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GLOSSARY

CHAPTER XII.

Emperor P'ing

(r. A.D. 1-5)

61. *Hsiao-p'ing* 孝平, Emperor. Hsün Yüeh says 荀悅, "Taboo the word for [his personal name], K'an 衍, and write 樂." Concerning the meaning of his posthumous name, P'ing, Ying Shao writes, "One who puts the fundamental principles in order and arranges the laws [of the universe] may be called P'ing [i.e., just]." Chang Shou-chieh in his "Explanation of Posthumous Names", *SC Cheng-yi*, Appendix, p. 9b, quotes the above explanation and two others: "One who governs well and commits no inadvertent faults may be called P'ing [i.e., peaceful]," and "One who administers affairs according to the institutes may be called P'ing [i.e., equitable]."

In *Hs* 97B.21b he is said to have been born in Yüan-yen 元延 IV (9 B.C.), and to have been in his second year when his father died in 8 B.C. *Hs* 14.23b says that in 7 B.C. he succeeded his father as King of Chung-shan, and in the sixth year of his reign as King, i.e. in Yüan-shou 元壽 II, 1 B.C., he became Emperor. He was then in his 9th year. *Hs* 14.23b furthermore gives his personal name as Chi-tzu 箕子. In the spring of 2 A.D., in conformity to the precedent set by Emperor Hsüan, his name was changed to K'an 衍 (an uncommon word) because the taboo of Chi-tzu, which was the name of a common article (a dust pan), caused difficulties for the people (*Hs* 8.13b). Cf. *Hs* 12.4a.

61. *Wei*, Concubine née 衛. The Concubine née Wei of King Hsiao of Chung-shan 中山孝王, Liu Hsing 劉興 was the mother of Emperor P'ing.

Her father, Wei Tzu-hao 衛子豪, came from Lu-nu 盧奴 in Chung-shan. He held official positions as high as that of Commandant of the Palace Guard. His younger sister became a Favorite Beauty of Emperor Hsüan and gave birth to King Hsiao of Ch'u 楚孝王. His oldest daughter also became a Favorite Beauty of Emperor Yüan and gave birth to the Princess of P'ing-yang 平陽公主. In the time of Emperor Ch'eng, his brother, King Hsiao of Chung-shan Liu Hsing, had no children. The Emperor considered that the Wei clan was very auspicious, so he married Wei Tzu-hao's youngest daughter to King Hsiao.

In 9 B.C. she gave birth to Emperor P'ing. When he was in his second year, 8 B.C., King Hsiao died, and the next year, 7 B.C., his son took his place as King.

When on Aug. 15, 1 B.C., Emperor Ai died without heirs, the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang and the Marquis of Hsin-tu 新都侯, Wang Mang 王莽, sought the King of Chung-shan and made him Emperor.

Wang Mang wanted to be sole master of the state's power and correct the deeds of the Ting 丁 and Fu 傅 clans, who controlled while Emperor Ai ruled. He made the young Emperor the heir of Emperor Ch'eng, and did not permit his mother, the Concubine née Wei and her relatives to come to the imperial capital. Instead he made the son of the Marquis of T'ao-hsiang 桃鄉侯, Liu Ch'eng-tu 劉成都, the King of Chung-shan to be the heir of King Hsiao in July/Aug. 1 A.D. He sent the Junior Tutor and General of the Left, Chen Feng 甄豐, to grant to the Concubine née Wei a kingly seal and cord, and installed her as the Queen of King Hsiao of Chung-shan, making the prefecture of K'u-hsing 苦陘 her private estate. He also granted to the Emperor's maternal uncle, Wei Pao 衛寶, and Wei Pao's younger brother, Wei Hsüan 衛玄, the noble rank of Kuan-nei Marquis. The Emperor's three

younger sisters. Yeh-ch'en 謁臣 was entitled the Baronetess Cultivating Righteousness (Hsiu-yi chün 修義君), Tsai-p'I 哉皮 the Baronetess Upholding the Rules of Proper Conduct (Ch'eng-li chün 承禮君), and Li-tzu 鬲子 the Baronetess Honoring Virtue (Tsun-te chün 尊德君), each with an estate of 2000 households.

Wang Mang's eldest son, Wang Yu 王宇, disapproved of his father's cutting off the Wei clan from the Emperor and feared that his clan would later suffer when the Emperor grew up and held a grudge against Wang Mang. So Wang Yu privately wrote a letter to Wei Pao urging that the Queen née Wei should write a letter thanking the throne for her favors and setting forth the former evil deeds of the Ting and Fu clans, hoping thereby to be permitted to come to the imperial capital. Wang Mang had the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang issue an imperial edict praising the concubine née Wei and quoting her memorial, which said that the calamities in the reign of Emperor Ai, including Emperor Ai's untimely death, arose from the crimes of the Ting and Fu clans. An estate of 7000 households was granted to the Queen; she and her adopted son, Liu Ch'eng-tu, were each given a grant of 100 catties of actual gold.

The Queen née Wei day and night wept for her son, the Emperor, and Wang Yu again urged her to ask to come to the capital. The matter became known, and Wang Mang killed Wang Yu and executed all the members of the Wei clan. Wei Pao's daughter had become the Queen of the new King of Chung-shan; she was dismissed from her position as Queen and was exiled to the Ho-p'u 合蒲 Commandery. Only the Queen née Wei was left alive. When Wang Mang usurped the throne in 8 A.D., she was dismissed and became a commoner. A year or more later she died and was buried beside King Hsiao, Liu Hsing. Cf. *Hs* 97B.21b-22b; 12.4-a.

62. *Wang Shun*<sub>4b</sub> 王舜, title, Marquis of An-yang 安陽侯 later Duke Giving Tranquillity to the Han Dynasty, was the son of Wang Yin 王音. (q.v.) In 28 B.C. Wang Shun was General of Gentlemen at the Palace and examined the Hun, Yi-yeh-mo-yan 伊邪莫演, who pretended he wanted to surrender. In 17 B.C. he succeeded his father as Marquis of An-yang. In 8 B.C. he had been a Chief Commandant of Auxiliary Cavalry and was made Chief of the Stud and Palace Attendant. Wang Shun aided and guided Emperor Ai before the latter came to the throne, so in July, 7 B.C. Emperor Ai added to his estate the income of 500 households. The same year he was dismissed from his office.

When Emperor Ai died in 1 B.C., Wang Shun was recalled and made General of Chariots and Cavalry. He was trusted by the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang and was a loyal follower of Wang Mang. The eighth month after, on Apr. 10, 1 A.D., Wang Shun was made Grand Guardian. When Wang Mang usurped the throne on Jan. 15, 9 B.C., Wang Shun was made Grand Master and the Duke Giving Tranquillity to the Hsin Dynasty. He died in 11 A.D. Wang Mang ordered that his descendants should be hereditary Coadjutors to the Hsin House. Cf. *Hs* 18.22a; 19B.47b, 51a,b; 11.2b; 12.1a; 73.17a; 98.13b; 94B.10a; 99A.4a-34b, 99B.2a-17b; 100A.2b.

62. *Tso Hsien* 左咸 was an official under Emperors Ai, Ping, and Wang Mang. He came from Lang-ya 琅邪 Commandery and studied the *Kung Yang Commentary* under Ling Feng 冷豐. He became an Erudit. In 6 B.C. he was made Grand Minister of Agriculture; in 4 B.C. he was made Eastern Supporter. When Emperor Ai died in 1 B.C., he was General in Charge of Replacing the Earth and in 1 B.C. was made Grand Herald sent to fetch Emperor P'ing in A.D. 1, and made a Kuan-wei Marquis in reward. He was probably removed the next year. In 5 A.D. he was again made Grand Herald. In 4

A.D. he was made the Libation Officer Expounding the *Spring and Autumn* to the Heir-apparent. Cf. *Hs* 19B.49a, 49b, 50a, 51a, 52b; 12.1a, 3a; 25.9b; 73.17a; 88.23a; 99B.18a; *HHs*, Mem. 71.2a.

62. *Tung Kung* 董恭, style Chün-meng 君孟, was the father of Tung Hsien 董賢(q.v.) and rose because of his son. In 3 B.C. he was an Imperial Household Grandee and was promoted to be Privy Treasurer; in 2 B.C. he was promoted to be Commandant of the Palace Guard, but the next month, because his son was made Commander-in-chief and General of the Guard, and it was not proper for a father to be subordinate to his son, Tung Kung was again made an Imperial Household grandee. On Sept. 17, 1 B.C., after his son's suicide, he was dismissed and exiled to the Ho-p'u Commandery. On that date he is still called Privy Treasurer, but that title is probably a reminiscence of the only office he held for any great time. Cf. *Hs* 12.1b; 93.8a-12b; 19B.50a,b.

62. *The Northern Palace* 北宮 at Ch'ang-an was the residence of dismissed empresses. The *San-fu Huang-t'u* 2.6b says, "The Northern Palace was inside the city of Ch'ang-an near the Kuei Palace 桂宮. Both were north of the Wei-yang Palace 未央宮. Its circuit was 10 *li*. In the time of Emperor Kao-[tsu], its structures were roughly laid out; [Emperor] Hsiao-wu enlarged and rebuilt it. Within it there was a Front Hall, 50 paces wide, with pearl hanging screens and jade doors like the Kuei Palace. The *Hs* [97A.5b] says that after the Empress [née] Lü died, the Empress [née Chang 張 of Emperor] Hsiao-hui was dismissed and dwelt in the Northern Palace. It also says [*Hs* 12.Ib], that after Emperor Ai died, the Empress Dowager née Chao 趙 was degraded and made the Empress of [Emperor] Hsiao-ch'eng, and made to retire and live in the Northern Palace. The Empress née Fu 傅 retired and lived in the Kuei Palace."

*Ibid.* 3.6b says, "The Shou Palace 壽宮 and the Northern Palace contained Palaces for Supernatural Immortals 神仙宮. In the Shou Palace feathered banners were spread out and utensils for offerings were prepared for the purpose of performing the rites to these supernatural princes. When these supernatural princes come, a wind mysteriously arises and the draperies move."

The *Kua-ti Chih* 括地志 (by Hsiao Te-yen 蕭德言, 558-654) 2.6a,b, said "The Northern Palace is 13 *li* northwest of Ch'ang-an Hsien in Yung Chou 雍州, near the Kuei Palace, inside the ancient city of Ch'ang-an."

According to a note in the *San-fu Huang-t'u* 2.6b, the *Ch'ang-an Chi* 長安記 said that the Kuei Palace (q.v.) was also called the Northern Palace because it was north of the Wei-yang Palace.

*Hs* 81.17b says that Ho Wu 何武 proposed that the Empress Dowager née Fu should live in the Northern Palace while her grandson was Emperor, and the Emperor agreed; but that passage probably refers to the Kuei Palace, for in *Hs* 11.6b she is specifically said to live in the Kuei Palace.

64. *Yüeh-shang* 越裳 was the name of a distant southern tribe, which was located, according to the *Shina Rekidai Chimei Yoran*, p. 717, near the ancient Huan-chou 驩州, which p. 173 says in T'ang times was the same as Hsien-huan 咸驩, which p. 88 says southeast of the ancient Hsin-p'ing Fu 新平府, which p. 317 says in Ming times was 700 *li* southeast of the ancient Chiao-chou Fu 交州府,

which p. 65 says in Ming times was in the eastern part of the former Annam and was the present Hanoi, Indo-China. The foregoing illustration exhibits one of the defects of that excellent book. The *Ti-ming ta-t'zu-tien*, p. 916 merely says it was in Annam.

The *Bamboo Annals* B.5a (Legge, *Chinese Classics*, III, Prolegomena, 146) says that in the tenth year of King Ch'eng 成王 of the Chou dynasty (1106 B.C.) "A potentate of the Yüeh-shang-shih 越裳氏 came to court." The *Hsin-yü* (by Lu Chia 陸賈, presented 196 B.C.) Chap. 4, A.8a (Annemarie von Gabain. "Ein Flüstenspiegel: Das *Sin-yü* des Lu Kia." *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen* 33 (1930): 32) says, "The Duke of Chou ordered the establishment of rites and music and did not prepare armies. So [all] within the four seas came and arrived to offer tribute, [even] the prince of Yüeh-shang, [whose speech had to be] repeatedly interpreted, came to pay court." Almost the same passage is repeated in *ibid.* ch. 11, B.10a; von Gabain, 62. *Han-shih wai-chuan* 5.7a (by Han Ying 韓嬰, fl. 179-141 B.C.) also mentions this tribe, adding the detail that their speech must be interpreted "nine times." Hightower ch. 5, #12, p. 172. The *Hsiao-ching yüan-shen-ch'i* 孝經援神契 also mentions this tribe (cf. *HFHD* 12.n.2.3). The tribute from the Yüeh-shang in 1 A.D. (*Hs* 12.2a) is similar to that in the *Hsiao-ching yüan-shang-ch'i* in the fact it came when a regent controlled the government, and in the use of the phrase "repeatedly interpreted;" probably this account is in imitation of the statement in the *Hsin-yü* or the *Yüan-shang-ch'i*. *Hs* 99A.5a realtes that "Wang Mang hinted that the barbarians outside the barrier to the Yi Province should make this [offering]." Cf. also *Hs* 99A.6b.

64. *The Duke Giving Tranquillity to the Han Dynasty* 安漢公 was a title given to Wang Mang in Feb./Mar. 1 A.D. in the first year of Emperor P'ing's reign. It was merely an honorific title; there was a prefecture of An-han in the Shu Commandery 蜀郡 (cf. *Hs* 28Aiii.97a), but *Hs* 99A.6b says that when Wang Mang was made Duke Giving Tranquillity to the Han Dynasty (An-Han kung), he was given the added income of 28,000 households in the two prefectures, Chao-ling 召陵 and Hsin-hsi 新息, which were in the Ju-nan Commandery 汝南郡, so that his dukedom had nothing to do with the city of An-han. Cf. *Hs* 12.2a; 99A.6b.

65. *Liu K'ai-ming* 劉開明, title, King of Tung-p'ing 東平王, was the son and heir-apparent of King Yang 楊 of Tung-p'ing Liu Yün 劉雲 (q.v.). After his father had been executed, the kingdom was done away with, but when Emperor P'ing came to the throne, Wang Mang seems to have believed King Yang unjustly was sentenced, so he had the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang appoint Liu K'ai-ming as King on Mar. 13, 1 A.D. He died in the third or fifth year of his reign. Cf. *Hs* 14.21; 80.9a,b; 12.2b.

65. *Liu Hsüan*<sub>1d</sub> 劉宣, title, Marquis Ch'ing of T'ao-hsiang 桃鄉頃侯, was a son of King Szu of Tung-p'ing 東平思王, Liu Yü<sub>3</sub> 劉禹, and a grandson of Emperor Hsüan. He became marquis on Feb. 21, 20 B.C. Cf. *Hs* 15B.44a; 12.2b.

65. *T'ao-hsiang* 桃鄉 {36-37:3/5} was a city, prefecture, and marquisate in the T'ai-shan

Commandery 泰山郡, located, according to the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung Chih*, northeast of the present Wen-shang 汶上 in the Ch'ing dynasty's Yen-chou Fu 兗州府, Shantung. Its marquises were Liu Hsüan<sub>1d</sub> and his son, Li 立. Cf. *Hs* 28Aii.78b; 15B.44a.

65. *Liu Ch'eng-tu* 劉成都, title, King of Chung-shan, was the son of Liu Hsüan, Marquis Ch'ing of T'ao-hsiang. After Liu Chi-tzu, Emperor P'ing, had been made Emperor on Mar. 13, 1 A.D., Liu Ch'eng-tu was made King of Chung-shan to uphold the ancestral sacrifices of Liu Chi-tzu's father, King Hsiao of Chung-shan, Liu Hsing. In 8 A.D., when Wang Mang usurped the throne, Liu Ch'eng-tu was degraded to Duke. The next year he presented writings speaking of Wang Mang's virtues and was enfeoffed as a marquis and granted the surname Wang. Cf. *Hs* 14.22a; 80.9b, 10b; 12.2b.

65. *Liu Hsin*<sub>4g</sub> 劉信 title, Marquis of Yen-hsiang 嚴鄉侯 was the son of King Yang of Tung-p'ing, Liu Yün (q.v.), and a great-grandson of Emperor Hsüan. On June 16, 5 B.C. he was enfeoffed as marquis because of his father; but in 2 B.C., after his father's condemnation for treason and death, Liu Hsin was sentenced and dismissed. After Emperor P'ing's enthronement, Liu Hsin was reenfeoffed as marquis on Mar. 13, 1 A.D.

In 7 B.C. the Chief Commandant of the Tung Commandery, Chai Yi 翟義 mobilized his troops to put Liu Hsin on the throne. But he was defeated by Wang Mang. Liu Hsin was not captured. As late as 21 A.D. he was still said to have still been alive, but he did not appear after Wang Mang's death, so that he must have been dead. Cf. *Hs* 15B.50a; 80.9b; 12.2b; 84.11a,b, 18b; 99A.19b; 99C.12a; *HHs*, Mem. 2.2a.

66. *Wang Yün* 王惲, style, Tzu-ching 子敬, title, Marquis of Ch'ang-hsiang 常鄉, was an official of Wang Mang. In 1 B.C. he had been Commandant of the Ch'ang-lo Palace Guard and was made Master of the Stud. He had previously refused to flatter the Queen Dowager née Fu of Ting-t'ao by granting her a more honorable title. In 1 A.D. he was made a Kuan-wei Marquis. In 4 A.D., he was Chief of the Stud. On June 29, 5 A.D., he was made marquis; the same year he became Superintendent of the Imperial Household. Cf. *Hs* 18.30a; 19B.51a, 52b; 12.3a, 7b; 84.11b. Yen Shih-ku says that his personal name is pronounced 於吻反.

66. *Sun Chien* 孫建, style Tzu-hsia, 子夏 title, Marquis of Ch'eng-wu 成武侯, was an outstanding general and military assistant of Wang Mang. In 1 B.C. he was Chief Commandant of the Protecting Army and was promoted to be Chief of the Palace Police in the Capital. The third month after he was promoted to be General of the Right, he was Protector General of the Western Regions and surprised and killed Pei-yüan-chih 卑愛薏, who had encroached upon the Lesser K'un-mi 小昆彌 of the Wu-sun 烏孫. In 1 A.D. he was made a Kuan-wei Marquis. In 2 A.D. he became General of the Left and Superintendent of the Imperial Household. On June 29, 5 A.D., he was made Marquis of Ch'eng-wu; when Wang Mang ascended the throne on Jan. 15, 9 A.D., Sun Chien was made the General Establishing the State 立國將軍 and the Duke Perfecting the Hsin dynasty 成新公. Wang Mang wanted to marry his daughter to Sun Chien's son. He died in 15 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a, 5a; 18.32a; 19B.51a,b; 52a; 70.21a; 84.11b; 96B.11a; 97B.23a; 99A.5a; 99B.2a, 27b; 92.15b.

66. *Liu Pu-o* 劉不惡, style Tzu-li 子麗, also named Yung 容 was from the Po-hai Commandery 渤海郡. In 3 B.C. he had been Grand Administrator of the Ch'en-liu Commandery 陳留郡 and was appointed as Superintendent of the Imperial House. He changed his given name to Yung. In 1 A.D. he was made a Kuan-nei Marquis because he had assisted in bringing Emperor P'ing to the throne. In 4 A.D. his title was changed to Earl of the Imperial House. The next year he was dismissed. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a; 19B.50a, 52b.

66. *Jen Ts'en<sub>a</sub>* 任岑, title, Marquis Hsiao of Yi-yang 弋陽孝侯, was a son of Jen Yün 任惲, and a great-grandson of Jen Kung 任宮 (q.v.). On 24 B.C. he succeeded his father as marquis and died in 1 B.C. (*Hs* 17.18b, 27a) Jen Ts'en<sub>b</sub> had in 1 A.D. been General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Palace and was made Chief of Palace Police in the Capital. He assisted in bringing Emperor P'ing to the throne, and was made a Kuan-nei Marquis as a reward. He died the same year. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a; 19.51b. Yen Shih-ku says that his given name is pronounced 士林反. Giles gives for this word the Japanese pronunciation, *sin*.

66. *K'ung Yung* 孔永, title, Marquis of Ning-hsiang 寧鄉侯 was the son of an older brother of K'ung Kuang 孔光. In 1 A.D. he was General of the Gentlemen-at-the-Household and was made a Kuan-nei Marquis because he had helped to bring Emperor P'ing to the throne. On June 29, 5 A.D. he became marquis. After Wang Mang ascended the throne, he was made Marquis of Eminent Blessings 崇祿侯. In 11 A.D. he became General of a Peaceful Beginning 寧始將軍 and in 12 A.D., he became Commander-in-chief. He retired in 13 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a; 18.29b; 80.22a; 99B.18a,b, 21b.

66. *Yao Hsün* 姚恂, title, Marquis of Original Concord 初睦侯, was an official of Wang Mang. In 1 A.D. he was Chief Master of Writing. He had helped in bringing Emperor P'ing to the throne, so was made a Kuan-nei Marquis. In 9 A.D., Wang Mang made him Marquis of Original Concord to make offerings, as the descendant of the Yellow Emperor, for Yao was the family name of the Yellow Emperor. In 10 A.D., he made him the General of a Peaceful Beginning. In 11 A.D. he was dismissed. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a; 99A.5b; 99B.5a, 16b.

66. *Shih Hsü* 石詡 was an official who in 1 A.D. was Chief Administrator of the P'ei Commandery. He had taken part in bringing Emperor P'ing to the throne and in reward was made a Kuan-nei Marquis. Cf. *Hs* 12.3a. Yen Shih-ku says that his given name should be pronounced 况羽反.

68. *The Hsi-and-Ho* 羲和 was the title given by Wang Mang to the Grand Minister of Agriculture (q.v.) in 1 A.D. This position was ranked at 2000 piculs. Since Hsi and Ho (q.v.) were said to have been put in charge of the seasons by Yao 堯, so that they cared for agriculture, this title was considered both classical and appropriate. Cf. *Hs* 12.3b; 19A.15a; 99B.3a. Liu Hsin 劉歆 was the



first occupant of this office. Cf. *Hs* 36.35a. [p. Lu K'uang 魯匡 held this position (24B.24b; 99C.14b). Cf. *HHs*, Mem. 15.3b.] But *Hs* 19B.51b-52a lists Hsiao Hsien 蕭咸 as Grand Minister of Agriculture in 1 A.D., and Sun Pao 孫寶 as holding this position in 2 A.D, several months after which he was dismissed. Possibly the "Table" has listed both these appointments a year too late.

68. *The Clerk For the Provinces* 外史 was an office established by Wang Mang in Mar./Apr. 1 A.D. in imitation of the same office in the *Chou-li*. It was ranked at 600 piculs. The *Chou-li* 26.30b ff (Biot, II,119 f) says, "The Clerks for Matters Outside the Court had charge of writing out the ordinances [to parts of the empire] outside [the capital districts]. He had charge of the books of the Three Sovereigns (San-huang 三皇) and the Five Emperors (Wu-ti 五帝). He had charge of propagating the names in the [classical] writings [and/or the written characters] to the four quarters. If a messenger was sent with written [orders] to [any of] the four quarters, then he wrote this ordinance." Biot translates this title, "Annalistes de l'exterieur," but the office seems to have been chiefly that of drafting and writing out imperial ordinances for the provinces. Cf. *Hs* 12.3b.

68. *The Master of the Houses* 閭師 was an official established by Wang Mang in Mar./Apr. 1 A.D. in imitation of the same office in the *Chou-li*. It was ranked at 600 piculs. Cf. *Hs* 12.3b. Ying Shao comments, "In the *Chou-li* the Master of the Houses has charge of the common people in the four suburbs, and [determines] the time for levying and taxing them." The *Chou-li* 13.12b (Biot, II, 280) says, "The Master of the Houses has charge of the number [census records] of the common people and of the six [kinds of] domestic animals in the center (capital) of the country and in the four suburbs, in order to make use of their strength in order to attend to the ordinances for their government, and in order to levy taxes upon them at the proper times."

69. *Wei Pao* 衛寶 was a brother of the Concubine née Wei 衛 of King Hsiao of Chung-shan, and consequently was a maternal uncle of Emperor P'ing. Because of his relationship, in July/Aug. 1 A.D., he was made a Kuan-nei Marquis. He was killed in 3 A.D. by Wang Mang with the others of the Wei clan for conspiracy. Cf. *Hs* 12.4a; 68.22b; 97B.22a; 99A.16a.

69. *Wei Hsüan*<sub>a</sub> 衛玄 was a younger brother of Wei Pao (q.v.). He was likewise made a Kuan-nei Marquis in July/Aug., 1 A.D. He was killed in 3 A.D. by Wang Mang with his clan for conspiracy. Cf. *Hs* 12.4a; 68.22b; 97B.22a; 99A.16a.

69. *Kung-sun Hsiang-ju* 公孫相如, title, Marquis of Pao-Lu 褒魯侯, was the son of Kung-tzu K'uan 公子寬, and the descendant in the 8th generation of Duke Ch'ing of Lu 魯頃公 (reigned 273-249 B.C.), the last ruler of the state of Lu. On July 29, 1 A.D., Kung-tzu K'uan was enfeoffed as marquis, but possibly Kung-sun Hsiang-ju received the title in his place, since he is recorded as having been originally given the title and Kung K'uan died shortly after that date. In Dec. 1 A.D. Kung-sun Hsiang-ju succeeded to the marquisate. Kung-sun Hsian-ju changed his surname from Kung-tzu to Kung-sun; later he changed it to be Chi 姬, since he was carrying on the ancestral sacrifices to the Duke of Chou, whose clan name was Chi. Cf. *Hs* 12.4a; 18.28b.

69. *Marquis in Recompense to [the Duke of] Lu* 褒魯侯 was a title given in July 29, 1 A.D. to a descendant of the last Duke of Lu, Kung-tzu K'uan, the father of Kung-sun Hsiang-ju (q.v.). *Hs* 28 Aii.78b sub T'ao-shan 桃山, in the T'ai-shan Commandery 泰山郡 has the remark, "[Wang] Mang called it Pao-Lu (although that reading is not certain), so that Pao-Lu was probably the name given to T'ao-shan when this marquisate was established." The *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung Chih* locates T'ao-shan east of the present T'eng 滕, in southern Shantung. In 9 A.D. Chi Chiu 姬就 was Viscount of Pao-lu 褒魯子, so Wang Mang must have lowered this title to that of Viscount. Cf. also 18.28b; 12.4a; 99B.5b.

69. *K'ung Chün* 孔均 (鈞), first named K'ung Mang 孔莽, title, the Marquis as Recompense for his Perfection 褒成侯, was the son of K'ung Fang 孔房, the son of K'ung Fu 孔福, the son of K'ung Pa 孔霸, so that he was the sixteenth generation after Confucius. He was a grand-nephew of K'ung Kuang 孔光 (q.v.). On July 29, 1 A.D., Wang Mang enfeoffed K'ung Mang as the Pao-ch'eng Marquis (q.v.) with the income of 2000 households, to carry on the ancestral sacrifices of Confucius. Later he changed his personal name to avoid the name of Wang Mang. In 9 A.D. his title was changed to Viscount as Recompense for his Perfection 褒成子.

K'ung Pa, the father of K'ung Kuang, had been made a Kuan-nei Marquis in 48 B.C. with the income of an estate. K'ung Pa memorialized Emperor Yüan, asking to carry on the ancestral sacrifices of Confucius. An imperial edict said, "Let it be ordered that [Our former] teacher, the Pao-ch'eng Lord and Kuan-nei Marquis [K'ung] Pa may use the income of his estate of 800 households to sacrifice to Confucius." Hence K'ung Pa carried on the sacrifices of Confucius. K'ung Mang [K'ung Chün] was the great-grandson of K'ung Pa. Cf. *Hs* 12.4a; 18. 28b; 81.22a, b; 99B.5a; *HHs*, Mem. 69A.14a.

69. *Marquis in Recompense for Perfection* 褒成侯 was the name of a marquisate bestowed, on July 29, 1 A.D., upon K'ung Chün (q.v.) a descendant of Confucius, to enable him to carry on the ancestral sacrifices of Confucius. Previously, in 48 B.C., K'ung Chün's great-grandfather, K'ung Pa, had been entitled the Baronet in Recompense for Perfection 褒成烈君. This title does not seem to have been the name of a place, but a purely honorary title. The estate of this marquisate was located in Hsia-ch'iu 瑕丘 in the Shan-yang Commandery 山陽郡, which the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung Chih* locates it 25 li west of the present Tzu-yang 滋陽, near Ch'u-fu 曲府, Shantung. Wang Hsien-ch'ien thinks however that Pao-ch'eng was the name of a prefecture temporarily split off from Hsia-ch'iu (although not quite all of it). In 9 A.D. Kung Chün was listed as Viscount as Recompense for Perfection, so Wang Mang had changed this title to that of Viscount. Cf. *Hs* 18.28b; 28Aii.37b; 12.4a; 81.15a, 22b; 99B.5b.

71. *K'u-hsing* 苦陘 {17:2/3} was a city and prefecture of the kingdom of Chung-shan, located, according to Wang Hsien-ch'ien, 28 li northeast of the present Wu-chi 無極縣, in the Ch'ing dynasty's Cheng-ting Fu 正定府, Hopei. This prefecture was in 1 A.D. made the private estate of the Queen née Wei of King Hsiao of Chung-shan, the mother of Emperor P'ing. Cf. *Hs* 28 Bii.19a; 12.4b.

71. *Huang-chih* 黃支 was the name of a country which in 2 A.D. presented a rhinoceros to the Chinese emperor (*Hs* 12.4b). Ying Shao (ca. 140-206) says, "Huang-chih is south of Jih-nan 日南 [Commandery], 30,000 *li* distant from the imperial capital." (He takes the statement from the edict in *Hs* 99b.24a. But some distances were far from exact.) Jih-nan was the southernmost part of the Chinese empire, and seems to have been located around the present Quang-nam, Annam. The *Shina Rekidai Chimei Yoran*, p. 158, following Toyohachi Fujita, <前漢に於ける西南海上交通の記録> 藝文 5.2: 124-32, identifies Huang-chih with the present Conjeveram, near Madras, southern India. It appears to me, however, that Huang-chih was more probably located somewhere in the Malay Peninsula or the East Indies, where the rhinoceros still occurs. [p. But G. Ferrand, "Le K'ouen-louen et les anciennes navigations," *Journal Asiatique* Series 2, 19 (1919): 453, #2, accepts the argument of Berthold Laufer in *Chinese Clay Figures*, p. 80, n. 2, that Huang-chih was somewhere on the Malay peninsula.] [Trans. in Wittfogel IB]

71. *Liu Ju-yi*<sub>b</sub> 劉如意, title, King of Kuang-ts'ung, 廣宗 was a son of the younger brother of Liu Nien 劉年 (q.v.), King of Ch'ing-ho 清河, who was dismissed in 65 B.C. When Wang Mang began controlling the government, he revived broken lines of descent, so told the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang, who was acting as regent for Emperor P'ing, to make Liu Ju-yi King of Kuang-tsung to uphold the ancestral sacrifices of King Hsiao of Tai 代王孝, Liu Ts'an 劉參, whose great-great-grandson Liu Ju-yi was. The appointment was made on May 16, 2 A.D. In 8 A.D., when Wang Mang usurped the throne, Liu Ju-yi was degraded to be a duke; the next year he was dismissed. Cf. *Hs* 14.13a; 47.5a; 4.10a.

71. *Kuang-tsung* 廣宗 {44-45:5/3} was a kingdom established in 2 A.D. by Wang Mang for Liu Ju-yi (q.v.) in succession to his uncle, King of Ch'ing-ho, Liu Nien (q.v.). The *Hs* "Treatise on Geography" does not mention any Kuang-tsung, but Ch'üan Tsu-wang 全祖望, in a note to *Hs* 28 Aii.57a, says there was a Kuang-tsung in the Later Han Chü-lu Commandery 鉅鹿郡, which the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung chih* locates east of the present Wei Hsien 威縣, in the Ch'ing dynasty's Kuang-p'ing Fu 廣平府, Hopei. Cf. *Hs* 47.5a; 14.13a; 12.4b.

71. *Liu Kung*<sub>1a</sub> 劉宮, title, King of Kuang-shih 廣世王, was the son of Liu Meng-chih 劉蒙之 and a nephew of Liu Chien 劉建 King of Chiang-tu 江都, who had committed suicide in 121 B.C. and his kingdom ended. When in the reign of Emperor P'ing, Wang Mang took control, he revived broken lines in the imperial house, and on May 16, 2 A.D. made Liu Kung King of Kuang-shih to carry on the line of his grandfather, King Yi 易王 of Chiang-tu, Liu Fei<sub>1</sub> 劉非, a son of Kao-tsu. In 6 A.D., when Wang Mang usurped the throne, Liu Kuang was degraded to be a duke; the next year he was dismissed from his kingdom. Cf. *Hs* 12.5a; 14.14b; 53.7a.

71. *Liu Meng-chih* 劉蒙之, title, Marquis of Hsü-yi 盱台侯 was the son of King Yi of Chiang-tu, Liu Fei and a younger brother of Liu Chien, King of Chiang-tu. On Feb. 9, 128 B.C. Liu Meng-chih was

enfeoffed as marquis. In 112 B.C. he was sentenced for not having paid the full amount of the seventh-month wine money, and was dismissed. He must have still been young, for in 2 A.D. his son, Liu Kung (q.v.) was made King of Kuang-shih. Cf. *Hs* 15A.11a; 53.7a; 12.5a.

71. *Kuang-shih* 廣世 {17:3/3} was the name of a kingdom held by Liu Kung (q.v.) from 2 to 6 A.D. In *Hs* 12.5a it is called Kuang-ch'uan 廣川, in *Hs* 14.14b it is called Kuang-shih, and in *Hs* 53.7a it is called Kuang-ling 廣陵. Kuang-shih seems to have been the correct name. Li Tao-Yüan 李道元 quotes Ch'üan Ch'eng 圈稱 (fl. 135-220) as identifying it with Kuang-hsiang (cf. *HFHD* II.71-2, n.5.1), which the *Shina Rekidai Chimei Yoran*, p. 162, locates east of the present Sui Hsien 睢縣, in the Ch'ing dynasty's Kuei-te Fu 歸德府, Honan.

71. *Liu Lun* 劉倫, title, King Ching of Kuang-te 廣德王靜 was the son of Liu Sheng 劉聖, Marquis of Hsiang-ti 襄隄侯, the grandson of King Miu 繆王 of Kuang-ch'uan, Liu Ch'i 劉齊 and the great-grandson of King Hui of Kuang-ch'uan 廣川惠王, Liu Yüeh 劉越. At the beginning of Emperor P'ing's reign, when Wang Mang was reviving broken lines of descent, on May 16, 2 A.D., Liu Lun was made King of Kuang-te to continue the line of his great-grandfather, King Hui. He died in 5 A.D. *Hs* 12.5a, 15A.53b, and 53.13a write his personal name 倫; *Hs* 14.18a writes it 榆; and *Hs* 53.17b writes it 瘡. The latter two seem to be copyists' errors. *Hs* 53.13a seems to be an interpolation, for it mistakenly lists him among the descendants of King Ching of Chung-shan 中山靖王, Liu Sheng 劉勝; certain kings of Kuang-te were his descendants.

72. *Ho Yang* 霍陽, title, Marquis of Po-lu 博陸侯, was a great-grandson of a paternal cousin of Ho Kuang 霍光. When Emperor P'ing came to the throne, Wang Mang revived broken lines of descent, so took Ho Yang, who was then a soldier in Lung-lo 龍勒, the prefecture in the present western Kansuh which included the Jade Gate and the Yang Gate, and made him Marquis with the income of 3000 households to continue the sacrifices to Ho Kuang. When Wang Mang usurped the throne, this marquisate was ended. Cf. *Hs* 12.5a; 18.11a; 68.18b.

72. *Chang Ch'ing-chi* 張慶忌, title, Marquis of Hsüan-p'ing 宣平侯, was a great-great-grandson of Chang Ao 張敖. After the accession of Emperor P'ing, when Wang Mang was reviving interrupted noble titles, in May 2 A.D., Chang Ch'ing-chi was made Marquis with the income of 1000 households to continue the sacrifices of Chang Ao. Cf. *Hs* 12.5a; 16.46b; 32.9b. .

72. *Hsüan-p'ing* 宣平 was the name of the marquisate to which Chang Ao (q.v.) was appointed in 198 B.C. when he was dismissed from his kingdom. It was also held by his descendants, Yen 偃, Ou 歐, Sheng 生, and Ch'ing-chi. Hsüan-p'ing was doubtless the name of a place, but we have no information where it was located. Cf. *Hs* 16.46a,b. No number of households is given for this marquisate, except

for Chang Ch'ing-chi, who was given 1000 households. If the title was merely honorary, it might be translated, "The Marquis of the Propagation of Peace."

72. *Chou Kung* 周共, title, Marquis of Chiang 絳侯, was a great-great-grandson (*Hs* 41.29a says great-great-grandson's son) of Chou Po 周勃. After the accession of Emperor P'ing, when Wang Mang was reviving interrupted noble lines, in May 2 A.D., Chou Kung was made Marquis with the income of 1000 households. Cf. also *Hs* 12.5a; 16.13b.

72. *Fan Chang* 樊章, title, Marquis of Wu-yang 舞陽侯, was the son of a great-great-grandson of Fan K'uai 樊噲. In May 2 A.D., when Wang Mang was reviving interrupted noble lines, Fan Chang was made Marquis with the income of 1000 households. Cf. *Hs* 12.5a; 16.14a; 41.6a.

72. *Li Ming-yu* 酈明友, title, Kuang-wei Marquis, was an adopted great-great-grandson of Li Shang 酈商, Marquis of Ch'ü-chou 曲周, who ranked sixth among Kao-tsu's marquises. In May 2 A.D., when Wang Mang was reviving interrupted noble lines, Li Ming-yu was made a Kuan-wei Marquis, and the descendants of Kao-tsu's other marquises ranking lower than Li Shang to the number of 112 persons, were also made Kuan-wei Marquises. *Hs* 16.15a writes the first word of Li Ming-yu's personal name as Meng 猛; Ch'ien Ta-chao says that anciently *ming* and *meng* were interchanged. Cf. *Hs* 12.5a; 41.9a.

73. *The Four Coadjutors* 四輔 were the *Grand Master* (*T'ai-shih* 太師) the *Grand Tutor* (*T'ai-fu* 太傅) the *Grand Guardian* (*T'ai-pao* 太保), and the *Junior Tutor* (*Shao-fu* 少傅). They were the four highest ministers in the reign of Emperor P'ing. This title was announced in an edict of the Grand Empress Dowager in 1 A.D., which can hardly have been the work of Wang Mang. These four titles were in imitation of ancient titles and practices. Cf. Ch'ien Mu in Ku Chieh-kang, *Ku-shih pien* V, 204, 205. Cf. *Hs* 99A.6a; 12.5b. *Li-ki* VI, i, 17 (Legge 350; Couvreur I, 474) mentions the Four Coadjutors as having been established in the Hsia, Shang, and Chou dynasties. These officials were also located in heaven as four stars near the north pole (the region of the Heavenly Emperor, which Schlegel identifies with 32 Hevel, 223, 207 Bode and XIII<sup>h</sup> 133 Piazzi (G. Schlegel. *Uranographie Chinoise*, 1.525); cf. Henri Maspero. "L'astronomie chinoise avant les Han," *TP* 26 (1929): 326. *Skk* 27.10=*Hs* 26.6a=*Mh.* III, 342 however mentions only one star by this name.

73. The *An-min* Prefecture 安民縣 was created in the summer of 2 A.D. out of the Hu-t'o Park 呼池苑 in the An-ting Commandery 安定郡. At this place there were built government buildings and private houses, to which poor people who suffered from the drought and locusts of that year were solicited to move. Cf. *Hs* 12.5b, 6a. The "Treatises on Geography" in both the *Hs* and *HHs* do not list this prefecture.

The *Hou-Han chi* 後漢紀, by Yüan Hung 袁宏 (328-376) 5.17a records that in 30 A.D. when Emperor Kuang-wu 光武帝 was going west in an expedition against Wei Hsiao 隗囂, "the General of

Gentlemen-at-the-Palace, Lai Hsi 來歙 concurrently led the mass [of troops] and encamped at An-ming." The *Commentary on the Shui-ching* (by Li Tao-Yüan d. 527) sub the Wei River 渭水, the Lio-yang Stream 略陽川, says, "The [Lio-yang River] flows west past the north of the ancient city of the Lio-yang circuit 略陽道... In 32 A.D. the General of the Gentlemen-of-the-Palace Lai Hsi with the General of the Protecting [Army] Wang Chung 王忠, and the Western Sustainer General Chu Ch'ung 朱寵, who were under the jurisdiction of Chi Tsun 祭遵, leading 2000 men, all bearing shields, swords, and axes, came from An-min to Yang-ch'eng 楊城. (In 2 A.D. the Hu-t'o Park 滹沱苑 of the An-ting [Commandery] had been abolished and had been made the An-ming prefecture, where official buildings, market-places, and houses were built.) At Fan-hsü 番須 and Hui-chung 回中 they cut down the trees, opening the road through the mountain to Lio-yang." Shen Ch'in-han accordingly concludes that from this route it is certain that An-min was in the An-ting Commandery. This prefecture was established at the end of the Former Han dynasty and incorporated with another prefecture at the beginning of the Later Han dynasty; hence it is quite explicable that the "Treatises on Geography" in both the *Hs* and *HHs* should not have mentioned this place.

In *HHs*, Tr. 23 A.35a, sub Lin-ching 臨涇 in the An-ting Commandery, Liu Chao 劉昭 [(fl. dur. 502-520) comments, "Hsieh Ch'eng's 謝承 (fl. 222) *Hou-Han*] *shu* [a lost book] says, 'When Hsüan Chung 宣仲 was Chief Official [of this place], the common people stopped him [from leaving] and [asked him] to continue [in office]; [the name of this place] was changed to Yi-min 宜民,' [which name has the same meaning as An-min]. Cf. the 'Memoir of Li Ku 李固.' The Treatises [in the *Hs* or *HHs*] do not have this change. Is it possible that it is [Hsieh] Ch'eng's mistake?" Chao Yi-ch'ing 趙一清 (fl. ca. 1755) says that Yi-ming is an error for An-min and that Liu Chao is correct in suspecting that Hsieh Ch'eng was mistaken in supposing that the name of this place was not changed because of Hsüan Chung; it had had the name of An-min in Former Han times.

According to the *Tu-shih fang-yü chi-yao* (by Ku Tsu-yü 顧祖禹, 1631-1692) 58.9b, the prefecture of An-min must have been in the present prefecture of Hua-t'ing 華亭, in the Ch'ing dynasty's P'ing-liang Fu 平涼府, Kansuh. The *Shina Rekidai Chimei Yoran* does not list this place). The route of Lai Hsi agrees with this location; Fan-Hsü is located by the *Shina Rekidai Chimei Yoran*, p. 545, northwest of the present Lung Hsien 隴縣, (the Ch'ing dynasty's Lung Chou 隴州, in Feng-hsiang Fu 鳳翔府), Shensi. Lio-yang was located (*ibid.* p. 666) 60 *li* northeast of the present Ch'in-an 秦安 (in the Ch'ing dynasty's Ch'in Chou 秦州), Kansuh. Yang-ch'eng was located (*ibid.* p. 627), southwest of the present Hua-t'ing, in the Ch'ing dynasty's P'ing-liang Fu, Kansuh.

The Hu-t'o Park, which was made into the prefecture of An-min, may have taken its name from the Hu-t'o River 虜池河. That river runs from eastern Shansi into Hopei, some 42 *li* from the Han dynasty's An-ting prefecture 安定縣 in the Chü-lu Commandery 巨鹿郡, which was located, (*ibid.* p. 8), 7 *li* west of the present Shu-lu 束鹿 in the Ch'ing dynasty's Pao-ting Fu 保定府, Hopei. It is possible that An-min was located in this Han dynasty An-ting Prefecture, instead of in the An-ting Commandery in Kansuh. Or the name Hu-t'o might have been given to some stream in Kansuh from the better known stream in Hopei. In view of the references to An-ming in literature, the latter seems

more likely.

73. *The Hu-t'o Park* 呼池苑 was an imperial reservation which was opened to settlement in 2 A.D. for poor people who suffered from the floods of that year. For its location, cf. above sub An-min. The name of this place is also written 滹沱苑 (*Commentary on the Shui-ching*, 17.7a) and (*Tu-shih Fang-yi chi-yao*, 58.9b). Yen Shih-ku, in a note to *Hs* 12.5b, says that the second word in the first writing of this name is pronounced 大河反.

74. *Chen Mou* 陳茂, title, Marquis Extending Virtue 延德侯 (d. A.D. 23), was an official of Wang Mang. In 2 A.D. he was a Captain to the Chief of Palace Police in the Capital, and was sent to put down robbers in the Yangtze valley. In Feb./Mar. 15 A.D. he became Commander-in-chief. He was dismissed in Aug. 16. In 22, he was Arranger of the Ancestral Temple and General-in-chief and was sent against the rebels in the Ching Province 荊州, but without credentials to levy troops. In 23, he was defeated with Wang Yi<sub>5</sub> 王邑 and Wang Hsün 王巡 at K'un-yang 昆陽. With Chuang Yu 莊尤 he fled to the P'ei Commandery 沛郡 and later went over to Liu Sheng 劉聖, who had proclaimed himself Emperor. In Nov./Dec. Liu Sheng was defeated and Ch'en Mou was executed. Cf. *Hs* 12.6a; 99B.26a, 29b; *HHs*, A. 1.3b,4b,7a; Mem. 1.3a,b; Mem. 3.4a; Mem. 4.2a-b; Mem. 5.4b.

74. *Ch'eng Chung* 成重 was a robber in the Yangtze region who in 2 A.D. was persuaded to surrender voluntarily to the government with his men. He was exiled to the Yün-yang Commandery 雲陽郡 where he was granted public fields and a residence. Cf. *Hs* 12.6a,b, 78.14b; 99C.25b. In the autumn of 23 A.D. he was made one of the Nine Tiger Generals sent to resist Teng Yeh 登曄; he collected his scattered troops and took refuge in the Capital Granary.

75. *Liu Hsin*<sub>1a</sub> 劉歆, style, Tzu-chün 子駿, also named Liu Hsiu 劉秀, style, Ying-shu 穎叔, title, Marquis of Hung-and-Hsiu 紅休侯, was the son of Liu Hsiang 劉向. He was a scion of the imperial house who assisted his father in scholarly work and himself became the greatest scholar of the day. He made himself disliked by other scholars because he pushed new ideas, especially the *Tso-chuan*. He became an official of Wang Mang and helped him greatly, finally being executed by him for high treason.

When he was young, because he understood the *Book of Odes* and the *Book of History* and could write well, Liu Hsin was summoned to an audience with Emperor Ch'eng and was made an Expectant Appointee in the eunuch's office. He became a Gentleman of the Yellow Gate. In 28-25 B.C. he received an imperial edict to be in charge of collating the imperial private library together with his father, Liu Hsiang. He investigated everything and discussed the Six Canons, memoirs, annals, the philosophers, odes, *fu*, mathematics, and technical practices.

After Liu Hsiang died, Liu Hsin became Colonel of the Capital Encampment. When Emperor Ai first ascended the throne in 7 B.C., the Commander-in-chief Wang Mang recommended Liu Hsin as a talented member of the imperial house and he was made a Palace Attendant and Grand Palace Grandee and was promoted to be a Colonel of Cavalry, Custodian of the Imperial Equipages, and an Imperial Household Grandee. He was highly favored and was again put in charge of the Five Classics

and ordered to complete his father's work. He collected together the books on the six arts and classified them, composing his *Ch'i-lüeh*.

When, in the time of Emperor Hsüan, Liu Hsin and Liu Hsiang had specialized on the *Book of Changes*, Liu Hsiang received an imperial edict to study the *Ku-liang Commentary* on the *Spring and Autumn*, which he did for more than ten years and became very learned on it. When Liu Hsin was collating the imperial private library, he saw the *Commentary on the Spring and Autumn by Mr. Tso* (the *Tso-chuan*) written in ancient characters 古文. Liu Hsin liked it greatly. At that time a Clerk of the Lieutenant Chancellor, Yin Hsien 尹咸, was collating the Classics and memoirs with Liu Hsin, because Yin Hsien was an expert on Mr. Tso's commentary. Liu Hsin studied the substance and asked Yin Hsien (31b) and the Lieutenant Chancellor Chai Fang-chin 翟方進 about its general principles. Previously the *Commentary on the Spring and Autumn by Mr. Tso* had many ancient characters and ancient expressions, and scholars had merely transmitted their meaning; when Liu Hsin specialized in the *Tso-chuan*; he quoted expressions from the *Tso-chuan* to explain the *Spring and Autumn* and vice versa, and so brought out their meaning. In this way sentences and principles became clear.

Liu Hsin had deep plans; his father and he both loved ancient practices, were deeply learned and strong-willed above other persons. Liu Hsin considered that Tso Ch'iu-ming's 左丘明 likes and dislikes were the same as those of the sage Confucius, because Tso Ch'iu-ming had personally interviewed Confucius, whereas Kung-yang and Ku-liang lived after the time of Confucius's seventy disciples. They merely heard what was transmitted whereas Tso himself saw Confucius. By this argument, Liu Hsin several times got the best of Liu Hsiang in their discussions of the various commentaries upon the *Spring and Autumn*, and Liu Hsiang could not deny the difference, yet he himself held to the meaning of the *Ku-liang Commentary*.

When Liu Hsin secured the Emperor's favor, he wanted to set up as authoritative the *Commentary on the Spring and Autumn by Mr. Tso*, together with the Mao text of the *Book of Odes*, the lost *Book of Rites*, and the ancient text of the *Book of History*, and have them all listed with the school authorities. Emperor Ai ordered a court discussion of this matter between Liu Hsin and the Erudits for the Five Classics. But the Erudits were not willing to attend. So Liu Hsin sent a letter to the Grand Master of Ceremonies criticizing the Erudits severely. He said that when King Kung of Lu destroyed Confucius's residence to make his palace, he secured ancient writings from within its wall, 39 chapters of the lost *Book of Rites* and 16 chapters of the *Book of History*, which were presented to the Emperor in the period 100-93 B.C. by K'ung An-kuo 孔安國. The *Commentary on the Spring and Autumn by Mr. Tso* was an old book in ancient writing, in more than 20 chapters, which had been stored in the imperial private library, kept private and not published. Only in the time of Emperor Ch'eng have these three old books been made available. Now scholars envied the new learning, and wanted to stop it. His words were very biting, and the Confucians resented it. Because of it, the famous scholar, Kung Sheng 龔勝, asked to retire. The scholar and Grand Minister of Works, Shih Tan 師丹, who had been Emperor Ai's Grand Tutor, was also greatly enraged and memorialized that Liu Hsin was disarranging and destroying old institutions. The Emperor replied that Liu Hsin was merely spreading knowledge and not destroying anything.

Because Liu Hsin had been opposed by such a high official and all the Confucians slandered him, he became afraid that he would be executed, so he asked to leave the court and be given a position elsewhere. He was made the Grand Administrator of the Ho-nei Commandery 河內郡. But because members of the imperial house should not have positions so near the capital as the Three Ho 三河 commanderies, Liu Hsin was moved to the Wu-Yüan Commandery 五原郡, and later again



changed to the Cho Commandery 涿郡, so that he was Administrator of three commanderies in succession.

After several years he was dismissed from his position because of his illness. Later he was recalled and made the Chief Commandant of Dependent States in the An-ting Commandery 安定屬國都尉. Then it happened that Emperor Ai died and Wang Mang controlled the government. When Wang Mang was young, he had been a Gentleman of the Yellow Gate together with Liu Hsin and had esteemed him. So Wang Mang spoke to the Grand Empress Dowager, and she retained Liu Hsin as Senior Department Head and Grand Palace Grandee. He was promoted to be Colonel of the Capital Encampment, the Hsi-and-Ho, and Governor of the Capital, sent to organize building the Ming-t'ang 明堂 and the Pi-yung 辟雍. On June 29, 5 A.D. he was enfeoffed as Marquis of Hung-and-Hsiu and his merits were ranked as equal to those of P'ing Yen 平晏. He was put in charge of the offices for the Confucians and for divination. He fixed the musical tubes and the calendar and composed the *San-t'ung* astronomical theory 三統曆譜. In 8 A.D. he was Junior Supporter and memorialized the mourning regulations for Wang Mang's mother.

In 6 B.C., Liu Hsin changed his personal name to Hsiu<sub>4a</sub> 秀 with his style as Ying-shu 穎叔. [p. The name of Hsiu is not however used in the *Hs*, because Emperor Kuang-wu of the Later Han dynasty also had the given name Hsiu, so Pan Ku avoided this word.] In 9 A.D. Liu Hsin was made the State Master and Duke Honoring the Hsin Dynasty.

His biography is translated by E.J. Eitel in *China Review*, 15(1886-7): 90-5. Cf. also Ch'ien Mu, "Liu Hsiang Hsin fu-tzu nien-p'u," *Yenching Journal*, 7 (June '30): 1189-1318, who dates Liu Hsin ca. 46 B.C.-A.D. 23.

For Wang Mang's execution of two of Liu Hsin's sons, Liu Fen 劉棻 and Liu Yung 劉雍, cf. *Hs* 99B.16a.

His oldest son, Liu Tieh 劉疊, was given the Marquisate of Yi 伊 and Hsiu 休.

In 23 A.D. Liu Hsin conspired with Wang She 王涉 and Tung Chung 董忠 to abduct Wang Mang and surrender to the Han forces. The plot was discovered and all were executed. Kung-sun Lu 公孫祿 charged Liu Hsin with "overturning the Five Classics" and "doing away with the traditions [about the Classics] handed down [from generation to generation] by his teachers" (*Hs* 99C.14b); *Hs* 27Ba.2b,3a says that the accounts of the five elements given by Liu Hsiang were like that of his predecessors; only Liu Hsin's account was different.

The integrity and scholarship of Liu Hsin's work upon ancient texts is vindicated by Karlgren in his "The Early History of the *Chou-li* and *Tso-chuan*," *BMFEA* 3(1931): 1-59. Cf. also Ku Chieh-kang, *Ku-shih-pien* 5.1-251, 525-553. Part of the Memoir is translated in Karlgren, *Authenticity and Nature of the Tso-chuan*, 14-16. Cf. *Hs* 36.31a-35b; 18.29a; 99A.5a, 23b, 32a; 99B.2a, 5a, 14a, 16a; 99C.11a,b, 23a,b, 24a; 88.25b. Ku Chieh-kang, *Ku-shih-pien*, 5.525 and Wolfram Eberhard *HJAS* 1 (1936): 201 state that Liu Hsin made this change was to avoid the personal name of Emperor Ai, Hsin 欣. Karlgren, *Grammatica Serica*, 553i {*GSR* 443h} gives  $\chi^{i}an$  for this word the archaic and ancient pronunciation and for Hsin<sub>1a</sub> 歆 (*ibid.*, 653j {*GSR* 653j}) the pronunciation  $\chi^{i}am$ . The Han Ch'ang-an pronunciation seems to have been somewhat different from either of Karlgren's pronunciations (cf. the rimes in Pan Ku's "Fu on Penetrating Obscurities" in *Hs* 100), so that Ku and Eberhard may be correct.

Liu Hsin's adoption of Hsiu to replace Hsin may have been the first of the extensions of the

taboo on imperial given names to homonyms; this became common in later centuries, especially the latter part of the T'ang period. But Ying Shao, in a note to *Hs* 36.35b, states that the *Ho-t'u ch'ih-fu-fu* 河圖赤伏符 declared, "Liu Hsiu will send out his troops and seize inhuman [criminals,... so that the virtue of] fire [i.e., the Han dynasty] will rule." He asserts that Liu Hsin changed his personal name to Hsiu 秀 hoping to bring about this circumstance. But the book quoted was very likely a prophecy written to aid Emperor Kuang-wu (whose personal name was also Hsiu) and had not yet been written in 6 B.C. This may have been the book shown Emperor Kuang-wu in A.D. 22 (Cf. *Hs* 99b 788.)

77. *Jen Heng* 任橫 was, in 3 A.D., the leader of an abortive revolt at Yang-ling 陽陵, near Ch'ang-an. The revolt was promptly put down and he was executed. Cf. *Hs* 12.7a.

77. *Wang Yü* 王宇, style, Chang-sun 長孫, was the eldest son of Wang Mang (q.v.). When Wang Mang refused to allow the relatives of Emperor P'ing on his mother's side, the Wei 衛 clan, to come to the imperial capital, Wang Yü became afraid that when Emperor P'ing came to his majority, the Wei clan would take revenge on the Wang clan, so he urged Emperor P'ing's mother, the Concubine née Wei (q.v.) to beg to come to court. When in 3 A.D. the matter was discovered, Wang Mang sent his son to prison, where he died. The Wei clan was executed. Cf. *Hs* 12.7a; 99A.16a-b; 67.12a; 92.8a-b; 97B.22b; *HHs*, Mem. 73.3b.

78. *Sung* 宋 was an ancient feudal state with its capital at the ancient Shang-ch'iu 商丘, a place 3 li southwest of the present Shang-ch'iu (the Ch'ing dynasty's Kuei-te Fu 歸德府 Honan. When the Chou dynasty overthrew the Shang (or Yin) dynasty, a scion of that dynasty was enfeoffed with the state of Sung to continue the ancestral sacrifices to the kings of the Shang dynasty.

In 8 B.C. a descendant of Confucius, K'ung Ho-ch'i 孔何齊, was entitled the Marquis Honoring and Continuing [the Ancestral Sacrifices of] the Yin [Dynasty] (q.v.) and ordered to continue these sacrifices. In 2 A.D., his title was changed to Duke of Sung 宋公. K'ung Hung 孔弘 also had this title until 9 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 12.7a; 18.23a; 99B.5a.

78. The *Marquis Who Succeeds to the Greatness of the Chou [Dynasty]* (Chou-ch'eng-hsiu 周承休侯) was a title created on Mar. 8, 44 B.C. by Emperor Yüan for Chi Yen-nien 姬延年, who had previously been the Baronet Descendant of the Chou Dynasty. As the estate of this marquis there was created a prefecture in the Ying-ch'uan Commandery 潁川郡 with the name of his title, Chou-ch'eng-hsiu. The marquises were Chi Yen-nien and his descendants, An 安, Shih 世, and Tang 黨. In 7 B.C. Chi Tang was changed to Duke Who Succeeds to the Greatness of the Chou [Dynasty], and in 4 A.D., when he was made the Duke of Cheng 鄭公, the name of this marquisate, Chou-ch'eng-hsiu, was changed to be again the same as his title, Cheng-kung. This place was located, according to the *Ta-ch'ing Yi-t'ung chih*, 26 li east of the present Lin-ju 臨汝 (the Ch'ing dynasty's Ju Chou 汝州), Honan. Cf. *Hs* 18.10a; 28Ai.90b; 9.5b; 12.7a.

79. *The Empress née Wang* 皇后王氏 of Emperor Hsiao-p'ing was the daughter of the Duke Who Gives Tranquility to the Han Dynasty, the Grand Tutor and Commander-in-chief, Wang Mang. When Emperor P'ing ascended the throne, he was in his ninth year, so the mother of Emperor Ch'eng, his adopted grandmother, the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang 太皇太后王氏 assumed the rule and had Wang Mang control the government.

Wang Mang wanted to imitate Ho Kuang 霍光 and have his daughter marry the Emperor. The Grand Empress Dowager did not wish it, but Wang Mang memorialized that the previous difficulties of the dynasty lay in the lack of an heir, and that the rites decreed that a Son of Heaven should take twelve women, so they should be selected from the outstanding families. The matter was referred to the high officials, who memorialized the names of suitable girls. The name of Wang Mang's daughter was among them, and he was afraid there would be a competition, so he memorialized that his daughter was unworthy and should not be put along with the others. The Grand Empress Dowager thought he was sincere and issued an edict that this girl was a relative of the Emperor on the maternal side and so should not be chosen. Then the people, Gentlemen, and officials, to the number of more than a thousand, memorialized that Wang Mang's daughter should be made the Empress. Wang Mang ordered them stopped, but they insisted all the more. Consequently, the Grand Empress Dowager had no recourse but to select and approve of Wang Mang's daughter. In the spring of 3 A.D. officials were sent to make the betrothal, perform the divination, offer a suovetaurilla in the imperial ancestral temple, and pick a lucky day. In the spring of the next year, on Mar. 16, 4 A.D., high officials were sent with the imperial carriage to fetch the girl from the residence of Wang Mang. She was presented with the Empress's seal and cord, mounted the carriage, and was escorted to the Front Hall of the Wei-yang Palace, where the courtiers approached and performed the rites. A general amnesty was granted to the empire; her father Wang Mang had his estate increased to a hundred *li* square, and the officials who assisted in the ceremonies were all granted presents. When she had been Empress to the third month, she was presented in the Temple of Kao-tsu, and her father was given the title, Ruling Governor, with a rank above that of the vassal kings. Wang Mang's wife was entitled the Kung-hsien Baronetess 功顯君 and given an estate, and two of his sons were made marquises.

When she had been Empress for more than a year, Emperor P'ing died, and Wang Mang made a great-great-grandson of Emperor Hsüan, Liu Ying 劉嬰, the Young Prince, making himself regent. When Wang Mang took the throne on Jan. 15, 9 A.D., he made the Young Prince, Liu Ying, the Duke of Established Tranquillity and changed the title of the Imperial Empress Dowager to be the Duchess Dowager of the Duke of Established Tranquillity.

At that time she was in her eighteenth year. She was submissive, complaisant, and chaste. From the time that the Liu clan was dismissed, she claimed to be ill and did not attend court. Wang Mang respected and feared for her and wanted to marry her off. So, in 10 A.D. he entitled her the Princess of the Yellow Imperial House, and ordered the heir of Sun Chien to dress up and go to see her together with the doctor. She became very angry and beat her own attendants with a whip. Then she became ill and was unwilling to rise. Thereafter Wang Mang did not again try to force her to marry. When the troops of the Han dynasty executed Wang Mang and burnt the Wei-yang Palace, she said, "What face have I to meet the Han clan?" She threw herself into the fire and died. Cf. *Hs* 12.7b; 97B.22b-24a; 99A.8b-9a; 99B.1b; 99C.26b.

80. *Ruling Governor (tsai-heng)* 宰衡, was a title given to Wang Mang in 4 A.D., when his daughter became Empress. It was made from a word in each of the following titles: Ying Shao glosses, "The Duke of Chou was the Grand Ruler (*T'ai-tsai* 太宰) and Yi Yin was the Supporting Governor (O-heng

阿衡). The honors of Yi [Yin ] and [the Duke of] Chou were selected to add to [Wang] Mang's [honors]." Cf. *Hs* 12.7b.

80. The *Baronetess of Apparent Merits* 功顯君 was a title granted in 4 A.D. to the mother of Wang Mang when her grand-daughter became Empress. This practice of enfeoffing the maternal ancestor of an Empress began with Tsang Erh 藏兒, the mother-in-law of Emperor Wu, who was made the Baronetess of P'ing-yüan 平原君. This practice became frequent in the Later Han period. Ts'ai Yung (133-192) in his *Tu Tuan*, p. 7b, says, "Those wives or daughters [who are related to an emperor] by marriage and are enfeoffed through his favor are entitled baronetesses and [are ranked as] equivalent to Elder Princesses [sisters of the emperor]." Cf. *Hs* 12.7b.

80. *Wang An*<sub>1a</sub> 王安, title, Marquis in Recompense to [the Marquis of] Hsin-[tu] 新都 (Pao-hsin hou 褒新侯), was a son of Wang Mang. He was somewhat lazy and stupid. When Wang Mang's daughter became Empress, on May 2, 4 A.D., Wang An was made Marquis with the income of two thousand households. [p. Wang Mang named his two sons, An and Lin 臨, after the Marquises of P'ing-ch'ang 平昌侯, Wang Lin<sub>1b</sub> and the Marquis of Lo-ch'ang 樂昌侯, Wang An<sub>1b</sub>, who were cousins of the Empress Dowager née Wang. His son Huo 獲 was named after the son of Wang Lin<sub>1b</sub>, Wang Huo<sub>a</sub>. In the spring of 8 A.D. he was made the Duke of Hsin-chü 新舉公. Wang An was made the Admirable Prince of the Hsin dynasty 新嘉辟. He was also made Duke of Hsin-ts'ai 新蔡公 (a prefecture of the Ju-nan Commandery 汝南郡), and in 20 A.D. he became King to the Immortal of the Hsin House 新遷王. In 21 A.D. he fell ill and died. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a; 18.21a; 99A.17b-18a, 32a; 99B.1a; 99C.7b-8a, 11b; 97B.23b.

80. *Wang Lin*<sub>1a</sub> 王臨, title, Marquis of Shang-tu 賞都侯 was a son of Wang Mang. When Wang Mang's daughter became Empress, on May 2, 4 A.D., Wang Lin was made Marquis of Shang-tu with the income of 2000 households. In the spring of 8 A.D., he was made Duke in Recompense to the Marquis of Hsin-tu 褒新公. In 9 A.D. Wang Lin was made Imperial Heir-apparent and in 20 A.D. was made the King Employing Dynastic and Moral Principles [to Become] the Sun 統義陽王. In 21 he was accused of having planned to murder his father and committed suicide. He was given the posthumous name, King Miu 繆王. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a; 18.21a; 97B.23b; 99A.17b-18a; 99B.1a; 99C.7b, 11a, b.

80. *Ming-tang* 明堂. Ying Shao (ca. 140-206) says in a note to *Hs* 12.8a, "The Ming-t'ang was the place for correcting the four seasons and for sending forth instruction and culture. The Ming-t'ang above was round and below was square. It had eight windows and four great gates, so that it was the building for spreading correct government on the prominent side of the state. Above there are eight windows to imitate the eight winds. It has four great gates to imitate the four seasons. There are nine rooms to imitate the nine provinces, twelve stories to imitate the twelve months, thirty-six doors to imitate the thirty-six rains, and seventy-two small windows to imitate the seventy-two winds. [The

preceding is also found in the *Pai-hu T'ung* (prob. by Pan Ku) A.53b.] *The Classic of Filial Piety* [vol. 5, ch. 9, p. 2a; Legge, p. 477] says, 'He sacrificed indoors to King Wen in the Ming-t'ang as the coadjutor of the Lords on High.' The Lords on High are the Lords of the five sacred places, like T'ai-hao 太昊 [Fu-hsi]. The Yellow Emperor called it the *Ho-kung* 合宮; the possessor of Yu 有虞 [Shun] called it the Tsung-chang 總章; the Yin [dynasty] called it the Yang Lodge 陽館; and the Chou [dynasty] called it the Ming-t'ang." Cf. Wang Kuo-wei, *Kuan-t'ang chi-lin* 3.1a ff; Mao Ch'i-ling 毛奇齡 (1623-1716). "Ming-t'ang wen" 明堂問 in vol 8 of *Lung-wei pi-shu* 龍威秘書; Nieh Ch'ung-yi 聶崇義 (10th C.). *San-li t'u* 三禮圖 ch. 4, in *T'ung-chih t'ang ching-chieh* 通志堂經解. Wang Kuo-wei, *ibid* 3.2b however says that the description of *Ming-t'ang* as given in the *Pai-hu t'ung* above is impossible, for no plan can be made embodying these specifications. The Ming-t'ang at Ch'ang-an was burned in the autumn of 23 A.D.; Cf. *Hs* 99C.26b.

80. The *Pi-yung* 辟雍 was a building for ritual purposes. The *Po-hu t'ung* A.52a,b, says (this passage is quoted freely by Ying Shao in a note to *Hs* 12.8a), "Why does the Son of Heaven erect a Pi-yung? It is for the purpose of performing rites and music and spreading virtue and culture. The *pi* 辟 [in this name] is 璧 [meaning a jade circlet. The building] is round like a jade circlet in order to imitate Heaven. It is obstructed by water on its sides, which symbolizes the following and spreading of teaching and culture. *Pi* means collect, to collect the virtues of the empire. *Yung* is 壅, to block the evils of the empire. Hence it is called the Pi-yung." Cf. Otto Franke, *Geschichte des Chinesischen reiches*, I.304. Waley, *The Book of Songs*, I, 209, translates Pi-yung as "The Moated Mount." Liu Hsiang seems first to have suggested this building in Han times. The Pi-yung at Chang-an was burnt in the autumn of 23 A.D.; *Hs* 99C.26b. The Pi-yung at Lo-yang in 190 A.D. was one of the places where books and records had been kept (*HHs*, Mem. 69A.3a); it is likely that the Ch'ang-an Pi-yung had also been in part a library where works on the classics were kept.

80. *Central Exemplar* 中宗 was the temple name given in 4 A.D. by Wang Mang to Emperor Hsiao-hsüan . Cf. *Hs* 12.8a.

80. *Eminent Exemplar* 高宗 was the temple name given in 4 A.D. by Wang Mang to Emperor Hsiao-yüan, according to *Hs* 98.14b, in order to delight the Emperor's wife, the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a. But Emperor Yüan was the first to establish Confucianism as the state philosophy, so that Wang Mang, who was a thorough-going Confucian, almost certainly also had in mind the rewarding of Emperor Yüan for this act in granting him this temple name. Cf. Ch'ien Mu, in *Ku Chieh-kang*, *Ku-shih pien*, 5.183.

80. *Liu Li* 劉立, title King of Liang 梁王, was a son of King Huang 荒王 of Liang, Liu Chia 劉嘉, and the seventh generation descendant after Emperor Wen. He ascended the throne in 24 B.C.

During the period 20-17 B.C. Liu Li's Grand Tutor memorialized that in one day the King had violated as many as eleven laws and that his officials and subjects were worried and suffered, because no one dared to approach him and admonish him to stop. He asked that except when the King went out to plow his sacred field or to sacrifice, he should not be allowed to leave his palace, that his horses should all be put in pastures outside the palace, his weapons and staves should be stored in his private

treasury, and he should not be permitted to lend or grant gold, cash, or valuables to people. The matter was committed to the imperial Lieutenant Chancellor and Grandee Secretary, and the petition was approved.

Later the King several times again beat and injured his Gentlemen; at night he secretly left his palace. His Tutor and Chancellor jointly memorialized the matter, consequently he was sentenced sometimes to have 1000 and sometimes 500 households taken from his kingdom. This happened several times.

The younger sister of his father, Yüan-tzu 園子, was the wife of Liu Li's maternal uncle, Jen Pao 任寶, and Jen Pao's older brother's child, Jen Chao 任昭, was Liu Li's Queen. Liu Li several times passed by Jen Pao's while he was drinking and eating, told Jen Pao that he loved the Royal Princess, Yüan-tzu, and wanted to obtain her. Jen Pao replied that the Princess was the King's paternal aunt, and that the law made such alliances serious offence. Liu Li thereupon had illicit relations with Yüan-tzu, which kept on for several years. In the period 16-13 B.C., his Chancellor memorialized that Liu Li had a grudge against his maternal relatives and that he had spoken evilly against the Emperor. The imperial high officials accordingly investigated the case so that his incest was discovered. The officials begged that he be executed. Ku Yung 谷永, however, memorialized that the King was young and somewhat insane, that his kingdom was rich, so that he could secure beautiful women, and his aunt must have had a sense of shame so would not have acted thus. The investigators had been sent to investigate his evil words, but now they preferred quite different charges against him. According to these three reasons, Ku Yung argued that such incest was not in accordance with human nature. The King had moreover denied he had committed any incest. Such matters threw disgrace upon the imperial house; the privacy of the interior apartments should not be violated. So the Emperor ordered the matter closed.

After several years, in 12-9 B.C., the King held a grudge against an upper-class official of his chancellor and against the Assistant Prefect of Sui-yang 睢陽, so he sent a slave to kill them. Then he killed his slave to hush up the matter. Altogether he killed three persons, wounded five, and beat more than 20 of his Gentlemen and officials. When he memorialized the throne, he did not say that he bowed, and it was memorialized that he plotted to take by force the prisoners who had committed capital crimes. The high officials begged that the King be executed, but the Emperor could not bear to do that, so he took away from his kingdom five prefectures. In 6-3 B.C. Liu Li again killed people. Emperor Ai sent the Chief Justice and Grand Herald with credentials to investigate. They wrote a letter to the King's Tutor, Chancellor, and Palace Military Commander, which said that the King had continually committed capital crimes and had been pardoned, but had not thought of reformation. When a Chief Official of the Lieutenant Chancellor and the Assistant Grand Herald had come to question the King, the latter had pretended to be ill, had lied, and had not confessed. The Lieutenant Chancellor and the Grandee Secretary had begged that he be degraded and sent to the prison at Ch'en-liu 陳留, but he had been treated kindly. If the King continued to deny his crimes and they increased, his high officials must be punished.

Liu Li was frightened at this letter, doffed his hat, and replied that he had lost his parents when he was young and had lived alone with his eunuchs and slaves, and that his nature was furthermore stupid and stubborn, and at the same time his Tutor and Chancellor had not guided him by correct principles. They had been severe and had sought out his secrets. When he had committed the slightest fault inside his palace, they had always published the matter. Now he confessed that he should be executed as an example to the world. He confessed that he had pretended illness, but it was because the winter months, when criminals were executed, were near and he had hoped that in a short time they would be over, so that he might be excused. It happened that in the spring there was a general amnesty, so that he was not punished.

In 1-5 A.D. he was sentenced for having had communication with the Wei clan in the kingdom of Chung-shan (cf. sub Wei, Concubine née). Wang Mang memorialized that he should be dismissed, made a commoner, and exiled to Han-chung 漢中. He thereupon committed suicide (probably being forced to do so). He had reigned to the 27th year. His kingdom was abolished. The second year after, a relative, Liu Yin 劉音, was put on the throne of Liang. *Hs* 12.8a dates his suicide in the summer of 4 A.D., but *Hs* 14.12a dates it in 3 A.D., which latter date seems likely, for the Wei clan was annihilated in 3 A.D. Since however he was forced by persecution to commit suicide, which may have taken time, he may not have done so until 4 A.D. His successor was appointed in 5 A.D. (*Hs* 12.10a; 14.12a) Chu Yi-hsin 朱一新 and Wang Hsien-ch'ien both think the suicide occurred in 3 A.D. Cf. *Hs* 47.7b-10b; 99A.16b.

80. *The Hsi-hai Commandery* 西海 was established by Wang Mang in 4 A.D. and criminals were sent to colonize it. The Hsi-hai (Western Sea) is the present Koko Nor. In *Hs* 28Bi.10a it is called Yen-ch'iang 鹽羌; *Hs* 99A.24a calls it the Hsien-shui Sea 鮮水海. This colonization does not seem to have been a success; the Later Han dynasty did not continue this commandery.

While Wang Mang was ruling for Emperor P'ing, he had had responses to his rule from the Huns in the north, the islands in the east and the Huang-chih 黃支 (qv.) in the south, but none from the west. So he sent the General of the Gentlemen-of-the-Palace P'ing Hsien 平憲 with much gold and money to the Chiang beyond the border and had them make an offering of their territory. They presented the Hsi-hai, the Yun-ku 允谷, and the Salt Lake 鹽池. P'ing Hsien reported that the region had fine grass. Convicts were removed to this place by the thousands and ten thousands. This was constituted the first grudge of the common people against Wang Mang. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a; 99A.23b-24b.

81. *The Displayer of Splendor in the South* 前輝光 was a title for the head of a commandery and for the commandery itself, which latter was a division of the imperial capital, established by Wang Mang in 4 A.D. This title was probably created by analogy to the titles Eastern Supporter and Western Sustainer. In each case the orientation is with reference to the Emperor on his throne, which faces south. Hu San-hsing 胡三省 says that this official probably had charge of the prefectures to the south of Ch'ang-an. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a. On the meaning of this title, cf. sub Successor to the Magnificence in the North.

81. *Successor to the Magnificence in the North* 後承烈 was a title for the head of a commandery and for the commandery itself, which latter was a division of the imperial capital, established by Wang Mang in 4 A.D. along with the Displayer of Splendor in the South (qv.). "Displaying splendor" is a phrase used of an ancestor and "Successor to magnificence" is the correlative phrase used of a descendant. Hu San-hsing says that this official probably had charge of the prefectures to the north of Ch'ang-an. Cf. *Hs* 12.8a.

81. *First Officers* 元士 is a term taken from the *Li-ki*, which uses it frequently. *Li-ki* III, ii, 4 (Legge, I, 213; Couvreur, I, 271 f) says, "The Son of Heaven had three chief ministers, nine great ministers, twenty-seven grandees, and eighty-one First officers." The term does not seem to appear in the *Hs*

until the time of Wang Mang. The term is first mentioned in Han times in A.D. 4. Cf. *Hs* 84.12a, 15b; 88.6a; 99B.4a. In 9 A.D. Wang Mang introduced it for the previous civil rank of 600 piculs.

83. *The Masters to the Imperial Clan* 宗師 were officials appointed beginning 5 A.D., one in each commandery or kingdom, whose duty was nominally to instruct the members of the imperial clan in that region, actually to keep watch upon them. Cf. *Hs* 12.9a.

83. *The Elder of the Imperial House* 宗伯 was the title to which the title of the Superintendent of the Imperial House (q.v.) was changed in 4 A.D. This title is taken from the *Chou-li* 17.1a. Cf. *Hs* 19A.14-a; B.52a.

83. *The Spiritual Tower* 靈臺 was a tower built by King Wen when he moved his capital to Feng 豐 (near the present Ch'ang-an, Shensi), according to the *Book of Odes*, III, I, viii. The Han dynasty also had a tower by this name. Waley, *The Book of Songs*, I, 239 translates this name "the Magic Tower". Wang Mang built a Spiritual Tower at Ch'ang-an and the Later Han dynasty had one at Lo-yang. Cf. *Hs* 99A.21b; *HHs*, Tr. 8.1a-8b.

83. *Lo* 洛 or *Lo-yi* 洛邑 was a city built by the Duke of Chou to be the capital of the Chou dynasty, soon after the conquest of Shang. It took its name from the Lo River. It was located just west of the present Lo-yang, Honan. Cf. Legge, *Book of History*, V, xii, xiii.

85. *Liu Yin*<sub>1b</sub> 劉音, title King of Liang 梁王, was a great-great-grandson or a great-grandson of King Hsiao 孝王 of Liang Liu Wu 劉武. After the previous King of Liang, Liu Li, had been dismissed in 3 or 4 A.D., Wang Mang told the Grand Empress Dowager née Wang to enfeoff Liu Yin, who was at that time a clerk 卒史 in the P'ei Commandery administration, so he could continue the ancestral sacrifices of King Hsiao. *Hs* 12.9b, 10a dates this appointment in Yüan-shih 5, in the intercalary month (June/July, 5 A.D.); *Hs* 14.112a, however, says that it was on the *ting-yu* 丁酉 day (Mar. 1, 5 A.D.). When Wang Mang ascended the throne, Liu Yin was degraded to Duke; the next year he was dismissed. Cf. also *Hs* 47.10a, 11a.

85. *The K'ang Tomb* 康陵 was that of Emperor Hsiao-p'ing. Fu Tsan 瓚, in a note to *Hs* 12.10a, says, "It is 60 *li* north of Ch'ang-an." The *San-fu Huang-t'u* 6.6b repeats this statement and adds that it was "at the mouth of the Hsing-p'ing 興平 [p. location unknown] plain." The *Chang-an Chih* 長安志 13.11a (by Sung Min-ch'iu 宋敏求, 1010-1079) says, "The K'ang Tomb of Emperor P'ing is 25 *li* west of the city of [Hsien-yang].... The *Chiu-t'u-ching* 舊圖經 [seemingly unknown] says, "The K'ang Tomb is at the mouth of the Hsing-p'ing plain."