treasure and expenses, lights and candles, food and cooking.

When high officials had committed crimes, then the Masters of Writing accused them. When the Son of Heaven reprimanded or investigated his high officials, then the Masters of Writing took down his words. In selecting and ranking officials [who ranked as] fully two thousand piculs, [the Emperor] had a Master of Writing to decide their precedence. If officials distinguished themselves in pursuing and arresting [criminals], then their names were presented [to the Emperor] and a Master of Writing thereupon recorded it and gave them positions. When Inspectors memorialized matters at the capital, they visited a Master of Writing. When the Chief Master of Writing was at court at a meeting, he had one mat [to himself] or the Chief Master of Writing was made the director of the nine high ministers.

“For [the position of] Master of Writing there were selected Gentlemen or Erudits of high rank. The Masters of Writing were promoted according to their seniority. Masters of Writing were promoted to be Supervisors [of the Masters of Writing]; superintendents were promoted to be the Chief [Master of Writing]. They had Chief Officials [clerks?]. Good writers were selected to fill [these positions].” Cf. *Hs Han-kuan ta-wen* 1.8b-11b; *Hs* 19A.15a, 17a, 24a, 10.5a; *Mh* II, 520.

152. *Liu K'uan*_a 劉寬, King of Chi-po 濟北王 was the son of Liu Hu and great-grandson of Liu Ch'ang 劉長, King of Huai-nan 淮南王 and son of Kao-tsu. He succeeded his father as King of Chi-po in 97 B.C. In the eleventh year of his reign he was sentenced for having had intercourse with his father's Queen, and his Concubine née Kuang, Kuang Hsiao-erh, thus disordering human relationships, and also for having sacrificed and uttered imprecations against Emperor Chao. An official was sent to summon him to the capital, but in Aug./Sept. 87 B.C. he cut his throat with a sword and died. His kingdom was abolished and made into the Pei-an Hsien of the T'ai-shan Commandery. Thus was ended the royal line of Liu Ch'ang. Cf. *Hs* 44.17a, 1A.9b, 7.1b.

152. The *Yün Tomb* and *Yün-ling* 雲陵 were the tomb and tomb town of the Favorite Beauty née Chao, the mother of Emperor Chao. She died sometime between 91 and 87 B.C. and was buried near Yün-yang. In the summer of 87 B.C., after Emperor Chao had come to the throne, he posthumously honored her with the title of Empress Dowager and began her tomb, taking part of the Yün-yang prefecture in the Tao-p'ing-yi District to make the Yün-ling prefecture. The Later Han Dynasty disestablished this prefecture. The *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung Chih* says that this ancient city was 20 *li* north of the present Shun-hua in the Manchu dynasty's Pin Chou Shensi. Wu Cho-hsin (xviii cent.) says, "The surviving tumulus is lofty and is popularly called the Ta-yi-t'a." Cf. *Hs* 7.1b · 28Ai.29a.

152. The *T'ai-yi Pond* 太液池 was located in the Chien-chang Palace (*q.v.*). Ju Shun writes, "Those who called it *yi* meant that it was made of the emanation from the liquid essence of Heaven and Earth combined." Fu Tsan (fl. ca. 265) says, "[The name] T'ai-yi Pond means that they received the liquid essence of the Yin and Yang and made the Pond of it." Yen Shih-ku says, "Those [who called it] the T'ai-yi Pond meant that the place which its liquid moistened was broad." Cf. *Hs* 7.2a. The *Hsi-ching tsa-chi* (vi cent.) 1 · 3a, says, "The borders of the T'ai-yi Pond are all [full of] *Hydropyrum latifolium*, young reeds, ripe *Hydropyrum*, and the like. (When *Hydropyrum* contains grain, the people of Ch'ang-an call it *tiao-hu*. Reeds which have not yet opened their leaves are called *Ts'zu-t'o*. *Hydropyrum* which has heads is called *lu-chieh*.) Among them small varieties of ducks and fledgling wild geese are everywhere distributed and gather thickly. There are also many brown tortoises, and green turtles. At the edges of the ponds there is much level sand. On the sand pelicans, partridges Chinese herons, wild geese and hawks in their movements form flocks."

154. The *Intendant of [Imperial Palace] Parks* 鉤盾 was a eunuch who had charge of the imperial ponds, parks, gardens, and places of recreation near the capital. In this office there was one Chief, five Assistants, and two Guards. He was a subordinate of the Privy Treasurer.

There were some Amusements Fields under the charge of the Intendant of Imperial Parks, in which Emperor Chao plowed the sacred field in 86 B.C. Fu Tsan (fl. ca. 285) quotes the *Hsi-ching ku-szu* (lost) that "The Amusements Fields were within the Wei-yang Palace" and *Hs* 10.4a tells that a young girl ran "into [the part of] the Intendant of Imperial Parks in the Wei-yang Palace." Yen Shih-ku says, "The Amusement Fields were fields for feasting and picknicking, where the Son of Heaven enjoyed and amused himself." Cf. *Hs* 7.2a, 19A.16a; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 3.12a.

154. *Yi Province* 益州 {26-27 & 28-29} was an administrative division of the empire beginning with the time of Emperor Wu. It was supervised by an Inspector. It included the nine commanderies: Han-chung, Kuang-han, Shu, Chien-wei, Tsang-k'o, Yüeh-sui, Yi-chou, and Yung-ch'ang. Cf. *Hs Han-kuan ta-wen* 5.9a; *HHs*, Tr. 23.1a. Its headquarters were at Cheng-tu; *Shui-ching-zhu*, 33.5a.

154. *Lien-t'ou* 廉頭 is mentioned in *Hs* 7.2a and 95.5a as a city of the Yi-chou Commandery which revolted in 86 B.C. It is not however mentioned in the "Treatise on Geography." It

was probably located somewhere in the present northern Yunnan.

154. *Ku-tseng* 姑繒 is mentioned in *Han shu* 7.2a and 95.5a as a city of the Yi-chou Commandery which revolted in 86 B.C. It is not however mentioned in the “Treatise on Geography.” This place was probably located somewhere in the present northern Yunnan.

154. *T'an-chih* 談指 was a city of the Tsang-k'ò Commandery 牂柯郡 located, according to Wang Hsien-ch'ien, southwest of the present T'ung-tzu in the Manchu dynasty's Tsun-yi Fu, northern Kweichow. The Southern Academy ed. (1528-30) in *Hs* 28Aiii.92b writes the second word of this name as *chen* 拑. In 86 B.C. this place revolted. Cf. *Hs* 7.2a, 95.5a, 28Aiii.92b.

154. *T'ung-pan* 同竝 {28-29:3/5} was a city of the Tsang-k'ò Commandery, located, according to Wang Hsien-ch'ien north of the present Chan-yi in the Manchu dynasty's Ch'ü-ching Fu, eastern Yunnan. In 86 B.C. this place revolted. Ying Shao says second word of this name is pronounced the same as *pan* 伴. Yü Yüeh (1821-1906) adds that the *Shih chi* and *Han shu* both write 傍 and he suggests that the latter word is a mistake for *pan* 扶, which the *Shuo-wen* defines as “accompany,” and that the confusion arose because the ancient form of {扶 with a horizontal stroke below} was read for 扶. But the name of this place is written 同竝 both in *Hs* 7.2a, 95.5a, and 28Aiii.92b; Karlgren, *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese*, gives the T'ang pronunciation of 竝 (with which 并 is cognate) as *piang* and as *b'ing*, so that Yu Yüeh's emendation is not necessary.

154. *Chief Commandant of Parks and Waters* 水衡都尉. The *Han-kuan ta-wen* 4.6 says, “The Chief Commandant of Waters and Parks ranked at 2000 piculs. Emperor Wu in 115 B.C., because the Grand [Chief] of Agriculture controlled the salt and iron [monopoly] and its treasure was too great, established the [Chief Commandery] of Waters, Forests, and Parks, with the intention of putting [this official] in charge of the salt and iron [monopoly]. But when Yang K'ò denounced [merchants for insufficiently reporting their] capital, the riches of the Shang-lin [Park became] many, so the [Chief Commandant of] Waters and Parks was put in charge of the Shang-lin [Park] and made provision for and made disposition of its palaces and lodges. He secured sacrificial victims for the imperial ancestral temple. This office and duties were intimate and near [the Emperor; hence the Emperor's relations and those close to the Emperor were given this post]. Sometimes a General of the Rear was concurrently appointed [to this position]. In the time of Emperor Wu [when confiscated merchant estates were distributed among the imperial offices], an agricultural office was established for the [Chief Commandants of] Waters and Parks, which would frequently visit the cultivated fields recently confiscated by [the government] in the commanderies and prefectures and have them cultivated; the male and female slaves from [these merchants] were distributed to the various parks, to care for their dogs, horses, beasts, and birds. [Taken from *Hs* 24B.16b; *Mh* III, 587.] The money [collected by the Chief Commandant of] Waters and Parks was for the private purse of the Son of Heaven; in the time of Emperor Yüan the [Chief Commandant of] Waters and Parks had 2,500,000,000 cash.”

154. *Lü P'o-hu* 呂破胡, also named Pi-hu 辟胡, was made Chief Commandant of Waters and Parks in 86 B.C. and sent to enlist troops to be sent against the rebellion in the Yi-chou and Tsang-k'o Commanderies. He severely routed the rebels in Tsang-k'o. In 83 B.C. he was again sent against a fresh rebellion; he failed to advance, so that the rebels killed the Grand Administrator of the Yi-chou Commandery and defeated Li P'i-hu, killing more than 4000 of his men. In 82 B.C. he was made Grand Administrator of the Yin-chung Commandery. Cf. *Hs* 19B.27a, 7.2b, 95.5a.

154. *Chien-wei* 犍為 {28-29:3/6} was a commandery located in Former Han times, according to the *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 191, around the ancient city of Chi-tao which was southwest of the present Yi-pin (the Ch'ing dynasty's Hsü Chou), in southern Szechuan. Cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.73b; *HHs*, Treatise 23; *Mh* II, 536, #23.

156. The *Chi Province* 冀州 {17} was a geographical term used in the "Tribute of Yu." It included the present provinces of Hopei, Shansi, the part of Honan north of the Yellow River, and the southern half of Jehol. In the time of Emperor Wu this name was used for a region under the supervision of an Inspector, including the commanderies and kingdoms of Wei, Chü-lu, Ch'ang-shan, Ch'ing-ho, Chao, Kuang-p'ing, Chang-ting, Chung-shan, Hsin-tu, and Ho-chien. During the Later Han dynasty, it was an administrative division including the Wei Commandery, the Chü-lu Commandery, the kingdom of Ch'ing-shan, the kingdom of Chung-shan, the kingdom of An-p'ing, the kingdom of Ho-chien, the kingdom of Ch'ing-ho, the kingdom of Chao, and the P'u-hai Commandery. Cf. *Hs* 6.19a; *HHs*, Treatise 20.1b; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 5.8b; *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 101.

156. The *Ping Province* 并州 {20-21:2-7/10-11} is a geographical term used in the "Tribute of Yü" included, according to the *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 588, the northern half of the present Shansi together with a part of Hopei. In the time of Emperor Wu it became the name of an administrative division under the supervision of an Inspector and included the commanderies of T'ai-yüan, Shang-tang, Hsi-ho, So-fang, Yün-chung, Ting-hsiang, and Yen-men. In Later Han times it was an administrative division including the Shang-tang Commandery, the T'ai-yüan Commandery, the Shang Commandery, the Hsi-ho Commandery, the Wu-yüan Commandery, the Yün-chung Commandery, the Ting-hsiang Commandery, the Yen-men Commandery, and the So-fang Commandery. Cf. *HHs*, Tr. 23A.2a, 23B; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 5.9b.

156. *Liu Chiang-lü* 劉將閭, title Marquis of Yang-hsü, and King Hsiao of Ch'i, was a son of Liu Fei, King Tao-hui of Ch'i, and a grandson of Emperor Kao. On July 1, 176 B.C. he was made a marquis together with 9 of his brothers. After the death of Liu Ze_{2a}, the childless grandson of Liu Fei who had inherited the kingdom of Ch'i, Emperor Wen pitied that his brother's lineal line had been cut short. So he divided Ch'i into six parts, appointing six of Liu Fei's sons to those six kingdoms, thus inaugurating the practice of dividing up the feudal kingdoms. In May/June 164 B.C. Liu Chiang-lü was made King of Ch'i with the city of Lin-

tzu and a little more as his territory.

In 154 B.C., when Wu and Ch'u revolted, four of Liu Chiang-lü's brothers, who were kings of Chiao-tung, Chiao-hsi, Tzu-ch'uan, and Chi-nan mobilized their troops in order to rebel at the same time, and wanted Ch'i to rebel with them; but Liu Chiang-lü hesitated, guarded his capital, and did not listen to them. Accordingly these kings besieged Lin-tzu. The king sent his Grandee, Lu Chung to ask for help from Emperor Ching. When Lu Chung returned he was captured by the besieging force, but, by a trick, he succeeded at the cost of his life in delivering his message that Wu and Ch'u had been defeated and that relief was on the way.

Liu Chiang-lü had secretly been planning to make an agreement with the rebels, but the matter had not been settled. Lu Ching's message enabled the King's officials to prevent his surrender; but after the defeat of the besieging rebels and the relief of the city, the fact of the King's complicity with the rebels was discovered. Liu Chiang-lü then drank poison. His son was however appointed his successor. Cf. *Hs* 38.7b-8b, 15.4b, 14.6a; *HHs* Mem. 66 *sub* Liu Chung.

155. *Liu Tse*_{sa} 劉澤 was a grandson of King Hsiao of Ch'i, Liu Chiang-lü. He furthered a plot to make Liu Tan, King of Yen, the Emperor, by circulating a letter stating that Emperor Chao was not a son of Emperor Wu. Liu Tse also plotted to kill the Inspector of Ch'ing Province, Ch'üan Pu-yi 雋不疑. This latter plot was discovered, and Liu Tse was executed in Sept. 86 B.C. Cf. *Hs* ch. 73 (Liu Tan), 71.2a, 7.3a.

155. The *Governor of the Capital* 京兆尹 was a name for the capital district and for the official who ruled it. At the beginning of the Han period, the Clerk of the Capital ruled the capital district. In 155 B.C. Emperor Ching divided that district and established the Clerks of the Eastern and Western Parts of the Capital Region. In 104 B.C. Emperor Wu changed the title of the Clerk of the Western Part of the Capital to be Governor of the Capital, giving him the rank of 2000 piculs. The Clerk of the Eastern Part of the Capital became the Eastern Supporter and the territory previously ruled by the Clerk of the Western Part of the Capital was put in charge of the Western Sustainer. These three officials near the capital were called the Three Adjuncts [to the Emperor]. The districts ruled by them were called by the same names as the officials. The *San-fu huang-t'u* (iii to vi cent.) 1.1b-2b, says, "These [Three] Adjuncts were all inside the ancient city wall of Ch'ang-an.

"These regions were governed by the Three Adjuncts: [The Governor of] the Capital's [district] was south of the ancient city wall, at the Shang-kuan Hamlet; the [Eastern] Supporter's [district] was inside the ancient city wall, southwest of the Temple to the Grand Emperor; the [Western] Sustainer's [district] was north of the Hsi-yin Street.

"The Three Adjuncts were the Chief Commander in Charge of Aristocratic Ranks together with the Eastern and Western Prefects of the Capital. Emperor Wu of the Han [dynasty] changed [the titles] to be Governor of the Capital, the Eastern Supporter, and the Western Sustainer. All governed inside the city of Ch'ang-an. There were the Three Adjuncts.

"In all the commanderies of the Three Adjuncts there were Chief Commandants, like

the [other] commanderies. The Chief Commandant of the Capital Adjunct had his headquarters at [the city of] Hua-yin; the Chief Commandant to the Eastern Adjunct had his headquarters at [the city of] Kao-ling; the Chief Commandant to the Western Adjunct had his headquarters at Mei [15 *li* northeast of the present city by the same name].

“Wang Mang divided [the territory] adjoining the city of Ch’ang-an into six districts and established a ruler for each. He divided [the districts of] the Three Adjuncts into [the districts of] six Chief Commandants. From northwest of Wei-ch’eng and An-ling to Hsün-yi and Yi-ch’ü ten prefectures [in all] are under the Chin Commandant Grandee, whose offices are at the former Ch’ang-an offices. From Kao-ling and northwards, ten prefectures are under the Szu Commandant Grandee, whose offices were in the former offices of the Chief Justice. From Hsin-feng and eastwards to Hu, ten prefectures are under the Fu Commandant Grandee, whose offices were in the western [part of] the city. From Ch’ang-ling, Ch’ih-yang and northwards to the Yün-yang and Tai-hsü, ten prefectures are under the Lieh Commandant Grandee, whose offices are in the north [part of] the city. Under the Later Han [dynasty] after [Emperor] Kuang-wu the [Western] Sustainer went out [of Ch’ang-an] and ruled [from] Huai-li and the [Eastern] Supporter went out [of Ch’ang-an] and ruled [from] Kao-ling.”

Yen Shih-ku quotes the *San-fu huang-t’u* as saying, “The [headquarters of the Governor] of the Capital were at the eastern end of the Front Street in the Shang-kuan [Ward] at the offices of the former Palace Military Commander; [the district of the Eastern] Supporter began from west, of the Temple, to the Grand Emperor; [the district of] the Western Sustainer began from north of the Hsi-yin-chieh at the offices of the former Chief Commander of Aristocratic Ranks. [The city of] Ch’ang-an and east of it was [the district of the Governor of] the Capital; [the city of] Ch’ang-ling and north of it was [the district of] the Eastern Supporter; [the city of] Wei-ch’eng and west of it was [the district of] the Western Sustainer.” When the Son of Heaven rode his state chariot, the Governor of the Capital led the way. Together with the Grand Master of Ceremonies he jointly had charge of sacrifices. He had one Assistant and many other subordinates. Cf. *Hs* 19A.21b; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 4.8b; *San-fu Huang-t’u*, 1.2a, b.

155. The *Ch’ing Province* 青州 {36-37:1-2/5-11} was a geographical division mentioned in the “Tribute of Yü,” and became an administrative division in the time of Emperor Wu and Later Han times. The *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 339, states that at first it included the eastern portion of Liao-ning (Manchuria). In Han times it included the commanderies and kingdoms of P’ing-yüan, Ch’ien-ch’eng, Chi-nan, Ch’i, Pei-hai, Tung-lai, Chiao-tung, Kao-min, and Tzu-ch’uan. At the end of Later Han times it included the Chi-nan Commandery, the Tung-lai Commandery, and the kingdom of Ch’i. Cf. *HHs*, Tr. 22.1a; *Mh* I.65, n.2; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 5.9a.

155. *Wang P’ing* 王平, style Tzu-hsin, was a man of Ch’i. Sometime before 86 B.C. he was Chief Justice. In 86 he was sent to inspect the empire. In 82 B.C. he was sent as Chief of the Army to chastise rebels in the Yi Province, and routed them severely. In 82 B.C. he again became Chief Justice. He was sentenced for having freed a rebel, Hou-shih Wei, who had hidden Sang Ch’ien, who was implicated in the conspiracy of Liu Tan, Shang-kuan Chieh and

others against Ho Kuang; they were publicly executed by being cut in two at the waist in May 78 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 19B.28a, 7.3b, 8a, 60.1a *sub* Tu Yen-nien, ch. 68 (Ho Kuang), 95.5a.

155. *Ch'üan (Chüan) Pu-yi* 雋不疑 style Man-ch'ien 曼倩 was a scholar who rose to be Governor of the Capital under Emperor Chao.

He was from the Pu-hai Commandery. He studied the *Spring and Autumn* and became a Man of Letters of the Commandery. In his behavior he always observed the rules of proper conduct and his name became known to the adjacent commanderies.

Towards the end of Emperor Wu's reign, in 99 B.C., bandits and robbers arose in the commanderies and kingdoms; Pao Shen-chih was sent to the east as a Specially Commissioned Envoy Wearing Embroidered Garments. He pursued the robbers and investigated the administration of the commanderies and kingdoms. Pao Sheng-chih heard of Ch'üan Pu-yi, so when he came to the Pu-hai Commandery, he sent an official to invite the latter to an interview. Ch'üan Pu-yi came in a very dignified manner and in proper costume, which is described in detail. He wore a sword; when he came to the door, the guard asked him to take it off, but Ch'üan Pu-yi replied that a sword is part of a gentleman's attire and is for the purpose of self-protection; he would rather withdraw than take off his sword. The matter was reported to Pao Sheng-chih who invited Ch'üan Pu-yi in. When he saw that the appearance of Ch'üan Pu-yi was dignified and that his costume was becoming, he arose and welcomed him. They ascended into the hall and sat down. Ch'üan Pu-yi advised Pao Sheng-chih to show both authority and kindness. The latter respectfully accepted his admonishment and asked him what should be done. The interview lasted until evening. Pao Sheng-chih recommended Ch'üan Pu-yi and the latter was made the Inspector of the Ch'ing Province.

After Emperor Wu had died and Emperor Chao had ascended the throne, in 86 B.C., Liu Tse, a grandson of King Hsiao of Ch'i, rebelled and intended to kill Ch'üan Pu-yi. The plot was discovered and the people involved were executed. (Cf. Glossary *sub* Liu Tan). In the same year Ch'üan Pu-yi was promoted to be Governor of the Capital and was granted a million cash. Both the officials and people in the capital respected his authority as well as his trustworthiness.

Whenever he toured around the cities to inspect the convicts and prisoners, at his return, his mother would ask him how many people he had been able to have pardoned or relieved. If the number was large, she would be happy and would laugh and smile; otherwise she would be angry, and would not eat. Hence, as an official, tho Ch'üan Pu-yi was severe, yet he was never cruel.

In 82 B.C., a man came to the northern gate of the imperial palace and claimed that he was the Heir-apparent whose mother was née Wei, Liu Chü. Several tens of thousands of the high officials, and people of Ch'ang-an gathered to see the man. They dared not say anything. Ch'üan Pu-yi came later; when he arrived he ordered the man to be arrested and imprisoned. Some people said to him that he had not yet examined the man; Ch'üan Pu-yi replied that the Heir-apparent whose mother was née Wei was a criminal, so that this man must be a criminal. When the Emperor and Ho Kuang heard of what he had done, they praised him. From that time his name was respected in the court.

Ho Kuang wanted to marry his daughter to Ch'üan Pu-yi, but the latter declined. In

82 B.C. he became ill and was dismissed and died at home. His deeds were recorded in the capital.

Later the Chief Justice examined the imposter who claimed to be the Heir-apparent, and it was found that he was from Hsia-yang was surnamed Ch'eng and named Fang-su. He lived in the prefecture of Hu. He had been a diviner. One of the members of the suite of the Heir-apparent had once gone to consult him and had said that he looked like the Heir-apparent. So he falsely claimed to be the Heir-apparent. He was executed at the Eastern Market by being cut in two at the waist. Some other people said that his name was Chang Yen-nien. Yen Shih-ku says that Ch'üan Pu-yi's surname is pronounced 字兗反 and 辭兗反. Cf. *Hs* 71.1a-3a, 19B.27a.

156. *Po-lu* 博陸 was the name of a city in the Yü-yang Commandery, according to Fu Tsan (fl. ca. 285). It is not mentioned in the *Han shu* "Treatise on Geography," but is mentioned in the *Shui-ching-chu* 14.11a under the Pao-ch'in River and Li Tao-yüan locates it. The *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 539 accordingly locates it southwest of the present Chi in the Manchu dynasty's Shun-t'ien Fu, Hopei. It was the seat of the marquisate of Ho Kuang, Ho Yü and Ho Yang. The *Sc so-yin* (Szu-ma Cheng fl. 713-742) quotes Wen Ying (fl. ca. 196-220), "*Po* [means] broadly; *lu* [means] equitably; he took this laudatory name; this prefecture does not exist." Wang Hsien-ch'ien concludes that Wen Ying is wrong, for a marquisate must possess a city. Ho Kuang was also given the income of towns in the Pei-hai, Ho-chien, and Tung Commanderies. Cf. *Hs* 18.11a.

156. *An-yang* 安陽 was the seat of the marquisate given to Shang-kuan Chieh. *Hs* 18.11b says that it was at Tang-yin, which Wang Hsien-ch'ien says was in the Ho-nei Commandery, altho the *Han shu* "Treatise on Geography" does not list it. There was another An-yang in the Ju-nan Commandery, which was also the seat of a marquisate.

156. *Liu Pi-ch'iang*, 劉辟疆 (ca. 164+-85 B.C.) was a son of Liu Fu 劉富 and the grandson of Liu Chiao, King Yüan of Ch'u. Yen Shih-ku in a note to 36.4a, gives the pronunciations *pi⁵-ch'iang* 必亦反+居良反 and *pi-chiang* 闕疆. His style was Shao-ch'ing 少卿. He was born in 164 B.C. He liked to read the *Book of Odes* and could write. He was reared in the imperial capital at the court. In the time of Emperor Wu when the Emperor discussed matters with the members of the imperial house and officials ranking at 2000 piculs, Liu Pi-ch'iang excelled above all the members of the imperial house. He was, however, quiet and had few desires, and constantly delighted in books, so that he was not willing to take any office.

When Emperor Chao ascended the throne, someone advised Ho Kuang that if he wanted to avoid a situation such as that produced by the Lü clan after the death of Kao-tsu he should employ members of the imperial house and share his authority with the great ministers. Ho Kuang agreed, so he selected those of the imperial house who could be put into office. While the son of Liu Pi-ch'iang Liu Têh was waiting in the office of the Lieutenant Chancellor, someone told Ho Kuang that this young man's father was still living and had been favored by Emperor Wu. Thereupon in 85 B.C., Liu Pi-ch'iang was installed as Imperial Household Grandee guarding the Chang-lo Palace 長樂宮 as its Commandant of the Palace

Guards. In that year he was already in his eightieth year and was transferred to be Superintendent of the Imperial House. After several months he died. Cf. *Hs* 36.4a,b, 19B.27b, 7.3a,b, ch. 30.

156. *Liu Ch'ang-lo* 劉長樂 was in 91 B.C. Superintendent of the Imperial House and was sent to deprive the Empress née Wei of her rank. In 85 B.C. he was appointed Imperial Household Grandee. Cf. *Hs* 97A.12a, 7.3a.

157. *Shang-kuan Nien, the Empress née* 上官年 (*Hs* 68.2b). The Empress née Shang-kuan of Emperor Hsiao-chao was the daughter of Shang-kuan An and the granddaughter of Ho Kuang, the virtual regent for the Emperor.

When Emperor Chao was first enthroned, he was in his eighth year. The Elder Princess, the Princess of O-yi lived in the Forbidden Apartments, where she cared for Emperor Chao. The Elder Princess took a girl of the Chou-yang family and had her come to the Palace in order that in the future she might be married to the Emperor. Meanwhile Shang-kuan An wished to put his daughter into the imperial harem with the help of Ho Kuang. But Ho Kuang thought that she was too young and refused. Shang-kuan An was on good terms with Ting Wai-jen, the favorite of the Elder Princess, and promised him that if Shang-kuan An's daughter became Empress, he would see that Ting Wai-jen be made a marquis, whereupon he could marry the Elder Princess. So Ting Wai-jen spoke to the Elder Princess, and Shang-kuan An's daughter was summoned to the court and made a Favorite Beauty. Shang-kuan An was then made Chief Commander of Cavalry. A little more than a month later, on Apr. 24, 83 B.C., the girl was made the Empress. She was then in her sixth year, so that she was born in 88 B.C.

Ho Kuang wanted the Empress to have the whole favor of the Emperor in order that he might have a son. But it happened that the Emperor was not in good health and he was advised not to go near the ladies. In the tenth year after she had become Empress, Emperor Chao died, when the Empress was in her fifteenth year.

When the King of Ch'ang-yi, Liu Ho, ascended the throne, the Empress née Shang-kuan was honored and made the Empress Dowager. Together with her, Ho Kuang dismissed Liu Ho and enthroned Emperor Hsüan. When Emperor Yüan ascended the throne, she was made the Grand Empress Dowager.

After the plot of Shang-kuan Chieh and Shang-kuan An against Ho Kuang was discovered and the two were executed together with their families, because the Empress was young and had nothing to do with the plot, and because she was the granddaughter of Ho Kuang, she was not dismissed. Her mother had died before the girl had become Empress, and had been buried east of Mou-ling. She was posthumously honored with the name Lady Ching and 200 families were appointed to care for her tomb. The Empress herself sent her own slaves to care for the tomb of her father and grandfather, Shang-kuan Chieh and Shang-kuan An. She was Empress Dowager altogether to the forty-seventh year and died in her fifty-second year, on Oct. 2, 37 B.C. She was buried with Emperor Chao at the Ping Tomb. Cf. *Hs* 17a-19a.

158. *T'ien Kuang-ming* 田光明, style Tzu-kung, titles Marquis of Ch'ang-shui and General of the Ch'i-lien Mts., was a cruel official under Emperors Wu, Chao and Hsüan.

He came from the city of Cheng in the Capital commandery. From being a Gentleman, he became a Major of the T'ien-shui Commandery, and, because of his merit, he was promoted to be Chief Commandant of the Ho-nan Commandery.

He considered killing and fighting as the best way of governing. At that time the bandits and robbers arose in the commanderies and kingdoms. T'ien Kuang-ming was promoted to be Grand Administrator of the Huai-yang Commandery. More than a year later, in 90 B.C., the Prefect of Ch'eng-fu Kung-sun Yung and his guest Hu Ch'ien impersonated high officials. Hu Ch'ien pretended to be an Imperial Household Grandee; T'ien Kuang-ming heard of him, arrested and executed him.

Because T'ien Kuang-ming had captured bandits and wrong-doers several times, the Emperor summoned him to court in 89 B.C. and made him the Grand Herald; his older brother, T'ien Yün-chung was promoted to be Grand Administrator of the Huai-yang Commandery. In the time of Emperor Chao in the winter of 83 B.C., T'ien Kuang-ming was sent to lead troops to attack rebels in the Yi-chou Province. In the same year he was made the Commander of the Palace Guard. When he returned in 80 B.C., he was made a Kuan-wei Marquis. Later, in 78 B.C., he was made the Eastern Supporter. He was well known and able.

At the beginning of Emperor Hsüan's reign, in 74 B.C., he became the Grandee Secretary. Because he was one of those who signed the document enthroning Emperor Hsüan on Sept. 15, 73, he was made the Marquis of Ch'ang-shui with the income of 2700 families. More than a year later, in 72 B.C., as General of Mt. Ch'i-lien 祁連山將軍, he led troops to attack the Huns. Ying Shao says that this mountain was in Hun territory; because it fell to T'ien Kuang-ming's lot to go in this direction, he was given this title. But the Shou-hsiang ch'eng was not at those mountains. (Yen Shih-ku, in a note to *Hs* 8.6a says that the first word of this place-name is pronounced 上亦反 but the *K'ang-hsi Dictionary* does not give this pronunciation.) He went out of the borders and came to the Shou-hsiang-ch'eng. The former Chief Commandant of the Shou-hsiang-ch'eng had died and his coffin was still in the hall. T'ien Kuang-ming summoned his widow and had relations with her. When he went out, he did not go to the appointed place, but led his troops back without any success. So he was questioned by the Chief of the Stud, Tu Yen-nien, sentenced for having known the enemy was ahead and not attacking, and committed suicide. His marquisate was disestablished.

His elder brother T'ien Yün-chung was also very eager in killing and fighting; the officials and people accused him at the court and he was sentenced to public execution. Cf. *Hs* 90.13a-14a, 19B.26a, 27b, 29a, 30a,b, 18.13b, 8.6a, 94A.30b.

158. *Li Chung* 李种 style Chi-chu was a man of Lo-yang who was Colonel Director of Retainers and in 86 B.C. became Commandant of Justice. In the winter of 83 B.C. he was sentenced for having previously allowed persons who had committed capital crimes to go free and was publicly executed. Cf. *Hs* 7.4a, 19B.27a, 68.15a.

158. *Chao, Father* 趙父. Father Chao was the father of the Favorite Beauty née Chao of the

Kou-yi Palace. His name is not known, so he was merely called Father Chao. Emperor Wu took his daughter into the harem; her father had been sentenced for crime and was castrated. He became a Palace Attendant Within the Yellow Gate. He died in Ch'ang-an and was buried at Yung-men a place 30 *li* northwest of Ch'ang-an. In Feb./Mar. 82 B.C. he was posthumously honored as Marquis of Shun-ch'eng. Cf. *Hs* 97A, 16b, 17a, 7.4a.

158. *Shun-ch'eng* 順成 is the marquisate to which Father Chao the father of the Favorite Beauty née Chao of Emperor Wu was posthumously appointed in Feb./Mar. 82 B.C. This appointment is not listed in the Tables, and he was the only one of his family who was given a noble enfeoffment. Cf. *Hs* 7.4a.

158. *Chang Yen-nien* 張延年 or Ch'eng Fang-sui 成方遂 was a diviner of Hsia-yang who came to the northern gate of the imperial palace in Feb./Mar. 82 B.C. and claimed to be the Heir-apparent of Emperor Wu whose mother was née Wei, Liu Chü, because he resembled him. He was arrested by Ch'üan Pu-yi (*q.v.*) and was executed in the Eastern Market by being cut in two at the waist. Cf. *Hs* 7.4a, ch. 71 (Ch'üan Pu-yi).

159. *Shang-kuan An* 上官安, titles Marquis of Sang-le 桑樂侯 and General of Chariots and Cavalry or General of Agile Cavalry, was the son of Shang-kuan Chieh (*q.v.*) and the father of the Empress née Shang-kuan of Emperor Hsiao-chao. Because of his relationships he was made General of Chariots and Cavalry in 83 B.C. and Marquis of Sang-lo on Aug. 4, 82 B.C. He participated in the plot against Ho Kuang and was executed with his father in Oct./Nov. 80 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 7.4b, 6b, 7a, 19B.27b, 18.11b, ch. 27, ch. 97 (Empress née Shang-kuan), ch. 67 (Hu Chien). For an account of his personality, cf. *sub* Shang-kuan Chieh.

The "Annals of Emperor Chao" and the "Memoir of Ho Kuang" entitle him the General of Agile Cavalry 驃騎將軍; chs. 97, 18, and 19 entitle him General of Chariots and Cavalry 車騎將軍. One of these sets must be mistaken. The *Tzu-chih t'ung-chien k'ao-yi*, (by Szu-ma Kuang 1019-1086) follows ch. 19; the *Han-chi* follows ch. 7.

159. *Sang-le* 桑樂 was the seat of the marquisate occupied by Shang-kuan An from 82-80 B.C. *Hs* 18.11b locates it in the Ch'ien-sheng Commandery, which was in the present northern Shantung. But this place is not mentioned in the "Treatise on Geography"; Wang Hsien-ch'ien says he does not know where it was and the *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, does not list it.

160. The *Pao-fu* 保傅 "The [Teaching of the Grand] Guardian and the [Grand] Tutor," is an essay written by Chia Yi (200-168 B.C.) and may be interpreted to mean that (*Hs* 7.4b; cf. the translation *HFHD* II.160) Emperor Chao studied it. More probably a different interpretation is required. It has become part III, chap. 48 of the *Ta-tai-li* and is translated in R. Wilhelm, *Li Gi*, ch. 21, p. 216-230. This essay is also found in the *Chia Yi Shu* and in his *Hsin-shu*. It consists in moral admonitions to a heir-apparent with lessons from history, in a thoroughly Confucian manner.

161. The *Superintendent of [the Stable] in the Plum Park* 移中監 {This rendering differs slightly from *HFHD*} was a title held by Su Wu before 100 B.C. Su Lin says, “*Yi* is the name of a stable.” Ying Shao says, “*Yi* is the name of a place; ‘Superintendent’ is his office. He had charge of saddles, horses, falcons, dogs, and the implements for shooting and hunting.” Ju Shun writes, “[Concerning] *yi* the *Erh-ya* [says], ‘The plum-tree is the *yi*. *Yi* [means that] inside a park there are horse stables,” and Yen Shih-ku says that Ju Shun’s explanation is correct. Cf. *Hs* 7.5a, 54.16b. But the correct translation of *yi* is not at all certain. Certain authorities make it a poplar or aspen and others a kind of plum. Cf. *Botanicum Sinicum, Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 25:475.

161. *Su Wu* 蘇武, style Tzu-ch’ing 子卿, was a famous loyal envoy of Emperor Wu who was detained by the Huns for nineteen years, suffered severely and was grievously tempted, but refused to surrender. He was a middle son of Su Chien.

When he was young, because his father was in office, he and his brothers were made Gentlemen. Later he was promoted to be Superintendent of the Stable Among the Plum Trees.

At that time the Chinese repeatedly attacked the Huns and both the Chinese and Huns often sent envoys to spy upon each other. The Huns detained the Chinese envoys, Kuo Chi, Lu Ch’ung-kuo and more than ten others. When the Hun envoys came to the Chinese court, the Emperor detained them in retaliation.

After the Shan-yü, Chu-ti-hou, had come to the throne in 101 B.C., he was afraid that the Chinese would attack him, so he said that the Chinese Emperor was the same as an elder of his family and returned to the Chinese the envoys that had been detained. Emperor Wu was pleased, so in 100 B.C. he sent Su Wu as the General of the Gentlemen-of-the-Household, with credentials, to escort back the Hun envoys and to take great presents to the Shan-yü. With Su Wu there were the Assistant General of the Gentlemen-of-the-Household. Chang Sheng, the official Chang Hui who was concurrently a subordinate official of Su Wu, and more than a hundred men.

After they arrived at the Hun court, they presented the presents. But the Shan-yü became even more arrogant, contrary to the hopes of the Chinese.

When the Shan-yü was about to send back Su Wu and his associates, it happened that the King of Kou and the Colonel of Ch’ang-shui, Yü Ch’ang and others had plotted rebellion against the Huns. The King of Kou was the son of the elder sister of the King of Kun-hsieh but had later surrendered to the Huns with Chao P’o-nu together with those who had surrendered with Wei Lü. These persons secretly plotted to kidnap the mother of the Shan-yü and return to China.

When Yü Ch’ang was in China he used to know Chang Sheng, so he secretly called upon Chang Sheng and told him that the Chinese Emperor held a grudge against Wei Lü and offered to assassinate Wei Lü if his own mother and younger brother, who were in China, would receive the reward. Chang Sheng gave his permission and gave him presents.

A month later the Shan-yü went out hunting and only the mother of the Shan-yü and her followers were in court. Yü Ch’ang with more than seventy others intended to attack, but one of them fled by night and told the followers of the Shan-yü of the plot. So troops were

sent to fight with the King of Kou and Yü Ch'ang. The King of Kou was killed, but Yü Ch'ang was captured alive. The Shan-yü ordered Wei Lü to take charge of the case.

When Chang Sheng heard of it, he was afraid that his conversation with Yü Ch'ang might become known and talked with Su Wu about it. Su Wu said that since the matter had come out like this, he must sooner or later be involved; it would be a disgrace to be attacked and killed; so he wanted to commit suicide. Chang Sheng and Ch'ang Hui stopped him.

Yü Ch'ang did tell about Chang Sheng; the Shan-yü became very angry and summoned the nobles and deliberated over the matter, intending to kill the Chinese envoys. But the Eastern King of Yi-chih-tzu said that it would be better to get these people to surrender. When the Shan-yü sent Wei Lü to summon Su Wu for questioning, Su Wu pulled out his dagger and stabbed himself. Wei Lü was frightened, held Su Wu and galloped to summon a doctor. He dug a hollow place in the ground, made a fire in it, and held Su Wu on top of it while he stepped on his back in order to make him bleed. Su Wu was unconscious for half a day. Then Chang Hui and the others weepingly took him back to their camp. The Shan-yü considered him to be brave and loyal; morning and evening he sent men to ask about him. At the same time he arrested and bound Chang Sheng.

When Su Wu was better, the Shan-yü sent a messenger to persuade him to surrender to the Huns. Meanwhile the verdict of death had been passed against Yü Ch'ang. The Shan-yü wished to take this opportunity to make Su Wu surrender. As soon as Yü Ch'ang had been beheaded, Wei Lü said to Su Wu that Chang Sheng had plotted assassination and should be executed, but that anyone who surrendered would be pardoned. Wei Lü then advanced to kill Chang Sheng but Chang Sheng begged to surrender. Then Wei Lü said to Su Wu that he must be sentenced to death as an accomplice. But Su Wu said that he was not involved in the plot nor was he a relative of Chang Sheng. Wei Lü feinted at Su Wu with his sword, but Su Wu did not move. Then Wei Lü tempted Su Wu with offers of honor and wealth, but Su Wu did not answer. Wei Lü offered to be his brother and warned him that there would be no later opportunity for such a relationship. Su Wu scolded Wei Lü (18b) and refused to surrender.

Wei Lü reported to the Shan-yü that Su Wu could not be forced to surrender. The Shan-yü wanted all the more to make him surrender and had him imprisoned in a large subterranean granary without food or drink. But there was a great fall of snow and Su Wu swallowed it with fur, so after several days he had not died. The Huns thought that there was something super-natural about him and transferred him to a place on Lake Baikal, where there was no persons and ordered him to care for rams, telling him not to return until rams gave milk. His subordinates, Chang Hui (19a) and the others were separated from him and put at a different place. After Su Wu had arrived on the Lake, his food did not come, so he dug up the seeds stored in the ground by wild mice and ate them. (Cf. B. Laufer in *T'oung Pao*, 1935, p. 269)

While tending his sheep, in sleeping and rising, he held his credentials, until the tassels all came off them.

After five or six years, the younger brother of the Shan-yü, the King of Wu-chien came to the Lake with his people to hunt. Su Wu was clever at making nets, setting bows and crossbows, etc. The King of Wu-chien liked him and gave him clothes and food. More than three years later the King became ill and gave Su Wu horses, cattle, utensils, etc. After the

King's death, his people all moved away. That winter the people of Ting-ling (of which Wei Lü was king) stole the cattle and sheep of Su Wu and he was again in straits.

Formerly Su and Li Ling had been Palace Attendants together. A year after Su Wu was sent to the Huns, Li Ling surrendered to them. He dared not seek out Su Wu but after a long time the Shan-yü sent Li Ling to Lake Baikal. He spread a banquet with music for Su Wu and tried to get him to surrender. He told him that his two brothers had committed suicide because of the Emperor's dissatisfaction with them, that his mother was dead and his wife had married again; ten years before, when Li Ling had left, only his son and daughter and two sisters were left, so that now it was uncertain whether they were living. But Su Wu would not surrender. Li Ling had his wife, who was a Princess, send Su Wu several tens of oxen and sheep. Later Li Ling talked with Su Wu again and told him that Emperor Wu was dead. Thereupon Su Wu faced south, wept, and vomited blood, and lamented morning and evening.

After several years the Huns and Chinese made peace. The Chinese asked for Su Wu and the Huns said that he was dead. Later another Chinese envoy learned of Su Wu's existence and got the Shan-yü to admit the fact. Li Ling banqueted Su Wu; they parted, and Su Wu returned to China.

Su Wu arrived at the capital in the spring of 81 B.C. An edict ordered him to be presented in the temple of Emperor Wu with a *suevotaurilia*. He was made Director of Dependent States with the rank of fully 2000 piculs and was granted two million cash, two hundred *mou* of land and a place for a residence.

Ch'ang Hui, Hsü Sheng, and Chao Chung-ken were all made Gentlemen of the Household and were each granted two hundred rolls of silk. Six other persons were returned at the same time. They were each granted a hundred thousand cash and were exempted for life. Ch'ang Hui later became General of the Right and a Marquis; cf. his Memoir. Su Wu was in Hun territory for 19 years; when he first went out, he was strong and young; when he returned, his hair and beard were entirely white.

The next year after his return, the attempted rebellion of Shang-kuan Chieh took place. Su Wu's son Su Yüan was involved and was executed. The Chief Justice petitioned that Su Wu should also be arrested, but Ho Kuang suppressed the memorial. Su Wu was merely dismissed from office.

Several years later Emperor Chao died and, because Su was one of those who took part in putting Emperor Hsüan upon the throne, he was made a Kuan-wei Marquis with the income of 300 families. After a long time the General of the Guards, Chang An-shih recommended Su Wu and Emperor Hsüan summoned him to be an expectant official in the eunuch's office. He had several audiences and was made Senior Division Head and concurrently Director of Dependent States. Because he was old and famous for his loyalty, he was ordered to pay court only on the first and fifteenth day of the month and was called the Offerer of Wine. He was greatly honored and favored. What presents and grants he received he gave to his relatives and friends, so that there was no surplus wealth in his family. The high officials in the court respected and honored him.

He was old, but his son had been executed. The Emperor pitied him and asked the officials whether Su Wu had had any children among the Huns. He replied thru an

intermediary that he had had a son, Su T'ung-kuo, by a Hun wife and had had correspondence with him and wished to send someone with money and silk to ransom him. The Emperor granted his wish, and Su T'ung-kuo came back with the envoy. The Emperor made him a Gentleman and made the son of Su Wu's younger brother a Senior Division head.

Su Wu died in 60 B.C. at the age of more than 80. In 51 B.C., when the Shan-yü came to court, the Emperor bethought himself of the beautiful deeds of his subjects and ordered their pictures to be painted in the Unicorn Hall, with their titles and names. Ho Kuang was the only one whose titles and surname alone was given. Su Wu's picture was entitled "The Director of Dependent States, Su Wu." Altogether there were eleven portraits, comprising the following persons. Ho Kuang, Chang An-shih, Han Tseng, Chao Ch'ung-luo, Wei Hsiang, Ping Chi, Tu Yen-nien, Liu Te, Liang-ch'iu Ho, Hsiao Wang-chih, and Su Wu. Cf. *Hs* 54.16b-23b; de Groot, *Die Hunnen*, p.157-162; Giles, *Biographical Dictionary*, #1792.

162. The *Chin-ch'eng Commandery* 金城郡 {22-23:4/7} was located, according to the *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 133, around a place 24 *li* west of the present Kao-lan (the Ch'ing dynasty's Lan-chou Fu), Kansuh. It was first established in 81 B.C. out of six prefectures taken from three neighboring commanderies. Other districts were conquered and added until at the end of Former Han times it included 13 prefectures. Wang Mang entitled it the Hsi-hai Commandery, because it included Kokonor. Cf. *Hs* 28Bi.6b, 7.5b; *HHs*, Tr. 23.

162. *Wu Po* 毋波, title, Marquis of Kou-t'ing 鉤町侯, later King of Kou-t'ing was a man from Yunnan, who was Marquis of Kou-t'ing before 82 B.C. and distinguished himself in putting down the rebellion of the southwestern barbarians in 81 B.C. For his services, he was made King of Kou-t'ing. Cf. *Hs* 7.5b, 95.5b. Ying Shao states that Wu-po was his given name; but Wu was an ancient Chinese surname, and an aboriginal family made king by the Chinese would probably adopt a Chinese surname, so that Ying Shao is likely mistaken.

162. *Kou-t'ing* 鉤町 or 句町 {28-29:3/6} was a prefecture in the Tsang-ho Commandery, which was the seat of a marquisate and kingdom held by Wu Po and his successors. It was located, according to Wang Hsien-ch'ien 5 *li* northeast of the present T'ung-hai in the Ch'ing dynasty's Lin-an Fu, Yunnan. Cf. *Hs* 7.5b, 28Aiii.94b-5b, 99B.20a, 99C.12b. In *Hs* 7.5b, Yen Shih-ku says that this name is to be pronounced the same as 劬挺.

163. *Liu Ho*_{4a} 劉賀 title, King Tai of Szu-shui 泗水戴王, was the younger brother of King Ai of Szu-shui, Liu An-shih and the son of King Szu of Szu-shui, Liu Shang. When his older brother died without heirs, Emperor Wu appointed Liu Ho as King of Szu-shui in 81 B.C. His son, Liu Huan succeeded him. Cf. *Hs* 7.5b, 14.19b, 53.19b.

163. *Liu Huan*₃ 劉煖, also named Tsung, King Chin of Szu-shui, was a posthumous son of King Tai of Szu-shui Liu Ho by a concubine. After the King's death in 81 B.C., his Chancellor and Prefect of the Capital did not memorialize the Emperor that there was this child, and the kingdom of Szu-shui was disestablished. But the queen informed Emperor Chao of the fact; he pitied the dead King, sent to prison the two officials who had failed in

their duty, and made Liu Huan King, on Apr. 30, 80 B.C. He reigned to his 39th year and died in 42 B.C. Yen Shih-ku gives the pronunciation *huan*. Cf. *Hs* 7.5b, 14.19b, 53.19b, 20a.

163. The *Cho Commandery* 涿郡 {18-19:4/2} had its headquarters at the prefecture by the same name, which was located, according to the *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 416, at the present Cho Hsien in the Ch'ing dynasty's Shun-t'ien Fu, Ho-pei. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.59a; *HHs*, Tr. 23; *Mh* II, 541, #81.

163. *Han Fu* 韓福 was a man of the Cho Commandery, who, because of his virtuous deeds, was summoned to the capital in Mar./Apr. 80 B.C. with four others. They evidently were not suited to bureaucratic work, so were granted 50 bolts of silk and sent home, with orders that they should be given an annual grant of a sheep and wine, and a suit of clothes for burial upon their deaths. A ram and a boar were to be sacrificed to them. Cf. *Hs* 7.6a, 72.18a.

163. The *Bureau of the Gilded Mace* 執金吾 {= Chief of Palace Police in *HFHD* II.163} had charge of the protection of the imperial palaces from the outside, just as the Commandant of the Palace Guard had charge of guarding the palace from within.

Ying Shao writes, “*Wu* 吾 is to guard. He held metal weapons and leather armor in order to guard against anything untoward.” But Yen Shih-ku writes differently. “*Chin wu* 金吾 is the name of a bird. He had charge of preventing unfortunate happenings. When the Son of Heaven went out to travel, the incumbent [of this office] had charge of leading the way in order to guard against anything untoward, hence he held the likeness of this bird, and because of it his office took its name.” Ts'ui Pao's 崔豹 *Ku-chin-chu* 古今注 (ca. 300) 1.2b, 3a says, “The *chin-wu* is also a staff. It is made of bronze and real gold is used to gild its two ends [so that] it is said that it is a golden staff (*chin-wu*). Grandee Secretaries, Colonels in Charge of the Retainers also are allowed to hold them. Secretaries, Colonels, Commandery Administrators, Chief Commandants, Chiefs of Prefectures, and the like all make staffs (*wu*) of wood.” Yu Yüeh (1821-1906) concludes, “According to this, the Han [dynastic] Code had gilded staffs (*chin-wu*) and [also] wooden staffs (*mu-wu*). How could it have been that the *chin-wu* was the name of a bird? *Wu* was really a large staff. By the use of a large staff it was possible to guard against anything untoward; hence [this office] was named by [this] staff (*wu*). The Chih-chin-wu held this staff. Ying [Shao's] explanation {accords with Ts'ui's commentary and matches completely.}” Thus Yen Shih-ku seems to have been mistaken.

The Chief of the Palace Police in the Capital was first named the Commandant of the Capital; Emperor Wu changed the title in 104 B.C. Yet *Hs* 16.22b in the citation of Ch'ung Ta who was ennobled in 201 B.C., states that he was Chih-chin-wu in Kao-tsu's army, altho we know nothing about the significance of this title or the duties of this office at that time. Chou Shou-ch'ang says, “The Han [dynasty] at its rise originally had this office; at the time of Emperor Wu it was revived.” The Chief of the Palace Police ranked as fully two thousand piculs. He had charge of the police patrols in the capital. He took precautions against and examined into disturbances, flood or fire. While the guard of the Commandant of the Palace Guard patrolled within the imperial palace, the patrol of the Chief of the Palace Police went around outside it. Each month he made three circuits outside the palaces. He had charge of

the weapons and controlled and judged the braves and law-breakers in the capital. He arrested criminals and executed those condemned to capital punishment. He had chariots and soldiers and 300 horsemen dressed in pale red. When the Chief of Palace Police went out, he was followed by 600 horsemen and 6200 footmen. His carriage, with its horsemen and retinue, filled the whole street. The superintending and arresting of wrongdoers was the duty of his majors, captains, and subordinates. He had an Assistant and a long list of subordinate officials. Cf. *Hs* 19A.17b; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 4.1a; *HHs*, Tr. 27.

163. *Ma-shih Chien* 馬適建, style Tzu-meng 子孟, was a man of the Ho-tung Commandery who in 86 B.C. became Chief of Palace Police in the Capital. In the spring of 80 he was sent against the rebellious Ti in the Wu-tu Commandery. In that year he was sentenced for murder, sent to prison, and committed suicide. Cf. *Hs* 7.6a, 19B.27a, ch. 68 (Ho Kuang), 95.5a. Yen Shih-ku writes that his surname is Ma-shih and his name Chien; Shen Ch'in-han notes that in ch. 99C there is mentioned a Ma-shih Ch'iu so that in Han times there really was this surname.

163. *Lung-lo* 龍額 {36-37:2/5} (now written with a different character) was a place in the Ho-chien Commandery. This place was the seat of the marquisate to which Han Yüeh was first appointed, and to which were later appointed Han Tseng and his descendants Han Pao and Han Kung. The *Sc So-yin* {citation not clear} says that Liu Têh (prob. fl. dur. 221-265) says the second word of this name is the same as ?, but Ts'ui Hao (d. 450) gives the pronunciation 洛 and says, "Today in Ho-chien [Kingdom] there is a Lung-lo Village 龍維村 near to Kung-kao 弓高 [of which Han Yüeh's brother was marquis]." Hence Yen Shih-ku thinks that the name of this marquisate was Lung-lo as written above. Kung-kao was located, according to the *Ta-Ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih* southwest of the present Fou-ch'eng in the Manchu dynasty's Ho-chien Fu, southern Hopei. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.69b, 28Bii24a,b, 33.9b, 16.67b, 68a,b, 7.6a.

163. *Han Tseng* 韓增, title Marquis An of Lung-lo 龍額侯安, was a high official under Emperors Wu, Chao and Hsüan, finally becoming the most important official in the court. He was the son of Han Yüeh and younger brother of Han Hsing, a great-grandson of Han_w Hsin. After Han Yüeh had been killed by the Heir-apparent Li and Han Hsing had been executed for complicity in the affair of witchcraft and black magic, leaving no heirs, Emperor Wu said that Han Hsing's execution was groundless, and so in 88 B.C. appointed Han Hsing's younger brother, Han Tseng to the Marquisate of Lung-lo, which had formerly been held by Han Yüeh but of which he had been deprived in 112 B.C.

When Han Tseng was young, he became a Gentleman in the various palace offices, a Palace Attendant, and an Imperial Household Grandee. He was appointed Chief Commandant of Waters and Parks, and in 74 B.C. he was made General of the Van. Together with Ho Kuang he assisted in enthroning Emperor Hsüan and his marquisate was increased by a thousand families.

In 72 B.C., five generals attacked the Huns, and Han Tseng leading thirty thousand cavalry, went out of the Yün-chung Commandery, took more than a hundred heads, reached the appointed place on time, and returned.

In 61 B.C. he was raised to be Commander-in-chief, General of Chariots and Cavalry, and Intendant of the Affairs of the Masters of Writing, thus controlling the government.

Han Tseng's family for generations had held official rank. When he was young he became an official. He served three emperors and became the most important person in the court. As a man he was liberal and amiable, self-controlled. With a kind face and affable words he served his superiors and he did nothing wrong. But he merely saved himself from danger and preserved the favor of the ruler, so that he could not distinguish himself. He died May 7, 56 B.C. His son, Han Pao succeeded to his marquisate. Cf. *Hs* 33.9b, 10a, 16.68a, 19B.30b, 34a, 35a, 7.6a, 8.19a, ch. 54 (Su Chien), ch. 60 (Tu Yen-nien), ch. 68 (Ho Kuang), ch. 79 (Feng Feng-shih), ch. 78 (Hsiao Wang-chih), ch. 94, 95.5b.

165. *Shou-hsi Ch'ang* 壽西長 was an official of the King of Yen, Liu Tan, who was sent to bribe the conspirators against Ho Kuang in 80 B.C. Su Lin (fl. 196-227) says that his surname is Shou-hsi and Ch'ang is his name. Cf. *Hs* 7.6b.

165. *Sun Tsung-chih* 孫縱之 was an official of the King of Yen, Liu Tan, who with more than ten others was sent to bribe the conspirators against Ho Kuang in 80 B.C. Su Lin (fl. 196-227) says that his surname was Sun and Tsung-chih was his personal name. Cf. *Hs* 7.6b, 63.10b.

165. *Ting Wai-jen* 丁外人, style Shao-chün 少君, was a man from the kingdom of Ho-chien who became a guest of Wang Wen-hsin, the son of the Princess of O-yi and thus came to know the Princess, whose favorite he became. She was the daughter of Emperor Wu and the foster-mother of Emperor Chao; hence Ting Wai-jen was made an Attendant upon the Princess. In order to marry her, he had to be a marquis; Shang-kuan An promised to secure for him that rank if he would get the Princess to receive Shang-kuan An's daughter into the Palace and make her the Empress. After was done in 83 B.C., Ho Kuang the regent, who disapproved of the matter, refused the marquisate. Hence Ting Wai-jen joined the intriguers against Ho Kuang and was presumably killed with them in Oct./Nov. 80 B.C. Chin Shao (fl. ca. 275) notes that the *Han-yü* (by Hsün Shuang 128-190) records his style. Cf. *Hs* 7.6b, 97A.17b, 18a,b, ch. 67 (Hu Chien), ch. 68 (Ho Kuang).

165. *Tu Yen-nien*_b 杜延年 was an Internuncio who was mentioned in an imperial edict as a member of the group of conspirators against Ho Kuang in 80 B.C. and was presumably executed with them in Oct./Nov. of that year. Yen Shih-ku says, "This Tu Yen-nien is a different person, not the [Tu Yen-nien the son of Tu Chou mentioned] below as a Grandee Remonstrant." Cf. *Hs* 7.6a.

165. *Kung-sun Yi* 公孫遺 is mentioned as an Imperial Household Grandee and in 92 B.C. put in charge of the Privy Treasurer's office. He is mentioned in an imperial edict as a Chief Official to the General-in-chief and as being a member of the group of conspirators against Ho Kuang in 80 B.C. He was presumably executed with them in Oct./Nov. of that year. Cf. *Hs* 19B.25a, 7.6b.

165. The *Commissioner for the Rice Fields* 稻田使者 was, according to Ju Shun “a commissioner especially established for the rice fields, to lend to the people, collect taxes from them, and pay it into [the treasury].” Cf. *Hs* 7.7a.

165. *Yen Ts'ang* 燕倉, title Marquis of Yi-ch'eng, was a Commissioner for the Rice Fields, whose son was a member of the suite of the Princess of O-yi and consequently discovered the plot to ambush and assassinate Ho Kuang at a feast to be given by the Princess. Yen Ts'ang told the Grand Minister of Agriculture, Yang Ch'ang of the plot. For his services he was made Marquis on Dec. 14, 80 B.C. He died in 75 B.C. The Table dates his appointment in the “seventh month,” but *Hs* 7.7a dates the appointment in the tenth month, which must be the {correct} date. Cf. *Hs* 17.26b, 7.7a, ch. 60 (Tu Yen-nien), 63.12b, ch. 66 (Yang Ch'ang)

165. *Yang Ch'ang* 楊敞, title, Marquis Ching of An-p'ing, was the Lieutenant Chancellor who assisted in enthroning Emperor Hsüan. He came from Hua-yin and was put on duty in the office of the General-in-chief Ho Kuang with the rank of an army Major and Chief Official. Ho Kuang liked him and in 81 B.C. he was promoted to be Grand Minister of Agriculture.

In 80 B.C. the Commissioner for Rice Fields, Yen Ts'ang discovered the plot of Shang-kuan Chieh and his associates against Ho Kuang and told Yang Ch'ang about it. The latter was by nature cautious and afraid, so dared not say or do anything and excused himself on account of sickness. Yen Ts'ang then told the Grandee Remonstrant Tu Yen-nien and the latter reported it. Yen Ts'ang and Tu Yen-nien were both ennobled while Yang Ch'ang was not ennobled, because he had not reported the case, altho he was one of the high ministers.

On Apr. 3, 77 he was promoted to be Grandee Secretary and on March 24, 75 he became Lieutenant Chancellor and was made the Marquis of An-p'ing.

That year Emperor Chao died and the King of Ch'ang-yi came to the throne. He was sensual and unprincipled, so Ho Kuang and Chang An-shih planned to dismiss him and enthrone another. When they had decided upon their plan they sent T'ien Yen-nien to report to Yang Ch'ang. The latter was frightened and did not know what to say, so that his perspiration wetted his face and back. When T'ien Yen-nien went out for a moment, Yang Ch'ang's wife at once came out of the eastern apartments of the house and urged her husband not to hesitate, but agree at once. Then when T'ien Yen-nien returned, the three talked together, agreed upon the plan, and begged to carry out the order of the General-in-chief, Ho Kuang. So they together dismissed the King of Ch'ang-yi and enthroned Emperor Hsüan. More than a month after the enthronement, on Sept. 19, 74 B.C., Yang Ch'ang died. His son was rewarded for his deed. Cf. *Hs* 66.8a-b, 19B.28b, 29a, 30a,b, 18.12a, 7.7a, 8.3b,4a.

165. The *Grand Minister of Agriculture* 大司農 was the state treasurer who had charge of the government revenues as distinct from those for the imperial use. At the beginning of the Han period, this official was entitled the Commissary Prefect of the Capital 治粟內史. In 143 B.C. Emperor Ching changed this title to be that of Grand Chief of Agriculture 大農令. In 104 B.C. Emperor Wu changed the title to Grand Minister of Agriculture and ranked him as fully two thousand piculs.

This official “had charge of the various cash, grain, gold, silk, and the various goods and tribute which the commanderies and kingdoms offered to the emperor at the four seasons. On the first day of the month he inspected the accounts of money and grain.... Whatever the border commanderies or the various offices asked that he should pay out, he paid out for them.” (*HHs*, Tr. 26.1b). When there was war or public building, he provided and had transported the grain for the troops or workers. He tried to take from those who had much and give to those who were lacking, so that all should have enough. He provided for the expenses of military expeditions or building projects. Even the Lieutenant Chancellor had no supervision or accounting of his receipts and expenditures. His money was used for state purposes, and not for the private expenditures or grants made by the emperor. Cf. *HFHD*, III.70 n 4.7; *Hs* 19A.14a,b, 15a; *HHs*, Tr. 26; *Han-kuan ta-wen* III, 2b; *Mh* II, 519, xvi.

165. *Tu Yen-nien*_a 杜延年, style Yu-kung 幼公, title Marquis of Ching of Chien-p’ing 建平侯, was the confidential and influential advisor of Ho Kuang during his regency, and after his death rose to be Grandee Secretary.

He was the youngest son of Tu Chou (*q.v.*) and was conversant with the law. When Emperor Chao first ascended the throne and Ho Kuang became regent, because Tu Yen-nien was the son of one of the three highest ministers and was highly talented, he was made a Provost Marshall.

In 83 B.C. the barbarians of the Yi-chou Province rebelled. Tu Yen-nien was made a Colonel and led the troops of the Nan-yang Commandery to attack the rebels. When he returned he was made a Grandee Remonstrant. When the plot of Shang-kuan Chieh and his associates against Ho Kuang was discovered by Yen Ts’ang, the latter reported it to Yang Ch’ang, who however excused himself. So Yen Ts’ang reported it to Tu Yen-nien and the latter reported it to the Lieutenant Chancellor, so that the conspirators were executed. For that service Tu Yen-nien was made Marquis of Chien-p’ing on Dec. 14, 80 B.C., with the income of two thousand households.

He was originally a subordinate of Ho Kuang. (3b) Because he had first reported the conspiracy, he was considered loyal and distinguished, so in 80 B.C. he was promoted to be Chief of the Stud and Senior Division Head Serving in the Inner Apartments.

Ho Kuang was severe in applying the laws; Tu Yen-nien assisted him with his leniency. When the conspirators were being arrested, Sang Ch’ien, the son of Sang Hung-yang fled and hid in the family of one of his father’s old subordinates, Hou-shih Wu. Sang Ch’ien was later captured and executed. There was an amnesty and Hou-shih Wu was freed. The Commandant of Justice, Wang P’ing and the Privy Treasurer Hsü Jen both took charge of the case and considered that Sang Ch’ien had been justly sentenced, whereas Hou-shih Wu was not hiding a rebel, but only the follower of a rebel, so they pardoned him.

Later an Attendant Secretary reconsidered the case. He decided that Sang Ch’ien was conversant with the Classics, he had known that his father intended to rebel and had not admonished him, so that he had committed a crime which was no different from that of a rebel. Hou-shih Wu had formerly been an official ranking at three hundred piculs; in hiding Sang Ch’ien, his act was then different from the act of an ordinary man who might be hiding the accomplice of a rebel. So he argued that Hou-shih Wu should not be pardoned. He

memorialized the Emperor to have the case reopened and accused Wang P'ing and Hsü Jen of purposely freeing a rebel.

Hsü Jen was the son-in-law of the Lieutenant Chancellor Chü Chien-ch'iu; hence the latter spoke for Hou-shih Wu several times. Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu was afraid that Ho Kuang might not listen to him, so he called to a meeting at the Gates of the Majors in Charge of Public Chariots the officials ranking as fully two thousand piculs and under, together with the Erudits, to discuss the case and the law. Those who attended the meeting however knew the intention of Ho Kuang, so they held that Hou-shih Wu had committed an inhuman crime. The next day, when Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu presented the results of the discussion to the throne, Ho Kuang decided that Chü Chien-ch'iu had summoned the officials ranking at fully two thousand piculs and under without any orders, and was hypocritical. So he sent Wang P'ing and Hsü Jen to prison. The whole court was fearful that Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu might himself also be involved.

Tu Yen-nien petitioned Ho Kuang that there was a regular law for punishing any official who had purposely freed a criminal; but to accuse Hou-shih Wu of having committed an inhuman crime would be too severe. He also argued that Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu was ordinarily not prejudiced and loved to talk to his subordinates, which was his nature. However it was improper for him to have summoned the officials to a meeting, but he had held the office of Lieutenant Chancellor for a long time and had been an official under the deceased Emperor, so that he could not be dismissed unless there was some unusual reason for it. The people had recently been thinking that the punishments were severe and the officials cruel; Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu had merely discussed a legal case; to involve him in this case would not agree with the ideas of the people and Ho Kuang might lose his good name. So in May 78 B.C. Ho Kuang had Wang P'ing and Hsü Jen publicly executed, but did not accuse Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu. Ho Kuang and Tu Yen-nien worked together to the end. In his discussions, Tu Yen-nien always held the balance and tried to bring harmony in the court, as he did in this case.

He saw that after the extravagance and military activities of Emperor Wu the country was in a bad state, so he spoke to Ho Kuang several times to the effect that for years there had been no good harvest and the people who had gone away had not returned to their farms; the state should apply the methods of government used by Emperor Wen and manifest simplicity and frugality, liberality and accordance with Heaven; when the will of Heaven was followed and the desires of the people were satisfied, there must be a good harvest. Ho Kuang agreed with him, promoted the Capable and Good, and deliberated over abandoning the wine monopoly and the iron and salt monopoly. All these ideas came originally from Tu Yen-nien.

Whenever the people or officials sent in petitions making any recommendations to the government, if there was anything unusual about those petitions, they were always sent to Tu Yen-nien to read and report on. Thru his reports, some of these people were appointed Prefect or given positions for a full year by the Lieutenant Chancellor or Grandee Secretary to try them out. Or, if they deserved punishment, they were made to suffer for their crimes. Often he would divide such petitions with the officers of the Lieutenant Chancellor, the Grandee Secretary, and the Commandant of Justice.

Towards the end of Emperor Chao's reign, the Emperor was ill and all the famous doctors of the empire were summoned to the court. Tu Yen-nien was the one who took charge

of the prescriptions and medicines. When the Emperor died, and the King of Ch'ang-yi had ascended the throne and had been dismissed, Ho Kuang and others deliberated who should be his successor. The future Emperor Hsüan had been reared in the Lateral Court and was known as an Imperial Great-grandson. He was a good friend of Tu T'o, a middle son of Tu Yen-nien. Tu Yen-nien thereby knew that the future Emperor Hsüan had high virtues and so urged Ho Kuang and Chang An-shih to enthrone the boy. When Emperor Hsüan ascended the throne and rewarded the high officials, Tu Yen-nien was given the income of 2300 households in addition to his former income, so that he had altogether the income of 4300 households.

There was an edict ordering the discussion of the merits of those who had assisted in the enthronement. It was considered that Ho Kuang's merit was greater than that of Chou P'o; Chang An-shih's and Yang Ch'ang merits were equal to that of Ch'en Ping; Han Tseng and Ts'ai Yi were ranked as equal to Kuan Yin; Tu Yen-nien was considered as equal to Liu Chang, Marquis of Chu-hsü ; Chao Ch'ing-kuo T'ien Yen-nien and Shih Lo-ch'eng were considered as equal to Liu Chieh. All were ennobled or had their income increased.

As a man Tu Yen-nien was calm and affable. He was conversant with many things and took charge of the government affairs for a long time. The Emperor had confidence in him. When Emperor Hsüan went out, he served with the carriage; in the palace he served as a Palace Attendant. When he had been a high minister for more than ten years, his grants and presents amounted to several tens of millions.

After the death of Ho Kuang his son, Ho Yü and the clan plotted rebellion and were executed. The Emperor considered that Tu Yen-nien had been a subordinate of Ho Kuang and wished to dismiss him. So the Lieutenant Chancellor Wei Hsiang took the opportunity to memorialize to the Emperor that Tu Yen-nien had always been honored and trusted and many evil deeds had been committed in his office. So, Tu Yen-nien was sentenced. In 66 B.C. he was dismissed from his office, and 2000 households were taken from his enfeoffment. Several months later he was made the Grand Administrator of the Pei-ti Commandery. Because he had formerly been one of the high ministers, when he went off to be an official at the border and showed no evidence of a successful government, the Emperor sent him a sealed letter reprimanding him. Tu Yen-nien then selected good officials, arrested and imprisoned the braves of the commandery, and the commandery became quiet and peaceful. After more than a year the Emperor sent an Internuncio to give another sealed letter to Tu Yen-nien with twenty catties of actual gold. He was transferred to be the Grand Administrator of the Hsi-ho Commandery, where he achieved a good reputation by his government.

He was recalled to the court and on Aug. 2, 55 B.C. made the Grandee Secretary. When he thus occupied his father's office, he dared not use the same seat as that occupied by his father. Wherever his father had sat or lain, Tu Yen-nien avoided that place and sought a different place. At that time the barbarians caused no trouble and the empire was at peace. In 53 B.C., Tu Yen-nien became ill and begged to retire. The Emperor honored him and sent an Imperial Household Grandee with credentials to give to Tu Yen-nien a hundred catties of actual gold, oxen, wine, a doctor, and medicine. He was granted a comfortable carriage with four horses and dismissed. He retired to his own residence where he died several months later. Cf. *Hs* 60.3a-6a, 17.26a, 19B.28b, 35b.

165. The *Lieutenant Chancellor's Consultants* 丞相徵事 were, according to Wen Ying (fl. ca. 196-220), "A subordinate official of the Lieutenant Chancellor, whose position was a little more honorable than the [bureau] chiefs [in the Lieutenant Chancellor's office]." Chang Yen (prob. iii cent.) quotes the *Han-chiu-yi* (by Wei Hung fl. Sur. 25-57), "The Consultants [ranked at] equivalent to six hundred piculs. They were all former officials [who had ranked at] two thousand piculs who had not been dismissed for bribery or for crime. [They wore] red garments and attended court to offer congratulations [to the emperor] in the first month." Ju Shun says, "At the time [Jen] Kung, [who is mentioned as having this position in 80 B.C.], had been summoned [to attend to] the affairs of the time and was waiting for an appointment in the office of the Lieutenant Chancellor; hence he was called the Lieutenant Chancellor's Consultant." Cf. *Hs* 7.7a; *Han-kuan ta-wen* A.3a. The *History of the Kingdom of Wei* 三國志。魏書, 11.21b mentions that T'ai-tsu {= Ts'ao Ts'ao} ordered Wang Lieh to be a Lieutenant Chancellor's Chief Consultant.

165. *Jen Kung* 任宮 title, Marquis Chieh of Yi-yang 弋陽侯節 was a former Guard of the Shang-lin Park who was a Lieutenant Chancellor's Consultant in 80 B.C. when Tu Yen-nien brought word of the conspiracy against Ho Kuang. With his own hand he arrested and beheaded Shang-kuan Chieh, the leader of the conspiracy, and on Dec. 14, 80 he was made Marquis of Yi-yang. In 66 B.C. he became Grand Master of Ceremonies, but in 63 was sentenced because someone had stolen some articles from the part of the Mou Tomb. He also became Traveling Commandant of the Palace Guard. He died in 48 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 7.7a, 17.27a, 19B.33a, ch. 79 (Feng Feng-shih); *Sc* 20.26a.

165. The *Lieutenant Chancellor's Junior Clerks* 丞相少史 probably ranked at three hundred piculs. Ju Shun says, "the Comment in the *Han-[chui]-yi* [by Wei Hung fl. dur. 25-47], says, 'The officials of the Lieutenant Chancellor, the Minister of War, and the General-in-chief rank at four hundred piculs. Emperor Wu also established a Lieutenant Chancellor's Junior Official ranking at four hundred piculs,'" but Ch'en Shu-yang (fl. 1887) thinks there is a mistake in the ranking of the Junior Official and ranks him at three hundred piculs. Cf. *Hs* 7.7a; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 1.3a.

165. *Wang Shan-shou* 王山壽, title, Marquis of Shang-li 商利侯, was a man of Ch'i who in 80 B.C. was a Lieutenant Chancellor's Junior Official. When the news of the conspiracy against Ho Kuang arrived. Wang Shan-shou induced Shang-kuan An one of the chief conspirators, to enter the office of the Lieutenant Chancellor, where he was executed. Hence Wang Shan-shou was made Marquis of Shan-li with the income of 915 households (the *Sc* says 3000 households). He petitioned the Emperor that he was ready to take an administrative office and was appointed Grand Administrator of the Tai Commandery. But in 62 B.C. it was petitioned that he had purposely accused ten people unjustly of crime. He was sentenced to death and deprived of his noble rank; but there was an amnesty and he became a commoner. In *Hs* 7.7a he is called Wang Shou; in *Hs* 17.27a he is called Wang Shan-shou and in *Sc* 20.25b he is called Wang Shan. Thus his full given name was Shan-shou and either name was used as an abbreviation to denote him.

165. *Liu Chien*_{4d} 劉建, title King Ch'ing of Kuang-yang 光陽王頃 (r. 73-45 B.C.) was the oldest son and heir of King La of Yen 燕王刺, Liu Tan 劉旦. When his father committed suicide in 80 B.C. as a result of his conspiracy against Ho Kuang having been discovered, Liu Chieh was pardoned and became a commoner. The sixth year after, when Emperor Hsüan ascended the throne, in 73 B.C., Liu Chien was made King of Kuang-yang. He died in 45 B.C., in the 29th year of his rule, and was succeeded by his son, Liu Shun 劉舜. Cf. *Hs* 63.14a, 14.20a, 7.7a, 8.5a.

166. *Wang Wen-hsin* 王文信 was the son of the Princess of O-yi (*q.v.*) and Wang Shou, Marquis of Kai. When his mother committed suicide in 80 B.C. on account of the conspiracy against Ho Kuang, Wang Wen-hsin was pardoned and made a commoner.

168. The *Chung-mou Park* 中牟苑 was located, according to Yen Shih-ku, at Jung-yang, *q.v.* for the location. This park was abolished in 78 B.C. It may have been a horse-pasture, now unused because warfare with the Huns had slackened. Cf. *Hs* 7.8a. There was another Chung-mou prominent in the Chou period, north of the Yellow River. Cf. *Mh* V, 52, n 1, 125, n 4, 347, n.2.

168. The *Privy Treasurer* 少府 was an official ranking as fully two thousand piculs. He had charge of the revenues from the mountains, seas, ponds, and marshes, which were for the Emperor's personal use. He also had charge of the official garments, carriages, curios, art objects, jewels, etc. The Emperor's food, household expenses, palace upkeep, etc. came from him. The Grand Minister of Agriculture provided for military expenses; the Privy Treasurer provided for the emperor's private expense. His money was called the "Private Money 禁錢," and was for the personal use of the emperor. He had nothing to do with the expenses of the commanderies or the army.

The Privy Treasurer was set over the eunuchs and the immediate household of the emperor. Sometimes a General of the Rear was concurrently appointed to this office; often an authority upon the Classics was chosen. When the marquises presented their offerings at the sacrifice of the seventh month wine, the Privy Treasurer inspected them. At the great court audience in the first month, the Privy Treasurer provided the jade circlets. In the time of Emperor Yüan (49-33 B.C.), the Privy Treasurer was an office inherited from the Ch'in court. Originally the vassal kings also had Privy Treasurers, but they were suppressed in 145 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 19A.15a, 26b; *HHs* Treatise 26; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 3.5b, 6a; *Mh* II, 519, XVII.

168. *Hsü Jen* 徐仁, style Chung-sun 仲孫, was a man of Ch'i, who became the son-in-law of the Lieutenant Chancellor Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu and the Grand Administrator of Chiao-hsi. In 84 B.C. he became the Privy Treasurer. He freed Hou-shih Wu and was in consequence sentenced to death and committed suicide in May 78 B.C. Cf. Glossary *sub* Tu Yen-nien and *Hs* ch. 60, 19B.27b, 7.8a, ch. 68 (Ho Kuang).

168. The *Eastern Supporter* 左馮翊 was the official who ruled the district near the capital

called by his name, Tso-feng-yi. In 104 B.C. the Eastern Governor of the Capital was renamed the Eastern Supporter. For his district, cf. *sub* Governor of the Capital. The second word in the title is pronounced *feng*. Cf. *Hs* 19A.21a, 28Ai.24b; *Han-kuan ta-wen* 4.8b; *Mh* II, 524, iv b.

168. *Chia Sheng-hu* 賈勝胡 was a man who in 80 B.C. became Eastern Supporter. He was involved in the freeing of Hou-shih Wu (cf. *sub* Tu Yen-nien), and was executed by being cut in two at the waist in May 78 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 7.8a, 19A.28b, 68.15a.

169. *Fan Ming-yu* 范明友, title Marquis of P'ing-ling and the General Who Crosses the Liao River (d. 67 B.C.), was a general and official of Emperors Chao and Hsüan. He became the son-in-law of the regent, Ho Kuang. He first distinguished himself as Chief Commandant of the Chiang Cavalry by attacking the rebels in the Yi-chou Province with troops from the Chiang barbarians (probably in 81 B.C.). The next year he attacked the rebellious Ti in the Wu-tu Commandery. In 78 he was sent out of the Liao-tung Commandery with 20,000 men, because the Huns had attacked the Wu-huan who were subjects of the Chinese. Because the Huns had left, he attacked the Wuhan (*q.v.*), taking 6200 heads and captives. On Sept. 10, 77 he was thereupon made Marquis. Together with Ho Kuang he assisted in enthroning Emperor Hsüan and his income was increased so that he had altogether 2920 families. He became Commandant of the Palace Guard and in 67 became Superintendent of the Imperial Household. On the same day he was sentenced for plotting rebellion and was executed. In explanation of his military title, Ying Shao says, "He had to cross the Liao River to go and attack [the Wu-huan], hence crossing the Liao [River] was made his official title." He seems however not to have lived up to his title. Cf. *Hs* 7.8a, 9a, ch. 8, 17.28a, 19B.32b, ch. 26, ch. 59 (sub Chang Yen-shou), ch. 51 (sub Lu Wen-shu), ch. 68(sub Ho Kuang), 94A.29a; *HHs*, Mem. 60.2b.

169. The *Wu-huan* 烏桓 or 烏丸 (*Hs* 28Bii.60b) were, according to the *HHs*, originally the Eastern Hu 東胡. The Hun Shan-yü Mo-tun (d. ca. 174) destroyed their state and the remainder took refuge at Mt. Wu-huan whence they took their name. They were hunters and herdsmen, living in tents, eating flesh, drinking kumiss, and wearing wool. An interesting account of their customs is given. They were matriarchal and had chiefs. After Mo-tun had conquered them, they submitted to the Huns and regularly sent them tribute of cattle and furs, in default of which the Huns would confiscate their wives and children. Emperor Wu sent General Ho Ch'ü-ping to conquer the eastern territory of the Huns and thereupon transported the Wu-huan to the region outside the barrier of the five commanderies: Shang-ku, Yu-yang, Yu-pei-p'ing, Liao-tung, and Liao-hsi to serve as spies and buffers against the Huns. Their chief was to attend the imperial court once a year and there was established a Chief Commandant of the Wu-huan with the rank of 2000 piculs to supervise them and keep them from joining the Huns.

In 87 B.C. they had dug up some graves of the Hun Shan-yü, whereupon the Huns attacked them. Ho Kuang was told that the Wu-huan had occasionally violated the Chinese border and that these conflicts among the barbarians were for the advantage of the Chinese.

But he sent Fan Ming-yu with 20,000 cavalry out of Liao-tung to intercept the Huns, with orders not to make the expedition in vain. When the Huns heard that the Chinese army was coming, they withdrew, whereupon Fan Ming-yu attacked the Wu-huan, who were still suffering from their defeat by the Huns. Fan Ming-yu was then able to take more than 6000 heads including the heads of three kings. After that the Wu-huan raided the Chinese border, whereupon Fan Ming-yu routed them. In the time of Emperor Hsüan they gradually built themselves some fortifications and submitted to the Chinese. In the time of Wang Mang, General Chuang Yu was put in charge of some Wu-huan troops and stationed in the Tai Commandery, keeping their wives and children as hostages. But the Wu-huan were not adapted to the climate, asked and were refused permission to return home, and deserted, becoming robbers. The hostages were then killed. They then held a grudge against Wang Mang and the Huns induced them to become subordinate to them again. Cf. *HHs Mem.* 60.1a-2b, Treatise 28; *Hs* 94A.29a.

169. *Chü (T'ien) Ch'ien-ch'iu* 車(田)千秋, title Marquis Ting of Fu-ming, known as the "Carriage Lieutenant Chancellor" was surnamed T'ien 田. His ancestors came of the T'ien family of Ch'i and moved to Ch'ang-ling possibly in the time of Kao-tsu.

Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu became a Gentleman-of-the-Palace at the inner chamber of the Temple of Kao-tsu. After the Heir-apparent, whose mother was née Wei had been slandered by Chiang Ch'ung and had been killed in 91 B.C., Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu presented a petition justifying the Heir-apparent, saying that he had been wronged and was forced into his position. Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu said that he had had a dream which explained this matter to him. Emperor Wu was impressed and summoned Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu to an audience.

The latter was more than 8 feet (6 ft. Eng. meas.) tall, handsome in face and figure, and pleased the Emperor, who told him that the Spirit of the Temple of Kao-tsu had had him tell these facts to the Emperor. At once Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu was made the Grand Herald. This was in 90 B.C. A few months later, on July 27, 89 B.C., he was made the Lieutenant Chancellor and on the same day the Marquis of Fu-ming.

He had no other ability, was not a scholar, nor had he distinguished himself. It was only because he had once enlightened Emperor Wu that he became the Lieutenant Chancellor and a marquis – something that had never before happened. Later when a Han envoy went to the Hun court, the Shan-yü asked why the new Lieutenant Chancellor had been appointed. When it was explained to him, the Shan-yü replied that it looked as if such an important appointment was made merely because of one memorial (favoritism). Emperor Wu thought that the envoy had disgraced the court and wanted him punished, but after a long time he was pardoned.

As a man Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu was loyal, wise, and well-suited to his office, better indeed than his predecessors or successors. When he first took office, he saw that the throne had many thorny problems, so with the Grandee Secretary and officials of fully two thousand piculs, he petitioned the Emperor to show his favor, lessen the punishments, and amuse himself with music and the arts, implying that he should be less exacting in his rule. The Emperor replied that his officials had not proved themselves diligent enough in their duties, and so he refused the suggestion.

When the Emperor was dying and appointed his heir, Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu was ordered to assist in the regency. By the testamentary edict the income of his marquisate was increased to that of 1600 families. When Emperor Chao had been enthroned and the administration was in charge of Ho Kuang, Ch'ien-ch'iu was very careful and steady. Ho Kuang told Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu that he would take charge of what was within the palace and Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu should take charge of what was without; he begged the latter to teach him what to do. Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu replied that what Ho Kuang thought was best. Hence Ho Kuang respected and honored Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu and whenever there was a good omen, it was attributed to Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu. Hence there was peace and the people gradually became prosperous.

In 81 B.C. there was an edict ordering the commanderies and kingdoms to recommend Capable and Good persons and Literary Scholars to answer the questions of the Emperor about the sufferings of the people. There then arose the discussion about the salt and iron monopoly. On Feb. 15, 77 B.C. Chü Ch'ien-ch'iu after being Lieutenant Chancellor to the twelfth year, died. When he was old, the Emperor honored him and whenever he came to pay court he was permitted to ride a small carriage in the palace. Hence he was known as the Carriage Lieutenant Chancellor; the surname Chü possibly came from that fact. Cf. *Hs* 66.3 5a-7a, 18.11a, 19B.26a, 29a, 7.11a; *HFHD* II.171 n 9.3; Glossary *sub* Tu Yen-nien.

171. *P'ing-ling* 平陵 {15-16:4/4} was the name of a marquisate occupied by Su Chien and Fan Ming-yu (*q.v.*). *Hs* 17.7b and 28a says that it was located in the Wu-tang Prefecture, which was in the Nan-yang Commandery (cf. *Hs* 28Aii.11b) and was located, according to the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih*, north of the present Chün Hsien (the Ch'ing dynasty's Chun Chou) in northwestern Hupeh. The *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, p. 587 says that the city of P'ing-ling was northeast of the present Chün Hsien. The P'ing Tomb (*q.v.*) was a different locality.

171. *Fu Chieh-tzu* 傅介紫, title Marquis of Yi-yang 義陽侯, was a Chinese military man who achieved distinction by assassinating the King of Lou-lan.

He came from Yi-ch'ü in the Pei-ti Commandery. He became a military officer and during the period Yüan-feng (80-75 B.C.) was Superintendent of Excellent Horses. He asked to be sent as an envoy to Ta-yüan (Farghana). When he reached Lou-lan he accused its king of telling the Huns how to ambush and kill the Chinese envoys and in proof stated that he had not informed the Chinese that a Hun envoy had just passed thru on his way to other countries. The King, An-kuei, admitted his guilt and explained that the Hun envoy had indeed just gone thru on his way to the Wu-sun and that the road passed thru Kuei-tzu 龜茲 (Kucha). Fu Chieh-tzu went to Kuei-tzu and also accused its king, who in turn confessed his guilt. When Fu Chieh-tzu returned to Kuei-tzu from Ta-yüan he was told that the Hun envoy had returned from the Wu-sun and was then there; so Fu Chieh-tzu led his people to attack and killed the Hun envoy. He returned to the Chinese capital, memorialized the matter, was installed as a Gentleman of the Household and was promoted to be Superintendent of the P'ing-lo Stables.

Fu Chieh-tzu told Ho Kuang that Lou-lan and Kuei-tzu were continually committing acts of rebellion and should be punished. He wanted to be sent to assassinate the King of Kuei-tzu, but Ho Kuang thought that Kuei-tzu was too far away and that he should try Lou-

lan first. So he was sent to assassinate the King of Lou-lan.

He headed a small party of brave soldiers and took with him presents of gold and silk. He declared that his purpose was to make presents to the kings of western countries. The King of Lou-lan did not trust him, and did not want to approach, so Fu Chieh-tzu made as if he were going to leave. When he reached the western border, he sent an interpreter to say to the king that if the king did not come to receive the things, he would take them away to countries to the west. The King coveted the Chinese goods, so came and drank with Fu Chieh-tzu who spread out his things. When everyone was drunk, Fu Chieh-tzu told the King that the Emperor had sent him with a private message for the King and thus got the King to go with him to his tent, where two of Fu Chieh-tzu's soldiers stabbed him in the back. The King's followers all fled. Fu Chieh-tzu announced that the King had acted against the Chinese, and the Emperor had sent him to execute him; the people should make a new king, Wu-t'u-ch'i the younger brother (or son) of the murdered King (who was then a hostage at the Chinese court and was favorably inclined to the Chinese); a Chinese army was about to come and they must be careful what they did. Then Fu Chieh-tzu beheaded the dead king and sent the king's head to the Chinese capital, where it was hung below the Northern Portal of the Palace.

On Sept. 7, 77 B.C., Fu Chieh-tzu was in reward made the Marquis of Yi-yang with the income of 759 families. Wei-t'u-ch'i was made King and the name of Lou-lan was changed to Shan-shan 善鄯. The two soldiers of Fu Chieh-tzu who assassinated the king were made expectant Gentlemen-in-attendance. Fu Chieh-tzu died in 65 B.C; his son had committed a crime and so was not allowed to succeed him. Cf. *Hs* 70.1a-2a, 96A.13a,b, 17.28a, 7.9a; *Hsi-ching tsa-chi*.

171. The *Ping-lo Stables* 平樂廄 are mentioned in *Hs* 17.28a as being the place of which Fu Chieh-tzu (*q.v.*) was superintendent before he assassinated the King of Lou-lan. He is however merely called the Superintendent of P'ing-lo in *Hs* 7.90a, 96A.13a, and 70.1b; Wang Hsien-shen (1859-1922) thinks that the word 廄 "stables" has dropped out. These stables were probably in the P'ing-lo Lodge which is mentioned in the *San-fu huang-t'u* 4.2a as being in the Shang-lin Park (*q.v.*). There was another P'ing-lo Lodge in Ch'ang-an but it was not built until 62 A.D. (*ibid.* 4.11a).

171. *Lou-lan* 樓蘭 {24-25:5/10-12} was an ancient kingdom located around the present Lop-nor especially to its south and north. Its capital Yü-ni was originally located at the present Miran ruins, south of the lake, according to Stein. In 77 B.C. the name of this kingdom was changed to Shan-shan, which probably meant a change in location; Stein thinks that the capital was shifted to somewhere near the city of Yi-hsün, which he identifies with the present Charkhlik. Later the name of Lou-lan was used for the Later Han military colony situated north of Lop-nor which Dr. Hedin discovered and Stein explored fully. Cf. *Serindia*, pp. 325, 332, 344f, 416; Chavannes, *Documents Chinois decouverts*, p. iv, n 4; *Hs* 96A.10a-14a, glossary *sub* Fu Chieh-tzu. [p. "In documents in Indian Kharskhlik excavated in ruins in the Tarim (Basin), the name 'Lou-lan' bears the form Kroraina or Kroramna. A later form is Raurata." {Source uncertain.} Karlgren's pronunciation name is *glu-lan*, which corresponds

Bergman, *Archeological Researches in Sinkiang*, p. 44.]

171. *An-kuei* 安歸 was the name of the King of Lou-lan who was assassinated by Fu Chieh-tzu (*q.v.*) in 77 B.C. In *Hs* 96A.13a the first word in his name is written *ch'ang* 嘗; the Chinese seemingly did not always pronounce this foreign name in the same manner. Cf. *Hs* 7.9a; 70.2a.

171. *Yi₄-yang_a* 義陽 was probably a district in the P'ing-shih prefecture of the Nan-yang Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih* west of the present T'ung-pai in the Ch'ing dynasty's Nan-yang Fu, southern Honan. It was the seat of the marquisate occupied by Wei Shan and Fu Chieh-tzu and probably also by Wu Ying, Wu Chung, and Li Wen-tun. During the time it was thus the seat of a marquisate, it was a prefecture, according to Wang Hsien-ch'ien. Cf. *Hs* 16.45b, 17.13a, 17.28a, 17.31a, 28Aii.13b, 14a.

172. *Chiang Têh* 江德, title Marquis of Liao-yang (d. ca. 76 B.C.), also named Hsi was an official under Emperors Wu and Chao. In 90 B.C., as Stable *se-fu* {bailiff} he assisted in the arrest of Kung-sun Yung (*q.v.*) and the next year was made Marquis of Liao-yang. In 81 B.C. he became Grand Master of Ceremonies. In July 77 B.C. the main hall in the Temple of Emperor Hsiao-wen caught fire because some Gentlemen of the temple, who were drinking at night allowed it to catch. He was dismissed, and possibly was made a commoner, altho *Hs* 17.25a records that his son succeeded to his marquisate. He seems to have died in 76 B.C. Cf. also *Hs* 7.9a, 90.13a, 19B.28b.

172. *Liao-yang* 轅陽 was the name of a marquisate occupied by Chiang Têh and his son Chiang Jen. Wen Ying (fl. ca. 196-220), in a note to *Hs* 7.9b, says that the first word should be pronounced the same as 料 and that it was located in Ch'ing-yüan in the Wei Commandery. *Hs* 17.25a locates it in the Ch'ing-ho Commandery, but there is no such place as Liao-yang mentioned in ch. 28 in the Ch'ing-ho Commandery, while Ying Shao in a note to *Hs* 28Aii.48a says that the Ch'ing-ho Commandery is just northwest of Ch'ing-yüan so that commandery borders may have been moved slightly. *Sc* 20.23a writes the first name of this marquisate as 潦. Li Tao-yüan (d. 527) in his comment to the *Shui-ching*, 9.17a, *sub* Yü-yang writes, "Emperor Wu of the Han [dynasty] enfeoffed the Grand Master of Ceremonies Chiang Têh [with this place] as his marquisate." The *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih* locates Ch'ing-yüan southwest of the present Lin-ch'ing (the Ch'ing dynasty's Lin-ch'ing Chou) in northwestern Shantung. The *Shina rekishi chimei yoran*, does not list Yü-yang. *Shui-ching* says that from Ch'ing-yüan the Ch'i River flows northeast passing north of Yü-yang, so that these two places were not far apart.

172. The *Hsiang Commandery* 象郡 {30-31/2:3} existed under the Ch'in dynasty and possibly also under the Han Emperors Wu and Chao. Fu Tsan (in a note to *Hs* 1B.4a) (fl. ca. 285) quotes the *Mou-ling shu* 茂陵書 (ca. 100 B.C.) as saying that the Hsiang Commandery governed Lin-ch'en [which was a place west of the present Hsüan-hua in Kuangsi], and that it is 17,500 *li* from Ch'ang-an; but that distance is many times too large. The *Shina rekishi*

chimei yoran, p. 274, says that this commandery included the present Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which is probably too broad a location; the *Tz'u-yüan* says that it included the Ch'ing dynasty's Lei-chou Fu, Lien-chou Fu, and Kao-chou Fu in Kwangtung and Ch'ing-yüan Fu and T'ai-p'ing Fu in Kwangsi – the region south of Wu-chou Fu, Kwangsi down to Tongking. *Hs* 28Bii.12a says that this commandery became the Han dynasty's Jih-nan Commandery, from which statement Chavannes (*Mh* 168, n 3) locates it in the present Tonkin. But this statement is quite doubtful, for the Jih-nan Commandery was located in the present Annam, much too far south to represent the main part of the Hsiang Commandery's territory.

This commandery was established in 214 B.C.; at the collapse of the Ch'in empire it became part of the Kingdom of Nan-yüeh altho it was nominally assigned to the Kingdom of Ch'ang-sha under Wu Jui. Cf. *Hs* 1B.4a. The *Wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao* (xiii cent.) 323.1b gives a list of places included in this commandery.

Hs 7.9b says that this commandery was abolished in 76 B.C., altho we have no statement that it was even established in Han times, and it is not listed among the commanderies established after the conquest of Nan-yüeh. H. Maspero asserts that it was one of the 17 commanderies established in 111 B.C. (*Mh* III, 596) and that it was located in the present Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan. Cf. *HFHD* II.172-3, n 9.6; H. Maspero in *T'oung Pao* 23 (1925): 375-389.

173. *Wang Hsin* 王訢, title Marquis Ching of Yi-ch'un 宜春侯敬, was a man from the Chinnan Commandery who rose to be Lieutenant Chancellor under Emperor Chao.

He started as an official in the prefecture and was promoted because of merit to be the Prefect of P'i-yang. At the end of Emperor Wu's reign, because of the frequent military expeditions, many bandits arose. In 99 B.C. the Specially Commissioned Wearing Embroidered Garments Pao Sheng-chih was sent to put down the bandits and apply martial law in executing officials of the rank of two thousand piculs and under. Pao Sheng-chih passed thru P'i-yang and decided to behead Wang Hsin. When the latter had loosened his clothes and bent down on the block, he looked up and told the Envoy that the Envoy had the power to kill or save a life, and that one more execution would add nothing to his glory. So he suggested that the Commissioner let him live and he would repay the favor. Pao Sheng-chih admired his courage and pardoned him. When the Commissioner returned to the court, he recommended Wang Hsin to the Emperor and the Emperor appointed Wang Hsin to be the Chief Commandant to the Western Adjunct in charge of the Western Capital Commandery.

When Emperor Wu visited that district, Wang Hsien made preparations for the Emperor's lodging to the latter's satisfaction, so that the Emperor stopped there. The Emperor congratulated him and in 89 B.C. installed him as the Western Sustainer. On Oct. 21, 80 B.C. he became the Grandee Secretary and on Mar. 3, 77 B.C. he was made the Lieutenant Chancellor and Marquis of Yi-ch'un. He died on Jan. 8, 75 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 66.7a, b, 19B.26a, 28b, 29a, b, 18.11b, 7.10a.

173. *Chang An-shih* 張安世, style Tzu-ju 子孺, title Marquis Ching of Fu-p'ing 富平侯敬 was an associate of Ho Kuang during the latter's regency and the most important official

during the first part of Emperor Hsüan's reign.

He was the son of Chang T'ang (*q.v.*). Because of his father he became a Gentleman and served in the office of the Master of Writing. He was very devoted to his work and scarcely went out. When Emperor Wu went to Ho-tung he lost three bags of official documents. The Emperor asked about them; no one knew about them, but Chang An-shih remembered and wrote out all their important contents. Later these bags were recovered and compared with Chang An-shih's information; it was found that he had not omitted anything. The Emperor marvelled at his ability, made him the Chief Master of Writing, and ordered him to be promoted to be an Imperial House-hold Grandee.

In 86 B.C. when Emperor Chao ascended the throne, the General-in-chief, Ho Kuang had charge of the government. He considered Chang An-shih to be faithful and favored and honored him. The General of the Left, Shang-kuan Chieh and his son, together with the Secretary Sang Hung-yang plotted rebellion with the King of Yen and the Princess of O-yi and were executed. Ho Kuang thought that the court was lacking in experienced officials and told the Emperor that Chang An-shih should be made Superintendent of the Imperial Household, which was done in the same year. In 80 B.C. he was made General of the Right and (concurrently) Superintendent of the Imperial Household. After a long time, on Jan. 8, 74 B.C. the Emperor issued an edict saying that Chang An-shih had done his duty as a guard respectfully and unremittingly and ordered that Chang An-shih be made the Marquis of Fu-p'ing.

In a few months Emperor Chao died. Before he was buried, Ho Kuang told the Empress Dowager to change Chang An-shih to be General of Chariots and Cavalry and Superintendent of the Imperial Household. Together with Ho Kuang he summoned and enthroned the King of Ch'ang-yi as Emperor. But the King committed lustful and disorderly deeds, so Ho Kuang and Chang An-shih planned to dethrone him and enthrone Emperor Hsüan.

When Emperor Hsüan came to the throne and rewarded his ministers, Chang An-shih's enfeoffment was increased by 10,600 families and his merit was ranked only second to that of Ho Kuang. His sons, Chien-ch'iu, Yen-shou and P'eng-tsu were all made Generals of the Gentlemen-of-the-Household and Palace Attendants.

Several months after the death of Ho Kuang in 64 B.C., the Grandee Secretary Wei Hsiang memorialized that Chang An-shih should be made General-in-chief to succeed Ho Kuang and should not be made to have charge of the Superintendency of the Imperial Household. He proposed that Chang Yen-shou should be made Superintendent of the Imperial Household. The Emperor wanted to make these appointments, but Chang An-shih was afraid and begged to be relieved. He insisted strenuously, but in some days, on May 24, 67 B.C., he was installed as Commander-in-chief, General of Chariots and Cavalry, and Controller of the Business of the Masters of Writing, which position gave him control of the government.

After a few months, possibly on Sept. 6, 66 B.C., the garrison soldiers of the General of Chariots and Cavalry were abolished and Chang An-shih was changed to be Commander-in-chief and General of the Guard, having as his subordinates the Commandants of the Palace Guard at the two Palaces, the city gates, and the troops of the Northern Army. At that time Ho

Kuang's son, Ho Yü was General of the Right and was made Commander-in-chief; but the garrison soldiers of the General of the Right were abolished, he was given empty honors, and his troops were taken from him. More than a year later Ho Yü plotted rebellion and was executed with his clan.

Chang An-shih was very careful over any possible implication of himself in Ho Yü's case. His grand-daughter Ching was married to a relative of the Ho family on the female side and should have been executed. Chang An-shih became so worried and thin that he showed his feelings on his countenance. The Emperor pitied him, asked his entourage about it, and pardoned Ching in order to console Chang An-shih. Chang An-shih became even more fearful; whenever an important decision had been made he begged for leave on account of illness; whenever an edict was proclaimed he pretended to be alarmed and sent someone to the Lieutenant Chancellor's office to enquire about it, so that no one knew that he had actually helped to decide the matter. When people whom he had recommended came to thank him, he disliked it and said that he deserved no private thanks for recommending able persons. So he severed relations with such people.

A Gentleman who had high merits and had not been selected for promotion came to Chang An-shih to tell him about his case. Chang An-shih replied that if his merits were great, an intelligent prince would know them, and that he was merely performing his duties, so that he had no reason to praise or blame others. Thus he refused the man's request, but right afterwards this Gentleman was really promoted.

When the Chief Official of an office came to take his departure on going to a new office, Chang An-shih asked him about his own faults. The Chief Official replied that some good people had not been promoted, so that people criticized Chang An-shih for that fact. The latter replied that with an able ruler on the throne, people of approved ability would never fail to win recognition. All that he cared for was merely to cultivate his own character; why should he know able people and recommend them? (i.e., ability would find its reward). Thus Chang An-shih liked to hide his actions and make it look as if he had no authority.

When he was Superintendent of the Imperial Household, a drunken Gentleman urinated in (the upper part of) the Palace Hall. The person in charge told Chang An-shih about it and asked him to apply the law. Chang An-shih replied, "How do you know that this man did not overturn some water or some fluid? Why should a small fault be made a crime?"

A Gentleman had relations with a government slave woman and the woman's brother told Chang An-shih. He replied that the slave had slandered the Gentleman and had the woman punished. In this way he concealed people's faults and peccadillos.

Because Chang An-shih realized his own prestige and power and that of his son, he was greatly disturbed and asked his son Yen-shou be sent out of the court as a provincial official. The Emperor made him the Grand Administrator of the Pei-ti Commandery. After more than a year he was recalled on account of Chang An-shih's age and was made a Division Head to the Chief of the Stud.

Previously Chang An-shih's elder brother, Chang Ho (*q.v.*) had reared the future Emperor Hsüan and had adopted Chang An-shih's youngest son, P'eng-tsu. When Emperor Hsüan came to the throne, he honored Chang Ho posthumously together with his adopted son; Chang An-shih insisted that they resign their honors. The Emperor had to insist and say that

he was doing this for the sake of Chang Ho and not for the sake of Chang An-shih in order to have his way.

Because Chang An-shih and his son had been made marquises and were wealthy, he refused his salary; an edict ordered the chief of the treasury to keep the money separate and not record it in imperial receipts; it amounted to more than a million cash.

Even tho Chang An-shih was a chief minister and a wealthy marquis, he himself wore black silk and his wife herself spun and wove; his seven hundred family slaves all worked at handicrafts to build up the family property. So he gradually increased his wealth until he became richer than Ho Kuang had been.

In the spring of 62 B.C. Chang An-shih became ill. He asked to return his honors and begged to retire. The Emperor refused and urged him to eat more to lengthen his years. So Chang An-shih forced himself to rise and attend to business. He died on Sept. 13, 62 B.C. The Emperor granted him a burial ground east of Tu-ling had his tomb built and also built a sacrificial temple for him. Cf. *Hs* 59.7b-11a, 18.12a, 19.11, 27a, 28b, 32a, b, 33b.

173. *Fu-p'ing* 富平 {36-36:1/6} was the marquisate given to Chang An-shih in 74 B.C. and held by his descendants Yen-shou, P'o, Lin, Fang, and Shun. This and the marquisate of P'ing-yang are the only two of which Pan Ku wrote that they were still in existing in his day. *Hs* 18.12a says that it was located in the P'ing-yüan Commandery; *Hs* 28Aii.69a notes the city of Fu-p'ing and Wang Hsien-ch'ien quotes the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih* as saying that the ancient city was 30 *li* southeast of the present Yang-hsin in the Ch'ing dynasty's Wu-ting Fu, northern Shantung.

174. The *Ping Tomb* or *P'ing-ling* 平陵 {15-16:4/4} was the name of the tomb of Emperor Chao and the city located at this place. It became a prefecture of the Yu-fu-feng Commandery, located, according to the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung-chih*, 15 *li* southwest of the present Hsien-yang Shensi. Cf. *Hs* 28Ai.38.

The *San-fu huang-t'u* 6.6a says, "The P'ing Tomb of Emperor Chao is 70 *li* northwest of Ch'ang-an, 10 *li* from the Mou Tomb [of Emperor Wu]. When the Emperor first made his tomb, he merely conducted running water [to it] and made a stone outer coffin 12 feet broad and 25 feet long, so that he did not get to make a high tumulus to his tomb. Northeast of it he made a lateral building; five paces away he made a small kitchen. It was just sufficient for sacrifice and invocation. After his death, they swept the earth and sacrificed to him."

174. *Kuan* 管 was a city and territory, located at the present Cheng Hsien, in the Ch'ing dynasty's K'ai-feng Fu, Honan. To it was enfeoffed Hsien, the third son of King Wen, the father of the founder of the Chou dynasty. He was accordingly known as the King's Uncle of Kuan. He was made one of the three Overseers of Wu-keng.

When King Wu the founder of the Chou dynasty, died, his heir, King Ch'eng, was only in his 13th year, and the Duke of Chou a younger brother of King Wu became regent, altho he was not the oldest surviving brother. Wu-keng, the son of Chou King Hsiu, the last monarch of the Shang dynasty, had been enfeoffed with Pei, part of the Shang domain, with two or three of King Wu's brothers, Hsien and Tu (and possibly Ch'u) as his Overseers to

watch Wu-keng. The territory of Shang was divided among these four, and they became known as the “four states.” But the *Kuo-yü* only mentions the first three, the *Yi-chou-shu* and Introduction to the *Odes* (Legge, 62) mentions the fourth one. Kuan was an older brother of the Duke of Chou; the other two Overseers were younger than the Duke of Chou. After the latter became regent, they circulated the rumor, “The Duke will do no good to [the King’s] young child,” implying that the Duke of Chou would usurp the throne. The four rebelled, together with the wild tribes of Yen who were located in the present Ch’u-fu in the Ch’ing dynasty’s Yen-chou Shantung. *Sc* 33.3b says that the Uncles led the barbarians of the Huai region in rebellion, who may have been the same tribes.

The Duke of Chou accordingly made an expedition eastwards, to put down the rebellion. After he had gone, he is said to have sent to King Ch’eng a poem, “The Owl,” (*Book of Odes*, I, V, ii; Legge, p. 233). There was a great storm of thunder and lightening, whereupon King Ch’eng opened the metal-bound coffer and found therein a vow taken years previously by the Duke of Chou when King Wu was ill, in which the Duke of Chou offered to die in place of King Wu. Thereupon King Ch’eng trusted the Duke of Chou. The Duke put down the rebellion, executing the King’s Uncle of Kuan and Wu-keng, exiling the King’s Uncle of Ts’ai, and making the King’s Uncle of Ho a commoner. Around this famous and dramatic episode cluster several books in the *Book of History* and several odes in the *Book of Odes*. Cf. *Book of Odes*, I, XV, ii (Legge, p. 238 ff); *Book of History*, V, vi, vii, xiv 21, xvii 1 (Legge, pp. 351-375, 461, 487); *Mh* I, 241-6; III 93, 152-4, IV 152 ff.

174. *Ts’ai* 蔡 was the name of a small state or district to which was enfeoffed Tu, the fifth son of King Wen the father of the founder of the Chou dynasty, known as the King’s Uncle of Ts’ai. The name Ts’ai remains in the present *hsien* of Shang-ts’ai in the Ch’ing dynasty’s Ju-ning Fu, Honan.

The King’s Uncle of Ts’ai was made an Overseer of Wu-keng. Together with the other two Overseers and with Wu-keng, he rebelled against his brother the regent, the Duke of Chou. He was defeated and confined in Kuo-lin with an attendance of seven chariots. His son was however made a high noble, and after the father’s death, his son was enfeoffed again with Ts’ai. Cf. Glossary *sub* Kuan; to the references there given, add *Book of History* V, xvii (Legge, pp. 487-491).