Hall of Literary Profundity. The posts were assigned to nominal members of various court agencies. BH: assistant director. P23, 25.

3760 *lĭng ... kuān* 領…官

Lit., official concurrently controlling ...: variant of *ling* (**Concurrent, Concurrent Controller**).

3761 *líng-kuān shīh* 伶官師 or 泠官師

T'ANG: **Master of Musical Entertainments,** 2, rank not clear, reportedly members of the Court of the Watches (*lei-keng ssu*) of the Heir Apparent. There is disagreement among the sources as to the existence and organizational affiliation of this post, and no explanation is provided for the seemingly strange affiliation given above. RR: *maître des musiciens*. P26.

3762 *lĭng kùng-yüàn* 令貢院

SUNG: **Concurrent Controller of the Examination Office** (*kung-yüan*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*). See *ling*. SP: *chargé de diriger le bureau d'examen*.

3763 *líng-lĭng* 陵令

N-S DIV: **Director of the ... Imperial Mausoleum** (*ling*, q.v.), normally with a particularizing prefix; supervised by the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*). May be encountered as an abbreviation of *ling-shu ling, ling-t'ai ling, ling-yüan ling*, qq.v. Also see *ling-chien, miao-chang*.

3764 *lĭng-lù* 令錄

SUNG: **Local Administrators,** apparently a generic reference to officials of significant authority and responsibility below Prefects (*chih-chou*) in the hierarchy of regional and local administration; specifically seems an abbreviated, combined reference to District Magistrates (*hsien-ling*) and Administrative Supervisors (*lu-shih ts'an-chün*) in Prefectures (*chou*). Also see *ling-chang, ling-ch'eng*.

3765 *lĭng-pān* 領班

CH'ING: **Duty Group Chief,** one for each Duty Group (*pan*) of Secretaries (*chang-ching*) in the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*), rank 3a. See *man t'ou-pan, man erh-pan, han t'ou-pan, han erh-pan*. BH: chief of section.

3766 *lĭng-pān chāng-chīng shàng hsíng-tsŏu* 領班章京上行走

CH'ING: **Secretary of the Council of State Concurrently Serving as Duty Group Chief,** variant of Duty Group Chief (*ling-pan*), also commonly awarded as an honorary title to Secretaries of the Council of State (*chün-chi chang-ching*). Also see *chang-ching, hsing-tsou*. BH: chief of section.

3767 *lìng-shìh* 令事

Occasional variant of *ling* (**Director**) or *ling* (**Concurrent, Concurrent Controller**).

3768 *lĭng-shĭh* 令史

(1) HAN–YÜAN: **Clerk,** generally a very low-level official or subofficial functionary, found in many agencies both in the central government and in units of territorial administration; in Han had official status one rank below Secretarial Court Gentleman (*shang-shu lang*), in Former Han could be promoted after satisfactory service to Secretarial Court Gentleman, in Later Han was promotable to Magistrate (*ling*) of a small District (*hsien*); in Sung could have 8b rank. Occurs with many particularizing prefixes: e.g., *chih-shu ling-shih, chu-shih ling-shih, shang-shu ling-shih*. Also see *ch'i-chü ling-shih* (Assistant Diarist). HB: foreman clerk. RR+SP: *scribe de première classe*. (2) **Director,** occasionally an appropriate rendering, when a *ling-shih* (even with low or subofficial status) was in fact the senior appointee in a minor agency: e.g., the T'ang dynasty *chia-k'u* (Archives).

3769 *líng ... shìh* 領…事

Lit., concurrent controller of the affairs of ...: variant of *ling* (**Concurrent, Concurrent Controller**); e.g., *ling san-sheng shih* (Concurrent Controller of the Three Departments; see *san sheng*) of Chin times. P4.

3770 *lĭng shìh-wèi fŭ* 領侍衛府

CH'ING: **Headquarters of the Imperial Bodyguard,** a unit of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). See *ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*. BH: office of the imperial bodyguard.

3771 *lĭng shìh-wèi nèi tà-ch'én* 領侍衛內大臣

CH'ING: **Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen,** 6, rank 1a, in charge of the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*); 2 always on rotational duty as active leaders of the bodyguard, entitled Grand Ministers of the Rear Watch (*hou-hu ta-ch'en*). BH: chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard. P37.

3772 *líng-shŭ* 陵署

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i), SUI–T'ANG, CHIN–YÜAN: **Office of the ... Imperial Mausoleum,** normally with a particularizing laudatory prefix such as *ting* (Determination), *hsiao* (Filial Piety); each managed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b2 to 5b1 in T'ang, 6b in Chin; subordinate to a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5a, in Chin and Yüan. Generally subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), but in T'ang subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*) from the 730s (?) to 753 and again from 757 to 767. The agency name seems to have been interchangeable with Court of the ... Imperial Mausoleum (*ling-t'ai*), which seems to have predominated after the 750s till *ling-shu* was revived by Chin, also managed by a Director (*ling*). RR: *office du tombeau impérial*. P29.

3773 *lĭng-t'ái* 陵臺

T'ANG–SUNG: **Court of the ... Imperial Mausoleum,** normally with a particularizing laudatory prefix (see under *ling, ling-shu*); each managed by a Director (*ling*) in T'ang, rank 7b2 to 5b1, in Sung by a Director, 6b, or a Commissioner (*shih*), rank deriving from the appointee's regular, nominal post elsewhere. The agency name alternated with Office of the ... Imperial Mausoleum (*ling-shu*) in T'ang until about the 750s; thereafter *ling-t'ai* seems to have been standard through the remainder of T'ang and in Sung. In T'ang normally under the supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), but under the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*) from the 730s (?) to 753 and again from 757 to 767; in Sung supervised by the Court of the Imperial Clan. RR+SP: *administration du tombeau impérial*. P29.

3774 *líng-t'ái* 靈臺

Lit., spiritual or inspirational terrace or pavilion, i.e., a location suffused with spiritual, extraterrestrial force: **Imperial Observatory:** from Han on, with minor lapses (in the sources, but not likely in reality) in the N. Dynasties and in Chin, generally responsible for maintaining steady astronomical observation, keeping records of stellar activity, predicting weather, and participating in the preparation and occasional revision of the state-authorized calendar. A major unit in the central government's Directorate of Astrology (see *t'ai-shih ling, ssu-t'ien t'ai, t'ai-shih chü, ssu-t'ien chien*) through Sung and Liao, in the Yüan Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*), in the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). Headed by

unranked Expectant Officials (*tai-chao*) in Former Han; by a Director (*ch'eng*, "aide": note the rare use of *ch'eng* for an agency head rather than for the principal assistant to a *ling*, Director) from Later Han through the era of N-S Division, rank 200 bushels in Later Han; by a Director (*lang*) thereafter: rank 7b in T'ang, 7a (in *ssu-t'ien chien*) or 8b (in *t'ai-shih chien*) in Sung, 7a in Yüan and Ming, 7b in Ch'ing; one Director common till T'ang, then one for each of the Five Offices (*wu kuan*, q.v.) in the agency; 8 then 4 distributed among the Five Offices again in Ming; 8 in Ch'ing. HB: spiritual terrace. RR+SP: *la terrasse des esprits*. BH: the observatory. P35.

3775 *lǐng tsǒ-yù fǔ* 領左右府

SUI: lit., office for the supervision of attendants (? *tso-yu*): **Palace Military Headquarters,** a unit of the Left and Right Guard (*tso-yu wei*) that rotated troops of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu, fu-ping*) in and out of the various military units at the dynastic capital, and also rotated select members of these units in and out of duty assignments in the personal guard of the Emperor. Headed by an Aide (*chang-shih*) to the General-in-chief of the Left and Right Guard. In c. 604 transformed into 2 units, the Left and Right Imperial Bodyguards (*pei-shen fu*), in the new Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) military organization at the capital. P43.

3776 *líng-wǔ* 囹圄

(1) CH'IN: **Central Prison,** organizational affiliation and staffing not clear; reportedly the antecedent of the Han prison called *jo-lu yü*, q.v. (2) From Han on, a common generic term for **Prison, Jail.**

3777 *líng-yù* 凌玉

T'ANG: lit., ice-clear jade: unofficial reference to a **Hanlin Academician** (*han-lin hsüeh-shih*). P23.

3778 *lǐng-yùn* 領運

CH'ING: **Transport Station Commandant,** head of a small Transport Station (*so*, with place-name prefix) that manned tax-grain transport boats along the Grand Canal; a military officer of low rank on special duty assignment in the tax-grain transport establishment. See under *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu* (Director-general of Grain Transport). BH: lieutenant charged with the conduct of grain squadrons. P60.

3779 *liù ch'á* 六察

SUNG: **Six Investigators,** a collective reference to the 6 Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) authorized for the Investigation Bureau (*ch'a-yüan*) of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). SP: *six censeurs de la cour des enquêtes en dehors*. P18.

3780 *liù-chái shǐh* 六宅使

SUNG: **Commissioner of the Six Residences** (?), an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (*san-kuan*) Grand Master for Military Tallies (*wu-chieh ta-fu*), awarded to rank 7a military officers. P68.

3781 *liù-chīng chì-chiǔ* 六經祭酒

HAN: lit., chancellor (libationer) of the 6 classics: **Exalter of the Six Classics,** one for each classical work, teachers in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), ranked as a Senior Minister (*shang-ch'ing*) in the Chou dynasty system of ranks; also called *po-shih liu-ching chi-chiu* (Erudite Exalter of the Six Classics) or in a particular case specifying the particular classic intended, as in *po-shih chiang-shu chi-chiu* (Erudite Exalter of the Classic of Writings, *Shu-ching; chiang* meaning to expound upon). This nomenclature was used only during the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9–23), replacing the standard Han term Erudite of the Five Classics (*wu-ching po-shih*). P34.

3782 *liù ch'īng* 六卿

CHOU: variant of *liu kuan* (**Six Ministers**).

3783 *liù chiù* 六廄

Six Stables. (1) HAN: collective reference to various horse herds maintained in the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*) by a Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels, and his Aide (*ch'eng*) under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*). Abolished in 31 B.C. HB: the six stables. (2) T'ANG: collective reference after 739 to 6 horse stables inside the palace grounds: the Left and Right Stables of Flying Mounts (*fei-chiu*), the Left and Right Stables of Myriad Mounts (*wan-chiu*), the Inner Stable of the Southeast (*tung-nan nei-chiu*), and the Inner Stable of the Southwest (*hsi-nan nei-chiu*), all under a Commissioner for the Palace Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*), nominally a member of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), who also supervised the Six Palace Corrals (*chang-nei liu hsien*) and the Five Cages (*wu fang*), which provided animals used in imperial hunts. In the mid-700s the Six Stables and the Six Palace Corrals reportedly cared for as many as 10,000 horses and additionally camels, cattle, and elephants. Administrative relations among these various units and with many other pasturages, especially those controlled by the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), are not clear. See *nei-chiu, chien-mu, mu-chien, mu-ch'ang, mu-yüan, yüan-ma ssu*. RR: *les six écuries*. (3) T'ANG: prior to 739, a variant reference to the Six Palace Corrals (*chang-nei liu hsien*).

3784 *liù chǘ* 六局

(1) N-S DIV–SUNG: **Six Services,** collective reference to agencies of the central government that served the personal needs of the Emperor and the imperial household, deriving from the collective term Six Chief Stewards (*liu shang*, q.v.); in the era of N-S Division, with varying patterns of nomenclature, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); in Sui subordinated to the Directorate of Palace Administration (*tien-nei chien*), thereafter to the T'ang–Sung Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*). From Sui through Sung the heads of the agencies were titled *feng-yü* (Chief Steward), and the standard Services in the group were the Clothing Service (*shang-i chü*), Food Service (*shang-shih chü*), Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*), Accommodations Service (*shang-she chü*), Sedan-chair Service (*shang-lien chü*), and Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*), the latter replaced in Sung by a Wine Stewards Service (*shang-yün chü*). After Sung the functions of these Services were scattered among several central government agencies, especially the Yüan dynasty Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*), the Ming dynasty Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) and Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*), and the Ch'ing dynasty Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). RR: *six services*. SP: *six services de l'empereur*. P37, 38. (2) T'ANG–MING: **Six Palace Services,** collective reference to the chief agencies in which palace women were organized; see under *liu shang* (#2: Six Matrons).

3785 *liù chǔn* 六軍

Six Imperial Armies. (1) Throughout history, beginning with the *Chou-li* assertion that only the King was allowed 6 armies, a general term for the major fighting forces of a domain or a dynasty; usually garrisoned in the vicinity of the dynastic capital and in some degree under the ruler's personal control; synonymous with such terms as Imperial

Armies (*chin-chün*). (2) T'ANG: from 757 till 807, a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), the Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*), and the Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*), all in Left and Right pairs; from 807 on, a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies, the Militant as Dragons Armies, and the Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*); the term Six Armies was almost synonymous with the term Northern Command (*pei-ya*). Also see *ssu chün* (Four Imperial Armies), *shih chün* (Ten Imperial Armies). (3) SUNG: perpetuated the T'ang pre-807 nomenclature, but apparently only for honorific uses; the real equivalent of the Six Imperial Armies was the aggregation of troops in the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*). RR+SP: *six armées*. P43.

3786 *liù chün i-chàng ssū* 六軍儀仗司

SUNG: **Bureau of Ceremonial Insignia and Arms for the Six Imperial Armies,** staffing not clear; a supply unit under the Court of the Imperial Insignia (*wei-wei ssu*). See *i-chang ssu, i-chang shih*. SP: *bureau des emblêmes et des armes d'apparat pour les six armées*.

3787 *liù ch'ün* 六群

T'ANG: **Six Herds,** collective designation of one of the 6 units that in turn were collectively called the Six Palace Corrals (*chang-nei liu hsien*), attached to the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). Also see *liu chiu*. RR: *le parc de chevaux des six troupeaux*.

3788 *liù fáng* 六房

SUNG: **Six Offices,** collective designation of administrative support agencies serving the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*), counterparts of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); administered collectively (?) by 4 Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) under supervision of 2 Examiners (*chien-cheng*). The Six Offices were the Personnel Office (*li-fang*), Revenue Office (*hu-fang*), Rites Office (*lǐ-fang*), War Office (*ping-fang*), Justice Office (*hsing-fang*), and Works Office (*kung-fang*). SP: *six chambres*. P3.

3789 *liù fǔ* 六府

CHOU: **Six Tax Supervisors,** according to one source (*Li-chi*), 6 agencies subordinate to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) that oversaw tax collections of separate categories: Land Tax Supervisor (*ssu-t'u*), Forest Tax Supervisor (*ssu-mu*), River Tax Supervisor (*ssu-shui*), Grain Tax Supervisor (*ssu-ts'ao*), Crafts Tax Supervisor (*ssu-ch'i*), Market (?) Tax Supervisor (*ssu-huo*).

3790 *liú-hòu shǐh* 留後使 or ***liu-hou***

Lit., an agent left behind, a deputy. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Capital Liaison Representative,** an agent in the dynastic capital charged with maintaining communication between the central government and his superior in a territorial base, such as a Prince or Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*). (2) SUNG: **Deputy Commander,** an agent of a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) in a region not personally supervised by the Commissioner. The title was also sometimes conferred on chieftains of southwestern aboriginal tribes. SP: *délégué-commandant*.

3791 *liù hsién* 六閑

T'ANG: abbreviation of *chang-nei liu hsien* (**Six Palace Corrals**).

3792 *liù i* 六儀

T'ANG: **Six Ladies of Deportment,** a collective reference to 6 imperial concubines of rank 2a: *shu-i, te-i, hsien-i, shun-i, wan-i, fang-i*, qq.v.

3793 *liù k'ō* 六科

(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Six Categories** of examinations given in the civil service recruitment examination process, a standard term that seems never to have been a very accurate description of the number of examination fields actually permitted. In T'ang, although there were variations, the most important examinations seem always to have been those leading to the degrees Classicist (*ming-ching*) and Presented Scholar (*chin-shih*); the degree of Cultivated Talent (*hsiu-ts'ai*) was also awarded, and examinations were given in law, calligraphy, and mathematics. In Sung fields of specialization were much more numerous; the Presented Scholar degree predominated, the term "other examinations" (*chu-k'o*) supplementing it to permit subspecializations in the general fields of law, history, rituals, and classics; and the Presented Scholar examination became so predominant from the 1070s that Metropolitan Graduate seems a more suitable rendering for the term *chin-shih* thereafter. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Six Offices of Scrutiny,** a cluster of major central government agencies staffed with Supervising Secretaries or Supervising Censors (both *chi-shih-chung*, q.v.) who were responsible for maintaining censorial surveillance over the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), especially for monitoring the flow of documents between the throne and the Ministries; generally independent agencies until 1723, then made constituent units in the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), after which Supervising Censor seems a more appropriate rendering than Supervising Secretary. Named after the Ministries for which they were separately responsible: Office of Scrutiny for Personnel (*li-k'o*), for Revenue (*hu-k'o*), for Rites (*lǐ-k'o*), for War (*ping-k'o*), for Justice (*hsing-k'o*), for Works (*kung-k'o*). Created in 1373 as the agencies among which Supervising Secretaries were distributed, stabilized at 12 (10 from 1376), rank 7a. In 1377 made subordinate to the Directorate of Proclamations (*ch'eng-ch'ih chien*), in 1379 transferred to the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*). In 1393 each Office of Scrutiny was reorganized with one Chief Supervising Secretary (*tu chi-shih-chung*), 8a, and one each Left and Right Supervising Secretary, 8b, providing administrative supervision over a total of 40 Supervising Secretaries, 9a. From 1399 till 1402 ranks were raised for Chief Supervising Secretaries and Supervising Secretaries to 7a and 7b, respectively, and Left and Right Supervising Secretaries were discontinued; c. 1402 Left and Right Supervising Secretaries were re-established, with rank 7b. Thereafter each Office was staffed with one Chief Supervising Secretary, 7a, one each Left and Right Supervising Secretary, 7b, and from 4 to 10 Supervising Secretaries, 7b (dwindling to from 4 to 7 in the late Ming decades). Ch'ing perpetuated the Ming system till 1660, when one each Manchu and Chinese Chief Supervising Secretary, one each Manchu and Chinese Left and Right Supervising Secretaries, and two Chinese Supervising Secretaries were prescribed in each Office. In 1665 all these posts were abolished except for one each Manchu and Chinese Supervising Secretary in each Office; but the next year one each Manchu and Chinese Seal-holding Supervising Secretary (*chang-yin chi-shih-chung*) were authorized as the new administrative leaders of each Office with rank at the 4 level. They were quickly dropped to the 7 level, then in 1667 restored to the 4 level, then in 1670 made 7a and in 1729 raised to 5a. Left and Right Supervising Secretaries were no longer appointed. In 1729, after being absorbed into the Censorate, Supervising Censors rose from 7b to 5a. Thus from

1729 each of the Offices of Scrutiny, integrated into the Censorate, had one each Manchu and Chinese Seal-holding Supervising Censors and one Supervising Censor in each Office. Also see *shu-chi-shih*. BH: senior (*chang-yin*) and junior metropolitan censors. P18, 19.

3794 *liù k'ù* 六庫

CH'ING: **Six Storehouses,** collective reference to the warehouses or vaults of valuables that constituted the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). The Six Storehouses were the Silver Vault (*yin-k'u*), Hides Storehouse (*p'i-k'u*), Porcelain Storehouse (*tz'u-k'u*), Silks Storehouse (*tuan-k'u*), Clothing Storehouse (*i-k'u*), and Tea Storehouse (*ch'a-k'u*). P37.

3795 *liù kuān* 六官

CHOU: **Six Ministries,** a collective reference to the 6 top-echelon agencies in the royal government: Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*), Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*), Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*), and Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). Often also used as a collective reference to the **Six Ministers** (*liu ch'ing*) who headed the Ministries.

3796 *liú-kuān* 流官

(1) SUI–CH'ING: lit., officials in the current (of ranked officials): equivalent of *liu-nei* (**Of Official Status**), q.v. (2) MING: **Circulating Offices,** a collective reference to all posts in the military hierarchy above Guard Commander (*wei chih-hui shih*), rank 3a. The higher-ranking and more prestigious offices at the provincial and central government levels were "circulating" (lit., in the current) in the sense that they were not inheritable but were filled by appointments made by the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) or directly by the Emperor from among Guard Commanders or officers of lesser rank, whose status was in general hereditary, or from the hereditary nobility. Both Circulating Offices and Hereditary Offices (*shih-kuan*) were regular, substantive posts. When an officer was promoted from a Hereditary Office to a Circulating Office, or even to a higher Hereditary Office, he retained hereditary rights only to his original Hereditary Office; but for exceptional merit he could be awarded expanded hereditary rights, so that his heir (normally the eldest son) might enter service at a higher-level Hereditary Office than his father's, or an additional Hereditary Office might be made available to a second son. No military heir outside the nobility, however, was able to enter service in a Circulating Office.

3797 *liú-kuǎn* 留館 or 留官

CH'ING: **Retained in the Institute** or (in the irregular 2nd form) **Retained Official,** terms referring to a change in status from that of Hanlin Bachelor (*shu-chi-shih*). Hanlin Bachelors, selected from among promising new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*), were assigned to the Institute of Advanced Study (*shu-ch'ang kuan*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) for careful nurturing of their talents. After completing 3 years of intense literary studies, they were "released from the Institute" (*san-kuan*) to take a special imperial examination. Those who did well were "retained in the Institute" as Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*) and Junior Compilers (*pien-hsiu*) of the Hanlin Academy, the term *kuan* (first form only) in this instance apparently used in archaic reference to a long nonexistent Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan, kuo-shih kuan*); others were "released from the Institute" (same terminology) in another sense—to take up careers outside the Hanlin Academy in the regular administrative hierarchy. Confusion may arise from the use of *san-kuan* in these different ways: a Hanlin Bachelor who was "released from the Institute" to take the special examination may actually have been "retained in the Institute" (i.e., the Hanlin Academy) in consequence. All Hanlin Bachelors were "released" but, confusingly, the best were "retained." Cf. *liu-yüan kuan*. BH: retained at the academy. P23.

3798 *liù kūng* 六宮

CHOU: lit., the 6 palaces, but used to refer to the bedchambers of the King's six principal wives, hence to these wives personally, including the Queen: **Six Principal Wives** of the King.

3799 *liú-lí chǔ* 琉璃局

YÜAN: **Porcelain Service,** one of many workshops under the Peking Regency (Ta-tu *liu-shou ssu*); established in 1267; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank not clear. P15.

3800 *liú-lí yáo* 琉璃窯

CH'ING: **Porcelain Works,** one of many workshops under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); headed by 2 Superintendents (*chien-tu*), one Manchu and one Chinese, on rotational duty assignment for one year at a time, detached from regular staff posts in the Ministry; originally had only one Superintendent, a Chinese; reorganized in 1662. Produced tiles and other pottery required in imperial construction projects. Cf. *wa-kuan shu, yao-wu chien, t'ao-kuan*. P14.

3801 *liú-mǎ yüàn* 流馬苑

HAN: **Roaming Horse Pasturage,** established early in Later Han at Han-yang in modern Honan Province under the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ch'ing*), but soon transferred under the Supervisor of the Palace Guard (*yü-lin lang-chien*); more closely managed by a Director (*chien*). Reportedly consolidated or superseded a number of previous pasturages. HB: pasture of roaming horses. P31.

3802 *liú-nèi* 流內

SUI–CH'ING: lit., within the current (of ranked officials), contrasted with subofficial functionaries and others who were "outside the current" (*liu-wai*): **Of Official Status,** a reference to all government personnel who had status with rank (*p'in*) in the officialdom. Also see *shih liu-nei*. RR+SP: *(fonctionnaires) dans le courant*. P68.

3803 *liú-nèi ch'üān* 流內銓

SUNG: variant designation of the **Bureau of Personnel Assignments** (*k'ao-k'o yüan*), independent of though nominally subordinate to the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); from c. 993 controlled evaluations and appointments for the lowest but most numerous category of civil service officials, those called Selectmen (*hsüan-jen*). In 1080 the Bureau was abolished, and its functions reverted to the Ministry of Personnel, specifically to its Senior and Junior Civil and Military Appointments Processes (see under *hsüan*). Cf. *shen-kuan yüan*. SP: *bureau des nominations civiles*. P5.

3804 *liù-p'ĭn àn* 六品案

SUNG: **Section for the Sixth Rank,** a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) Bureau of Evaluations (*k'ao-kung ssu*); dealt with the cases of rank 6 officials in the Civil Appointments Process (*tso-hsüan;* see under *hsüan*). SP: *service du sixième grade*.

3805 *liù pù* 六部

(1) SUI–CH'ING: **Six Ministries** comprising the administrative core of the central government: the Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), of Revenue (*tu-chih*, in Sui changed to

min-pu, in T'ang changed to *hu-pu*), of Rites (*lĭ-pu*), of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*tu-kuan*, in Sui changed to *hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*); evolved gradually during the era of N-S Division, when the numbers varied greatly and the term *pu* (Ministry) only gradually predominated over *ts'ao* (Section). From the outset, the Ministries were constituent units of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); in Yüan the Department alternated with the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) as the supreme central government agency housing the Ministries. Ming in 1380 abolished the superstructure of the Secretariat inherited from Yüan, leaving the Six Ministries in the top echelon of the central government without coordination except by the Emperor; but in the 15th century the Ministries came to be subordinated in practice to a new coordinating institution, the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); this situation was perpetuated by Ch'ing. Each Ministry normally had an executive staff including one Minister (*ch'ing;* 3 in Yüan, one each Manchu and Chinese in Ch'ing), rank 3a in T'ang, 2b in Sung, 3a in Chin and Yüan, 2a in Ming, fluctuating between 1 and 2 in early Ch'ing, then 2 from 1670, 1b from 1730; and one or, most often, 2 Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*), 4a2 in T'ang except that the Vice Minister of Personnel was 4a1, 3b in Sung, 4a in Chin and Yüan, 3a in Ming, from 3a to 2a in Ch'ing. The Minister of Personnel was considered the senior Minister, taking ritual precedence over his counterparts in other Ministries. Each Ministry normally had 4 or more constituent Bureaus (*ssu;* in Ming and Ch'ing, *ch'ing-li ssu* but commonly abbreviated to *ssu*); the Bureaus normally had functional designations, e.g. *k'ao-kung ssu* (Bureau of Evaluations) in the Ministry of Personnel, *chu-k'o ssu* (Bureau of Receptions) in the Ministry of Rites; but in Ming and Ch'ing times Bureaus of the Ministries of Revenue and of Justice were increased in number and given territorial designations, generally one per Province (*sheng*), e.g., a Shantung Bureau (*shan-tung ch'ing-li ssu*) in each of those 2 Ministries. Each Bureau was headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), occasionally more than one per Bureau, 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung, 6b in Chin and Yüan, 5a in Ming and Ch'ing; each Bureau Director was assisted by one or more Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), 6b1 in T'ang, 7a in Sung, 7b in Chin and Yüan, 6a in Ming and Ch'ing. The Ministries in Yüan times did not always have constituent Bureaus but, rather, had Sections (*k'o*) of lesser status, designated according to functions; and the Ming Ministry of Revenue's constituent Bureaus, with territorial designations, each had 4 subsidiary Sections (*k'o*) with functional specializations (see *hu-pu*). Various Ministries in all eras also directly controlled or indirectly supervised other agencies; e.g., the Ministry of War normally supervised the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). Each Ministry also had a headquarters staff for general administrative support, including an Office Manager (*tu-chih* through Yüan, thereafter *ssu-wu*). RR+SP: *six ministères*. BH: six ministries (boards). P5–16. (2) N-S DIV (S. Dyn., N. Wei): **Six Troops,** a group of military units responsible for patrolling the streets of the capital city; antecedents of the T'ang *hsün* (Patrols), the Sung *ssu hsiang* (Four Capital Townships), and the Ming–Ch'ing *wu-ch'eng ping-ma ssu* (Wardens' Offices of the Four Capital Wards). Also see *liu-pu wei* (Commandant of the Capital Patrol). P20.

3806 *liù pù chià-kó* 六部架閣

SUNG: **Archives of the Six Ministries,** a consolidated records office in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) serving all of the Ministries, which in S. Sung were housed within the Department's office compound. SP: *archives des six ministères*. P5.

3807 *liù pù chiēn-mén* 六部監門

SUNG: **Gate Tender for the Six Ministries,** established in 1132 by the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) to serve as a kind of receptionist for all of the Ministries, which in S. Sung were housed in the Department's office compound. SP: *surveillant des portes des six ministères, fonctionnaire chargé de surveiller les portes des six ministères*. P5, etc.

3808 *liù-pù lĭ-wèi* 六部里尉

N-S DIV (N. Wei): variant of *liu-pu wei* (**Commandant of the Capital Patrol**).

3809 *liù-pù wèi* 六部尉

N-S DIV (S. Dyn., N. Wei): **Commandant of the Capital Patrol,** divided into 6 Troops (*pu*), charged with maintaining peace and order in the streets of the dynastic capital. See under *liu pu*. Cf. *ching-t'u wei, ch'i-pu wei*. P20.

3810 *liù shàng* 六尚

A common and uncommonly ambiguous term; possibilities of confusion among the following usages should be noted with care. (1) CH'IN–SUNG: **Six Chief Stewards,** collective reference to 6 middle-level officials of the central government who were responsible for providing goods and services required by the Emperor and other members of the imperial household. In Ch'in the group consisted of Chief Stewards for Headgear (*shang-kuan*), for the Wardrobe (*shang-i*), for Food (*shang-shih*), for the Bath (*shang-mu*), for the Bedchamber (*shang-hsi*), and for Writing (*shang-shu*), all under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). In Han there were only 5 such posts (see under *wu shang*); the *shang-shu*, q.v., developed separately into Imperial Secretaries. In the following era of N-S Division the Ch'in nomenclature was revived intermittently with many variations; and by the end of the era the Chief Stewards had become heads of agencies called Services (*chü*), e.g., the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*), collectively known as the Six Services (*liu chü*), still subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues. In Sui these agencies came under the Directorate of Palace Administration (*tien-nei chien*), later called the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*), and the titles of the Chief Stewards were changed from *shang-*... to *feng-yü*, q.v. However, through Sung the collective term *liu shang* continued in use as a quasiofficial reference to the Six Chief Stewards. RR: *chefs des six services*. SP: *chefs des six services de l'empereur*. P37. (2) T'ANG–MING: **Six Matrons,** heads of the Six Palace Services (*liu chü*) to which ordinary palace women were assigned: the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*), Workshops Service (*shang-kung chü*), Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*), Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*), Food Service (*shang-shih chü*), and Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*). The Matrons normally had 5a rank, and each (or each pair identically titled) supervised a staff including Directresses (*ssu* as a prefix), Managers (*tien* as a prefix), and Leaders (*chang* meaning to hold, as prefix) in subordinate Offices (*ssu*), normally 4 per Service; e.g., under the Matron(s) for Ceremonies (*shang-i*) were 4 Offices, one of which was the Music Office (*ssu-yüeh ssu*), headed by one or 2 Directresses of Music (*ssu-yüeh*), assisted by one or more Managers of Music (*tien-yüeh*) and one or more Leaders of Music (*chang-yüeh*). In Ming, the Six Palace Services came to be dominated in the 15th century by palace eunuch organizations; there ultimately remained only the Wardrobe Service with its 4 subsidiary Offices: Seals Office (*ssu-pao ssu*), Clothing Office (*ssu-i ssu*), Adornments Office (*ssu-shih ssu*), and Ceremonial Regalia Office

(*ssu-chang ssu*). (3) Occasional variant reference to the **Six Ministers** (*liu shang-shu*) of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*).

3811 *liù shàng-chǔ* 六尙局

CH'IN–SUNG: **Six Palace Services,** collective reference to the principal agencies under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) or the Directorate of Palace Administration (*tien-nei chien, tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*). Also see *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards).

3812 *liù shàng-shū* 六尙書

SUI–CH'ING: **Six Ministers,** collective reference to the Ministers (*shang-shu*) who headed the Six Ministries (*liu pu*): of Personnel (*li-pu*), of Revenue (*hu-pu*), of Rites (*li-pu*), of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*)

3813 *liú-shǒu ssū* 留守司

T'ANG–MING: lit., an office left on guard: **Regency,** an agency ordinarily found in each auxiliary capital and established in the principal dynastic capital whenever the Emperor was not present, with a Regent (*liu-shou*) representing him in all matters. This was normally a duty assignment for a Prince, some other noble, or rarely an eminent official. In Yüan, perhaps because the Mongol rulers were so often away from the dynastic capital, Ta-tu (Peking), a Regency was established there as a regular agency of the central government with a corps of 5 Regents; it seems to have served as an imperial household administration, including such units as a Crafts Office (*chih-yung ssu*), an Imperial Regalia Service (*i-luan chü*), an Office of Imperial Parks (*shang-lin shu*), and military guards. RR+SP (*liu-shou*): *fonctionnaire chargé de garder la capitale pendant l'absence de l'empereur.* P49.

3814 *liù ssū* 六司

T'ANG–MING: **Six Directresses,** categorical reference to the palace women, generally rank 6a, who headed specialized Offices (*ssu*) under the Six Services (*liu chü*) presided over by the Six Matrons (see under *liu shang*); assisted by the Six Managers (*liu tien*). Since each Service normally incorporated 4 Offices, and since Offices commonly had from 2 to 6 Directresses, there were actually many more than 24 posts as Directress, all encompassed by the term *liu ssu*. E.g., the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*) staff included Directresses of Foods (*ssu-shan*), of Wines (*ssu-yün*), of Medicine (*ssu-yao*), and of Cooking (*ssu-ch'ih*); the Offices were designated, e.g., the Foods Office (*ssu-shan ssu:* lit., the Office of the Directresses of Foods).

3815 *liú-ssū yù-shǐh t'ái* 留司御史臺

SUNG: **Auxiliary Censorate,** one skeletal replica of the metropolitan Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) based at each of N. Sung's 3 auxiliary capitals: the Western, Northern, and Southern Capitals.

3816 *liú-t'ái* 留臺

T'ANG: **Branch Censorate,** a skeletal replica of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) at the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, established at the Eastern Capital, Loyang; the staff normally consisted of one Vice Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), one Attendant Censor (*shih yü-shih*), 2 Palace Censors (*tien-chung shih yü-shih*), and 3 Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*); but on occasion a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) was also posted there.

3817 *liù t'áng* 六堂

MING–CH'ING: **Six Colleges,** study units into which all students (*chien-sheng*) of the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) were divided: the Colleges for Guiding Human Nature (*shuai-hsing t'ang*), for Cultivating the Way (*hsiu-tao t'ang*), for Making the Heart Sincere (*ch'eng-hsin t'ang*), for Moral Rectification (*cheng-i t'ang*), for Venerating Determination (*ch'ung-chih t'ang*), and for Broadening Academic Scope (*kuang-yeh t'ang*). Each College was headed by one Instructor (*chu-chiao*), rank 8b to 7b, assisted by one Instructor Second-class (*hsüeh-cheng*), 9a to 8a, or one Instructor Third-class (*hsüeh-lu*), 9b to 8a, or one of both. P34.

3818 *liù tiěn* 六典

T'ANG–MING: **Six Managers,** categorical reference to palace women, generally rank 7a, who assisted the Six Directresses (*liu ssu*) who were in charge of the specialized Offices (*ssu*) under the Six Services (*liu chü*) presided over by the Six Matrons (see under *liu shang*). Since each Service normally incorporated 4 Offices, and since Offices commonly had from 2 to 4 Managers, there were actually many more than 24 posts as Manager, all encompassed by the term *liu tien*. E.g., the Managers of Seals (*tien-pao*) assisted the Directresses of Seals (*ssu-pao*) in the Seals Office (*ssu-pao ssu*) under the Matrons of the Wardrobe (*shang-fu*), heads of the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*).

3819 *liù-ts'ān kuān* 六參官 or *liu-ts'an*

T'ANG–SUNG: **Fifth Day Audience Officers,** generic reference to military officers of ranks 4 and 5 on duty in the dynastic capital, who were required to attend audience every 5th day, i.e., 6 (*liu*) times a month. Cf. *chiu-ts'an kuan, ch'ang-ts'an kuan.* RR+SP: *fonctionnaires assistant à l'audience six fois par mois.*

3820 *liù ts'áo* 六曹

Six Sections. (1) HAN: collective reference to the functionally differentiated groups in which Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*) served under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); in Later Han emerged as top-echelon administrative agencies in the central government, unofficially designated the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), headed by a Director (*ling*) ranked at 600 bushels. Consisted originally of 4, then 5, and finally 6 Sections (*ts'ao*): Personnel Section (*li-pu ts'ao*), Section for Commandery Governors (*erh-ch'ien shih ts'ao*), Section for the People (*min-ts'ao*), Section for Receptions (*chu-k'o ts'ao*), Section for the Three Dukes (*san-kung ts'ao*), and Section for Justice (*tu-kuan ts'ao*). Each Section was headed by an Imperial Secretary, rank 600 bushels, eventually assisted by a Gentleman of the Interior (*lang-chung*), 300 bushels, or an Attendant Gentleman (*shih-lang*), =400 bushels, but apparently not both. Some sources do not include the Section for Justice among the Six Sections but list both a Northern and a Southern Section for Receptions; this confusion no doubt reflects changes in the shape of the evolving Imperial Secretariat. HB: six bureaus. (2) N-S DIV: common collective reference to units of the continuously evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu t'ai, shang-shu sheng*), the term *ts'ao* being used alternatively with *pu* (Ministry) and the units fluctuating in number to more than 30; a common grouping of Six Sections during this period included the Personnel Section, Census Section (*tso-min ts'ao*), Section for Receptions, Revenue Section (*tu-chih ts'ao*), War Section (*wu-ping ts'ao*), and Rites Section (*tz'u-pu ts'ao*), each headed by a *shang-shu* (evolving from Imperial Secretary to Director to Minister, with much overlapping). Other occasionally prominent Sections of this era were the Palace Affairs Section (*tien-chung ts'ao*), Personnel Selection Section (*hsüan-pu ts'ao,* a variant of *li-pu ts'ao*), Rites Section (*i-ts'ao*), Storehouse Section (*k'u-pu ts'ao*), and Music Sec-

tion (*yüeh-pu ts'ao, yüeh-ts'ao*). As the Department of State Affairs became more regularized, the term Ministry (*pu*) predominated over the term Section, and the title *shang-shu* is better rendered Minister than Director. However, it was not until c. 605 in Sui times that the organizational structure of the Department became durably fixed, with a cohort of Six Ministries (*liu pu*) headed by Ministers (*shang-shu*). (3) SUI–CH'ING: collective reference to clerical staff agencies in units of territorial administration from Districts (*hsien*) up to Prefectures (*chou, fu*) or higher, through which territorial executive officials administered their jurisdictions; functionally designated Personnel Evaluation Section (*kung-ts'ao*), Granaries Section (*ts'ang-ts'ao*), Revenue Section (*hu-ts'ao*), War Section (*ping-ts'ao*), Law Section (*fa-ts'ao*), and Levied Service Section (*shih-ts'ao*) through Sung; thereafter designated correspondingly with the Six Ministries of the central government, as the Personnel Section (*lì-ts'ao*), Revenue Section (*hu-ts'ao*), Rites Section (*lǐ-ts'ao*), War Section (*ping-ts'ao*), Justice Section (*hsing-ts'ao*), and Works Section (*kung-ts'ao*). Through Sung, the Sections were commonly headed by Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*), rank 7a or lower; thereafter they were normally staffed entirely with subofficial functionaries. (4) SUI–CH'ING: occasional archaic reference to, or rare variant designation of, the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) of the central government. Also see under *ts'ao*.

3821 *liù t'ǔng-chūn* 六統軍

T'ANG–SUNG: **Six Commander-generals,** secondary-level officers in the Six Imperial Armies (see under *liu chün*) constituting, at least in theory, the main fighting force of the empire, normally encamped around the dynastic capital. In T'ang, the units that came to be called the Six Imperial Armies were created in Left and Right pairs in 662, 739, and 757 as the core of the professional troops called the Northern Command (*pei-ya*). Sung perpetuated the nomenclature, but how it related to Sung's Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) or to the S. Sung Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) is not clear. See *t'ung-chün*. RR+SP: *six directeurs d'armées*.

3822 *liú-wài* 流外

N-S DIV–CH'ING: lit., outside the current (of ranked officials): **Not of Official Status,** a categorical reference to all persons in government service other than officials (*kuan*) with ranks (*p'in*), most abundantly including subofficial functionaries (see *li, hsü-li*) but also including honorary officials (*hsün-kuan*), artisans, physicians, and various other persons who were employed by state agencies without being Of Official Status (*liu-nei*). Also see *wei ju liu*.

3823 *liú-wài ch'ū-shēn* 流外出身

T'ANG–CH'ING: **Promoted Functionary,** someone who had attained status as a ranked official (*kuan*) for serving meritoriously as a subofficial functionary (see *li, hsü-li*); men with such backgrounds could seldom expect distinguished official careers. In Ming and Ch'ing times entry to the service in this fashion was not considered a Regular Path (*cheng-t'u*) into the officialdom. Also see *liu-wai, liu-nei, ch'u-shen*.

3824 *liú-wài ch'üān* 流外銓

(1) N-S DIV: **Selection of Subofficial Functionaries,** apparently a procedure for appointing, reappointing, and promoting men who were "outside the current" (*liu-wai*) of the regular officialdom, including the promotion of such functionaries (*li, hsü-li*) into regular official status (*kuan*). (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Bureau for Functionaries** in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), from 735 into or through Sung times; its staffing, its history, and its relationship to other constituent units of the Ministry are not clear. See *liu-nei ch'üan, hsüan, k'ao-kung*. SP: *bureau chargé de choisir les fonctionnaires "en dehors du courant" ou bureau des clercs*.

3825 *liù yā* 六押

T'ANG–SUNG: lit., the 6 (keepers of) seals: unofficial reference to **Secretariat Drafters** (*chung-shu she-jen*).

3826 *liù yüàn* 六院

(1) SUNG: **Six Offices,** an early Sung collective reference to the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan yüan*), the Appointment Verification Office (*kuan-kao yüan*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), the Memorials Office (*chin-tsou yüan*), the Bursary (*liang-liao yüan*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), the Public Petitioners Review Office (*teng-wen chien-yüan*), and the Public Petitioners Drum Office (*teng-wen ku-yüan*). It is not clear what these agencies had in common other than the designation *yüan*, which they shared with many other agencies, e.g., the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). SP: *les six cours*. (2) LIAO: **Six Groups,** one of the categories into which the founding Emperor, A-pao-chi, divided his tribal followers; its civil affairs were administered by the Office of the Southern Grand Prince (*nan ta-wang yüan*), its military affairs by the Office of the Northern Grand Prince (*pei ta-wang yüan*), both agencies of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), through which the dynastic government managed the affairs of the Khitan tribes and allied northern nomads. See *wu yüan* (Five Groups). P17.

3827 *liú-yüàn kuān* 留院官

T'ANG: lit., officials retained in the academy, i.e., in contrast to others who served in the academy only on short-term duty assignments while holding regular substantive posts elsewhere: **Permanent Academician** in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*); status apparently not prominent, but awarded only by special imperial decree. Cf. *liu-kuan*. RR: *fonctionnaire permanent de la bibliothèque*. P23, 25.

3828 *ló-shìh* 羅氏

CHOU: **Bird Netter,** ranked as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*), a member of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for catching (and probably destroying) birds that were harmful nuisances. CL: *preneur d'oiseaux au filet*.

3829 *lò-yáng núng-pǔ chiēn* 洛陽農圃監

T'ANG: **Directorate of Agricultural Production for the Loyang Palace,** in charge of imperial gardens at Loyang, the dynasty's auxiliary Eastern Capital (*tung-tu*), under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 6b2. In 657 retitled *tung-tu yüan tung-mien chien* (Directorate of Parks in the Eastern Capital, Eastern Quadrant), q.v. P40.

3830 *lò-yüàn shǐh* 洛苑使

SUNG: **Commissioner of the Loyang Gardens,** an early Sung antecedent of the prestige title (*san-kuan*) Grand Master for Military Strategy (*wu-lüeh ta-fu*), awarded to rank 7a military officers. P68.

3831 *lóu-ch'uán kuān* 樓船官

HAN: **Office of Towered Warships,** a local agency in Lu-chiang Commandery (*chün*); presumably built and maintained a fleet of river and coastal defense warships; staffing and relationship to central government agencies not clear. HB: office of towered warships.

3832 *lóu-fán chiàng* 樓煩將

HAN: **Bowmen Leader,** in early Han put in charge of an army of expert archers. The title was derived either from a

Hsiung-nu tribe in modern Shansi whose name, Lou-fan in Chinese transliteration, meant expert archer, or from the name of an early Han man who was renowned as a skilled archer.

3833 *lòu-k'ò k'ō* 漏刻科

Water Clock Section, responsible for maintaining and teaching use of the palace water clocks and for proclaiming each of the watches (*keng*) in the night and the time by day. (1) CHIN: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), staffed with 25 officials; specific titles and ranks not clear. (2) YÜAN: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien-chien*), headed by 2 Clerks (*kuan-kou*), rank 9b. (3) CH'ING: a unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*) with a staff of 6 Chinese Erudites (*po-shih*), non-official specialists. BH: section of the clepsydra. P35.

3834 *lòu-k'ò pó-shìh* 漏刻博士

Erudite of the Water Clock, specialists in training disciples to maintain and use the palace water clocks. (1) SUI: 4, probably non-official specialists, in the Office of Astrological Observations (*chien-hou fu*) under the Astrological Section (*t'ai-shih ts'ao*), later renamed Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*). (2) T'ANG: 6, rank 9b2, in the Directorate of Astrology (*ssu-t'ien chien, t'ai-shih chien,* etc.); and 2, apparently non-official specialists, in the Court of the Watches (*lei-keng ssu*) of the Heir Apparent. RR: *maître au vaste savoir du service de la clepsydre*. (3) LIAO: number and status not clear; in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*). (4) MING: 6 then 1, rank 9b, in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). Also see *t'ai-shih, wu kuan, po-shih*. P35.

3835 *lòu-k'ò sǒ* 漏刻所

SUNG: **Water Clock Office,** staffing not clear, one unit each under the Bureau of Astronomy (*t'ien-wen yüan*) and the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), both subordinate to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); independent of the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*). P35.

3836 *lòu-k'ò tiěn-shìh* 漏刻典事

T'ANG: **Manager of the Water Clock,** 16, probably non-official specialists, on the staff of the Supervisor of Water Clocks (*ch'ieh-hu cheng*) in the Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*). P35.

3837 *lòu-láng chiàng* 漏郎將 or *lou-lang*

N-S DIV (Sung): **Keeper of the Water Clock,** number and rank not clear, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih*), a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*). P35.

3838 *lòu-t'úng* 漏童

T'ANG: **Tender of the Water Clock,** 60 youths, unranked, authorized for the Court of the Watches (*lei-keng ssu*) of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu*); apparently responsible for keeping watch over the water clocks and announcing changes in the night watches. RR: *veilleurs de la clepsydre*. P26.

3839 *lù* 路

(1) SUNG: **Circuit,** in 997 superseded *tao* as the generic name of the largest territorial administrative jurisdictions: a clustering of neighboring Prefectures (*chou, fu, chün, chien*), each Circuit headed by one or more Circuit Supervisors (see *chien-ssu, shuai-ssu, ts'ao-ssu, hsien-ssu, ts'ang-ssu*) and bearing an appropriate geographic prefix; the coordinating link between Prefectures and the central government. SP: *province*. (2) LIAO: **Route,** the territorial base or jurisdiction of a tribal army (*pu-tsu chün*). (3) CHIN: a proto-Province, 19 in all at dynastic maturity; one administered directly from the dynastic capital, 4 by Regents (*liu-shou*) stationed at auxiliary capitals, and 14 by Area Commands (*tsung-kuan fu*), all agencies coordinating clusters of different sorts of Prefecture-level units of territorial administration, e.g., Defense Commanderies (*fang-yü chün*), Superior Prefectures (*san-fu*), ordinary Prefectures (*chou*). The Routes were normally headed by Commissioners (*shih*) of various sorts, e.g., Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*), Judicial Commissioners (*t'i-hsing shih*). (4) YÜAN: a stably defined territory administered by a Route Command (*lu tsung-kuan-fu,* with place-name prefix); 185 at maturity, supervising c. 360 Prefectures (*fu, chou, chün*), subordinate either to the metropolitan Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) or one of at most 11 Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng*); also under the military control of Circuit (*tao*) Pacification Commissions (*hsüan-wei ssu,* etc., with place-name prefixes) and the surveillance jurisdiction of Circuit (also *tao*) Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a ssu, su-cheng lien-fang ssu*). Each Route Command was headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Commander (*tsung-kuan*). The Route was an all-purpose civil administration branch, in effect, of the central government. Routes were graded as Large (*shang*) or Small (*hsia*) on the basis of their resident populations, 100,000 being the dividing line.

3840 *lù* 錄

See under *lu ... shih*.

3841 *lù-ch'én* 祿臣

HAN: variant of *kuang-lu-hsün* (**Chamberlain for Attendants**).

3842 *lù-chì chiù* 騄驥廐

HAN: lit., a stable for (horses such as) Lu (name of a famous horse belonging to King Mu of Chou times) and (other) magnificent steeds (*chi*): **Special Stable** established in A.D. 181 to collect in the dynastic capital horses for army use that were then being requisitioned from units of territorial administration throughout the empire; headed by an Aide (*ch'eng*), presumably to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). HB: stables for thoroughbreds.

3843 *lù-chiàng* 路將

SUNG: **Circuit General,** common but misleading reference to Area General (see under *chiang* #6).

3844 *lù-ch'ién* 路鈐

SUNG: abbreviated, unofficial reference to *lu-fen ch'ien-hsia* (**Military Administrator**).

3845 *lú-ch'uán* 臚傳

SUNG–CH'ING: **Palace Examination Graduate,** variant of *jao-tien lei*. Also see *ch'uan-lu* (List Leader), which has a more restricted meaning.

3846 *lù-fēn* 路分

SUNG: abbreviated reference to *lu-fen tu-chien* (**Director-in-chief** of Circuit military forces).

3847 *lù-fēn ch'ién-hsiá* 路分鈐轄

SUNG: **Military Administrator** of a part of the military forces available in a Circuit (*lu*), a post normally held concurrently by an executive official at the Prefecture (*chou*) level. See *lu, chou, ch'ien-hsia*. SP: *directeur militaire provincial*.

3848 *lù-fēn tū-chiēn* 路分都監

SUNG: **Director-in-chief** of part of the military forces available in a Circuit (*lu*), a post normally held concurrently by a senior official of a Military Commission (*shuai-*

ssu), presumably coordinating and supervising the Military Administrators (*lu-fen ch'ien-hsia*) in the Commission's jurisdiction. See *lu, tu-chien, li-fang* (Director-in-chief Section). SP: *surveillant général militaire provincial chargé de la défense et de l'entrainement de l'armée impériale.*

3849 *lù-hsün ssū* 錄勳司

CH'ING: **Honors Bureau,** established in 1661 as one of 4 Bureaus (full designation *lu-hsün ch'ing-li ssu;* see *ch'ing-li ssu*) that constituted the principal administrative echelon in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*); each headed by several Manchu and Mongol Directors (*lang-chung*), rank 5a; functions not entirely clear, but probably focused on maintaining records concerning the ceremonial status of tributary chiefs. In 1757 changed to *tien-shu ssu* (Outer Mongolian Bureau), then one of 6 Bureaus, charged with handling relations with peoples on the outer periphery of the empire, in Outer Mongolia, modern Sinkiang, and Tibet. P17.

3850 *lú-jén* 臚人

N-S DIV: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister for Dependencies** (*hung-lu ch'ing*).

3851 *lù-kūng* 錄公

N-S DIV: variant of *lu shang-shu shih* (**Overseer of the Department of State Affairs**).

3852 *lù-líng lìng* 路軨令 or 輅軨令

HAN: **Director of the Imperial Hunting Chariots,** one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the coach-houses for imperial chariots. P31.

3853 *lù-lù* 陸路

CH'ING: **Land Forces** of the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), the Chinese soldiery in provincial bases, as distinguished from the *shui-lu* (Naval Forces); while in garrison, normally under the direction of a Provincial Military Commander (*t'i-tu*).

3854 *lù-mén hsüéh* 露門學 or *lù-mén kuǎn* 館

N-S DIV (Chou): lit., school (institute) at the innermost gate: **Palace School,** established in 567 with an authorized student corps of 72; apparently for children of the imperial family including the Heir Apparent; not to be confused with the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*); in 571 (first?) staffed with a Palace School Erudite (*lu-men po-shih*) ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu*). The 2nd form is apparently a variant. P34.

3855 *lǔ-pù shǐh* 鹵簿使 or *lu-pu*

Lit. meaning is a matter of controversy: **Escort Carriage Rider,** from Ch'in on, a dignitary who accompanied the Emperor in all public appearances; in T'ang the duty assignment of a Vice Minister of War (*ping-pu shih-lang*), in Sung of a Minister of War (*ping-pu shang-shu*). SP: *commissaire de l'escorte d'honneur.*

3856 *lù-shìh* 錄事

N-S DIV–CH'ING: lit., (one who) manages affairs: **Office Manager,** one or more found in many agencies, both in the central government and in units of territorial administration; sometimes ranked from 7a to 9b, sometimes unranked. The title was most extensively used in T'ang–Sung times. RR+SP: *greffier.*

3857 *lù ... shìh* 錄…事 or *lù ...*

Lit., to record the activities of ..., to keep records of .... (1) HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Overseer,** from Later Han a duty assignment rather than a regular post, mostly used in the case of a noble or eminent official assigned concurrently to be in charge of Han's Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) and later the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); a powerful post even when the Department was losing status to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), since agencies of the Department of State Affairs remained the channel of routine administration between the central government and units of territorial administration. The normal full form is, e.g., *lu shang-shu shih* (Overseer of Imperial Secretariat Affairs in Han, thereafter Overseer of the Department of State Affairs), displacing earlier titles such as *ling ... shih, shih ... shih, p'ing ... shih.* The most eminent dignitaries were sometimes designated Chief Overseers (*tsung-lu*) of the Department of State Affairs. In Sung and perhaps other periods of the era of N-S Division, some Emperors tried to prevent consolidation of administrative authority in one man's hands by appointing more than one Overseer simultaneously; from the 330s 3 Overseers were regularly appointed, each responsible for a specified group (*t'iao*) of Sections (*ts'ao*) in the Department of State Affairs. Also see *fen-t'iao, lu-kung.* P2. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei–N. Dyn.): **Overseer,** gradually became the title of the regular head of the Department of State Affairs rather than a concurrent duty assignment: e.g., *lu* (or *tsung-lu*) *shang-shu sheng shih* (Overseer, or Chief Overseer, of the Department of State Affairs), *lu san-shih-liu ts'ao shih* (Overseer of the Thirty-six Sections [into which the Department was divided]). P2. (3) SUNG (*lu* alone): **Office Manager,** from 2 to 5, rank 9a, in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); also probably one unranked in the Court Calligraphy Service (*han-lin shu-i chü*). Cf. *lu-shih.*

3858 *lù-shìh shǐh* 錄事史

Lit., scribe in charge of affairs: **Secretary.** (1) N-S DIV (Chin): one of many types of lowly or unranked personnel on the staffs of Commandery Governors (*chün-shou*) and District Magistrates (*hsien-ling*). P53, 54. (2) T'ANG: one each attached to the Western Commissioner (*hsi-shih*) and the Southern Commissioner (*nan-shih*) of the various Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). RR: *scribe greffier.*

3859 *lù-shìh ssū* 錄事司

YÜAN: **Administration Office,** the equivalent of a District (*hsien*) in the headquarters city of a Route Command (*lu tsung-kuan fu*), except that in the dynastic capital, modern Peking, its functions were divided among 3 Police Commissions (*ching-hsün yüan*) and 2 Wardens' Offices (*ping-ma ssu*); normally headed by an Office Manager (*lu-shih*), rank 8a, but after 1283 under an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*). The former capital of S. Sung, modern Hangchow Prefecture, was so populous that 4 Administration Offices were created there, later reduced to 2, prefixed Left and Right. P53.

3860 *lù-shìh ts'ān-chūn-shìh* 錄事參軍事 or *lu-shih ts'an-chün*

N-S DIV (Liang)–SUNG, LIAO: **Administrative Supervisor,** one or more found most commonly on the staffs of Prefectures (*chou, fu*) and Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), but also in some military units, especially Guards (*wei*) in T'ang times; ranked from 5b down to 8a. See *lu-shih, ts'an-chün.* RR: *administrateur greffier.* SP: *inspecteur exécutif, administrateur-greffier, chargé d'enregistrer des expéditions.* P53, 69.

3861 ***lù-ts'ān*** 錄參
SUNG: unofficial abbreviation of *lu-shih ts'an-chün-shih* (**Administrative Supervisor**).

3862 ***lù-yīng*** 綠營
CH'ING: **Green Standards,** collective designation for hereditary Chinese military men outside the Banner (*ch'i*) system, stationed throughout the country as a kind of provincial constabulary, the core being former Ming hereditary officers and soldiers who surrendered early to the Manchus during their conquest of China. Green Standards officers and soldiers were under the general control of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) and, unlike Bannermen, were under the jurisdiction of regular provincial authorities, the Governors-general (*tsung-tu*), Governors (*hsün-fu*), and especially Provincial Military Commanders (*t'i-tu*). Within each Province military control was subdivided among Regional Commanders (*tsung-ping*), Regional Vice Commanders (*fu-chiang*), and Assistant Regional Commanders (*ts'an-chiang*). Below them in the hierarchy were the basic Green Standards units, Brigades (*ying*), each with approximately 500 men under a Brigade Commander (*yu-chi*), comprising 5 Companies (*shao*), each subdivided further into 100-man Squads (*p'eng*). The Green Standards were not home-guard militia forces but were "regular" army forces; when called on, they campaigned alongside Bannermen. While on campaign away from their garrisons or other regular stations, they were commanded by dignitaries delegated from the court as ad hoc Grand Minister Commanders (*ching-lüeh ta-ch'en*) with assistants called Grand Minister Consultants (*ts'an-i ta-ch'en*). See *piao, t'un-t'ien, ta-ch'en*. Cf. *pao-chia, hsiang-yung, min-chuang, t'uan-lien*. BH: army of the green standard, Chinese army.

3863 ***lù yǜn-shǐh*** 陸運使
T'ANG: abbreviation of *shui-lu chuan-yün shih* (**Water and Land Transport Commissioner**).

3864 ***lù-yǜn t'í-chǔ ssū*** 陸運提舉司
YÜAN: **Supervisorate of Land Transport,** responsible under the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) for the land transport of tax grains and military rations in the area of the dynastic capital, Ta-tu (Peking); headed by 2 Supervisors (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b. P8, 60.

3865 ***luán-í wèi*** 鑾儀衛
CH'ING: **Imperial Procession Guard,** a largely ceremonious aggregation of Bannermen (see *ch'i, pa ch'i*), hereditary Chinese troops, and even civil officials who escorted the Emperor whenever he emerged from his palace; commanded by a Prince (*wang*) or Duke (*kung*) of the imperial family designated Grand Minister in Command of the Guard (*chang wei-shih ta-ch'en*), rank 1a, assisted by one Manchu and one Chinese Commissioner of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i shih*), rank 2a, 2 Directors of the Imperial Procession Guard (*tsung-li shih-wu kuan-chün shih*), and 2 Flag Assistants serving as Assistant Directors (*hsieh-li shih-wu yün-hui shih*). The Directors and Assistant Directors were specially responsible for overseeing the various units into which the Guard was divided: Subsections (*so*) further divided into Offices (*ssu*), each Subsection headed by a Director (*chang-yin kuan-chün shih*), rank 3a, and each Office by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a. The Subsections were prefixed Left, Right, Center, Forward, and Rear. The Offices were the Carriage (*luan-yü ssu*) and Horse-training (*hsün-ma ssu*) Offices under the Left Subsection, the Umbrella (*ch'ing-kai ssu*) and Bow and Arrow (*kung-shih ssu*) Offices under the Right Subsection, the Emblem (*ching-chieh ssu*) and Flag (*fan-t'ung ssu*) Offices under the Center Subsection, the Fan Bearers (*shan-shou ssu*) and Halberd (*fu-yüeh ssu*) Offices under the Forward Subsection, and the Spear (*ko-chi ssu*) and Sword (*pan-chien ssu*) Offices under the Rear Subsection. Separately, with slightly different patterns of organization, there were 2 Elephant-training Offices (*hsün-hsiang so*) prefixed East and West and 2 Standard-bearer Guards (*ch'i-shou wei*) prefixed Left and Right; these 4 units were headed by Directors (*chang-yin kuan-chün shih*). Still lesser units of many sorts were headed by Managers (*kuan-li*), e.g., of the Livery Stable (*chia-k'u*), of the Jade-adorned Carriage (*yü-lo*). In 1909, to avoid an imperial name taboo, the Imperial Procession Guard was renamed *luan-yü wei*. Cf. *i-luan ssu*. BH: imperial equipage department. P42.

3866 ***luán-p'ō*** 鑾坡
Lit., the bell slope, an abbreviation of the slope (*p'o*) down from the Hall of Golden Bells (*chin-luan tien*): from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to **members of the Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*), which was once housed in the Hall of Golden Bells, within the imperial palace.

3867 ***luán-t'ái*** 鑾臺
T'ANG: lit., the phoenix (pheasant?) pavilion: from 685 to 705 the official name of the **Chancellery** (*men-hsia sheng*). RR: *tribunal des phénix*. P3.

3868 ***luán-yǘ ssū*** 鑾輿司
CH'ING: **Carriage Office,** one of 2 agencies under the Left Subsection (*tso-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a. BH: carriage section. P3.

3869 ***luán-yǘ wèi*** 鑾輿衛
CH'ING: from 1909, in a change to avoid an imperial name taboo, the new name of the *luan-i wei* (**Imperial Procession Guard**).

3870 ***lui***
See under the romanization *lei*.

3871 ***lún*** 輪
In rotation: throughout history, one of the terms signifying that an official had taken a temporary duty assignment (e.g., for a year) that he shared on a rotational basis with other officials; normally occurs as a prefix to an official's principal substantive title; e.g., *lun-ch'ien ch'eng* (Assistant Director [of the Directorate of Waterways, *tu-shui chien*] delegated in rotation ...) in Sung, *lun-kuan tso-ling* (Company Commander in the Banner [*ch'i*] forces, not by hereditary right, but chosen on a rotational basis from among other types of officers, possibly subalterns in the same Company) in Ch'ing.

3872 ***lún-kó*** 綸閣
T'ANG: lit., the hall of silk threads, i.e., the hall of imperial utterances: unofficial reference to the **Secretariat** (*chung-shu sheng*). See *ssu-lun ko*.

3873 ***lúng*** 龍
Dragon. (1) Throughout history a term equivalent to Royal (in Chou) or Imperial, e.g., *lung-wei* (Dragon Throne), and having many other connotations of good fortune, extraordinary strength, vigorous militancy, etc.; e.g., *lung-ma chien* (Directorate of the Dragon Horses) in Han, *lung-wu chün* (Militant as Dragons Army) in Sung, *lung-hsiang chün* (Soaring Dragon Army) in Chin. (2) SUNG: also an unofficial reference to Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*) of the Dragon Diagram Hall (*lung-t'u ko*), differentiated by prefixes: *chia* (Acting? Probationary?), *hsiao* (Junior), *ta* (Senior), and *lao* (Venerable).

3874 ***lúng-chèn wèi ch'īn-chūn tū chĭh-hūi ssū*** 隆鎮衛親軍都指揮司
YÜAN: **Imperial Armies Tactical Defense Commission,** one of the major military commands at the dynastic capital, responsible for policing the Peking area and guarding nearby passes through the Great Wall; headed by 3 Chief Military Commissioners (*tu chih-hui shih*) under supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*).

3875 ***lúng-hūi*** 隆徽
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Exalted Excellence,** designation of one of 3 Superior Concubines (*shang-pin*) in the imperial harem.

3876 ***lúng-mă chiēn*** 龍馬監
HAN: **Directorate of the Dragon Horses** under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), headed by a Director (*chang*), rank not clear; apparently in charge of the 1,000 "blood-sweating" (Arabian?) horses brought to the Han capital from Ferghana in 101 B.C. HB: stables for tall horses. P31.

3877 ***lúng-shŏu*** 龍首 or ***lúng-t'óu*** 龍頭
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., chief of dragons, head of dragons: unofficial reference to the **Principal Graduate** (*chuang-yüan*) in the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih, hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

3878 ***lúng-t'ú kó*** 龍圖閣
SUNG: **Dragon Diagram Hall,** established between 1008 and 1016 to house official documents from the 2nd reign (976–997); staffed with various ranks of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*); parallel with (subordinate to?) the Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*) in the archival-editorial complex called the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen yüan*); in 1082 incorporated into the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). The title Dragon Diagram derives from an ancient legend about a dragon emerging from a river with markings on its back that inspired the 8 trigrams that became the basis of the *Classic of Changes* (*I-ching*). SP: *pavillon Long-t'ou.* P25.

3879 ***lúng-wèi*** 龍位
Dragon Throne, common unofficial reference to the imperial institution.

3880 ***lúng-wèi ssù hsiàng*** 龍衛四廂
SUNG: **Four Dragon Guard Wings,** one of the major military units of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (*shang ssu chün*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*); each of its Wings (*hsiang*) reportedly included 3 armies (*chün*). From the middle of the 11th century belonged to the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*). SP: *garde de dragon.* P47.

3881 ***lúng-wŭ chūn*** 龍武軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **Militant as Dragons Army,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, units of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) that constituted the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at T'ang's dynastic capital. Created in only a quasiofficial status in 710 with elite troops formerly known as the Myriad Cavaliers (*wan chi;* also see *po chi*), then in 738 placed on a regular basis alongside the Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*). Until 757 shared with the Forest of Plumes Armies the collective designation Four Imperial Armies (*ssu chün*); from 757 considered 2 of the Six Imperial Armies (*liu chün*), a term almost synonymous with the Northern Command; later also units of the Ten Imperial Armies (*shih chün*). Through the 800s, like all other units of the Northern Command, fell under the dominance of the eunuch-led Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*). The nomenclature was perpetuated in Sung, but apparently only for honorific uses. RR: *armée guerrière comme les dragons.* SP: *armée de la bravoure du dragon.* P43.

3882 ***lŭ*** 旅
(1) **Functionary:** throughout history, one of several terms used for unranked subofficials (see *li, hsü-li*) in government service. (2) **Troops:** throughout history, a very general reference to almost any military group. (3) CHOU: **Fourth Class Administrative Official,** 4th highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*); below those designated *cheng* (Principal, etc.), *shih* (Mentor, etc.), and *ssu* (to be in charge; office); above *fu* (Storekeeper), *shih* (Scribe), *hsü* (Assistant), and *t'u* (Attendant). CL: *le quatrième degré de la subordination administrative, officier ordinaire.* (4) CHOU, T'ANG: **Battalion,** in Chou a military unit of 500 men constituting 5 Companies (*tsu*), 5 Battalions making up a Regiment (*shih*); headed by a Battalion Commander (*lü-shuai*). In the T'ang Garrison Militia system (see *fu-ping, fu*), a unit of 100 men comprising 2 Companies (*t'ui*), 2 Battalions making up a 200-man Regiment (*t'uan*); headed by a Battalion Commander, rank 6b1 or 7b2. The term may have persisted into Sung times.

3883 ***lŭ*** 閭
(1) CHOU: **Village,** a unit in state-prescribed local organization of the population in the royal domain, counterpart of *li* in other areas; consisting of 5 Neighborhoods (*pi*), each an artificial administrative group of 5 families; 4 Villages in turn constituted a Precinct (*tsu*). (2) SUI: **Neighborhood,** a unit in sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population in urban areas, comprising 5 Security Groups (*pao*) of 5 families each; 4 Neighborhoods constituted a Precinct. Cf. *li* (Village), a rural group of 10 families.

3884 ***lŭ-hsū*** 閭胥
CHOU: **Village Assistant,** one in each Village (*lü*) in the royal domain, ranked as as Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*) and considered a member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*); the actual head of a Village (*lü*), responsible to one of 2 Supervisors of Villages (*lü-shih*) for such matters as census, taxes, state service assignments, and public morality. Cf. *li-tsai.* CL: *assistant de section.*

3885 ***lü-hsüéh*** 律學
SUI–SUNG: **Law School,** one of several schools in the dynastic capital, where sons of low-ranking officials and some commoners studied the dynastic law code in preparation for specialized careers in legal and judicial agencies; subordinate to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) in Sui, thereafter to the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); abolished c. 626, re-established in 632, abolished again in 658, re-established again in 662, attached again to the Court of Judicial Review (now called *hsiang-hsiang ssu*) in 663, reattached to the Directorate of Education by 739, probably in 671 or 705. In T'ang staffed with 3 Erudites (*po-shih*), rank 8b2, and one Instructor (*chu-chiao*), 9b2. In Sung headed by a Director (*cheng*), 9a; included one or 2 Erudites, 8b, and one Instructor, unranked. The student corps seems to have been limited to c. 20 in Sung. RR: *section du droit.* SP: *école de droit.* P34.

3886 ***lü-li kuăn*** 律例館
CH'ING: **Codification Office** under the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) from 1742, responsible for preparing and issuing

a revised law code at 5-year intervals; headed nominally by a Prince (*wang*) or Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*), with a staff of officials chosen for their judicial experience and knowledge. BH: commission of laws. P13.

3887 *lü-ling pó-shih* 律令博士

T'ANG: **Erudite of Law,** non-official specialist on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: *maître de droit*.

3888 *lü-ling shih* 律令師

HAN: **Master of Laws,** special duty assignment, on an annual rotation, for Clerical Aides (*chia-tso*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), probably detached for service under the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) to monitor the fairness of judicial actions; others found (similarly detached?) on the staffs of Commanderies (*chün*). HB: master of statutes and ordinances.

3889 *lü-pēn* 旅賁

HAN–T'ANG: lit. meaning not clear, but derived from *lü-pen shih* (Royal Foot Escort), a group of military men who jogged alongside the royal chariot in Chou times: **Imperial Escort,** a small group of privileged soldiers assigned to flank the imperial carriage during all imperial outings, bearing arms and armor in military situations but not in sacrificial, funeral, and other ceremonial situations. Led by a Director (*ling*) in Han, a Leader of Palace Gentlemen (*chung-lang chiang*) or simply a Court Gentleman (*lang*) thereafter. HB: emergency cohort. P26.

3890 *lǚ-pēn shih* 旅賁氏

CHOU: **Royal Foot Escort,** a small group of soldiers responsible for jogging alongside the royal chariot on all royal outings, bearing arms and armor except in sacrificial, funeral, and other ceremonial situations; consisted of 16 Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*) under the leadership of one Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*), all members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). CL: *coureurs en troupe*.

3891 *lü pó-shih* 律博士

N-S DIV: **Legal Erudite,** one or more on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), presumably participating as law specialists in judicial cases; normally outranked by Judicial Supervisors (*cheng chien-p'ing*). P22.

3892 *lǚ-shīh* 旅師

CHOU: **Superintendent of Grain Supplies,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who were responsible, through many subordinates, for distributing to and disbursing from royal granaries taxes collected in grain, presumably from areas within the royal domain. CL: *préposé aux quantités*.

3893 *lǚ-shīh* 閭師

CHOU: **Supervisor of Villages,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for assigning people of the royal capital and the 6 Districts (*hsiang*) of the royal domain to state-requisitioned services (or determining appropriate kinds of vocations for them?), supervising the census, collecting taxes, etc. CL: *préposé aux habitations*.

3894 *lǚ-shuài* 旅帥

Battalion Commander. (1) CHOU: leader of a militia-like unit of 500 men in 5 Companies (*tsu*), ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu*). CL: *chef de bataillon*. (2) T'ANG: 20, rank 6b1, in each of the Five Garrisons (*wu fu*) that constituted the hereditary elite corps of the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*) or, after 636, the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital; also in the Personal Guard Garrison (*ch'in-shih fu*) of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), number variable, rank 7b2; and in still other military units, including those of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu-ping, fu*). Ranked below Commandants (*hsiao-wei*) but above Company Commanders (*tui-cheng*). RR: *capitaine*. (3) SUNG: number, ranks, and hierarchical status not clear. SP: *capitaine*.

3895 *mǎ* 馬

See *chang-ma, ssu-ma, tsou-ma, wu ma,* etc.

3896 *mǎ-chiēn* 馬監

SUNG: **Directorate of Horses,** staffing and hierarchical relationships not clear, but likely a subordinate unit of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) or the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). SP: *direction des chevaux*.

3897 *mǎ-ch'ién* 馬前

Variant of *hsi-ma* (**Frontrider**).

3898 *mǎ-chíh* 馬質

CHOU: **Horse Appraiser,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for buying horses for the central government and through negotiation fixing the prices of various types of horses. CL: *estimateur de chevaux*.

3899 *mǎ-chǖn ssū* 馬軍司

SUNG: **Metropolitan Cavalry Command,** created in the middle of the 11th century by a division of the prior Metropolitan Command (*shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu*) into a Metropolitan Cavalry Command and a Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*); these 2 units and the pre-existing and unchanged Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*) controlled military forces at the dynastic capital and were known collectively as the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*); each was headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), rank 5a. SP: *bureau de cavalerie*.

3900 *mǎ-ch'ǘn ssū* 馬羣司

LIAO: **Horse Pasturage,** local agencies responsible to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) in the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) at the dynastic capital; had geographic prefixes, e.g., *mo-pei* (north of the Gobi); headed by Commissioners (*shih*), apparently unranked, with the assistance of Keepers of Horse Herds (*t'ai-pao*), et al. Cf. *ch'ün-mu ssu* (Herds Office), which coexisted in the same hierarchy, and *mu-ch'ang*. P31.

3901 *mǎ-hsiēn* 馬先

Variant of *hsi-ma* (**Frontrider**).

3902 *mǎ-k'uài* 馬快

CH'ING: **Mounted Courier,** one of many sorts of requisitioned state-service personnel in all Prefectures (*fu*), Departments (*chou*), and Districts (*hsien*). Cf. *pu-k'uai* (Runner).

3903 *mǎ-kuǎn* 馬館

CH'ING: **Horses Office** under the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), headed by an unranked Superintendent (*chien-tu*) with the assistance of 2 Office Managers (*lu-shih*); apparently had supervisory responsibilities over the state's postal courier system; relations with such agencies as the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) are not clear. BH: depot of military horses.

3904 *mǎ-mù shǐh* 馬牧使

T'ANG: **Commissioner for Horse Pasturages,** apparently a (regular?) duty assignment for officials of the Court of

the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), to inspect and implement policies relevant to Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) scattered throughout the empire. RR: *commissaire impérial aux élevages de chevaux.*

3905 *mă-năo chű* 瑪瑙局
YÜAN: **Agate Service,** antecedent from 1272 to 1278 of the Supervisorate of Agate Workers (*ma-nao t'i-chü ssu*), one of several manufacturing agencies under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*).

3906 *mă-pù chūn* 馬步軍
SUNG: lit., army of cavalry and infantry: **Army,** a general term for many kinds of military units, including both the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) garrisoned around the N. Sung dynastic capital, Kaifeng, and the Prefectural Armies (*hsiang-ping*) scattered throughout the country; normally headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), rank 5a, or a Circuit Commander-in-chief (... *lu tu tsung-kuan*), but often the concurrent post of a prefectural Administrator (*chih ... fu shih*) or, in an especially strategic area along the frontier, the concurrent post of a Circuit Military Commissioner (... *lu an-fu shih*). SP: *la cavalerie et l'infanterie.*

3907 *mă-pù tū yű-hòu* 馬步都虞候
5 DYN–SUNG: **Inspector-general of the ... Army** or **Associate Commander of the ... Army:** originally an officer responsible for maintaining discipline in an army at the frontier, but not later than early Sung evolved into a second in command. See *ma-pu chün, tu yü-hou.* SP: *surveillant général de l'armée.*

3908 *mă-pù yüàn* 馬步院
5 DYN: unofficial reference to the headquarters, hence indirectly to the person, of an **Inspector-general of the ... Army** (*ma-pu tu yü-hou*). Also see *tu yü-hou.*

3909 *má-p'ŭ* 麻普
LIAO: lit. meaning not clear; probably a Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word: quasiofficial reference to a **District Vice Magistrate** (*hsien-ch'eng*).

3910 *mă-ts'áo* 馬曹
N-S DIV (Chin): apparently an unofficial reference to the **Cavalry Section Adjutant** (*chi-ping ts'an-chün*) in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). May be encountered in later eras as an unofficial reference to lesser officials of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*).

3911 *mài-chüán ch'ăng* 麥麩場
SUNG: **Threshing Office** under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*), headed by a Director (*chien-kuan*), apparently unranked; received annual submissions of wheat-straw from areas near the dynastic capital, then threshed and mixed it with lime to produce mortar used in constructing and maintaining the palace buildings. SP: *aire de la paille de blé.* P15.

3912 *măn* 滿
CH'ING: common abbreviation of **Manchu** (*man-chou*), especially as a title prefix indicating that the office was normally held by a Manchu.

3913 *măn-chōu pā ch'í* 滿洲八旗
CH'ING: **Eight Manchu Banners,** one of 3 groups in the Banner (*ch'i*) military organization. See under *pa ch'i.* Cf. *han-chün pa ch'i, meng-ku pa ch'i.*

3914 *măn èrh-pān* 滿二班
CH'ING: **Second Manchu Duty Group,** one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (*chün-chi chang-ching*). Also see *man t'ou-pan, han t'ou-pan, han erh-pan, chang-ching.*

3915 *mán-í chăng-kuān ssū* 蠻夷長官司
MING: **Aboriginal Chiefs' Offices,** a general reference to the administrative units in which friendly aboriginal tribes of the Southwest were organized, absorbed at least nominally into the Chinese state hierarchy. See *chang-kuan ssu, t'u-ssu.* P68, 72.

3916 *mán-í kuān* 蠻夷官
YÜAN–MING: **Tribal Chief,** one of many designations conferred on friendly southwestern aboriginal chieftains. P72.

3917 *mán-lì* 蠻隸
CHOU: **Southern War Prisoner,** 120 apparently authorized for service as horse grooms, palace guards, or local police under supervision of the Manager of War Prisoners (*ssu-li*) in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) and also the Inspectors of Horses (*hsiao-jen*) in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). See *tsui-li.* CL: *condamné du midi.*

3918 *măn-pĕn fáng* 滿本房
CH'ING: **Manchu Documents Section** in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), in charge of translating Chinese documents into Manchu. Cf. *han-pen fang, meng-ku pen-fang.* BH: Manchu copying office. P2.

3919 *măn-p'iào ch'iĕn-ch'ù* 滿票簽處
CH'ING: **Manchu Document Registry** in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), in charge of recording all Manchu documents handled, and in some instances making abstracts for the files. See *han-p'iao ch'ien-ch'u.* BH: Manchu registry. P2.

3920 *măn-tàng fáng* 滿檔房
CH'ING: **Manchu Archive,** one each in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*), and perhaps other agencies; a translation agency as well as an archive. See *han-tang fang.* BH: record and registry office.

3921 *măn t'óu-pān* 滿頭班
CH'ING: **First Manchu Duty Group,** one of 4 groups of Secretaries in the Council of State (*chün-chi chang-ching*). Also see *man erh-pan, han t'ou-pan, han erh-pan, chang-ching.*

3922 *mán-tzŭ* 蠻子
The Chinese name for a large group of non-Han aboriginal tribespeople in South China, and occasionally used as an abbreviated general reference to all non-Han aborigines in the South and Southwest. In Yüan times, used by the Mongols as an unofficial and quite humiliating reference to Southern Chinese (officially *nan-jen*), former subjects of S. Sung. Rendered Manzi by Marco Polo and others. See *han.*

3923 *máo-jén* 旄人
CHOU: lit., man with a wild ox tail, i.e., a dancer carrying an oxtail with which to signal changes or emphases in the accompanying music: **Master of Foreign Dances,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who learned the dances performed at the courts of alien rulers of East China and taught them to a corps of special court dancers; such dances were performed at the Chou court at receptions for chiefs of eastern tribes and also at various sacrifices and funerals. Cf. *mei-shih.* CL: *porteur d'étendard à queue de boeuf.*

3924 *máo-kuāng* 茂光
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Elegant Brightness,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

3925 ***māo-shíh*** 貓食
Lit., cat food: in late Ming if not other times, a derisive categorical reference to a **dependent of a palace eunuch.**

3926 ***máo-t'óu láng*** 旄頭郎 or ***máo-t'óu chì*** 騎
CH'IN–HAN: **Oxtail-haired Court Gentleman** (*lang*) or **Cavalryman** (*chi*), a court attendant assigned on an ad hoc basis to ride horseback at the head of an imperial procession with disheveled hair hanging down his back resembling an oxtail, to invoke the spirit of a legendary ox that awed horses. HB (*mao-t'ou*): standard bearer.

3927 ***máo-ts'ái*** 茂才
In Han an official variant of, and in later times an unofficial reference to, a **Cultivated Talent** (*hsiu-ts'ai*, q.v.). HB: abundant talent.

3928 ***máo-ts'ái ì-tĕng*** 茂材異等
SUNG: **Extraordinary Talent,** one of several designations given to examinations and the degrees earned in them; the examinations were given rarely, as Special Examinations (*chih-k'o*) scheduled only by imperial edict; more commonly examinations of and degrees awarded to men already in service for purposes of promotion than recruitment examinations and degrees.

3929 ***me***
See under the romanization *mo*.

3930 ***měi-jén*** 美人
HAN–SUNG: **Beauty,** common designation of secondary imperial wives or consorts (15 in Sui, 4 in T'ang, otherwise number not clear), rank =2,000 bushels in Han, thereafter normally 4a but 3a from the early 700s to the end of T'ang. In Sui considered members of the group called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*). In T'ang specifically charged with making preparations for sacrificial ceremonies, receptions, etc. HB: beautiful lady. RR: *belle personne*. SP: *femme titré intérieure*.

3931 ***méi-lò ó-chēn*** 梅勒額眞
CH'ING: **Banner Vice Commander,** one each prefixed Left and Right in each Banner (*ch'i*) in the Eight Banner (*pa ch'i*) military organization, ranking below only Banner Commanders-in-chief (*ku-shan o-chen, ku-shan ang-pang, tu-t'ung*); originated in 1615, in 1634 changed to *ku-shan chang-ching;* from 1660 equated with the Chinese title *fu* (Vice) *tu-t'ung*. Also see *o-chen*. P44.

3932 ***méi-shìh*** 媒氏
CHOU: **Marriage Monitor,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for keeping records concerning marriages within the royal domain, regularly assembling unmarried young people and punishing those considered guilty of improper liaisons, and encouraging marriage not later than the age of 30 for men, 20 for women. Described in a section of the *Chou-li* considered by some to be a late addition to the text in the time of the mid-Han usurper Wang Mang. CL: *officier des mariages*.

3933 ***méi-shīh*** 韎師
CHOU: **Master of Foreign Music,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who presumably learned and taught musicians to play alien music that accompanied performances of court dancers under the Masters of Foreign Dancers (*mao-jen*). CL: *maître de la musique orientale*.

3934 ***mén-hsià*** 門下
HAN–N-S DIV: lit., at the gate, denoting service at the palace; used as a prefix to various titles indicating a relationship with the imperial palace; e.g., *men-hsia shu-tso* (Palace Clerk) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. May also be encountered as an abbreviation of *men-hsia shĕng* (Chancellery; lit., the agency at the [palace] gate); or in non-governmental use referring to one's disciples, e.g., *men-hsia shēng*, lit., students at one's gate.

3935 ***mén-hsià chūng-shū shīh-láng*** 門下中書使郎
SUNG: **Vice Director of the Secretariat-Chancellery,** 2, nominally rank 3b but in fact the most senior executive officials in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (most often occurs as *chung-shu men-hsia sheng*), with status equivalent to rank 1a, almost always serving as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang*, etc.) and thus the dominant civil service officials in the central government; filled the void created by the Sung practice of not appointing traditional Secretariat Directors (*chung-shu ling*), 1a, and Chancellery Directors (*men-hsia shih-chung*), 1a. Often had such specific designations as Vice Director of the Secretariat-Chancellery Participating in Determining Governmental Matters (... *ts'an-chih cheng-shih*), signaling status as a Grand Councilor or Vice Grand Councilor (*fu-hsiang, shao-tsai*). Also see *chung-shu sheng, men-hsia sheng*. SP: *vice-président de la chancellerie et du secrétariat impériaux*. P2, 3, 4.

3936 ***mén-hsià fāng*** 門下坊
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Secretariat of the Heir Apparent,** a constituent unit of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*) with general administrative control over the household; headed by 4 then 2 Mentors (*shu-tzu*), rank 4a in T'ang; in 662 renamed *tso ch'un-fang*, q.v.; from 670 to 711 again known as *men-hsia fang*, thereafter again as *tso ch'un-fang*. Oversaw the functioning of 6 subordinate Services (*chü*) in the Heir Apparent's household: see *ssu-ching chü, tien-shan chü, yao-tsang chü, nei-chih chü, tien-she chü, kung-men chü*. Also see *chung-yün, ssu-i lang*. RR: *grand secrétariat de gauche de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

3937 ***mén-hsià fēng-pó ssū*** 門下封駁司
SUNG: **Chancellery Office of Scrutiny;** see under *feng-po*.

3938 ***mén-hsià hòu-shĕng*** 門下後省
SUNG: **Chancellery Rear Section,** staffed with a Left (*tso*) Policy Adviser (*san-ch'i chang-shih*), a Left Grand Master of Remonstrance (*chien-i ta-fu*), a Left Remonstrator (*ssu-chien*), a Left Exhorter (*cheng-yen*), and an indefinite number of Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*); established c. 1080 together with a Secretariat Rear Section (*chung-shu hou-sheng*, q.v.), apparently to keep alive remonstrance and "veto" (see *feng-po*) traditions at a time when the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), and the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) had become a single conglomerate central administration whose executive officials were in fact Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang*) and Vice Grand Councilors (*fu-hsiang, shao-tsai*). Within the Chancellery Rear Section were 6 functionally specialized Sections (*an*) named in the pattern of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) under the Department of State Affairs. After Sung's retreat to the South, the Chancellery Rear Section was re-established in 1129 with 4 Supervising Secretaries as its executive officials, overseeing 4 functionally differentiated Sections. The organizational structure, the purpose, and the specific functions of this agency are not wholly clear. SP: *arrière-chancellerie impériale*. P19.

3939 *mén-hsià shěng* 門下省
N-S DIV (Chin)–CHIN: **Chancellery,** an executive agency in the central government's top echelon, commonly responsible for advising rulers about proposals submitted through the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), remonstrating with rulers about the practicality and morality of policy decisions, and serving as the channel through which imperial pronouncements were put in final form and transmitted to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) for implementation. Deriving from a late Han practice of gathering trusted advisers into a Court of Palace Attendants (*shih-chung ssu*) with titles that formerly were entirely honorary, such as Palace Steward or Supervising Secretary (both *chi-shih-chung*) and Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate (*huang-men shih-lang*), the Chancellery developed in the 4th and 5th centuries to contend with the evolving Secretariat for influence over imperial decision making; by Sui it had become one of the Five Departments (*wu sheng*) that dominated the central government, and in T'ang it became, with the Secretariat and the Department of State Affairs, the Three Departments (*san sheng*) that handled the general administration of government in the patterns described above. In early Sung, executive officials of the Chancellery and the Secretariat normally served as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang*) or Vice Grand Councilors (*fu-hsiang, shao-tsai*); other posts in the two agencies were collapsed into an almost functionless, combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*), and remonstrance functions were perpetuated by the creation of an autonomous Chancellery Rear Section (*men-hsia hou-sheng*) and a separate Remonstrance Bureau (*chien-yüan*). In Liao's Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) the T'ang-style Three Departments were retained, but in Chin both the Chancellery and the Secretariat faded in importance and were formally abolished in 1156, the Chancellery never to be re-established despite occasional proposals in Yüan times that all of T'ang's Three Departments be restored. In its early history, in the N. Dynasties and Sui, the Chancellery was a large organization including 6 subordinate Sections (*chü*): see *ch'eng-men chü, shang-shih chü, shang-yao chü, fu-hsi chü, yü-fu chü,* and *tien-nei chü.* In late Sui this large agency was reorganized into 2 units, an Office of Palace Attendants (*men-hsia ssu*) and an Office of the Imperial Coachman (? *t'ai-p'u ssu*). In T'ang the reunited Chancellery was given new names several times, from 662 to 670 being called the Eastern Pavilion (*tung-t'ai*), from 685 to 705 the Phoenix Pavilion (*luan-t'ai*), and from 713 to 717 Pavilion of Imperial Gatekeepers (*huang-men t'ai*), which had been an intermittent variant of *men-hsia sheng* in earlier times. The Chancellery originally was headed by an Adviser (*na-yen;* lit., [one who] submits statements) and staffed with Palace Attendants (*shih-chung*), Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*), Imperial Gatekeepers (*huang-men*), Attendant Gentlemen (*shih-lang*), etc. In mid-Sui the post of Adviser was terminated; thereafter the Chancellery was headed by 2 *shih-chung*, now appropriately rendered Directors; the name of the post was occasionally changed in the late 7th and during the 8th centuries. The Directors' rank was raised from 3a to 2a in 767 and was 1a in Sung. There was normally one Vice Director (*shih-lang*), rank 3a in T'ang, 3b in Sung; lesser officials in T'ang included counterparts of those in the Secretariat, but prefixed Left rather than Right as in the Secretariat: 2 Policy Advisers (*san-chi ch'ang-shih*), 3b till 764, then 3a through Sung; 4 Grand Masters of Remonstrance (*chien-i ta-fu*), 5a then 4b; 4 Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung* without any prefix; Secretariat counterparts were Secretariat Drafters, *chung-shu she-jen*), 5a in T'ang, 4a in Sung; 4 Imperial Diarists (*ch'i-chü lang*), 6b1; 4 Gentlemen of the Palace Gates (*ch'eng-men lang*), 6b1; 6 Rectifiers of Omissions (*pu-ch'üeh*), 7b1; 6 Reminders (*shih-i*), 8b1; Supervisors of Rites (*tien-i*), 9b2; etc. The Chancellery normally had general supervisory authority over various lesser agencies but did not have significant constituent units after Sui. RR+SP: *département de la chancellerie impériale.* P2, 3, 4.

3940 *mén-hsià shǐh* 門下史
N-S DIV (Chin): **Headquarters Clerk** on the staff of the Governor (*t'ai-shou*) of a Commandery (*chün*). P53.

3941 *mén-hsià shìh-chūng* 門下侍中
Director of the Chancellery; see under *men-hsia sheng, shih-chung.* RR+SP: *président (du département) de la chancellerie impériale.*

3942 *mén-hsià shìh-láng* 門下侍郎
Vice Director of the Chancellery; see under *men-hsia sheng, shih-lang.* RR+SP: *vice-président (du département) de la chancellerie impériale.*

3943 *mén-hsià shū-tsò* 門下書佐
N-S DIV (Chin): **Palace Clerk,** one of low rank on the staff of the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih*). Also see *shu-tso.* P26.

3944 *mén-hsià ssū* 門下司
SUI: **Office of Palace Attendants,** one of 2 agencies created c. 605 out of the previous Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), assigned supervisory responsibility over 6 Services (*chü*) formerly under the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng*) and staffed with palace eunuchs. The other new agency was the *t'ai-p'u ssu* (Office of the Imperial Coachman?); staffing, functions, and organizational relationships not clear. Cf. *men-hsia fang, t'ai-p'u ssu* (Court of the Imperial Stud). P37.

3945 *mén-hsià t'íng-chǎng* 門下亭長
N-S DIV (Chin): **Managing Clerk in the Palace,** one of low rank in each Section (*ts'ao*) under the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih*). See *t'ing-chang.* P26.

3946 *mén-hsià tū* 門下督
(1) N-S DIV (San kuo): **Palace Supervisor,** designation commonly awarded to or assumed by dominant military commanders. P32. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Headquarters Supervisor,** a clerical post in establishments of Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) and perhaps elsewhere in government. Also see *chang-hsia tu.* P52.

3947 *mén-hsià wài-shěng* 門下外省
SUNG: **Outer Chancellery,** a branch of the central government's Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), probably created during the Sung court's retreat from North China in the 1120s, but its location, duration, and functions are not clear. SP: *département extérieur de la chancellerie impériale.*

3948 *mén-hsià wǎn-shēng* 門下晚生
CH'ING: lit., a tardy disciple at the gate: **Your Disciple,** a polite, deprecatory reference to oneself when addressing a civil service recruitment Examiner (*tso-chu*) under whom one's own Examiner had graduated, or the father of one's own Examiner.

3949 *mén-p'ú* 門僕
SUI–T'ANG: **Gatekeeper** on the staff of the Office for the National Altars (*chiao-she shu*) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); unranked, number in T'ang reportedly varying from 8 to 32. Also see *chai-lang* (Court Gentleman for Fasting). RR: *portier.* P28.

3950 ***mén-shēng*** 門生
Lit., student at the gate: **Disciple**, a traditional term signifying that one's relationship to another was, even metaphorically, that of student to teacher; in the civil service, all who had passed a recruitment examination under any official serving as examiner were expected to consider themselves his disciples and to support him in any partisan struggles or controversies. Cf. *t'ien-tzu men-tzu* (Disciples of the Son of Heaven).

3951 ***mén tà-fū*** 門大夫
HAN–N-S DIV: **Grand Master of the Gates,** an official commonly serving in the household of the Heir Apparent, in Former Han also in Marquisates (*hou-kuo*); as many as 5, rank 600 bushels in Han and the S. Dynasties; one or 2, rank 6b, in the N. Dynasties. More than an ordinary gatekeeper; likened to Leader of the Palace Gentlemen (*lang-chiang*) and Receptionist (*yeh-che*). HB: grandee at the gate. P26, 67, 69.

3952 ***mén t'íng-chǎng*** 門亭長
HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): **Managing Clerk at the Gate,** apparently one or more at each gate of a Commandery (*chün*) headquarters city or town, serving as administrators of civil matters dealt with in the vicinity of the gate; of low official status. See *t'ing-chang*. HB: chief of the check point at the gate. P52.

3953 ***mén-tsú*** 門卒
HAN: **Gateman,** numerous unranked subofficials on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), headed by one or more Directors (*ling*). No doubt found in other offices and in other eras. HB: conscripts at the gates.

3954 ***mén-wèi*** 門尉
HAN: **Commandant of the Gates** in the household of an Imperial Princess (*kung-chu*), responsible to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng*) in the central government. HB: commandant of the gates.

3955 ***méng*** 盟
Throughout history refers to a covenant or sworn agreement, normally made by potentially hostile political entities, or by several political entities threatened by a common enemy; hence, a **League** with a chosen or designated Head (*chang*), a form of tribal organization used by Mongols of Outer Mongolia in Ch'ing times. See *ai-ma* (Tribe). BH: league.

3956 ***měng-ān*** 猛安
CHIN: **Battalion,** also **Battalion Commander:** Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen title that the Chinese equated with their traditional title *ch'ien-fu* or *ch'ien-hu*, qq.v.; the hereditary, aristocratic leader of a tribal military unit of 1,000 or more households, many of which settled in North China after the Jurchen conquest as military garrisons independent of the normal administrative hierarchy. In theory comprised 10 Companies (*po-hu*, the Chinese translation of the Jurchen word transliterated as *mou-k'o*, q.v.). In Ch'ing times *meng-an* was newly transliterated as *ming-an*. Also see *po-chin, po-chi-lieh*.

3957 ***méng-kǔ*** 蒙古
YÜAN, CH'ING: **Mongol, Mongolian:** common prefix indicating that the agency or official so designated had a realm of responsibility relating principally if not entirely to Mongols or that the agency staff or title holder was Mongolian, or both.

3958 ***méng-kǔ chāng-chīng*** 蒙古章京
CH'ING: **Mongolian Secretary,** from 1650 a minor official in the Bureau of Ceremonies (*i-chih ch'ing-li ssu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), which managed ceremonial aspects of relations between the Manchu court and those Mongols with whom the court had relations; 4 till 1670, then reduced to 2, the 3rd being transformed into a Mongol Director (*lang-chung:* Co-director?) of the Bureau and the 4th being made Mongol Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) of the Bureau; ranks not clear. See *chang-ching*. P9.

3959 ***méng-kǔ ch'éng-chèng*** 蒙古承政
CH'ING: **Mongolian Executive,** till 1644 shared with a Chinese Executive (*han ch'eng-cheng*) the active direction of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), then abolished in favor of one Manchu and one Chinese Minister (*shang-shu*), the traditional Chinese title. See *ch'eng-cheng*. P6.

3960 ***méng-kǔ chūn*** 蒙古軍
YÜAN: **Mongol Army,** generic reference to all Mongol military units controlled by the central government's Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), distinguishing them from other military units in 3 main generic categories—the Allied Army (*t'an-ma-ch'ih chün*), the Chinese Army (*han-chün*), and the Newly Submitted Army (*hsin-fu chün*). Personnel of the Mongol Army dominated the Imperial Armies (*ch'in-chün*) stationed in and around the dynastic capital, especially the Imperial Bodyguard (*kesig: ch'ieh-hsieh*) and the Palace Guards (*su-wei*). The Mongol Army's officers and soldiers were organized in nominal 10,000-man Brigades (*wan-hu fu*) administered overall by a Chief Brigade (*tu wan-hu fu*) headquartered at the capital. At times some were organized into other Brigades, e.g., the Mongol Army Chief Brigade for Ho-nan and Huai-pei (*ho-nan huai-pei meng-ku chün tu wan-hu fu*) headquartered at Loyang.

3961 ***méng-kǔ fān-ì fáng*** 蒙古繙譯房
CH'ING: **Mongolian Translation Office,** a small unit in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) responsible for translating into Manchu official documents submitted to the throne in Mongolian; staffed principally by a nominal Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*: of a Bureau in a Ministry), rank apparently 5b, and a nominal Secretary (*chu-shih:* of a Bureau in a Ministry), rank apparently 6a. See *meng-ku fang*. P17.

3962 ***méng-kǔ fáng*** 蒙古房
CH'ING: (1) Abbreviation of *meng-ku fan-i fang* (**Mongolian Translation Office**). (2) Abbreviation of *meng-ku pen-fang* (**Mongolian Documents Section**) serving the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). See *man-pen fang, han-pen fang*. P2.

3963 ***méng-kǔ hàn-lín yüàn*** 蒙古翰林院
YÜAN: **Mongolian Hanlin Academy,** an autonomous central government agency that drafted all imperial pronouncements in Mongolian and translated state documents from Mongolian into the various languages represented in the Mongol empire, and vice versa. Originated in 1275 as an enlargement of the post of the New Script Academician (*hsin-tzu hsüeh-shih*) in the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih yüan*); by the early 1300s had a prescribed staff of 28 officials and 24 subofficial functionaries; headed at first by one Auxiliary Academician (*chih hsüeh-shih*), then from 1281 by 3 Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), rank 2b, then from 1301 rank 2a, finally from c. 1320 rank 1b. The staff included Readers-in-waiting (*shih-tu hsüeh-shih*), Edict Attendants (*tai-chih*), Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*), etc., with ranks the same as counterparts in the Hanlin and Historiography Academy (*han-lin kuo-shih yüan*). P23.

3964 ***méng-kǔ ī-shēng t'óu-mù*** 蒙古醫生頭目
CH'ING: **Mongolian Head Veterinarian,** 3, rank 6, at-

tached to the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), a unit of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P39.

3965 *méng-kǔ kuó-tzǔ chiēn* 蒙古國子監
YÜAN: **Mongolian Directorate of Education,** under supervision of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) directed the Mongolian School for the Sons of the State (*meng-ku kuo-tzu hsüeh*); established in 1267 with a Director of Studies (*ssu-yeh*) as head; in 1292 reorganized with a Chancellor (*chi-chiu*), rank 3b, as head and a staff including 2 Directors of Studies, 5a. A similarly organized Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) coexisted under supervision of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*); it directed a School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*). P34.

3966 *méng-kǔ kuó-tzǔ hsüéh* 蒙古國子學
YÜAN: **Mongolian School for the Sons of the State,** one of several units subordinate to the Mongolian Directorate of Education (*meng-ku kuo-tzu chien*); established in 1287; taught sons of Mongol nobles and officials, in the 1300s preparing them for participation in the civil service recruitment examinations; headed by 2 Erudites (*po-shih*), rank 7a. This was a smaller school than the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh* without prefix) under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien* without prefix); its student body included only a very small quota of non-Mongols. P34.

3967 *méng-kǔ pā ch'í* 蒙古八旗
CH'ING: **Eight Mongol Banners,** one of 3 groups in the Banner (*ch'i*) system of military organization. Also see *pa ch'i*. Cf. *han-chün pa ch'i, man-chou pa ch'i*.

3968 *méng-kǔ pěn-fáng* 蒙古本房
CH'ING: **Mongolian Documents Section** in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), in charge of translating Manchu documents into Mongolian. See *han-pen fang, man-pen fang, meng-ku fang*. BH: Mongolian copying office. P2.

3969 *méng-kǔ pǐ-ch'ièh-ch'i* 蒙古筆且齊
YÜAN: **Mongolian Clerk,** unranked functionary found in many agencies of the central government, apparently to translate government documents from Mongolian into Chinese and vice versa. See *pi-ch'ieh-ch'i, pi-ch'e-ch'ih*.

3970 *méng-kǔ shū-hsiěh* 蒙古書寫
YÜAN: **Mongolian Scribe,** unranked functionary found in agencies of the central government; seemingly not as numerous or as widespread as Mongolian Clerks (*meng-ku pi-ch'ieh-ch'i*); the distinction between these two titles is not clear.

3971 *méng-kǔ t'í-chǔ hsüéh-hsiào kuān* 蒙古提擧學校官
YÜAN: **Supervisor of Mongolian Schools,** delegated from Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng*) in the Chiang-Che, Hu-Kuang, and Kiangsi Provinces, presumably to supervise the activities of Mongolian Schools in their Provinces; supplementary to each Province's Supervisorate for Confucian Schools (*ju-hsüeh t'i-chü ssu*).

3972 *méng-kǔ yá-mén* 蒙古衙門
CH'ING: **Mongol Agency,** an important unit of the predynastic central government, responsible for relations with Mongol allies; superseded by the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*).

3973 *méng-yǎng* 蒙養
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Tutor of the Young,** established in 400 as a prestige title (*san-kuan*) for tribal chiefs; comparable to the later title Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (*kuang-lu ta-fu*), rank 1b.

3974 *mi* 祕 or 秘
See under the romanization *pi*.

3975 *mì-chǔ* 覓擧
N-S DIV–T'ANG: lit., to search out and nominate: unofficial reference to a **Recommendee** (*chü-jen*), i.e., someone nominated by local or regional officials for consideration as a potential appointee in the civil service.

3976 *mí-fēng kuān* 彌封官
YÜAN: **Examination Sealer;** counterpart of the Sung dynasty *feng-mi kuan*, q.v.

3977 *mì-jén* 羃人
CHOU: **Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers,** a eunuch charged with preparing and providing various kinds of cloth covers or spreads used atop wine goblets in sacrificial ceremonies; attached to the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*); assisted by 10 palace women and 20 criminals who had been sentenced to be palace slaves. CL: *employé aux toiles pour couvrir*.

3978 *mǐ-lǐn tū* 米稟督
SUI: **Supervisor of the Rice Granary,** 2 subordinates in the Imperial Granaries Office (*t'ai-ts'ang shu*). P8.

3979 *mì-yüàn* 密院
SUNG: common abbreviation of *shu-mi yüan* (**Bureau of Military Affairs**).

3980 *miào* 廟
Temple, common generic reference to a building where ancestral spirits were honored or worshipped. See *tsung-miao, t'ai-miao, hou-miao, chiu miao*. Cf. *ling* and *ling-ch'in* (Imperial Mausoleum).

3981 *miào-chǎng* 廟長
HAN–N-S DIV: **Director of the ... Temple,** normally prefixed with the name of a particular ancestral temple; most commonly established in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). Also see *chang, miao-ling*. Cf. *ling-ling*.

3982 *miào chíh-kuān* 廟直官
SUNG: **Temple Attendant,** one on duty at each ancestral temple of members of the imperial lineage (see *tsung-miao, t'ai-miao*); in early Sung a eunuch of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), but from c. 1080 a regular civil service official, rank 9a. SP: *assistant du temple des ancêtres de l'empereur*.

3983 *miào-hsüéh* 廟學
SUNG: **Temple School** established near the Confucian temple at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung, in the era 1008–1016 by imperial order, to educate descendants of Confucius and, later, those of the Confucian disciple Yen Hui and of Mencius; in the era 1086–1093 supplemented with separate schools for the descendants of Yen Hui and Mencius. Headed by one or more Instructors (*chiao-shou*), rank 8a, chosen from among Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) or staff members of a Circuit Supervisor (*chien-ssu*) having local jurisdiction. The staff apparently included members of the Confucian clan serving as Instructors Second-class (*hsüeh-cheng*) and Instructors Third-class (*hsüeh-lu*). The name Temple School was no doubt used for many other schools attached to temples, differentiated with place-name or family-name prefixes. See *san-shih hsüeh, ssu-shih hsüeh*. P66.

3984 *miào-kàn* 廟幹
T'ANG: **Temple Clerk,** normally in pairs, unranked, found

on the curatorial staffs of most temples established by Emperors and other members of the imperial family, chiefly to honor their ancestors, but also found at the principal temple in the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*), in the Office for Sacrifices at the Fen River (*fen-tz'u shu*), etc. Principal function was to do menial custodial work, especially "sprinkling and sweeping." See *kan*. RR: *serviteur attaché au temple*. P28.

3985 *miào-lìng* 廟令

Temple Director, from Han on the common designation of officials in charge of temples in which the spirits of deceased Emperors were honored or worshipped, each normally assisted by a Vice Director (*ch'eng*) and others. Cf. *t'ai-miao, ling-t'ai* (Court of the ... Imperial Mausoleum). Also see *miao-chang*. HB: prefect of the ancestral temple. SP: *chef de temple*.

3986 *miáo-mín kuān* 苗民官

MING: **Chief of the Miao Tribes,** one of many types of leaders of southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes considered more or less as wards of the Ming state; commonly a staff member in an Aboriginal Chief's Office (*man-i chang-kuan ssu*). See *t'u-kuan, t'u-ssu, chang-kuan ssu, man-i kuan*. P72.

3987 *miào-pù* 廟簿

SUNG: **Temple Registrar,** apparently an account keeper for any temple sponsored by the state: e.g., temples celebrating famous mountains, great rivers, and the Eastern and Southern Oceans; post normally held as an added function by a lesser official of an appropriate District (*hsien*). SP: *préposé aux registres d'un temple*.

3988 *miào-ssù lìng* 廟祀令

Director of Temple Sacrifices, from Han on the designation of an official on the staff of (any?) temple sponsored by the state. HB: prefect ancestral temple invocator.

3989 *miĕn-chiĕh jén* 免解人

SUNG: lit., someone excused from being forwarded: **Already Certified Candidate** for the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, i.e., someone already submitted (*chieh*) with approval by prefectural (*chou, fu*) authorities, who remained eligible to take the Metropolitan Examination even though he had missed or failed it one or more times since being so certified. See *te-chieh*.

3990 *miĕn-ì àn* 免役案

SUNG: **Section for Labor Exemptions,** one of 6 Sections (*an*) under the Right Section (*yu-ts'ao*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); in S. Sung, also a unit of Lin-an Prefecture (*fu*), modern Hangchow, site of the new dynastic capital; apparently responsible for considering appeals from people called into state service as runners, general flunkeys, etc. SP: *service de l'exemption des corvées*.

3991 *mín-chiàng tsŭng-kuăn fŭ* 民匠總管府

YÜAN: **Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans,** an agency of the central government supervising numerous workshops that wove cloth and did tailoring for the imperial wardrobe; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*), rank 3b. Relationship with presumably similar agencies such as the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*) not wholly clear, but all were probably subordinate to the Imperial Manufactories Commission (*chiang-tso yüan*).

3992 *mín-chuàng* 民壯

CH'ING: **Militia Company,** a 50-man militia unit organized by a District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*). May also be encountered as a general term for Militiamen! See *hsiang-yung, t'uan-lien*. Cf. *min-ping, kuan-ping*.

3993 *mín-hù* 民戶

YÜAN–CH'ING: **Civilian Family,** one of several categories among which all residents of China were distributed in accordance with the kinds of social roles the state expected them to play; it was the role of Civilian Families to pay land taxes and provide occasional state labor service when called on. Cf. *chiang-hu, chün-hu*.

3994 *mín-k'ō* 民科

MING: **Statistics Section,** one of 4 functionally designated Sections created in 1390 as constituent units of each Bureau (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); headed by a Manager (*kuan-li*). See *tu-chih k'o, chin-k'o, ts'ang-k'o*. P6.

3995 *mín-kūng* 民公

CH'ING: **Commoner Duke,** a title of nobility (*chüeh*) with inheritance rights granted, albeit rarely, to non-official Chinese for extraordinary service to the state; sometimes conferred posthumously.

3996 *mĭn-lì* 閩隸

CHOU: **Southeastern War Prisoner,** 120 authorized for service in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, charged with breeding various kinds of birds for use in sacrificial ceremonies and as delicacies for the Heir Apparent's table; supervised by the Manager of War Prisoners (*ssu-li*) in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). The name Min specifies the region of modern Fukien Province, whose residents were anciently thought able to converse with birds, as were some aboriginal tribesmen of the East (the *I*) and the North (the *Ti*). See *tsui-li*. CL: *condamné de Sud-Est*.

3997 *mín-pīng* 民兵

SUNG, MING: **Militiaman,** designation of part-time homeguard soldiers organized for local defense by officials of Districts (*hsien*), supplementing Regular Troops (*kuan-ping*) of the Sung Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) and Prefectural Armies (*hsiang-ping*) and of the Ming dynasty Guards (*wei;* see *wei-so*). May be encountered as a general term for militiamen in any era. Also see *ping, chün, pao-chia, hsiang-ping* (Local Militia), *hsiang-yung, min-chuang, t'uan-lien*. SP: *milice*.

3998 *mín-pīng fáng* 民兵房

SUNG: **Militia Section** in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); originally one of 4 Sections (*fang*), then in the reign of Shen-tsung (r. 1067–1085) reorganized as one of 12 Sections in the Bureau that managed administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or supervised specified military functions on an empire-wide scale. The Militia Section supervised matters relating to archers serving in the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) at the dynastic capital on rotational assignment from locally organized militia units (?) called *pao-chia*, q.v., of the Three Circuits (*san lu*), i.e., those surrounding the capital, Kaifeng: Ching-chi, Ching-tung, Ching-hsi. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. See *shih-erh fang* (Twelve Sections). SP: *chambre de milice*.

3999 *mín-pīng wèi-àn* 民兵衛案

SUNG: **Militia Guard Section,** one of numerous constituent units in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), responsible for overseeing the operation of locally organized militia forces, presumably in collaboration with the Militia Section (*min-*

ping fang) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 6a or 6b, with the aid of a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*), 7a. See *hsiang-ping*. SP: *service des gardes de milice*.

4000 *mín-pù* 民部

(1) N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Ministry of Revenue,** one of a variable number of top-echelon units in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), alternating from period to period with such names as *tu-chih, min-ts'ao, tso-min,* qq.v. Normally headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*). In c. 583 Sui changed the inherited name *tu-chih* to *min-pu;* then in c. 650 T'ang changed *min-pu* to *hu-pu* to avoid use of the personal name of T'ang T'ai-tsung (Li Shih-min). Thereafter *hu-pu* remained the standard name of the Ministry, and T'ang writers often substituted *hu-pu* for the unacceptable *min-pu* even in writing of Sui or earlier times. RR: *ministère des finances*. P6. (2) MING: revived in 1389 to replace *tsung-pu* (**General Bureau**) as one of 4 functionally differentiated Bureaus in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), then in 1390 discontinued when the Ministry was reorganized into more numerous Bureaus (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*), one per Province (*sheng*). P6. (3) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*).

4001 *mín-shēng* 民生

MING–CH'ING: **Civilian Student,** designation of "elegant scholars" (*chün-hsiu,* q.v.) in the general population who, without passing any examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, were admitted to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) maintained by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) in the status of Student by Purchase Fourth Class (*chien-sheng* without prefix). Also see *li-chien, kung-sheng, kuan-sheng, en-sheng*.

4002 *mín-ts'áo* 民曹

HAN–N-S DIV: **Section for the People,** one of 4 then 5 then 6 top-echelon units headed by Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*), in the aggregate called the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*); originally established in the time of Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.) to handle governmental communications from low-ranking officials and commoners; in Later Han concurrently assigned to provision the palace with fine foodstuffs as well as to supervise palace construction work, salterns, parks, and gardens. Imperial Secretaries were commonly assisted by officials with such designations as *lang* (Court Gentleman), *shih-lang* (Attendant Gentleman), and *lang-chung* (Gentleman of the Interior). After Han the name *min-ts'ao* was used sporadically, alternating with *tu-chih, min-pu,* and other names, for a unit of the gradually developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) that can be considered the antecedent of the Sui–Ch'ing Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu,* q.v.); headed by a *shang-shu* who was gradually evolving from an Imperial Secretary to a Director to a Minister. Also see *tso-min, yu-min, ssu ts'ao, wu ts'ao, liu ts'ao*. HB: bureau of the common people. P6.

4003 *mín-t'ún* 民屯

Civilian State Farm, from Han or soon thereafter the designation of a settlement of civilian farmers on state-owned land, to populate and bring under cultivation a wilderness or in frontier areas to help provide food supplies for frontier military units; sometimes created to transfer landless families from overpopulated areas to relatively underpopulated and underdeveloped areas. See *t'un-t'ien, chün-t'un*.

4004 *mìng* 命

CHOU: **Honor,** any of the Nine Honors (*chiu ming,* q.v.) by which the Chou aristocracy including Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) was ranked, ranging from the 9th Honor at the top to the first Honor at the bottom of the governmental hierarchy.

4005 *míng-ān* 明安

CH'ING: new transliteration of a Jurchen-Manchu title used by the Chinese in Chin times in the sense **Battalion** or **Battalion Commander** (*meng-an,* q.v.). P17.

4006 *míng-chí àn* 名籍案

SUNG: **Nominations Section,** one each serving the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) Civil Appointments Process (*tso-hsüan*) and Military Appointments Process (*yu-hsüan*); staffing and precise functions not clear. Also see *hsüan*. SP: *service des registres nominatifs*.

4007 *míng-chīng* 明經

Classicist. (1) HAN, MING: one of several categories in which local authorities were called on to submit nominees to be considered for official appointments; in Ming an archaic revival used only in the founder's reign. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: one of several degrees awarded to men nominated by local authorities to participate in the regular civil service recruitment examination system (see *k'o-chü*), who passed an examination with the same name; in T'ang a highly popular, very competitive examination, 2nd among the regular examinations after only the Presented Scholar (*chin-shih*) examination in prestige; after early Sung lost esteem and became one of many "other examinations" (*chu-k'o*) conferring status far less prestigious than the *chin-shih* degree, now better rendered Metropolitan Graduate, which after Sung was the only significant examination degree awarded. In Sung *ming-ching* was in a group of Classics degrees of generally equal status, such as the *chiu ching* (Graduate in the Nine Classics) and the *wu ching* (Graduate in the Five Classics); all emphasized rote memorization, whereas the *chin-shih* examination after the 1060s was much broader, emphasizing more mental and literary creativity, after having originated as an examination in literary composition in T'ang times. (3) CH'ING: an unofficial, archaic reference to one group of students in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), who had formal status as Tribute Students (*kung-sheng*).

4008 *mìng-ch'īng* 命卿

HAN: **District Minister,** generic reference to principal officials on the staffs of District Magistrates (*hsien-ling, hsien-chang*), specifically those titled Aide (*ch'eng*) and Defender (*wei*); literal meaning and derivation not clear, but probably related to the Chou rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*) and the rank category *ch'ing* (Minister).

4009 *míng-fǎ* 明法

T'ANG–SUNG: **Law Examination** or **Law Graduate,** designation of one type of civil service recruitment examination and of those who passed it to gain entry to the officialdom; in T'ang one of 5 examinations given regularly; in early Sung lost esteem and became one of many "other examinations" (*chu-k'o*) of far less prestige than the *chin-shih* (Presented Scholar, Metropolitan Graduate) examination and degree. The examination was narrowly focused on the dynastic law code and normally did not attract many good candidates. It faded out of use after the 1060s, when the *chin-shih* examination and degree became the standard gateway to a successful official career.

4010 *míng-fǎ yüàn* 明法掾

N-S DIV: **Law Clerk,** a specialist in judicial matters serving as a professional, non-official aide to an official with heavy judicial responsibilities, such as the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*); in N. Ch'i an official in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). P22.

4011 *míng-fàn* 明範
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Bright Models,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

4012 *míng-fān* 名藩
T'ANG: lit., famous frontier region; from c. 750 an unofficial reference to a **Military Commissioner** (*chieh-tu shih*).

4013 *mìng-fū* 命夫 or 命婦
(1) CHOU: titles of nobility (*chüeh*); see under *nei ming-fu, wai ming-fu.* (2) SUNG (2nd form only): **Court Lady,** uncommon reference to a palace woman or a category of palace women; status and functions not clear. SP: *femme titrée.*

4014 *míng-fǔ* 明府
Lit., enlightened office, an unofficial form of direct address. (1) HAN: used in reference to a **Commandery Governor** (*chün t'ai-shou*). (2) T'ANG, MING–CH'ING: used in reference to a **District Magistrate** (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*). See *ming-t'ing, shao-fu.*

4015 *míng-hào hòu* 名號侯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): lit., a named Marquis (*hou*), i.e., one with a laudatory or other prefix appended to his title: **Grandee of the Third Order,** the 18th (3rd highest) of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to subjects for extraordinary military achievements. Cf. *lieh-hou, kuan-nei hou.* P65.

4016 *míng-hsìn* 明信
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Bright Trustworthiness,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

4017 *míng-piǎo láng* 名表郎
SUNG: **Director of the Rosters Bureau** (?) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); established c. 1080, with *lang* the equivalent of *lang-chung,* q.v.; probably supervised preparations for civil service recruitment examinations and posted rosters of examination passers.

4018 *míng-pù wèi* 明部尉
HAN: **Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, West and North,** 2, rank 400 bushels, responsible for police supervision over the western and northern quadrants of the Former Han dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, a jurisdiction known in the aggregate as the Right Sector (*yu-pu*); from 91 B.C. subordinate to the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*); in Later Han separately retitled Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, West Sector (*hsi-pu wei*) and Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector (*pei-pu wei*). P20.

4019 *míng-shìh* 冥氏
CHOU: **Nighttime Trapper,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) responsible for setting nets and snares in which to catch night-prowling wild animals. CL: *officier de l'obscurité.*

4020 *míng-shú* 明淑
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Clear Purity,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

4021 *míng-t'áng* 明堂
Hall of Enlightened Rule: from high antiquity a special building in or near the ruler's palace, serving as a symbol of dynastic legitimacy and sovereignty; its prescribed dimensions and uses are variably described in ancient texts. In Chou times reportedly used as an audience hall for the reception of Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) and for other ritual purposes. Later an archaic reference to the Imperial Ancestral Temple (*t'ai-miao*), sometimes even to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*). Sometimes rituals that according to legend were appropriate for the Hall of Enlightened Rule, long after such a structure had actually existed, were carried out on a concurrent-duty basis by officials of the Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she chü, chiao-she shu*) or the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). In Han and the S. Dynasties there was a special staff for the Hall, headed by a Director (*ling*) and an Aide (*ch'eng*) or sometimes by a *ch'eng* alone as Director, rank 200 bushels. In Han the Hall and its staff were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*). HB: bright hall. P35.

4022 *míng-té kūng-chiēn* 明德宮監
T'ANG: **Directorate of the Palace of Bright Virtue,** in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of one of several auxiliary palaces in the Eastern Capital (*tung-tu*), modern Loyang, under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 6b2. In 657 retitled Directorate of Parks in the Eastern Capital, Southern Quadrant (*tung-tu yüan nan-mien chien*). See *ssu-mien chien.* RR: *direction du palais de la vertu éclatante.* P40.

4023 *míng-t'ing* 明廷
Lit., enlightenment pavilion: from Han on, a common unofficial reference to a **District Magistrate** (*hsien-ling, hsien-chang, chih-hsien*), especially used as a form of direct address; may be encountered in some eras in reference to a Commandery Governor (*chün t'ai-shou*) or a Prefect (*chih-fu*). See *ming-fu.*

4024 *míng-tsàn* 鳴贊
MING–CH'ING: **Herald,** official responsible for making announcements at ceremonial functions; in Ming, 4 each in the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*) and in the Nanking Court of State Ceremonial, rank 9b, also 2 in the early Ming Palace Ceremonial Office (*tien-t'ing i-li ssu*), 9a; in Ch'ing, 16 then 14 Manchu appointees, 8 then 2 Chinese appointees, all 9b, in the Court of State Ceremonial. P33, 49.

4025 *míng-t'ūng pǎng* 明通榜
CH'ING: **Roster of Lesser Scholastics,** a supplementary list (*wai-pang*) posted after Metropolitan Examinations (*hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, naming men who, though not having passed the examination, were considered well educated; they were commonly assigned to their home Provinces as Instructors or Instructors Second-class (see *chiao-yü, hsüeh-cheng*) in local Confucian Schools (*ju-hsüeh*); the practice began in 1737 and eventually was extended so that Provinces could nominate Provincial Graduates (*chü-jen*) for such employment, with quotas based on the size and population density of the Provinces, from 40 down to 20 Lesser Scholastics (*ming-t'ung*).

4026 *míng-tzū chiàng* 明資匠
T'ANG: **Specially Gifted Artisan,** 260 permanently authorized for the Directorate of the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); apparently non-official personnel requisitioned for state service from the civilian population. RR: *artisan d'un talent remarquable.*

4027 *mo*
Also see under *mai.*

4028 *mo* 幕
See under the romanization *mu.*

4029 *mò-fǔ* 莫府
Variant of *mu-fu* (**Private Secretariat**).

4030 *mó-k'àn* 磨勘
Lit., to grind up and examine, hence to examine thoroughly. (1) SUNG: **evaluation for reassignment,** the designation of a procedure whereby, normally at 3-year intervals, the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan yüan*) or, after the 1070s, the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) together with Censors (*yü-shih*) and other specially assigned officials reviewed the service records of active civil officials on duty outside the capital and recommended promotions, terminations, reappointments, etc.; officials were entitled to request such evaluations of themselves at any time. (2) SUNG: **judicial review,** a procedure whereby the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) regularly screened reports of judicial cases from units of territorial administration so that inappropriate sentences might be reconsidered and others forwarded to the throne for ultimate confirmation. (3) SUNG: **reconfirmation,** a procedure whereby examination papers generated at regional and metropolitan examinations in the civil service recruitment examination sequence were sent to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) for review and verification. See *tu mo-k'an ssu*. P5, 22.

4031 *mó-k'àn àn* 磨勘案
SUNG: **Records Reviewing Section:** one in the Criminal Administration Bureau (*tu-kuan*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), staffed with subofficial functionaries whose precise functions are not clear; another under the Left Bureau (*tso-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), also staffed with unranked subofficials, charged with monitoring personnel changes made by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*). SP: *service de révision*. P5, 22.

4032 *mó-k'àn ch'āi-ch'iěn yüàn* 磨勘差遣院
SUNG: **Bureau of Minor Commissions,** created in 991 or 992 by merging the Bureau of Commissions (*ch'ai-ch'ien yüan*) and the Bureau of Capital and Court Officials (*mo-k'an ching-ch'ao kuan yüan*); in 993 retitled Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan yüan*). Originally an agency with considerable autonomy, staffed with officials of the regular central administration on ad hoc duty assignments to consider relatively low-ranking officials for commissions or duty assignments (*ch'ai-ch'ien*) outside the capital and to evaluate and reassign such personnel on completion of their commissions. Sometimes used as a variant reference to the *k'ao-k'o yüan* (Bureau of Personnel Assignments). SP: *cour d'examen des mérites*. P5.

4033 *mó-k'àn chīng-ch'áo kuān yüan* 磨勘京朝官院
SUNG: **Bureau of Capital and Court Officials,** from 991 or 992 a relatively autonomous agency staffed with officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments to evaluate merit ratings of all but the very highest officials and recommend that they be retained in rank, promoted, demoted, or dismissed from service. Promptly merged with the Bureau of Commissions (*ch'ai-ch'ien yüan*) into a united agency called Bureau of Minor Commissions (*mo-k'an ch'ai-ch'ien yüan*), which in 993 was retitled Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan yüan*). Also see *ching-kuan* (Capital Official) and *ch'ao-kuan* (Court Official). SP: *cour de révision ou de contrôle des fonctionnaires de la cour et de la capitale*. P5.

4034 *mó-k'àn chū-lù t'í-tiěn hsíng-yǜ ssū* 磨勘諸路提點刑獄司
SUNG: **Bureau for Judicial Commissioners,** a relatively autonomous agency under the jurisdiction of the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*) established in 1036 to evaluate the performances of Judicial Commissioners (*t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih*) and recommend their retention in office, promotion, demotion, or dismissal from the service; staffed by officials of the central administration on ad hoc duty assignments; in 1049 authorized in addition to evaluate Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*) and Fiscal Vice Commissioners (*chuan-yün fu-shih*), and renamed Circuit Intendants Evaluation Bureau (*chuan-yün shih-fu t'i-tien hsing-yü k'o-chi yüan*); in the 1080s this disappeared, its functions being taken over by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*). SP: *bureau de la révision des intendants judiciaires*.

4035 *mó-k'àn ssū* 磨勘司
(1) SUNG: **Mail and Prison Office,** in S. Sung a lowly unit in Lin-an Prefecture (modern Hangchow), the dynastic capital, possibly also found in some other units of territorial administration; apparently oversaw the receipt and issuance of government mail and in addition oversaw the prefectural prison; headed by a Chief Prison Custodian (*chu ya-kuan*), a Principal Mail Handler (*cheng k'ai-ch'ai kuan*), and an Associate Mail Handler (*fu k'ai-ch'ai kuan*), all unranked subofficials who supervised small numbers of Mail Handlers (*k'ai-ch'ai kuan*) and Prison Custodians (*ya-kuan, ya-ssu kuan*). See *k'ai-ch'ai an*. SP: *bureau de révision ou de contrôle*. P32. (2) MING: **Office of Judicial Review,** in 1370 superseded the traditional Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) in the central administration as a reviewing agency for judicial cases arising throughout the empire; headed by a Director (*ling*), 2 from 1374, rank not clear; supervised 4 constituent Sections (*k'o*), presumably differentiated by functions; abolished in 1377, re-established in 1381, again abolished in 1387, its functions carried on by an already (1381) re-established Court of Judicial Review. P22.

4036 *mò-lì* 貊隸
CHOU: **Northeastern War Prisoner,** 120 apparently authorized for service as patrol guards, palace guards, and handlers of captured wild animals, with which the Mo tribesmen were thought able to converse; under the control of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) but normally assigned to the supervision of the Animal Tamer (*fu-pu shih*) in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). See *tsui-li*. CL: *condamné de Nord-Est*.

4037 *mò-pān* 末班
Rear Ranks: from early post-Han times if not earlier, a collective reference to officials of unspecified but very low rank, who in court audience formed the unprestigious rear ranks of officials in attendance.

4038 *mò-ts'áo* 墨曹
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., the tattooing section: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Justice** (*hsing-pu*), deriving from the traditional practice of tattooing criminals.

4039 *móu-k'ò* 謀克
CHIN: **Company,** also **Company Commander,** a Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen title that the Chinese equated with their traditional title *po-hu*, q.v.: the hereditary, aristocratic leader of a tribal military unit of 100 or more households, many of which settled in North China after the Jurchen conquest as military garrisons independent of the normal administrative hierarchy. In theory, 10 such Companies constituted a Battalion (*ch'ien-hu*, from Jurchen *meng-an*). Also see *po-chin, po-chi-lieh*.

4040 *mù* 幕
N-S DIV: lit., tent, living quarters: **Headquarters,** quasi-

official or unofficial designation of the principal office or quarters of certain agencies or officials; e.g., see *chieh-tu mu* (Supply Commission), *hsien-ssu mu* (Censorate), *chou-mu* (Regional Headquarters).

4041 *mù* 牧

Lit., shepherd, pastor. (1) CHOU: **Regional Representative,** one of 9 Unifying Agents (*ou* or *liang*) appointed in the Nine Regions (*chiu chou*) into which the kingdom was divided, as agents of the Minister of State (*chung-tsai*) overseeing geographical clusters of feudal states; special overseer of land assignments (?). CL: *pasteur*. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Regional Governor** of one of the natural areas called Regions (*chou*) as a coordinator and supervisor representing the central government; originated in 7 B.C. with rank status of 2,000 bushels, superseding less prestigious Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*); thereafter the two titles alternated irregularly. In Later Han Regional Governors eventually became almost autonomous regional warlords. By the end of the era of N-S Division the title was displaced by *tz'u-shih*. HB: shepherd. P50, 52, 53. (3) SUI–SUNG: **Metropolitan Governor** of a Region (*chou*) in Sui or, later, a Superior Prefecture (*fu*), in all cases the site of a dynastic capital, principal or auxiliary; rank 2b, but often a sinecure for a member of the imperial family, in which case an Administrator (*yin*), nominally his assistant, actually bore his responsibilities. See *tsung-kuan*. RR+SP: *gouverneur*. P32, 49. (4) SUNG: **Prefectural Governor,** used in early Sung for court dignitaries delegated to administer ordinary Prefectures (*chou*); after the early Sung decades displaced by the term Prefect (*tz'u-shih*, then *chih-chou*). SP: *préfet*. (5) SUNG–CH'ING: commonly encountered as an archaic, unofficial reference to a **Prefect** (*chih-fu*) or a comparable regional administrator. (6) CH'ING: **Department Magistrate** of an Independent Department (*chih-li chou*), rank 5a. P53.

4042 *mù-chǎng* 牧長

N-S DIV–T'ANG, CH'ING: **Pasturage Director,** in charge of a horse or cattle herd under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ch'ing*) or, from Sui on, the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); through T'ang, found principally on the staffs of Princes with establishments separated from the dynastic capital; in Ch'ing 5 in the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), 4 in the establishment of each Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*), 3 in the establishment of each Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), and others in provincial-level agencies subordinate to the Palace Stud. Rank 9b2 in T'ang, 8b in Ch'ing. See *mu-chien, chiu-chang*. RR: *chef d'élevage*. BH: inspector of droves. P31, 39, 69.

4043 *mù-ch'ǎng* 木場

YÜAN: **Lumberyard,** established in 1263 as one of many service agencies in the dynastic capital under the Grand Capital Regency (Ta-tu *liu-shou ssu*), headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*) and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), ranks not clear. In 1267 separate agencies with identical names were established for the South (*nan mu-ch'ang*) and for the East (*tung mu-ch'ang*); they were consolidated into a single Lumberyard for the South and East (*nan-tung mu-ch'ang*) in 1280; the locations of these supplementary agencies are not clear, but all the various Lumberyards were responsible for providing lumber required for the building and maintenance of the imperial palace. P15.

4044 *mù-ch'ǎng* 牧場

Pasturage, a descriptive term used throughout history in reference to areas set aside for the rearing of state horse and cattle herds. In Ch'ing concentrated primarily in Mongolia, each headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*), under the ultimate authority of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). See *liang i* (Two Pasturelands). P31.

4045 *mù-chèng* 牧正

MING: **Pasturage Director,** one, rank 8a, on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). See *mu-chang*. P69.

4046 *mù-chiēn* 牧監

SUI–SUNG, MING: **Directorate of Horse Pasturages,** also the title of its head, the **Pasturage Director:** regional agencies scattered across North China to supervise local horse pasturages under jurisdiction of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), sometimes through its constituent Office of Herds (*tien-mu shu*), or in Ming under the direct control of Pasturage Offices (*yüan-ma ssu*) responsible to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); normally prefixed with place-names. In T'ang the Directorates were classified into 3 grades: Large (*shang*) with 5,000 or more horses, Ordinary (*chung*) with from 3,000 to 5,000 horses, and Small (*hsia*) with fewer than 3,000 horses; the Directors varied in rank accordingly: 5b2, 6a2, 6b2. In Ming the Directors had rank 9a. RR+SP: *direction des élevages*. P31.

4047 *mù-chíh kuān* 幕職官

SUNG: lit., one functioning behind a screen, i.e., behind the scenes: **Ancillary,** categorical reference to a group of officials within the major category called Selectmen (*hsüan-jen*) found in the central government serving, e.g., as Case Reviewers (*p'ing-shih*) in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) and Editors (*chiao-shu lang*) in such agencies as the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*), both posts rank 8b; and in 2nd-echelon posts in Prefectures (*chou*), e.g., Judges (*t'ui-kuan*) and Administrative Assistants (*p'an-kuan*), also normally 8b; sometimes appointed District Magistrates (*chih-hsien*). SP: *fonctionnaire-assistant*. P52.

4048 *mù-ch'īn chái* 睦親宅

SUNG: abbreviation of *kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai* (**Hostel for Imperial Clansmen**); also see *ta tsung-cheng ssu* (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). SP: *maison de l'harmonie de la famille royale*.

4049 *mù-ch'īn kuǎng-ch'īn chái* 睦親廣親宅

SUNG: variant of *kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai* (**Hostel for Imperial Clansmen**); also see *ta tsung-cheng ssu* (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). SP: *maison de l'harmonie et de la propagation de la famille royale*.

4050 *mù-chú* 木局

N-S DIV (Liang): **Woodworking Service,** one of 2 Craft Workshops (*tso-t'ang*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); authorized a Director (*ling*) but actually headed by a nominal Assistant Director (*ch'eng*), rank 3. P14.

4051 *mù-ch'ún* 牧羣

YÜAN: **Horse Herd** under at least nominal jurisdiction of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) in the central government; organized in military fashion, headed by a Battalion Commander (*ch'ien-hu*) or a Company Commander (*po-hu*), rank 5a or 5b. P31.

4052 *mù-fǔ* 幕府

Lit., tent office, i.e., field office, originally denoting the headquarters of a military leader on campaign: **Private Secretariat,** from the Three Kingdoms era on, unofficial designation of subordinate officials attached to a military commander, a Regional Inspector (*chou tz'u-shih*), or a T'ang Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*); in Sung became a

common generic designation of the official subordinates of a Prefect (*chih-chou*). In late Ming and Ch'ing, designated the staff of any regional or local dignitary from provincial-level Grand Coordinators or Governors (both *hsün-fu*) and multi-Province Supreme Commanders or Governors-general (both *tsung-tu*) on down, especially in Ch'ing, to the District (*hsien*) level. Such staff members had no official status but were hired professional specialists who served as advisers or other kinds of helpers recruited and paid by the regional or local dignitaries personally. Known collectively as Private Secretaries (*mu-yu*), they commonly included such specialists as Legal Secretaries (*hsing-ming*), Fiscal Secretaries (*cheng-pi*), and personal servants (*ch'ang-sui*). Also see *k'ai-fu, lien-mu, pin-liao*. P50.

4053 *mǔ-hòu* 母后

From Han on, an unofficial reference to the principal wife of an Emperor: **Empress** (*huang-hou*).

4054 *mù-jén* 幕人

CHOU: **Director of Draperies,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for maintaining and handling the silk curtains that secluded the ruler when he went out of his palace, when he received foreign dignitaries and Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), and when he participated in important funerals and other ceremonies. Cf. *chang-tz'u* (Tent Handler). CL: *préposé au ciel de tente*.

4055 *mù-jén* 牧人

CHOU: **Breeder of Sacrificial Animals,** 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for maintaining a supply of animals suitable for the many ceremonial offerings made by the King and his court, in some cases delivering them to Fatteners of Sacrificial Animals (*ch'ung-jen*). Cf. *niu-jen* (Breeder of Sacrificial Cattle). CL: *pâtre*.

4056 *mù-kuān tū-wèi* 牧官都尉

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Commandant of Horse Pasturages,** number and rank not clear; apparently one in charge of all breeding and care of imperial horses in a defined territory under loose direction of the central government's Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). Apparent antecedents of *mu-chang* and *mu-chien*. P31.

4057 *mù-k'ūn* 穆昆

CHIN: Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen word meaning both **Tribe** and **Tribal Chief,** comparable to *mou-k'o* (Company, Company Commander); a force of 300 households united in peace and war.

4058 *mù-kūng* 木工

HAN: **Woodworker,** post created in 104 B.C. through retitling of Woodsmen of the Eastern Park (*tung-yüan chu-chang*); headed by a Director (*ling*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ta-chiang*), in turn under the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*); specially responsible for making coffins for members of the imperial family and perhaps other dignitaries. HB: workmen in timber. P14.

4059 *mù-lán* 木蘭

CH'ING: Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word *muran*, an unofficial reference to the **Imperial Summer Resort** (*wei-ch'ang*) at Jehol city (modern Ch'eng-te) north of the Great Wall, where Emperors hunted and received distinguished visitors from China's peripheral areas, from Mongolia to Tibet.

4060 *mù-lǐng* 牧領

N-S DIV (Yen): variant of *mu* (**Regional Governor**).

4061 *mù-mǎ chiēn* 牧馬監

SUNG: variant of *mu-chien* (**Directorate of Horse Pasturages**).

4062 *mù-mǎ fáng* 牧馬房

SUNG: **Horse Pasturage Section** under the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), presumably responsible for maintaining appropriate liaison between the Bureau and the Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) directed by the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). Apparently in c. 1074 disappeared in the creation of the Bureau's Twelve Sections (*shih-erh fang*, q.v.). Staffing not clear. Cf. *chih-ma fang* (Horse Management Section).

4063 *mù-pīng* 募兵

Mercenary Recruit: from Sui on a general reference to irregular soldiers recruited and paid as auxiliaries to assist Regular Troops (*kuan-ping*) in times of military crises. See *chao-mu*.

4064 *mù-pó* 牧伯

Combined abbreviation of *chou-mu* (Regional Governor) and *fang-po* (Regional Earl), titles attributed to high antiquity: **Regional Dignitary,** used as an unofficial reference to such officials as the Han–Sui Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*), the T'ang–Sung Prefect (also *tz'u-shih*), and the Ming–Ch'ing Provincial Administration Commissioner (*pu-cheng shih*). P50.

4065 *mù-shìh* 幕士

T'ANG–SUNG: **Tapestry Weaver,** unranked, many probably hereditary professional artisans, employed in the Accommodations Service (*shang-she chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and the Tents Office (*shou-kung shu*) of the T'ang Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*); manufactured tapestries for use in the palace and ornamented cloth for various ceremonial uses. RR+SP: *tapissier*. P38.

4066 *mù-shīh* 牧師

CHOU: **Horse Trainer,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for overseeing horse training in the royal pasturages. CL: *chef de pacage*.

4067 *mù-shīh yüàn* 牧師苑

HAN: **Imperial Horse Pasturage,** 36 locations along the northern frontier, each with a Director (*ling*) and 3 Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*); presumably subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). Early sources indicate a total horse count in the Pasturages of 300,000. HB: master herdsman's pasture.

4068 *mù-sù yüàn* 苜蓿苑

HAN: **Clover Pasturage,** generic reference to horse pasturages under the Director of the Inner Compound Stable (*wei-yang chiu*), on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). HB: clover pasture. P31.

4069 *mù tà-fū* 幕大夫

CHOU: **Grand Master of Cemeteries,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for establishing and managing cemeteries serving commoners, including determining the proper positions and proportions of graves; oversaw agents stationed in all such cemeteries. Cf. *chung-jen* (Grave Maker), *chih-sang* (Funeral Director). CL: *préfet des tombes*.

4070 *mù-t'iĕn* 木天
Lit., a heaven made of wood. (1) SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Imperial Archives** (*pi-ko*), a building with a very high ceiling supported by great arched beams. (2) SUNG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*).

4071 *mù-t'ó* 牧橐
HAN: **Camel Herd,** a pasturage agency headed by a Director (*ling*) on the staff of at least one Imperial Horse Pasturage (*mu-shih yüan*); location not clear. HB: camel herdsmen.

4072 *mù-ts'āng* 木倉
(1) **Lumberyard,** general descriptive reference to storage buildings or areas where wood supplies were kept. (2) CH'ING: **Central Lumberyard,** a wood storage area near the imperial palace in Peking, to which provincial authorities annually delivered, through intermediary Imperial Lumber Depots (*huang mu-ch'ang*) at T'ung-chou and Chang-chia-wan on the Grand Canal, wood to be used in the construction, repair, and maintenance of the palace and central government buildings, and possibly as firewood for the palace and for officials on duty in Peking; headed by one Chinese and one Manchu Superintendent (*chien-tu*), members of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) on special 2-year duty assignments. BH: fire-wood store. P14.

4073 *mù-wèi* 牧尉
T'ANG: **Assistant Director of the Cattle Pasturage;** see under *mu-chang*. RR: *chef des employés d'élevage*. P31.

4074 *mù-yǎng chiēn* 牧養監
SUNG: **Veterinarian Directorate,** 2 units under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) called First and Second Directorates (*shang-chien, hsia-chien*); staffing and ranks not clear, but *mu-yang chien* may have served as designation of the head (**Director of Veterinarians**) as well as of the agency; responsible for treating sick horses in the imperial herds. SP: *direction pour soigner les chevaux malades*.

4075 *mù-yǔ* 幕友
MING–CH'ING: **Private Secretary,** generic reference to non-official specialists hired to serve in the Private Secretariats (*mu-fu*) of provincial-level Grand Coordinators or Governors (both *hsün-fu*), multi-Province Supreme Commanders or Governors-general (both *tsung-tu*), and especially in Ch'ing on down the hierarchy of territorial administrators to District Magistrates (*chih-hsien*). The most common and influential Private Secretaries were Legal Secretaries (*hsing-ming*) and Fiscal Secretaries (*cheng-pi*).

4076 *mù-yǔ* 牧圉
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Commissioner of Herds** (*ch'ün-mu shih*).

4077 *nà-kùng* 納貢
MING: **Student by Contribution,** categorical designation of students admitted to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) because of their monetary contributions to the government; essentially identical to Student by Purchase (*li-chien*) but with somewhat greater esteem. Reasons for the differentiation of these 2 statuses are not clear. Also see *chüan-kung*.

4078 *nà-pō* 捺鉢
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word meaning **seasonal camp;** refers to various sites to which the Emperor and his entourage moved in a regular, seasonal rotation.

4079 *nà-yén* 納言
Lit., to make statements (to the ruler): **Adviser.** (1) HAN: designation of one of many types of attendants collectively known as Court Gentlemen (*lang*), perhaps one through whom memorials from the officialdom were submitted to the throne. (2) N-S DIV–T'ANG: head of the evolving Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), but in 620 terminated and replaced by the title *shih-chung* (Director); revived from 684 to 705. RR: *celui qui expose son opinion*. P2, 3. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the head of the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*), entitled Transmission Commissioner (*t'ung-cheng shih*). Also see *ta na-yen*.

4080 *nà-yén lìng* 納言令
N-S DIV (Yen): **Adviser-Director,** apparently a variant of *na-yen* (**Adviser**).

4081 *nán* 南
On any encounter, see entry under the following character(s).

4082 *nán* 男
Baron, a title of nobility (*chüeh*). (1) CHOU: nominally the lowest of 5 titles of hereditary nobility conferred by the King on Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), in declining order of prestige: Duke (*kung*), Marquis (*hou*), Earl (*po*), Viscount (*tzu*), and Baron. Cf. *nei-ming nan, wai-ming nan*. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: one of a varying number of noble titles, always low in the hierarchy; most commonly with prefixes such as *k'ai-kuo nan* (Dynasty-founding Baron) or *k'ai-kuo hsien-nan* (Dynasty-founding District Baron). (3) CHIN–YÜAN: occurs only in the form District Baron (*hsien-nan*, q.v.). (4) MING: conferred only in the founding reign, after which both Viscount and Baron were discontinued. (5) CH'ING: 5th highest of 9 grades of nobility, subdivided into 3 degrees (*teng*): Baron First Class (*i-teng nan*), Baron Second Class (*erh-teng nan*), Baron Third Class (*san-teng nan*), inheritable for 8 to 11 generations. P65.

4083 *nán* 難
CH'ING: difficult, a category used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration. See *ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan*.

4084 *nán-ān k'ù* 南鞍庫
CH'ING: **Southern Storehouse,** a unit of the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*) responsible for maintaining fur trappings required by the Emperor and his entourage. Cf. *pei-an k'u*.

4085 *nán-chái* 南宅
SUNG: **Southern Residence Hall,** one of 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*) was divided. See *nan-pei chai*.

4086 *nán-chāi* 南齋
CH'ING: variant designation of the Emperor's **Southern Study** (*nan shu-fang*).

4087 *nán-ch'éng* 南丞
SUNG: abbreviated reference to the **Assistant Director of Southern Outer Waterways** (*nan-wai tu-shui ch'eng*) in the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*); stationed at Shang-ch'iu, modern Honan, to supervise waterways maintenance in the South.

4088 *nán-chiāo chì-ch'ì k'ù* 南郊祭器庫
SUNG: **Utensil Storehouse for the Southern Suburban Sacrifices** that were conducted annually at the Altar of Heaven (*t'ien-t'an*) south of the dynastic capital; subordinate to the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu*

chien). Unless this was a manufacturing workshop, the difference between it and the Utensil Storehouse for the Southern Suburban and the Imperial Ancestral Temple Sacrifices (*nan-chiao t'ai-miao chi-ch'i k'u*) is not clear. Cf. *chiao-she chü*. SP: *magasin des objets de sacrifice de la banlieue du sud.*

4089 *nán-chiāo shíh-wù k'ù* 南郊什物庫
SUNG: **Miscellaneous Storehouse for the Southern Suburban Sacrifices** that were conducted annually at the Altar of Heaven (*t'ien-t'an*) south of the dynastic capital; subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). SP: *magasin des objets divers de la banlieue du sud.*

4090 *nán-chiāo t'ài-miào chì-ch'ì k'ù* 南郊太廟祭器庫
SUNG: **Utensil Storehouse for the Southern Suburban and the Imperial Ancestral Temple Sacrifices,** subordinate to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), perhaps through the intermediary Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she chü*). See *nan-chiao chi-ch'i k'u, t'ai-miao chi-ch'i fa-wu k'u, t'ai-miao ling*. SP: *magasin des vases de sacrifice aux temples des ancêtres impériaux dans la banlieue du sud.*

4091 *nán-chiēn* 南監
(1) SUI: **Directorate of the Southern Park,** one of 4 Directorates (*chien*) in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital under supervision of the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (*yüan tsung-chien*); headed by a Director (*chien*). See *hsi-chien, tung-chien, pei-chien*. P40. (2) CH'ING: variant reference to the **South Prison** (*nan-so*) maintained by the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*). Also see *pei-chien*. P13.

4092 *nán chǔ-k'ò ts'áo* 南主客曹
HAN–N-S DIV: **Section for Southern Relations,** created early in Later Han when the Section for Receptions (*chu-k'o ts'ao*, q.v.) was divided into northern and southern agencies; part of the evolution of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu t'ai, shang-shu sheng*); sometimes a top-echelon agency in the evolving Department, sometimes a 2nd-level agency subordinate to an intermediate Ministry (*pu*), e.g., the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*). In collaboration with the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*), responsible for the reception of foreign envoys from beyond the southern frontier. Sometimes headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*), but most commonly by a Director (*lang*). Also see *pei chu-k'o ts'ao, tso chu-k'o, yu chu-k'o, nan-pu, pei-pu*. HB: southern bureau in charge of guests. P9.

4093 *nán-ch'uáng* 南牀
Lit., the southern couch: **Senior Censor:** from T'ang on, because of a customary seating arrangement at meals, an unofficial reference to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*) or other senior personnel in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*).

4094 *nán-chǖn* 南軍
HAN: **Southern Army,** a collective reference to units of military conscripts encamped in the capital cities of Commanderies (*chün*) and Marquisates (*hou-kuo*), from which they were detached on rotational duty in the dynastic capital, where they were primarily responsible for defense of the imperial palace; one contingent, made up of regular conscripts, was under the command of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*); a 2nd contingent, made up of Court Gentlemen (*lang*) and commanded by the Chamberlain for Attendants (*lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsün*), served as a kind of elite personal bodyguard for the Emperor. In contrast to the Southern Army, there was a Northern Army (*pei-chün*) of career professional soldiers encamped outside the capital city under the command of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chung-wei, chih chin-wu*), which patrolled the city streets and was responsible for defense of the city. The Southern Army nomenclature and organization seems to have disappeared in the transition from Former to Later Han. Also see *nan-ya, pei-ya, chin-wei, ch'in-wei*. HB: southern army.

4095 *nán-fǔ* 南府
CH'ING: variant reference to the *sheng-p'ing shu* (**Court Theatrical Office**), a eunuch agency responsible for providing theatrical entertainments for the imperial family and for supervising the Court Theatrical School (*nan-fu kuan-hsüeh*), where young eunuchs were trained as performers; subordinate to the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: court theatrical bureau.

4096 *nán-hó* 南河
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Director-general of the Grand Canal** (*ho-tao tsung-tu*) who, from a base at Huai-an, modern Kiangsu Province, supervised the maintenance and functioning of the southern segments of the Grand Canal; cf. *tung-ho, ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*. P59.

4097 *nán-hsiāng* 南廂
SUNG: **South Township,** one of 2 Townships (*hsiang*) into which the S. Sung capital city, modern Hangchow, was divided for sub-District (*hsien*) local administration; probably headed by a Magistrate (*ling*). Also see *pei-hsiang*. SP: *région du sud.*

4098 *nán-hsüǎn ts'áo* 南選曹
T'ANG: lit., southern selections section: unofficial reference to the **Bureau of Military Appointments** (*ping-pu, ping-pu ssu*), one of 4 top-echelon Bureaus (*ssu*) in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); also a reference to a **Director** (*lang-chung;* 2, rank 5b) of the Bureau.

4099 *nán-jén* 南人
Southerner, an identifying label rather than an official title throughout most of Chinese history, with varying implications. In Yüan times it was an official category of the population, designating all subjects who before the Mongol conquest had been subjects of S. Sung; the least privileged of the 4 major population groups in Yüan China (see *meng-ku, se-mu jen, han*). Often called *man-tzu* (Manzi by Marco Polo and others), the traditional Chinese general designation of all aboriginal tribespeople in South and Southwest China.

4100 *nán k'ò-kuǎn* 南客館
N-S DIV (Sung): **South Visitors Bureau,** created c. 420 by division of the office of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*) into 2 Visitors Bureaus, one for the South and one for the North (*pei k'o-kuan*); headed by a Director (*ling*); responsible for the reception of chiefs or envoys of the aboriginal tribes of South China and from Southeast Asian states. See *k'o-kuan*. P11.

4101 *nán-k'ù* 南庫
SUNG: **Southern Storehouse;** see under *nan-pei k'u* (Southern and Northern Storehouses).

4102 *nán-kūng* 南宮
Southern Palace. (1) HAN–T'ANG: quasiofficial reference to the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) and its senior officials. (2) T'ANG: unofficial

reference to the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), especially those of its staff who were delegated to serve as editorial aides to the senior officials of the Department; see *nan-kung she-jen, nan-sheng*. (3) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Rites, because of the tradition described under (2) above. (4) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Hostel for Imperial Clansmen (*kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai*) maintained by the Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*ta tsung-cheng ssu*).

4103 *nán-kūng shè-jén* 南宮舍人
Drafters in the Southern Palace: from late Han on, an unofficial reference to officials of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) delegated to be editorial aides to senior officials of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). Cf. *chung-shu she-jen* (Secretariat Drafter), *nan-sheng she-jen*.

4104 *nán-kūng tì-ī jén* 南宮第一人
SUNG: lit., number one man in the Southern Palace: **Principal Graduate** of the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, i.e., the man whose name topped the pass list posted after the examination; apparently so referred to because the examination was managed by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), commonly called the Southern Palace. See *hui-yüan, chuang-yüan*.

4105 *nán-mán hsiào-wèi* 南蠻校尉
N-S DIV (Chin): **Commandant of Southern Aborigines,** the name of one group of aboriginal tribes in the South, the Man, being extended into a general designation of all aboriginal tribes in the South; actually in charge of Ching Region (*chou*), approximately modern Hunan and Hupei; rank and status in the military hierarchy not clear.

4106 *nán-mán shih-chě* 南蠻使者
SUI: **Commissioner for Southern Tributaries,** a member of the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an office (*shu*) to supervise arrangements for the reception of chiefs or envoys of friendly aboriginal tribes of the South; c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tributary Envoys (*ssu-fang kuan*). P11.

4107 *nán-mièn* 南面
LIAO: **Southern Administration,** designation of that part of the central government that administered the sedentary peoples of the Liao empire, notably the subjugated Chinese of northern Hopei and Shansi Provinces, in contrast to the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), which administered the affairs of the Khitan tribes and their nomadic allies; organized generally in the T'ang fashion, with an upper echelon consisting of a Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), and Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). Cf. *nan-yüan* (Southern Establishment). P4.

4108 *nán-pān kuān* 南班官
SUNG: **Official of the South Rank,** generic reference to educational officials serving the imperial family, perhaps especially those of the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*); reference is to the positions they took for court audiences. Cf. *pei-pan nei-p'in*. SP: *fonctionnaire de la classe du sud, fonctionnaire de la maison d'éducation de la famille royale*.

4109 *nán-pěi chái* 南北宅
SUNG: **Southern and Northern Residence Halls,** the 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*) was divided, each staffed with Instructors (*chiao-shou*). Details of their organization and their functional differences are not clear. SP: *maisons du sud et celles du nord*.

4110 *nán-pěi k'ù* 南北庫
SUNG: **Southern and Northern Storehouses,** variant designations of the Western and Eastern Storehouses (*hsi-k'u, tung-k'u*), respectively, of the Left Vault (*tso-tsang*, q.v.; cf. *yu-tsang*), which stored general state revenues under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *magasin du sud et celui du nord*. P7.

4111 *nán-pěi shěng-ts'āng* 南北省倉
SUNG: **Southern and Northern Granaries of the Department of State Affairs** (?), administered by the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). SP: *greniers de la capitale du nord et celle du sud*.

4112 *nán-pěi wài tū-shǔi ch'éng ssū* 南北外都水丞司
SUNG: **Offices of Assistant Directors for Southern and Northern Outer Waterways,** subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Outer Waterways (*wai tu-shui shih-che*) in the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), who were Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*) of the Directorate on special duty assignments to supervise maintenance of waterways south and north, respectively, of the dynastic capital (?). SP: *bureau des assistants de la direction extérieure du contrôle des eaux de la capitale du sud and celle du nord*.

4113 *nán-pěi yüàn* 南北院
SUNG: **Southern and Northern Bureaus** in the Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*); functions and staffing not clear. SP: *cour du sud et celle du nord*.

4114 *nán-pù* 南部
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Ministry of Southern Relations,** an important agency in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by one or more Ministers (*shang-shu*); established in c. 400, abolished in 493; had 4 to 6 constituent Sections (*ts'ao*). Responsible for overseeing administration along the southern frontier and for the conduct of any military operations against the S. Dynasties. The staff included Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) delegated for concurrent service from the Department of Scholarly Counselors (*chi-shu sheng*). See *hsi-pu, pei-pu*.

4115 *nán-pù wèi* 南部尉
HAN: **Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, South Sector,** one, rank 400 bushels, a Later Han subordinate of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) responsible for police supervision of the southern quadrant of the dynastic capital, Loyang. See *tso-pu* (Left Sector), *kuang-pu wei*. P20.

4116 *nán-shěng* 南省
Lit., the southern department. (1) N-S DIV–T'ANG: unofficial reference to, or rarely the official designation of, the **Ministry of Rites** (*lǐ-pu*), whose personnel were often assigned as editorial aides to senior officials of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng;* see #2 below) and consequently were called Drafters in the Southern Department (*nan-sheng she-jen*). (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*) and its senior officials, because it was the dominant agency in the southern part of the imperial palace grounds. Cf. *nan-kung, nan-kung she-jen*.

4117 *nán-shěng shè-jén* 南省舍人
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Drafters in the Southern Department,** unofficial reference to officials of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) delegated to be editorial aides to senior officials in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), which was

known unofficially as the Southern Department (*nan-sheng*). Cf. *nan-kung, nan-kung she-jen, chung-shu she-jen.*

4118 *nán-shǐh* 南使

(1) **South Commissioner:** may be found in any period referring to a north-south or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with jurisdictions denoted by such prefixes and possibly functions by others. (2) T'ANG: **Commissioner for the Southern Pasturages,** an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) in the southern parts of North China. RR: *commissaire impérial (aux élevages) du sud.*

4119 *nán shū-fáng* 南書房

CH'ING: **Southern Study,** originally the personal study of the K'ang-hsi Emperor; from 1659 members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) served there as writers, calligraphers, copyists, etc., for a time enjoying great influence as the group through which imperial pronouncements were issued; lost such influence after establishment of the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*) in 1730. Often called *nan-chai.* Also see *hsing-tsou;* cf. *chung shu-fang, wen shu-fang.*

4120 *nán shū-mì yüàn* 南樞密院

LIAO: **Bureau of Military Affairs in the Southern Establishment** (*nan-yüan*), a top-echelon agency in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government, responsible for appointments, taxes, etc., of the Khitan tribesmen; commonly compared to the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*) in the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*), which dealt with Chinese subjects of Liao; headed by one or more Commissioners of Military Affairs (*shu-mi shih*). Confusion may arise from the fact that this Bureau was commonly abbreviated in the form *nan-yüan* (Southern Bureau), the same term that designated the whole Southern Establishment in the Northern Administration; and any use of the term Southern (*nan*) naturally suggests the Southern Administration. See *shu-mi yüan.* P5.

4121 *nán-sǒ* 南所

CH'ING: **South Prison,** one of 2 prisons maintained in the capital by the Prison Office (*t'i-lao t'ing*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); staffed with Warders (*ssu-yü*), 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese, rank 9b; a facility for holding persons accused of serious crimes presented by units of territorial administration throughout the empire for sentence reviews, pending resolution of their cases. Also known as *chien-yü.* Also see *pei-so, ssu-yü ssu.* P13.

4122 *nán-ssū* 南司

(1) N-S DIV: unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*), to its actual head during this period, nominally the **Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), or to the nominal **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*) when, rarely, such an appointee was actual head of the Censorate. Also see *nan-t'ai.* (2) T'ANG: **Southern Offices,** unofficial reference to those top-echelon agencies of the central government that had headquarters in the southern part of the imperial palace grounds, most notably the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), and various Courts (*ssu*) and Directorates (*chien*), in contrast to the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), staffed largely with eunuchs, which was housed in the northern part of the palace grounds and was consequently called the Northern Office (*pei-ssu*).

4123 *nán-ssù* 南寺

CH'ING: lit., the southern Court: unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*tu ch'a-yüan*). See *nan-t'ai.*

4124 *nán tà-wáng yüàn* 南大王院

LIAO: **Southern Office of the Grand Princes,** a top-echelon agency in the Southern Establishment (*nan-yüan*) of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), responsible for civil administration of the Five Groups (*wu yüan*) and the Six Groups (*liu yüan*) in the ordo (*kung*) of the dynastic founder, A-pao-chi; the counterpart *pei ta-wang yüan* (Northern Office of the Grand Princes), responsible for military administration of these tribesmen, was part of the Northern Establishment (*pei-yüan*) of the Northern Administration. Headed by an Administrator (*chih yüan-shih*). P17.

4125 *nán-t'à* 南榻

Lit., the southern couch: **Senior Censor:** from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*); comparable to *nan-ch'uang,* q.v.

4126 *nán-t'ái* 南臺

N-S DIV (Sung)–CH'ING: lit., southern pavilion or terrace: unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*) or occasionally to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*). See *nan-ssu, hsi-t'ai.* P18.

4127 *nán-ts'áo* 南曹

T'ANG–SUNG: lit., the southern Section: unofficial reference to the **Bureau of Appointments** (*hsüan-ssu, hsüan-pu, wen-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); in T'ang used quasiofficially when a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) was in charge of the Bureau pending appointment of a Director (*lang-chung*). Cf. *nan-hsüan ts'ao.* SP: *service du sud, service du choix des fonctionnaires.*

4128 *nán-wài tsūng-chèng ssū* 南外宗正司

SUNG: **Southern Office of Imperial Clan Affairs,** a branch of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*ta tsung-cheng ssu*) established at Yangchow in 1104 to oversee imperial kinsmen resident in South China, headed by an Administrator (*chih*); incorporated a Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen (*tun-tsung yüan*); apparently disappeared in the flight of the Sung court southward in the 1120s. See *hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu, kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai.* Cf. *tsung-cheng ssu* (Court of the Imperial Clan). SP: *bureau extérieur des affaires de la famille impériale de la capitale du sud.* P1.

4129 *nán-wài tū-shǔi ch'éng-ssū* 南外都水丞司

SUNG: **Office of the Assistant Director of Southern Outer Waterways,** subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Outer Waterways (*wai tu-shui shih-che*) in the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*); organizational relationships and ranks not wholly clear. Located at Ying-t'ien Prefecture (modern Shang-ch'iu District, Honan); apparently oversaw the maintenance of waterways in the southern approaches to the dynastic capital, Kaifeng. See *nan-pei wai tu-shui ch'eng-ssu, nan-ch'eng.* SP: *assistant du contrôle des eaux de la capital du sud.*

4130 *nán-wú* 南巫

CHOU: **Sorcerer,** unprescribed number of non-official specialists led by 4 Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) under jurisdiction of the Director of Sorcery (*ssu-wu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); together with Sorceresses (*nü-wu*), at appropriate times summoned spirits to be honored or reprimanded, preceded the King on his visits of condolence, prayed for rain and for cessation of epidemics,

and participated in many royal sacrificial and other ceremonies. CL: *sorcier*.

4131 *nán-yá* 南衙

(1) T'ANG: **Southern Command,** collective designation of the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*) and after 636 the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) stationed at the dynastic capital for security of the capital city and the palace; personnel drawn principally from Garrison Militia units (see *fu-ping, fu*) on rotational duty till 712, then staffed with paid volunteers organized into a Permanent Palace Guard (*ch'ang-ts'ung su-wei*). The Southern Command soldiers were distributed among 5 base areas in the capital and thus were also known as the Five Garrisons (*wu fu*). Cf. *pei-ya* (Northern Command), a group of largely hereditary soldiers who were the main striking force of the early T'ang military system. Also see *ch'in-chün, chin-chün, chin-wei, wei*. (2) T'ANG: **Southern Offices,** unofficial reference to the main agencies of the central government, which were headquartered in the southern sector of the imperial palace grounds; a variant of *nan-ssu*.

4132 *nán-yáng tà-ch'én* 南洋大臣

CH'ING: **Grand Minister for the Southern Seas,** quasi-official designation of the Governor-general (*tsung-tu*) of Kwantung and Kwangsi Provinces, headquartered at Canton. P50.

4133 *nán-yěh* 南冶

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu, S. Dyn.): **Southern Mint,** one of several coin-producing agencies, each with a Director (*ling*) or Assistant Director (*ch'eng*) in charge, under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); see *yeh*. P16.

4134 *nán-yìn chiēn-shēng* 難廕監生

CH'ING: **National University Student Hereditary by Heroism,** status awarded sons of officials who had lost their lives in state service, principally in battle (lit., because of difficulty, hardship, suffering, etc.); comparable to *en-yin chien-sheng* (National University Student Hereditary by Grace), a status awarded sons of eminent officials in celebration of some auspicious event. See *yin* (protection privilege), *sheng, chien-sheng, kuan-sheng*.

4135 *nán-yüàn* 南苑

CH'ING: **Southern Park,** one of several parks and gardens in or near the dynastic capital, collectively known as the Imperial Parks (*feng-ch'en yüan*); administered by an Aide (*ch'eng*), rank 6 or 7, of the Manager of the Imperial Parks (*kuan-li feng-ch'en yüan shih-wu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); tended and protected by a Guards Brigade (*hu-wei ying*) drawn from the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*) under a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*), rank 4a. The Southern Park was also called *hai-tzu* (lit., little sea). P40.

4136 *nán-yüàn* 南院

Lit., southern agency or office. (1) T'ANG: variant of *nan-ts'ao* (**Evaluation Section**), established in 734 in the Bureau of Appointments (*li-pu*) of the Ministry of Personnel (also *li-pu*); responsible for determining seniority and reputation as elements considered in the reappointment or dismissal of an official; headed by a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) of the Bureau, rank 6b1; traditionally considered the antecedent of the later Bureau of Appointments (*wen-hsüan ssu*) in the Ministry. May also be encountered in unofficial reference to the Evaluation Section (also *nan-ts'ao*) in the Bureau of Military Appointments (*ping-pu*) of the Ministry of War (also *ping-pu*). (2) T'ANG–CHIN: **Southern Court,** together with a Northern Court (*pei-yüan*) constituting the *hsüan-hui yüan* (Court of Palace Attendants in T'ang and Sung, Court Ceremonial Institute in Liao and Chin), each headed by one or more Commissioners (*shih*); division of responsibilities not clear. (3) SUNG: **Southern Court,** a unit in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), paired with a Northern Court (*pei-yüan*); the significance of this division is not clear. SP: *cour du sud*. P69. (4) LIAO: **Southern Establishment,** one of 2 major segments of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government, dominated by a Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). (5) LIAO: abbreviation of *nan shu-mi yüan* (**Bureau of Military Affairs in the Southern Establishment**) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*). P5, 16.

4137 *nèi* 內

Inner, contrasted with *wai* (Outer); comparable to *chung* (palace), but more consistently and unmistakably equated with *ta-nei* (imperial residence). Most commonly used as a prefix, e.g., *nei-kuan* (palace official, i.e., eunuch), *nei-t'ing* (inner court).

4138 *nèi-chàng* 內仗

T'ANG: **Palace Guard,** common designation of members of the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), especially those elite mounted archers of the Armies who escorted the Emperor on hunts and other outings. See *po chi* (Hundred Cavaliers), a term that perhaps displaced *nei-chang* in normal use after 689. RR: *garde d'honneur intérieure*.

4139 *nèi chăng-shàn* 內掌扇

T'ANG: **Eunuch Fan-bearer,** principally assigned to the Empress; members of the Gates Service (*kung-wei chü*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *chargé des éventails du palais intérieur*.

4140 *nèi chăng-shìh* 內掌侍

T'ANG: variant of, or possibly scribal error for, *nei ch'ang-shih* (**Palace Eunuch Attendant-in-ordinary.**) RR: *sous-chef de l'intendance du palais intérieur*.

4141 *nèi ch'áng-shìh* 內常侍

T'ANG–SUNG: **Palace Eunuch Attendant-in-ordinary,** title created in 621 to replace *nei ch'eng-feng*, q.v.; in 743 retitled Vice Director (*shao-chien*) but promptly changed back; although always nominally outranked by a Director (*chien*), rank 3a2, reportedly was the actual head of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih chien, nei-shih sheng*); rank 4b1 in T'ang, 8a in Sung; commonly abbreviated to *nei-shih*. RR+SP: *sous-chef de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38.

4142 *nèi-ch'áo* 內朝

Inner Court, throughout imperial history a collective reference to residents of the imperial palace (imperial family, palace women, eunuchs) and a few eminent persons or institutions having close relations with the Emperor as administrators of the imperial household, intimate counselors, etc.; in contrast to Outer Court (*wai-ch'ao*), the established hierarchy of administrative, military, censorial, and other agencies that managed the empire for the ruler. Tensions, and sometimes open power struggles, between the Inner and Outer Courts (neither clearly defined except in the eyes of the other) arose from the Inner Court's fears that dominant Outer Court personages might try to overthrow the dynasty, and from the Outer Court's fears that Inner Court personages (especially empresses, their relatives, and eunuchs) might win such favor with or influence over the Emperor that they might overthrow him in a palace coup, or might

block the Outer Court's normal communication with the Emperor, might usurp the Emperor's authority in such a way as to interfere with normal established governmental activities, or might in other ways disrupt the normal practices of the officialdom for their own selfish advantage. The early Han relationship between unaggressive Emperors and their Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), who were acknowledged leaders of and spokesmen for the officialdom and especially the Outer Court, was later praised as an appropriately balanced ruler-minister relationship. See *chung-ch'ao, nei-t'ing, wai-ch'ao, wai-t'ing*. P38.

4143 *nèi-chě* 內者

HAN: **Palace Servant,** 20 eunuchs principally in charge of caring for the clothing of the imperial family; headed by a (eunuch?) Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). HB: valet. P37.

4144 *nèi-ch'én* 內臣

(1) **Eunuch,** a common general designation throughout history, comparable to *huan-kuan* and *nei-shih*. (2) CH'ING: abbreviation of *nei ta-ch'en,* itself an abbreviation of *nei-wu fu ta-ch'en* **(Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department)**.

4145 *nèi-chèng ssū* 內正司

MING–CH'ING: **Eunuch Rectification Office,** an agency of palace eunuchs responsible for punishing offending members of the eunuch staff. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661.

4146 *nèi ch'éng-chíh* 內承直

SUI–T'ANG: **Palace Attendant,** title of a eunuch with secretarial duties (?); 8 in Sui from c. 604, when the title was changed from *chung chi-shih-chung;* T'ang in 621 changed it to *nei chi-shih,* q.v.; members of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *secrétaire de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38.

4147 *nèi ch'éng-fèng* 內承奉

T'ANG: **Palace Provisioner,** eunuch member of the Palace Domestic Service (*ch'ang-ch'iu chien*) until the Service was renamed *nei-shih sheng* in 621, when *nei ch'eng-feng* was changed to the title *nei ch'ang-shih* (Palace Eunuch Attendant-in-ordinary). RR: *sous-chef de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38.

4148 *nèi ch'éng-fèng pān yā-pān* 內承奉班押班

CHIN: **Eunuch Chief of Palace Attendants** in the Office for Audience Ceremonies (*ko-men*), rank 7a; led members of his group (*pan*) in their work. P33.

4149 *nèi chǐ-shìh* 內給事

T'ANG: **Eunuch Ceremonial Secretary,** 8 to 10, rank 5b2, in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih chien, nei-shih sheng*); created in 621 by retitling *nei ch'eng-chih* (Palace Attendant); principally responsible for accepting and delivering communications for the Empress, e.g., on her birthday or on New Year's Day; also kept account of the clothing and other expenditures for lesser palace women and assisted the Director (*chien*) in administering the Palace Domestic Service. Cf. *nei-shih, chung chi-shih-chung*. RR: *secrétaire de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38.

4150 *nèi chǐ-shǐh* 內給使

SUI–T'ANG: **Eunuch Gate Monitor,** number indefinite, attached to the Gates Service (*kung-wei chü*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), responsible for opening the entrances to the imperial residence in the morning and locking them at night, and for checking on the legitimacy of all comings and goings through the gates. RR: *eunuque serviteur du palais intérieur*. P37.

4151 *nèi-ch'í* 內旗

CH'ING: **Inner Banners,** one of 2 large groups of military units stationed in the dynastic capital, the other being the Outer Banners (*wai-ch'i*), both groups made up of Bannermen drawn from all Eight Manchu Banners (*man pa-ch'i*); generally responsible for guarding the imperial palace. Some Bannermen of the Inner Banners, called Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei ch'in-chün, san-ch'i shih-wei*), constituted the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*), commanded by 6 Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding the Imperial Bodyguard (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*). Others were organized into a Guards Brigade (*hu-chün ying*), a Vanguard Brigade (*ch'ien-feng ying*), a Firearms Brigade (*huo-ch'i ying*), a Scouting Brigade (*chien-jui ying*), etc., each unit under a Commander-general (*t'ung-ling, tsung-t'ung*), often an Imperial Prince. Cf. *chu-fang pa ch'i, shang san ch'i, hsia wu ch'i, ching-ch'i, chin-tsu pa ch'i*. BH: household or inner banners.

4152 *nèi-chiàng* 內匠

N-S DIV (Chou): **Palace Artisan,** one or more ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a) and others as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a); members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) apparently responsible for construction and maintenance within the palace. See *wai-chiang*. P14.

4153 *nèi-chiào fāng* 內教坊

T'ANG: **Palace Music School,** created in the 620s to train musicians for the Emperor's private entertainment; from 692 to 714 called *yün-shao fu,* q.v.; loosely supervised by the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). Originally staffed with professional, non-official Erudites (*po-shih*), but in 692 these were replaced with eunuchs. See *chiao-fang, li-yüan, yin-sheng po-shih, t'ai-yüeh shu, nei wen-hsüeh kuan*. RR: *école pour l'enseignement (de la musique) de l'intérieur du palais*.

4154 *nèi-chiào pó-shìh* 內教博士

(1) T'ANG: **Erudite of the Palace Music School,** unspecified number of unranked specialists who taught Novice Career Musicians (*ti-tzu ch'ang-chiao-che*) in the Palace Music School (*nei-chiao fang*) for service in one of the palace orchestras or to become Instructors (*chu-chiao*) in the School. They and their students were allowed to live in the palace; but from 692 eunuchs served as teachers, and whether the students were still allowed to live in the palace is not clear. RR: *maître au vaste savoir chargé de donner l'instruction à l'intérieur du palais*. (2) T'ANG: **Palace Erudite,** 18 unranked specialists in the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; had various particularizing prefixes, e.g., *ching-hsüeh po-shih, k'ai-shu po-shih;* from c. 741, a eunuch post. RR: *maître au vaste savoir chargé de l'enseignement à l'intérieur du palais*.

4155 *nèi-chiēn* 內監

(1) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Eunuch,** a general reference apparently deriving from the name of the T'ang Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih chien*). P28. (2) CH'ING: **Inner Prison,** one of 2 sections into which Prisons (*chien-yü*) were commonly divided: an Inner Prison for the detention of serious criminals and an Outer Prison (*wai-chien*) for the detention of persons accused of lesser crimes.

4156 *nèi-chiēn kuǎn-lǐ* 內監管理

CH'ING: **Eunuch Manager,** e.g., of the Southern Park (*nan-yüan*), one of the Imperial Parks (*feng-ch'en yüan*).

4157 *nèi ch'iēn-fēng yíng* 內前鋒營
CH'ING: **Palace Vanguard Brigade,** an elite force chosen only from members of the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*) in the Vanguard Brigade (*ch'ien-feng ying*) for service as Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei ch'in-chün*); commanded by one or more Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding the Imperial Bodyguard (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*). Also see *nei-ch'i, nei hu-chün ying, nei hsiao-chi ying*. BH: household vanguard. P37.

4158 *nèi-chìh* 內制
SUNG: **Inner Drafters,** unofficial collective reference to Hanlin Academicians (*han-lin hsüeh-shih*) of the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*) who were detached to do writing and other staff work in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*), where Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*, etc.) presided over the central government; in contrast to Outer Drafters (*wai-chih*), a comparable duty assignment for members of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). The unofficial collective reference to both groups combined was Drafters (*chih-chih-kao*). Also see *liang chih-kuan* (Two Drafting Groups). SP: *chargé de la rédaction des édits intérieurs*.

4159 *nèi-chíh* 內直
Lit., to take a tour (turn, shift) of active service in the palace. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–CHIN: **Palace Attendant,** large numbers of unranked personnel (apparently not eunuchs) attached to the Palace Attendance Service (*tien-nei chü, nei-chih chü*) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang, tso ch'un-fang*); in the Jurchen Chin era attached to the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*). (2) SUNG: **Palace Attendance Service,** abbreviated reference to the agency (*nei-chih chü*) rather than to its personnel. RR+SP: *service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône*. P26, 38.

4160 *nèi-chíh* 內職
SUNG: **Inner Posts,** collective reference to 3 powerful agencies in the early Sung central government: the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*), and State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). Cf. *nei-kuan, nei-shih*. P38.

4161 *nèi-chíh chiēn* 內直監
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Director of Palace Attendants,** 2, rank 6b2 in T'ang, heads of the Palace Attendance Service (*tien-nei chü, nei-chih chü*) under the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*); in 662 the title Director was changed to *nei-chih lang* and the name Secretariat of the Heir Apparent was changed to *tso ch'un-fang*. RR: *chef du service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

4162 *nèi-chíh chú* 內直局
SUI–SUNG: **Palace Attendance Service,** a non-eunuch unit in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang, tso ch'un-fang*) responsible for maintaining the tallies, seals, insignia, clothing, accessories, and furnishings in the household of the Heir Apparent; name changed from *tien-nei chü* (N. Ch'i); headed by 2 Directors of Palace Attendants (*nei-shih chien* till 662, then *nei-shih lang*), rank 6b2 in T'ang. RR: *service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

4163 *nèi chīh-jǎn chú* 內織染局
MING: **Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service,** a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) or Director (*t'ai-chien*); prepared textiles for palace use; supervised a Blue Dye Shop (*lan-tien ch'ang*); also see *pa chü* (Eight Services).

4164 *nèi-chíh láng* 內直郎
T'ANG–SUNG: **Director of Palace Attendants,** in 662 replaced *nei-chih chien* as title of the head of the Palace Attendance Service (*nei-chih chü, nei-chih*), part of the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang*). RR+SP: *chef du service des fournitures intérieures du palais de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

4165 *nèi-chīng pó-shìh* 內經博士
SUNG: **Erudite of the Yellow Emperor's Classic of Medicine,** a professional teacher of Taoist medicine; number and organizational affiliation not clear.

4166 *nèi-ch'īng* 內卿
HAN: lit., palace minister: variant reference to the **Chamberlain for Attendants** (*kuang-lu-hsün*).

4167 *nèi-chiù* 內廄
Inner Stables. (1) SUI–T'ANG: in charge of vehicles in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; in Sui subordinate to the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*), in T'ang to the Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu nei-fang chü*); headed by 2 Commandants (*wei*). RR: *écuries du palais intérieur*. P26. (2) T'ANG: one prefixed Southeast (*tung-nan*) and one prefixed Southwest (*hsi-nan*) among the palace stable units collectively called the Six Stables (*liu chiu*). RR: *écurie du ... dans l'intérieur du palais*. (3) CH'ING: stables maintained in the dynastic capital by the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), part of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), in contrast to Outer Stables (*wai-chiu*) scattered in the Provinces. BH: stables at the capital. Also see *chiu-chang, chiu-ling, chiu-mu*.

4168 *nèi chiŭ-fāng* 內酒坊
SUNG: **Palace Winery** under the Office of Fine Wines (*liang-yün shu*) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*), in close relationship with the Court's Imperial Kitchen (*yü-ch'u*); headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), unranked. SP: *distillerie de vin fermenté*.

4169 *nèi chū-ssū shìh* 內諸司使
5 DYN: **The Various Palace Commissioners,** collective reference to numerous personal agents of Emperors who assisted in gradual efforts to bring under imperial control the corps of palace eunuchs, the military establishment, and fiscal administration, all of which had been allowed to get out of imperial control in the late T'ang years; including a Commissioner of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan shih*), a Commissioner Participating in Control of Military Affairs (*ts'an-chang shu-mi shih*), a Controller of the Armies and Guards (*p'an liu-chün chu-wei shih*), a Commissioner for State Revenue (*tsu-yung shih*), and a State Finance Commissioner (*san-ssu shih*).

4170 *nèi-chūng kāo-p'ĭn-pān yüàn* 內中高品班院
SUNG: lit., court of high rank palace (workers): **Palace Eunuch Service,** counterpart of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*ch'ang-ch'iu chien*), the Directorate of Palace Attendants (*nei-shih chien*), etc., of other periods; in early Sung renamed *ju-nei nei-shih sheng* (Palace Eunuch Service). See under *ju-nei*. SP: *cour de l'intendance du palais intérieur*.

4171 *nèi-chù chiù* 內駒廄
T'ANG: **Stables of the Palace Colts,** collective reference to the Stables of Trustworthy Mounts on the Right (*yu chang-*

chiu; see *chang-chiu*) maintained by the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *écuries des chevaux rapides du palais.*

4172 *nèi fān-shū fáng* 內繙書房

CH'ING: **Sino-Manchu Translation Office** attached to the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*) to translate state documents from Chinese into Manchu; staffing not clear. BH: Manchu-Chinese translation office.

4173 *nèi-fāng* 內坊

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–SUNG: **Inner Quarters,** one of many units of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*) till 739, then assigned to the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*) though still responsible for serving the Heir Apparent; headed by a Director (*ling*) in N. Ch'i, a Palace Manager (*tien-nei*) in Sui and T'ang till 739, thereafter a Director again, rank 5b2. The title Palace Manager was restored during Sung, rank not clear. The agency was probably staffed with eunuchs and probably provided personal servant-like service for the Heir Apparent. In T'ang after 739 it was named *nei-fang chü* (Inner Quarters Service), and a common alternate name was *t'ai-tzu nei-fang chü* (Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent). RR+SP: *service du palais intérieur de la maison de l'héritier du trône.* P26.

4174 *nèi fēi-lúng shǐh* 內飛龍使

T'ANG: **Eunuch Commissioner of the Flying Dragon Corral,** one of the Six Palace Corrals (*chang-nei liu hsien*); also see *liu hsien, fei-lung chiu.* RR: *commissaire impérial chargé des dragons volants de l'intérieur du palais.*

4175 *nèi-fǔ* 內府

Palace Treasury, sometimes an official designation but more often an unofficial reference to various storehouses and vaults where rulers kept their personal fortunes in money and goods in the palace or, if elsewhere, under direct palace control. (1) CHOU: an agency in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), also the title of its 2 Directors, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*). CL: *magasin intérieur.* (2) CH'IN–N-S DIV: refers to the Chamberlain of the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu, shao-fu chien, shao-fu ch'ing*), late in the period alternating with *t'ai-fu, t'ai-fu ssu.* (3) SUI–T'ANG: refers to the Palace Treasury Service (*nei-fu chü*) under the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *service du trésor du palais intérieur.* (4) SUNG: refers to the Palace Storehouses (*nei tsang-k'u*) supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *magasin du trésor du palais.* (5) YÜAN: refers to the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*) under the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*). (6) MING: refers to storehouses controlled by palace eunuchs. (7) CH'ING: refers to the Office of the Palace Treasury (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) under the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P37, 38.

4176 *nèi-fǔ chiēn* 內府監

T'ANG: from 662 to 685, the official variant of *shao-fu chien* **(Directorate for Imperial Manufactories).** P38.

4177 *nèi fú-pǎo láng* 內符寶郎

SUNG: **Eunuch Seals Secretary,** rank 7b; established in 1107 to be responsible for keeping the imperial seals (*pao*) and tallies (*fu*) and possibly responsible for issuing appropriate seals and insignia to civil officials and military officers; organizational affiliation not clear. Apparently a eunuch counterpart of the Seals Secretary (*fu-pao lang*) in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), 2, also rank 7b. Seems to correspond to *ssu-pao* (Seal-keeper) or *ssu-pao ssu* (Seals Office) in the eunuch-staffed Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*), or to the civil service Seals Office (*shang-pao ssu*), of other eras. SP: *secrétaire du palais chargé des insignes en deux parties et des sceaux.*

4178 *nèi-hàn* 內翰

Lit., inner (i.e., palace) writing brush (wielders): **Palace Writers.** (1) SUNG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). (2) CH'ING: in addition, an unofficial reference to secretarial staff members of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*).

4179 *nèi hsī-t'óu kūng-fèng kuān* 內西頭供奉官

(1) SUNG: **Court Service Official on the West,** a title for some palace eunuchs, rank 6 or 7, members of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*). (2) SUNG: variant reference to *tso shih-chin* **(Left Palace Attendant),** 2nd highest of 12 rank titles granted to eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh.* Cf. *nei tung-t'ou kung-feng kuan.* SP: *intendant à la disposition de l'empereur à l'ouest du palais intérieur.*

4180 *nèi-hsiāng* 內廂

SUNG: **Inner Capital Townships;** see *ssu hsiang* (Four Capital Townships).

4181 *nèi-hsiàng* 內相

Grand Councilor in the Palace. (1) T'ANG: common unofficial reference to Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*) in the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*). (2) T'ANG: unofficial collective reference to those Hanlin Academicians (*han-lin hsüeh-shih*) and members of the Institute of Academicians and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*) who were called into detached service as Participants in the Drafting of Proclamations (*chih-chih-kao*) under Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), some of whom ultimately became Grand Councilors themselves. RR: *grand ministre de l'intérieur.* (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Academician in Charge of the Hanlin Academy (*chang-yüan hsüeh-shih*). P23.

4182 *nèi hsiǎo-ch'én* 內小臣

CHOU: **Palace Attendant,** designation of palace eunuchs awarded nominal rank as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and attached to the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) to attend and escort the Queen (*hou*) in her public appearances. See *hsiao-ch'en.* CL: *petit officier de l'intérieure.*

4183 *nèi hsiāo-chì yíng* 內驍騎營

CH'ING: **Palace Cavalry Brigade,** an elite force chosen only from members of the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*) in the Cavalry Brigade (*hsiao-chi ying*) for service as Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei ch'in-chün*); commanded by one or more Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding the Imperial Bodyguard (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*). Also see *wai-ch'i, nei ch'ien-feng ying, nei hu-chün ying.* BH: household brigade of the line. P37.

4184 *nèi-hsíng ch'ǎng* 內行廠

MING: lit. meaning not clear; repository concerning palace conduct (?): **Palace Depot,** a eunuch agency existing only during the era 1505–1521, apparently created to dominate the notorious eunuch secret police agencies, the Eastern and Western Depots (*tung-ch'ang, hsi-ch'ang*).

4185 *nèi hù-chün yíng* 內護軍營

CH'ING: **Palace Guards Brigade,** an elite force selected only from members of the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*) in the Guards Brigade (*hu-chün ying*) for service as Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei ch'in-chün*); commanded by one or more Grand Ministers of the Palace Commanding

the Imperial Bodyguard (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*). Also see *nei-ch'i, nei ch'ien-feng ying, nei hsiao-chi ying*. BH: imperial guards. P37.

4186 *nèi-hùi tsŭng-k'ō chŭ-shìh* 內會總科主事

MING: **Internal Accounts Secretary in the Headquarters Section of the Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*), 6, rank 6a; created in 1373, discontinued in 1380; supplemented Secretaries (*chu-shih*) in the Section. Also see *tsung-k'o, wai ch'ien-chao k'o*. P6.

4187 *nèi hŭn-kuān* 內閽官

N-S DIV: **Palace Doorman,** common title for palace eunuchs.

4188 *nèi hŭn-shĭh* 內閽史

T'ANG: **Palace Doorman,** unspecified number of eunuchs in the Palace Gates Service (*kung-wei chü*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *portier du palais intérieur*.

4189 *nèi húng-wén yüàn* 內弘文院

CH'ING: **Palace Academy for the Advancement of Literature,** one of the Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*), each supervised by a Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih*); specially charged with translating China's classical and historical writings into Manchu and tutoring the Emperor and Heir Apparent in the Chinese cultural tradition. Established in 1635; in 1658 regrouped into Ming-style agencies, the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). Also see *hung-wen kuan, nei kuo-shih yüan, nei pi-shu yüan*. P2.

4190 *nèi hŭo-yào k'ù* 內火藥庫

CH'ING: **Palace Gunpowder Depot,** headed by 2 Directors (*chang*), unranked (eunuchs?); one of several units under the Imperial Game Preserve (*niao-ch'iang ch'u*) maintained by the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: ammunition-store.

4191 *nèi ī-wù k'ù* 內衣物庫

SUNG: **Special Gifts Storehouse,** established in 977, from 1008 under both the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), headed jointly by one civil service and one eunuch Supervisor (*chien-kuan*); received fine silks, brocades, and other materials, principally to be used as gifts for members of the imperial family, imperial in-laws, civil and military officials, and foreign envoys at suitable times, e.g., the Emperor's birthday. See *shang-fu chü, shang-i chü, shang-i k'u*. SP: *magasin de vêtements et d'objets du palais intérieur*. P38.

4192 *nèi-jén* 內人

CHOU: **Palace Woman,** members of one of the Nine Concubine Groups (*chiu yü*) resident in the royal palace in the service of the ruler and his principal wives. Also see *nü-yü*. CL: *femme de l'intérieur*.

4193 *nèi-kó* 內閣

Lit., the palace halls and, by extension, those who served in them: **Grand Secretariat.** (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): unofficial reference to the Palace Library (*pi-shu;* see *pi-shu chien*), in contrast to the Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*), called *wai-t'ai* (Outer Pavilion). P18. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). (3) MING–CH'ING: from the 1420s to 1730, the most distinguished and influential body in the central government, like a collective prime ministership; staffed with Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) of the Hanlin Academy detached to establish offices within the imperial palace to handle the Emperor's paperwork, recommend decisions in response to memorials received from the officialdom, and draft and issue imperial pronouncements. Created as a small, loosely organized body of secretarial consultants after the Ming founder's abolition in 1380 of the Secretariat's (*chung-shu sheng*) executive posts, which made himself sole coordinator of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) that were the administrative core of the central government. The secretarial establishment gradually grew in importance until in the 1420s it attained durable form and status. The members remained loosely organized, each designated by the Hall to which he was assigned, e.g., Grand Secretary of the Hall of Literary Profundity (*wen-yüan ko ta hsüeh-shih*); but collegial procedures were evolved among them, and leadership of the Grand Secretaries, commonly numbering from 2 to 6, fell to a so-called Senior Grand Secretary (*shou-fu*). Since the ranks associated with their Hanlin titles were low (5a), it became standard practice for each Grand Secretary to be given concurrent nominal status as Minister (*shang-shu*), 2a, or Vice Minister (*shih-lang*), 3a, in one of the Six Ministries, especially the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*); and particularly esteemed Grand Secretaries eventually were awarded status among the Three Dukes (*san kung*), honorific posts carrying rank 1a. As the Grand Secretaries grew in importance, the former Secretariat's Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*) were attached to them as a staff agency, the Central Drafting Office (*chung-shu k'o*); and by 1600 the Grand Secretariat had been acknowledged in state documents as a regular, formal agency of the central government. Because, beginning in the 1400s, top-ranking Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) were regularly assigned to the Hanlin Academy on track ultimately to become Grand Secretaries, and because Grand Secretaries with few exceptions never had experience in the line administrative agencies of government, the officialdom at large (see under *wai-ch'ao,* Outer Court) naturally considered the Grand Secretaries with a certain hostility as members of the Inner Court (*nei-ch'ao, nei-t'ing*); and this feeling grew as Grand Secretaries found it necessary, especially in the reigns of the more reclusive Ming Emperors, to collaborate with powerful palace eunuchs to maintain contact and influence with the ruler. Hostility between the officialdom in general and the Grand Secretariat became seriously disruptive after the tenure of Chang Chü-cheng (1525–1582) as Senior Grand Secretary and interfered with the operation of the central government to the end of the Ming dynasty. Some subsequent historians have argued that the abolition of the early Ming Secretariat and the consequent rise of the Grand Secretariat were the most important institutional changes in late imperial history and foredoomed the dynasty to collapse in undisciplined partisan feuding. The Manchus originally structured the central government of their Ch'ing dynasty with Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*), the traditional Six Ministries, and the traditional Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) in its top echelon, but in 1658 the Three Palace Academies were organized into a Hanlin Academy and a Grand Secretariat of the Ming sorts. The Ch'ing Grand Secretariat was headed by 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*), commonly Princes or other nobles; and the agency was formally established at the top of the official hierarchy, as unchallengeable head of the Outer Court. But the Grand Secretariat gradually lost prestige and influence, because the determining of policy was entrusted to an unofficial organization of the Manchu ruling group, called the Deliberative Council (*i-cheng ch'u*), staffed with Princes and Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). When in 1730 this Deliberative Council was reorganized

and formalized as an official top-echelon Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*), although some Grand Secretaries as individuals became members of the Council, the Grand Secretariat as an institution slipped into the secondary role of processing paperwork concerning routine administrative business under guidelines established by the Council. P2.

4194 *nèi-kó chūng-shū* 內閣中書

MING–CH'ING: **Secretaries in the Grand Secretariat,** originally in Ming a group of writers organized in a Central Drafting Office (*chung-shu k'o*) attached to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); after central government reorganizations in the 1380s, this became relatively autonomous, and it soon came to be attached loosely to the evolving Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); number not prescribed, rank 7b. In Ch'ing still organized in a Central Drafting Office, still 7b, but number grew remarkably to include 70 Manchus, 8 Chinese Bannermen (*han-chün*), and 30 Chinese civil officials. Selected triennially from among the most promising new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*), after those chosen to enter the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) as Hanlin Bachelors (*shu-chi-shih*); after a fixed term of years (3?) had to transfer out to be staff members of Departments (*chou*) or, in the 18th century, to be Secretaries in the Council of State (*chün-chi chang-ching*). During tours of the South made by the K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung Emperors, men with status as Provincial Graduates (*chü-jen*) and Government Students (*sheng-yüan*) who presented meritorious petitions were commonly appointed Secretaries in the Grand Secretariat. In Ch'ing the Central Drafting Office was headed by an Academician of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko hsüeh-shih*), 2b, with the duty-assignment designation Grand Minister Inspector of the Central Drafting Office (*chi-ch'a chung-shu k'o shih-wu ta-ch'en*). P2.

4195 *nèi-kó hsüéh-shìh* 內閣學士

CH'ING: **Academician of the Grand Secretariat,** 6 Manchus and 4 Chinese with nominal status as Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) of one of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), most often the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); rank 2b. Subordinate to the Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) in the Grand Secretariat. BH: sub-chancellor of the grand secretariat. P2.

4196 *nèi-kó shìh-tú* 內閣侍讀

CH'ING: **Grand Secretariat Reader-in-waiting,** transformation of a traditional title for academicians (see *shih-tu*) to designate an undistinguished corps of copyreaders who examined all documents issued from the palace; 10–14 Manchus, 2 each Mongols, Chinese Bannermen (*han-chün*), and Chinese civil officials; rank 4 then 6a. BH: assistant readers of the grand secretariat. P2.

4197 *nèi-kó shìh-tú hsüéh-shìh* 內閣侍讀學士

CH'ING: **Grand Secretariat Academician Reader-in-waiting,** transformation of a traditional title for academicians (see *hsüeh-shih, shih-tu*) to designate an undistinguished group of editors and translators of documents issued from the palace; 4–6 Manchus, 2 Chinese, originally also 2 Mongols (later discontinued); rank 3 then 5 then 4b. On the Grand Secretariat staff of regular officials, these ranked above only Grand Secretariat Readers-in-waiting (*nei-ko shih-tu*), rank 4 then 6a, Certification Clerks (*tien-chi*), 7a, and Secretaries (*chung-shu*), 7b; but early held concurrent nominal appointments as Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), 3a, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); date of discontinuance not clear. BH: readers of the grand secretariat. P2.

4198 *nèi-kó shuài* 內閣帥

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Palace Guide** in the Purification Service (*chai-shuai chü*) in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang;* antecedent of *tso ch'un-fang*); 2, rank not clear; paired with 2 Purification Guides (*chai-shuai*); functions not wholly clear, though clearly related to supervision of fasting, other abstinences, and other types of preparation by the Heir Apparent for participation in important religious rituals. P26.

4199 *nèi-kó tà hsüéh-shìh* 內閣大學士

MING–CH'ING: **Grand Secretary of the Grand Secretariat,** from 2 to 6 in Ming, in Ch'ing 2 Manchus and 2 Chinese; in Ming a special duty assignment, in Ch'ing a regular official post, rank 1a. See *nei-ko, ta hsüeh-shih, hsüeh-shih.*

4200 *nèi-kó tiěn-chí* 內閣典籍

CH'ING: **Certification Clerk in the Grand Secretariat,** 4 Manchus and 2 Chinese, rank 7a; apparently supervised the Archive (*fu-pen k'u*) of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); also kept the only seals that could be used on behalf of the Grand Secretariat, hence were called on to certify and authorize all incoming and outbound documents. See *tien chi.* P2.

4201 *nèi-k'ò shěng* 內客省

SUNG: **Palace Visitors Bureau** under the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), headed by a eunuch Commissioner (*shih*), rank 5b; in charge of palace receptions for foreign dignitaries, collaborating with the Visitors Bureau (*k'o-sheng*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and probably also the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). SP: *commissaire du palais chargé des relations diplomatiques (visites, audiences, et contributions des étrangers) (eunuque).*

4202 *nèi-k'ù* 內庫

Palace Storehouses: from the era of N-S Division if not earlier, a common collective reference to all storehouses or vaults under the direct control of the imperial palace and at the disposition of the ruler only, i.e., those buildings that constituted what was called the Palace Treasury (*nei-fu*).

4203 *nèi-kuān* 內官

(1) From antiquity, one of many terms for **eunuch;** see *huan-kuan, nei-shih, t'ai-chien.* (2) From antiquity, a variant of *nü-kuan* (**Palace Woman**). (3) Throughout history may be encountered in reference to personnel in palace service as opposed to central government personnel, or to personnel serving in the dynastic capital as opposed to those in units of territorial administration. Cf. *nei-ch'ao, wai-ch'ao, nei-t'ing, wai-t'ing.* (4) HAN: **Palace Manager,** 2 appointed from 144 B.C. under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); possibly chief eunuchs. HB: inner palace office. P37. (5) HAN: **Inner Officials,** collective reference to all personnel in the Imperial Guards (*shih-wei*), others being referred to as Outer Officials (*wai-kuan*). (6) SUI: **Inner Officials,** collective reference to all personnel in the Imperial Guards and all others on active service in the imperial palace, others being referred to as Outer Officials.

4204 *nèi-kuǎn* 內館

CH'ING: **Inner Hostel,** one of 2 capital residences maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) to house visiting Mongol dignitaries; the other was the Outer Hostel (*wai-kuan*). Differences in functions between the 2 Hostels not clear; each under the surveillance of a Supervisory Inspector (*chi-ch'a nei-kuan* [*wai-kuan*] *chien-tu*) chosen from the ranks of Censors (*yü-shih*), Supervising Censors (*chi-shih-chung*), or junior officials of Ministries (*pu*). BH: inner inn. P17.

4205 *nèi-kuǎn chiēn* 內官監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate of Palace Eunuchs,** one of 12 eunuch Directorates (*chien*) in the imperial palace, each headed by a eunuch Director-in-chief (*t'ai-chien*); apparently supervised the care and use of all imperial seals and controlled access to the Emperor. From 1395 to 1398 may have been given authority over the 11 other eunuch Directorates, but in the 1400s the Directorate of Ceremonial (*ssu-li chien*) gained primacy among the eunuch agencies. Ch'ing originally did not establish eunuch Directorates; all palace affairs came under the control of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). From 1656 to 1661 the Department was superseded by Ming-style Directorates, but then they were discontinued and the Imperial Household Department was re-established. Previously, in 1660, the Directorate of Palace Eunuchs had been transformed into a non-eunuch Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*), which in 1677 became the Office of Palace Accounts (*k'uai-chi ssu*) under the Imperial Household Department. See under *shih-erh chien*. P37, 38.

4206 *nèi kuǎn-lǐng* 內管領
CH'ING: **Overseer,** designation of many mid-level officials (ranks 5a to 6a) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), normally supervising menial custodial work in the various Halls (*ko, tien, kung*) of the palace, at Imperial Mausolea (*ling, ling-ch'in*), in the Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao fang*), etc. Those serving in the imperial palace were organized into an Overseers Office (*nei kuan-ling ch'u*). P29, 37, 49.

4207 *nèi kuǎn-lǐng ch'ù* 內管領處
Overseers Office in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) with an authorized staff of 30 Overseers (*nei kuan-ling*), 30 Assistant Overseers (*fu nei kuan-ling*), and 8 Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*) under leadership of a Director (*chang kuan-fang*) and 2 Vice Directors (*hsieh-li kuan-fang shih-wu*) chosen for these duty assignments from among the Directors (*lang-chung*) and Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*) of Bureaus (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*). Responsible for menial custodial services in the palace, maintaining and providing wines, foodstuffs, and dining utensils, etc. BH: chancery of the imperial household. P37.

4208 *nèi-kūng* 內宮
CHOU: variant reference to the **Six Principal Wives** (*liu kung*) of the King.

4209 *nèi kūng-chièn k'ù* 內弓箭庫
SUNG: **Palace Archery Storehouse,** a unit of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*), headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*). Cf. *kung-chien k'u*. SP: *magasin des arcs et des flèches du palais*.

4210 *nèi kūng-fèng* 內供奉
T'ANG: lit., to provide service or be on duty within (the palace); relevance not clear: **Auxiliary,** from the early 700s a term appended as a suffix to various titles, especially those of censorial officials (*ch'a-kuan, chien-kuan*), signifying that the title-holders were fully qualified for the posts indicated but were supernumeraries awaiting regular appointments when vacancies occurred; performed most of the functions of the posts indicated but did not enjoy all their perquisites. E.g., Auxiliary Attendant Censor (*shih yü-shih nei kung-feng*), Auxiliary Palace Censor (*tien-chung yü-shih nei kung-feng*), and such Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) posts as Auxiliary Rectifier of Omissions (*pu-ch'üeh nei kung-feng*) and Auxiliary Reminder (*shih-i nei kung-feng*). The difference in T'ang usage between *nei kung-feng* and the term *kung-feng*, q.v., is not clear. RR: *fonctionnaire devant rester à la disposition de l'empereur à l'intérieur du palais*. P18.

4211 *nèi kūng-pù* 內工部
CH'ING: **Palace Ministry of Works,** from 1661 to 1677 a specialized agency concerned with construction and maintenance of the imperial palace, then superseded by the Office of Palace Construction (*ying-tsao ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*).

4212 *nèi kuó-shǐh yüàn* 內國史院
CH'ING: **Palace Historiographic Academy,** from 1635 to 1658 one of the Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*) in the top echelon of the early Ch'ing central government, providing counsel and editorial assistance in ways similar to those of the Ming Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); each headed by a Grand Academician (*ta hsüeh-shih*). Kept records, edited imperial pronouncements, produced historical documents, etc. In 1658 split into a Hanlin Academy and a Grand Secretariat. Cf. *kuo-shih kuan, kuo-shih yüan*. P2.

4213 *nèi-lién kuān* 內簾官 or *nei-lien*
YÜAN–CH'ING: lit., within (i.e., behind) the screen: **Inner Examiners,** unofficial collective reference to Provincial Examiners (*chu-k'ao*) and Assistant Provincial Examiners (*t'ung-k'ao, fu chu-k'ao*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, who were sequestered "within the screen" in private quarters of the examination hall and participated primarily in reading and grading examination papers; also **Inner Aides,** officials of units of territorial administration who were detached to help grade papers in the Provincial Examination (*hsiang-shih*). See *lien-kuan, wai-lien kuan*.

4214 *nèi mìng-fū* 內命夫
Variant of *nei ming-nan* (**Inner Nobleman**).

4215 *nèi mìng-fù* 內命婦
Inner Noblewoman. (1) CHOU: categorical designation of a large group of palace women considered secondary wives of the ruler, including those known collectively as *chiu pin, shih-fu,* and *nü-yü,* qq.v., in contrast to the wives of royal officials, called Outer Noblewomen (*wai ming-fu*). CL: *femme titrée de l'intérieur du palais*. (2) T'ANG: categorical designation of palace women of the first 3 ranks, not including the Empress. RR: *femme titrée de l'intérieur du palais*.

4216 *nèi mìng-nán* 內命男
CHOU: **Inner Nobleman,** categorical reference to officials serving in the royal capital with ranks of Minister (*ch'ing*), Grand Master (*ta-fu*), and Serviceman (*shih*); cf. *wai ming-nan*. CL: *homme titré de l'intérieur*.

4217 *nèi mìng-nǚ* 內命女
CHOU: variant of *nei ming-fu* (**Inner Noblewoman**).

4218 *nèi-nǚ* 內女
CHOU: **Royal Clanswoman,** categorical reference to all females of the reigning family, presumably only those bearing the ruler's surname. Cf. *nei-tsung*. CL: *femme de l'intérieur*.

4219 *nèi pā-fǔ tsǎi-hsiàng* 內八府宰相
YÜAN: **Grand Councilors of the Eight Palace Offices,** 8, rank =2; an informal, irregular assembly of imperial in-laws and sons and younger brothers of the nobility, gathered on an ad hoc basis to constitute a distinguished entourage when the Emperor received Princes in audience; had no role in normal governance. P4.

4220 *nèi pàn-shìh ch'ăng* 內辦事廠
MING: variant of *nei-hsing ch'ang* (**Palace Repository**).

4221 *nèi-pān yüàn* 內班院
SUNG: **Palace Personnel Office,** an early Sung agency of palace eunuchs, quickly superseded by the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). SP: *cour de l'intendance du palais intérieur*.

4222 *nèi pāo-ī niú-lù chāng-chīng* 內包衣牛彔章京
CH'ING: **Palace (Department of) Bondservants, Bannermen, and Secretaries,** an unofficial reference to the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); also see *pao-i, niu-lu, chang-ching*.

4223 *nèi pì-shū shĕng* 內祕書省
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Inner Palace Library,** sometimes with the prefix *chung* (central, inner) rather than *nei*, sometimes called a *chien* (Directorate) or a *ssu* (Court) rather than a *sheng* (Department); resulted from a division of the traditional Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) into Inner and Outer (*wai*) units. The Inner unit was responsible for handling the flow of documents into and out of the imperial palace. Its head was sometimes an eminent official with principal duty elsewhere in the central government serving as Concurrent Controller (see under *ling, ling ... shih*) of the Inner Palace Library; sometimes it was a palace eunuch entitled Director (*ling*). The staff consisted principally of aristocrats designated Courtiers (*chung-san*), including Courtier-attendants (*shih-yü chung-san*), Courtiers for Memorials (*tsou-shih chung-san*), and Courtier-secretaries (*chu-wen chung-san*). Cf. *pi-shu nei-sheng* (Inner Branch of the Palace Library). P19.

4224 *nèi pì-shū yüàn* 內祕書院
CH'ING: **Palace Secretariat Academy,** one of the Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*) that from 1635 to 1658 constituted the top echelon of the early Ch'ing central government, providing counsel and editorial assistance in ways similar to those of the Ming Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); each headed by a Grand Academician (*ta hsüeh-shih*). The Palace Secretariat Academy specialized in writing or editing imperial pronouncements, especially those requiring literary elegance such as diplomatic correspondence and funerary testimonials. In 1658 the Three Palace Academies were transformed into a Hanlin Academy and Grand Secretariat. Cf. *pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*. P2.

4225 *nèi-p'ĭn* 內品
SUNG: lit., palace rank: **Palace Eunuch.** One of several designations of eunuchs used in the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), often with prefixes specifying functional assignments, e.g., *hsi-ching nei-p'in* (Palace Eunuch of the Western Capital); also 10th highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh*. Also see *chih-hou nei-p'in, t'ieh chih-hou nei-p'in, nei-pan nei-p'in*. P68.

4226 *nèi pù-pīng ts'áo* 內步兵曹
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Inner Section,** designation of infantry, apparently in battle formation; distinguished from the Outer Section (*wai chi-ping ts'ao*) of cavalrymen, which might be expected to enwrap the infantry in battle formation.

4227 *nèi-p'ú chŭ* 內僕局
SUI–T'ANG: **Livery Service for the Empress** in the eunuch-staffed Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), responsible for maintaining horses and carriages used by the Empress; headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 8b, and 2 Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*), 9b. The staff included 140 authorized Coachmen (*chia-shih*). The Director and Assistant Directors escorted the Empress's carriage on any outing. RR: *service des équipages du palais intérieur*.

4228 *nèi sān ch'í* 內三旗
CH'ING: **Three Inner Banners,** collective reference to those military units called Banners (*ch'i*) that were directly under the Emperor's control: the Bordered Yellow (*hsiang-huang*), Plain Yellow (*cheng-huang*), and Plain White (*cheng-po*) Banners. The Three Inner Banners provided the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*) and also the following units: Palace Guards Brigade (*nei hu-chün ying*), Palace Vanguard Brigade (*nei ch'ien-feng ying*), Palace Cavalry Brigade (*nei hsiao-chi ying*), Summer Palace Guards Brigade (*yüan-ming yüan nei ch'i hu-chün ying*), and the Southern Park Guards Brigade (*nan-yüan hu-wei ying*). The Three Inner Banners were also called the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*); they were administered under the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). Also see *pa ch'i*. Cf. *hsia wu ch'i*. BH: three imperial banners. P37.

4229 *nèi sān yüàn* 內三院
CH'ING: **Three Palace Academies,** collective reference to the Palace Historiographic Academy (*nei kuo-shih yüan*), the Palace Secretariat Academy (*nei pi-shu yüan*), and the Palace Academy for the Advancement of Literature (*nei hung-wen yüan*), each headed by a Grand Academician (*ta hsüeh-shih*). From 1635 to 1658 the Three Palace Academies, which generally provided counsel and editorial assistance to the Emperor, were in the top echelon of the early Ch'ing central government, along with the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) and the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*); but in 1658 they were reorganized into a Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*) and Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) in the Ming pattern. P2, 23.

4230 *nèi-shàn* 內膳
N-S DIV (Chou): **Palace Vice Provisioner,** number not specified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a); and **Assistant Palace Provisioner,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a); aides of the Palace Provisioner (*chu-shan*) in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), who furnished drinks and delicacies for imperial banquets, receptions, sacrificial ceremonies, etc. The counterpart of junior executive officials in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*) in other periods. See *hsiao shan-pu* (Catering Bureau). P30.

4231 *nèi shàng-fāng shŭ* 內尚方署
HAN–SUI: variant of *shang-fang shu* (**Central Service Office**) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), presumably so named when the agency was staffed principally by eunuchs. At the beginning of T'ang renamed *chung shang-fang shu*. Also see *shang-fang, shang-fang ling, chung-shang shu*. P38.

4232 *nèi-shè* 內舍
(1) SUI–T'ANG: abbreviation of *nei she-jen* (**Secretary**). (2) SUNG: **Inner College,** 2nd highest of 3 Colleges (*she*) in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) from c. 1070; selected about 20% of students in the Outer College (*wai-she*) for further training, then promoted about half of its students into the Superior College (*shang-she*) for final training. SP: *collège intérieur*.

4233 *nèi shè-jén* 內舍人
(1) SUI: **Secretary,** 4, rank not clear; 2nd-level executive officials in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*); at the beginning of T'ang retitled *chung she-jen*. (2)

T'ANG: from 652 to 662 the official variant of *chung shejen* (**Secretary**) in the Archive of the Heir Apparent (*tienshu fang*). P26.

4234 *nèi-shěng* 內省

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of *nei-shih sheng* (**Palace Domestic Service**). P38. (2) LIAO: **Palace Domestic Service,** considered part of the Southern Administration's (*nan-mien*) corps of court officials (*ch'ao-kuan*); staffed by eunuchs, including a Commissioner (*shih*), a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*), etc. Possibly also an abbreviated reference to the Palace Service Office (*nei-sheng ssu*) at Liao's Eastern Capital near modern Liaoyang, Manchuria. P49.

4235 *nèi-shě·g ssū* 內省司

LIAO: **Palace Service Office,** a eunuch agency at the Eastern Capital near modern Liaoyang, Manchuria; provided domestic service that was provided elsewhere by palace women, who were not posted in the Eastern Capital palace; headed by a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*) and an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*). P49.

4236 *nèi-shĭh* 內史

Lit., palace scribe. (1) CHOU: **Royal Secretary,** one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu*), a member of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who prepared all royal documents with the help of a large staff of subordinates; the work reportedly became so important and the post so influential that the original Royal Secretary was retitled Director of Royal Secretaries (*nei-shih ling*) and became something like a chief of the royal staff. CL: *annaliste de l'intérieur*. (2) CH'IN–SUI: **Chamberlain for the Capital,** the administrative executive for local government in the metropolitan area in which the dynastic capital was located, rank =2,000 bushels in Han; c. 140 B.C. divided into 2 posts prefixed Left and Right; later the Right Chamberlain was redesignated Metropolitan Governor (*ching-chao yin*), the Left Chamberlain was redesignated Guardian of the Left (*tso p'ing-i*), and the post Guardian of the Right (*yu fu-feng*) was added to create a triumvirate in charge of the metropolitan area, known collectively as the Three Guardians (*san fu*); all ranked at 2,000 bushels. During the era of N-S Division the term *nei-shih* alternated with *yin* (Metropolitan Governor) and by Sui yielded to *yin*. HB: clerk of the capital. P53, 54. (3) HAN–SUI, LIAO, YÜAN: **Administrator** delegated from the central government to serve as chief executive official of a Princedom (*wang-kuo*) or Marquisate (*hou-kuo*); in 8 B.C. superseded by *hsiang* (Administrator) and *kuo-hsiang* (Counselor-delegate), but revived in post-Han times to alternate with the titles *hsiang* and *chang-shih* (Administrator); in T'ang *chang-shih* became the standard, though *nei-shih* was revived again by Liao and Yüan. In its early history, *nei-shih* was the counterpart in a quasi-official fief of a Commandery Governor (*chün t'ai-shou*). P32, 69. (4) SUI: **Director of the Secretariat** (*nei-shih sheng*), changed from *chung-shu ling* in early Sui to avoid a personal-name taboo, then in 616 changed to *nei-shu ling* (see *nei-shu sheng*). In T'ang from 618 to 620 and again from 684 to 705, *nei-shih* and *nei-shih sheng* were revived to replace *chung-shu ling* (Secretariat Director) and *chung-shu sheng* (Secretariat). P3. (5) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*). (6) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Secretary in the Grand Secretariat** (*nei-ko chung-shu*). P3. (7) In any era may be encountered as the equivalent of *nèi-shìh* (Palace Attendant), specifically meaning a **eunuch.**

4237 *nèi-shìh* 內侍

Lit., to serve (be in attendance) in the palace: **Palace Attendant.** (1) N-S DIV: common designation for civil officials with duty stations inside the imperial palace, especially those organized into the Palace Administration (*tien-chung chien, tien-chung chü*) or under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: common quasiofficial designation of eunuchs. (3) T'ANG–SUNG: official title of some eunuchs in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung chien, tien-chung sheng*). RR: *chef de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. SP: *intendant du palais intérieur*. P37, 38. (4) CH'ING: prestige title (*san-kuan*) for eunuchs of rank 9.

4238 *nèi-shìh chăng* 內侍長

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Director of Palace Attendants,** 4, rank and organizational affiliation not clear; responsible for giving counsel to the Emperor, reminding him of things omitted, responding to his questions, etc. P37.

4239 *nèi-shìh chiēh* 內侍階

SUNG: **Eunuch rank titles,** corresponding to prestige titles (*san-kuan*) awarded to civil and military appointees; a scale of 12 titles was created in 1112, prior to which eunuchs shared the prestige titles used for civil officials. The 12 eunuch rank titles, in descending order of prestige, were *kung-feng kuan, tso shih-chin, yu shih-chin, tso-pan tien-chih, yu-pan tien-chih, huang-men, chih-hou shih-chin, chih-hou tien-chih, chih-hou huang-men, nei-p'in, chih-hou nei-p'in,* and *t'ieh chih-hou nei-p'in,* qq.v. P68.

4240 *nèi-shìh chiēn* 內侍監

(1) T'ANG: **Palace Domestic Service,** the agency in which palace eunuchs were organized; created in 621 by renaming the *ch'ang-ch'iu chien* inherited from Sui, then in 662 more durably named *nei-shih sheng*. In 743 renamed *nei-shih chien* again, but only very briefly. RR: *département de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Director of the Palace Domestic Service** (in Sung the Service was called *nei-shih sheng* or *ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), normally 2, rank 3b or 3a. RR+SP: *directeur de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P38.

4241 *nèi-shĭh chiēn* 內史監

MING: **Directorate of Palace Attendants,** the organization of palace eunuchs in the founding reign (1368–1398); in the early 1400s disappeared as eunuch numbers grew, yielding to the emergence of 12 Directorates (see *shih-erh chien*), 4 Offices (*ssu*), and 8 Services (*chü*) staffed by eunuchs. See *t'ai-chien*.

4242 *nèi-shĭh fŭ* 內史府

YÜAN: **Princely Administration,** one created to manage the establishment of each Prince, headed by an Administrator (*nei-shih*), rank 2a; also used in reference to the administrative unit that managed the 4 ordos that originated as the personal entourage of Chingis Khan. Cf. *ssu* (Court). P69.

4243 *nèi-shĭh hsiàng* 內史相

N-S DIV: **Administrative Counselor,** delegated from the central government to administer a Princedom (*wang-kuo*) or a Marquisate (*hou-kuo*); alternating with the titles *hsiang* (Administrator) and *kuo-hsiang* (Counselor-delegate). P53.

4244 *nèi-shìh kāo-pān* 內侍高班

SUNG: **Eunuch of the High Duty Group** (?), variant of *yu-pan tien-chih* (Eunuch of the Right Duty Group), 5th highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh*. P68.

4245 *nèi-shìh kāo-p'ín* 內侍高品

SUNG: **Eunuch of High Rank,** variant of *tso-pan tien-chih*

(Eunuch of the Left Duty Group), 4th highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh*. P68.

4246 *nèi-shìh kuān* 內侍官

Palace Attendant. (1) N-S DIV: common designation of civil officials with duty stations inside the imperial palace, especially those organized into the Palace Administration (*tien-chung chien, tien-chung chü*) or under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: common quasiofficial generic reference to palace eunuchs. Cf. *nei-shih*.

4247 *nèi-shìh pān* 內侍班

SUNG: **Eunuch Duty Group,** categorical reference to eunuchs in active attendance on the Emperor, in the sense of a day shift and a night shift, or a morning shift and an evening shift; some particularizing prefix should be expected; may refer only to eunuchs bearing the highest 6 of 12 eunuch rank titles (*nei-shih chieh*). Also see *pan*. SP: *classe des intendants du palais*.

4248 *nèi-shìh pó* 內侍伯

T'ANG: variant of the eunuch title *nei-ssu po* (**Senior Steward**).

4249 *nèi-shǐh shěng* 內使省

SUI–SUNG: **Palace Domestic Service,** agency of palace eunuchs (from this era commonly called *nei-shih;* also called *nei-ch'en, huan-kuan, t'ai-chien*) and to a lesser extent palace women (*kung-nü, nü-kuan*), who in general were the only persons outside the Emperor's immediate family who were allowed in the innermost living quarters of the palace, where they provided intimate personal service for the Emperor, his Empress, and his various lesser wives. Created at the beginning of Sui by combining 2 units formerly subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu, t'ai-fu*), the Palace Treasury Service (*nei-fu chü*) and the Palace Discipline Service (*i-t'ing chü*); became one of the top-echelon agencies in the central government called the Five Departments (*wu sheng*), but in 607 demoted to Directorate (*chien*) status as Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*ch'ang-ch'iu chien*). In its early years the T'ang dynasty, in an apparent shift from Sui policy, rigidly confined eunuchs to this agency, requiring a special imperial warrant for any eunuch to take up a post outside the palace; and it gave eunuchs no rank higher than 4. In 621 the name *ch'ang-ch'iu chien* was changed to *nei-shih chien,* and from 662 the standard name was *nei-shih sheng*. Official variant names existed briefly: *ssu-kung t'ai* from 685 to 705 and *nei-shih chien* again very briefly in 754, or perhaps for a year longer. From the 750s the early T'ang restrictions on eunuch activities loosened, and through the 800s eunuchs gained almost paramount power in the central government by their dominance of such agencies as the Palace Secretariat (*shu-mi yüan*) and the Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*), and in outlying territories with status as Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*). In late T'ang a eunuch-dominated Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*) overshadowed the Palace Domestic Service in the routine administration of the palace. This trend continued during the Five Dynasties era and into Sung times, when the Palace Domestic Service became a non-eunuch, civil service agency that substantially encroached on the authority of the non-eunuch Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) inherited from T'ang, in which some eunuchs were assigned to collaborate with civil officials. The non-eunuch Palace Domestic Service included among its constituent agencies a Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*) in which eunuchs were organized, coexisting alongside the Court of Palace Attendants. In 1160 the Palace Eunuch Service was absorbed into the Palace Domestic Service, and this again was made a wholly eunuch organization; but it came to be overshadowed by the Court of Palace Attendants, and after Sung the name *nei-shih sheng* was not officially restored. Throughout its history, the Palace Domestic Service was normally headed by one or more Directors (*chien*), rank 3b1 in T'ang, 3a in Sung, with the aid of Vice Directors (*shao-chien*); and in Sui–T'ang times its eunuch members were distributed among 6 Services (*chü*). In Sui this battery included a Palace Food Service (*nei shang-shih chü*), an Office of Female Services (*i-t'ing chü*), a Palace Gates Service (*kung-wei chü*), a Menials Service (*hsi-kuan chü*), a Livery Service for the Empress (*nei-p'u chü*), and a Palace Treasury Service (*nei-fu chü*). The T'ang battery differed only slightly, not including a Palace Food Service but including an Inner Quarters Service (*nei-fang* till 739, then *nei-fang chü*). Such Services were normally headed by one or 2 Directors (*ling*), but the Inner Quarters Service did not get a Director until 739, after having been headed by a Palace Manager (*tien-nei*). The Directors of these Services were normally in pairs and ranked either 7b2 or 8a2, but the Director of the Inner Quarters Service ranked 5b2. In Sung the Palace Domestic Service did not have such constituent Services but did supervise an Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao yüan*) operated jointly with the Palace Administration, a Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate (*nei tung-men ssu*), a Certificate Validation Office (*ho-t'ung p'ing-yu ssu*), a Manufactory (*tsao-tso so*), etc. Another of its subordinate agencies was an Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*) staffed with astrologers, calligraphers, painters, and physicians, not to be confused with the Hanlin Academy (also *han-lin yüan*) staffed with Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*). RR: *département de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. SP: *cour de l'intendance du palais intérieur*. P37, 38.

4250 *nèi-shǐh shěng* 內史省

SUI–T'ANG: possible variant of *chung-shu sheng* (**Secretariat**); also see *nei-shu sheng*.

4251 *nèi-shìh tièn-t'óu* 內侍殿頭

SUNG: variant of *yu shih-chin* (**Chief Eunuch of the Right**), 3rd highest of 12 rank titles granted eunuchs from 1112. P68.

4252 *nèi-shìh tū-chīh* 內侍都知

SUNG: **Office Manager** (eunuch) in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); also attached to some other agencies, e.g., the Office of Musical Instruction (*ch'ien-hsia chiao-fang so*). SP: *intendant ou administrateur général*. P59.

4253 *nèi-shìh yā-pān* 內侍押班

SUNG: **Administrative Aide,** variant designation of the eunuch Notary of the Palace Domestic Service (*ch'ien-shu sheng-shih*), rank 4 or 5; the variant was apparently used primarily when such a eunuch was delegated for special duty outside the palace or even the capital, e.g., to the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*) for service in one of its Branch Directorates (*wai tu-shui chien*), or in S. Sung to the military headquarters called the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) for service in its subordinate units, e.g., as Targets and Arrows Section Chief (*chao-chien ya-pan;* see *chao-chien pan*). Also see *nei-shih, ya-pan*. SP: *signataire pour les affaires du département du palais intérieur, administrateur*.

4254 *nèi-shù* 內豎

CHOU: **Junior Eunuch,** designation of castrated boys who

had not yet reached maturity, number indefinite; served in the royal palace as messengers, etc., under the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*). CL: *jeunes de l'intérieur*.

4255 *nèi shū-mì shǐh* 內樞密使
T'ANG: variant of the eunuch title *shu-mi shih* (**Palace Secretary**).

4256 *nèi-shū shěng* 內書省
T'ANG: only from 618 to 620, the official designation of the top-echelon central government agency known at other times as *chung-shu sheng* (**Secretariat**). There is some confusion about this in the sources. It is possible that in early Sui the *chung-shu sheng* was renamed *nei-shih sheng* (Secretariat) and that in 616 this was renamed *nei-shu sheng*, a name perpetuated by T'ang till 620. Some sources contend that in the late Sui years the traditional Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) was headed by Directors called both *nei-shih ling* and *nei-shu ling*, or that in 618 the T'ang founder chose the designations *nei-shih sheng* and *nei-shih ling* and then in 620 changed them to *chung-shu sheng* and *chung-shu ling*. RR: *département du grande secrétariat impérial*. P3.

4257 *nèi shū-t'áng* 內書堂
MING: **Eunuch School** established in the palace in 1429 to train young eunuchs to be literate. This violated the founding Emperor's principle that eunuchs should be kept illiterate to minimize their influence on governmental affairs and has been denounced by later historians as the seed from which eunuch dominance over the court grew notoriously in subsequent years.

4258 *nèi shuài-fǔ* 內率府
SUI–SUNG: **Inner Guard Command,** 2 prefixed Left and Right; military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (*shuai*), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. From 662 to 670 redesignated the Good Fortune Guards (*feng-yü wei*). P26.

4259 *nèi-ssū* 內司
Inner Offices. (1) May be encountered in any era as a reference to eunuch offices or palace women offices, but should be interpreted with careful attention to context. (2) SUNG: collective reference to 3 powerful agencies in the early Sung central government: the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*), and State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). Cf. *nei-kuan, nei-shih*. P38.

4260 *nèi ssū-fú* 內司服
CHOU: **Eunuch Master of the Wardrobe** under the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), in charge of the palace women who prepared and maintained the formal gowns of the Queen (*hou*) and of secondary royal wives as well. Antecedent of later agencies such as the *shang-fu chü* (Wardrobe Service) in T'ang and Ming times. Cf. *ssu-fu*. CL: *directeur des habillements à l'intérieur*.

4261 *nèi-ssù pó* 內寺伯
T'ANG: **Senior Steward,** a rank 7b eunuch post in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); 2 till 788, then 6; maintained police-like scrutiny over residents in the palace, mainly palace women. RR: *chargé du police du palais intérieur*.

4262 *nèi tà-ch'én* 內大臣
(1) CH'ING: **Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department,** abbreviated from *nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*, a general reference to members of the imperial family, nobles, and other eminent personages who staffed the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). (2) CH'ING: **Grand Minister Assistant Commander of the Imperial Guardsmen,** 6, rank 1b; a command echelon 2nd only to 6 Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*), 1a; also see *ch'in-chün wei* (Imperial Bodyguard). BH: senior assistant chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard. P37.

4263 *nèi-t'ái* 內臺
(1) N-S DIV (Sung, N. Wei): lit., inner pavilion: one of many variant designations of the evolving **Department of State Affairs** (see *shang-shu sheng*); inner because located at the dynastic capital, in contrast to Branch Departments of State Affairs (*hsing-t'ai, shang-shu ta hsing-t'ai*) set up to administer newly absorbed territory. Also see *shang-shu t'ai, shang-shu ssu, tu-sheng, pei-sheng, chung-t'ai*. P50. (2) YÜAN: variant reference to the metropolitan **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*) located at the dynastic capital, in contrast to Branch Censorates (*hsing yü-shih t'ai*) generically called Outer Censorates (*wai-t'ai*), a term sometimes denoting all surveillance agencies outside the capital, including Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a ssu*). P18.

4264 *nèi-tièn ch'éng-chìh* 內殿承制
SUNG: **Palace Courier,** rank and organizational affiliation not clear; likely a member of the eunuch-staffed Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). SP: *courrier impérial de la salle intérieure*.

4265 *nèi-tièn chíh* 內殿直
SUNG: **Palace Duty Group,** reference to personnel of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) on rotational active duty within the palace; apparently used most commonly as a suffix (or possibly a prefix) attached to a regular military title. SP: *service ou garde du palais intérieur*.

4266 *nèi tiěn-yǐn* 內典引
T'ANG: **Palace Presenter,** eunuch member(s) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*) who announced the introduction of anyone into the imperial presence; number not clear. RR: *intendant chargé d'introduire les visiteurs au palais intérieur*.

4267 *nèi-t'íng* 內廷
Common variant throughout history of *nei-ch'ao* (**Inner Court**).

4268 *nèi-t'íng chīh-hòu* 內廷祗候
SUNG, CH'ING: variant of the generic term *chih-hou nei-t'ing* (**Palace Attendant**).

4269 *nèi-t'íng kūng-fèng* 內廷供奉
(1) SUNG: common variant of the generic term *kung-feng nei-t'ing* (**Palace Attendant**). (2) CH'ING: **Palace Provisioner,** from 1726 a rank 7 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*); considered a Staff Supervisor (*shou-ling kuan*).

4270 *nèi-t'íng kūng-yùng* 內廷供用
CH'ING: **Palace Supplier,** from 1726 a rank 8 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*); considered a Staff Supervisor (*shou-ling kuan*).

4271 *nèi-t'íng shìh* 內廷侍
CH'ING: **Chief of Domestic Service,** from 1726 a rank 5b eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*); considered a Staff Supervisor (*shou-ling kuan*), but not the head of the Directorate, which had both a Supervisory Commissioner (*tu-ling shih*), 4a, and a Commissioner (*shih, cheng-shih*), 4b.

4272 *nèi-t'íng tài-chào* 內廷待詔
CH'ING: **Palace Editorial Assistant,** from 1726 a rank 6 eunuch member of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*); considered a Staff Supervisor (*shouling kuan*).

4273 *nèi-tsǎi* 內宰
CHOU: **Palace Administrator,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for managing the affairs of all palace women including the Queen (*hou*), monitoring the productivity of those palace women with assigned craft duties, and supervising those palace eunuchs assigned to the women's quarters. Controlled a number of subsidiary agencies and personnel, e.g., Palace Attendants (*nei hsiao-ch'en;* attended the Queen), Doorkeepers (*hun-jen*), Junior Eunuchs (*nei-shu*), Royal Tailors (*feng-jen*). The title may be encountered in the following imperial age as an archaic reference to the head of any agency responsible for management of the palace, e.g., the Sui–T'ang Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*), the Sui–Sung Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), the Ch'ing Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). Also see *kung-cheng* (Palace Steward), *kung-po* (Master of the Palace Militia). CL: *administrateur de l'intérieur*. P37, 38.

4274 *nèi tsǎi-hsiàng* 內宰相
Grand Councilor in the Palace: from T'ang on an occasional unofficial and no doubt sardonic reference to any high official who won unusual favor with the ruler.

4275 *nèi-tsǎi ssū* 內宰司
YÜAN: **Commissary,** a provisioning agency established whenever there was a Household Service for the Heir Apparent (*ch'u-cheng yüan*) or a Household Administration of the Empress Dowager (*hui-cheng yüan*), to supply its needs; staffing not regularly prescribed. P26.

4276 *nèi tsàng-k'ù* 內藏庫 or *nei-tsang*
Palace Storehouse, a storage vault for goods considered the Emperor's personal property. (1) SUNG: one of 3 treasuries or vaults supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 7a; received state surplus goods at the end of each year, to be held for times of emergency needs. Cf. *feng-chen k'u* (Jewelry Storehouse), *chih-hou k'u* (Storehouse for Gifts), *tso tsang-k'u* (Left Storehouse), *yu tsang-k'u* (Right Storehouse). SP: *magasin du trésor du palais pour les dépenses extraordinaires*. (2) LIAO: maintained by the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-sheng*) in the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) but apparently functioned as part of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), probably much the same as the Sung counterpart; headed by a eunuch Superintendent (*t'i-tien*). P38. (3) CHIN: a unit of the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*) headed by a Commissioner, 5b; in 1162 divided into 4 storehouses, differentiating names not clear. P38. (4) YÜAN: a unit of the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*), headed by a Superintendent, 5b. P38.

4277 *nèi-ts'āng* 內倉
CH'ING: **Palace Granary,** 8 in the Peking area for supplying the imperial household with grain and horse fodder; originally managed by eunuchs but in 1653 transferred to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); each managed by 2 Superintendents (*chien-tu*) detached for such duty from regular posts in the Ministry's Kwangsi Bureau (*kuang-hsi ch'ing-li ssu*), both Manchu and Chinese; in 1693 Superintendents were ordered chosen from among the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen members of (all?) the Ministry's Bureau(s) who had earned eligibility for minor commissions (*hsiao-ch'ai;* see *ch'ai-ch'ien*) and the Bureaus' (Bureau's?) elderly officials, one per Granary; in 1763 it was fixed that each Granary should have 2 Superintendents, both Manchu, chosen for 2-year duty assignments from the personnel of the Ministry's Bureau(s). Cf. *ts'ang-ch'ang* (Capital Granary). BH: court granary. P6.

4278 *nèi-ts'áo* 內曹
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): abbreviation of *nei pu-ping ts'ao* (**Inner Section** of infantry).

4279 *nèi-tsò ch'iǎo-érh* 內作巧兒
T'ANG: **Palace Artisan,** 42 non-official craftsmen authorized for the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien, nei-fu chien, shang-fang chien*). See *ling-chin fang*. RR: *garçon habile pour les fabrications de l'intérieur du palais*. P38.

4280 *nèi tsǒ-k'ù* 內左庫
N-S DIV: **Inner Storehouse of the Left,** one of 2 storehouses established in Chin times by splitting up the earlier Storehouse Section (*k'u-ts'ao*) established in the Yangtze delta region and staffed with Censors (*yü-shih*), the 2nd known as the Outer Storehouse of the Left (*wai tso-k'u*); specific functions not clear. In Sung the 2nd unit was abolished in the era 424–451 and the *nei tso-k'u* was renamed Left Storehouse (*tso-k'u*), then in c. 460 both units were re-established only to be abolished finally in c. 465. P7.

4281 *nèi-tsò shǐh* 內作使
T'ANG: **Palace Construction Commissioner,** irregularly assigned from the staff of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*) as the on-site director of a major construction project in the imperial palace. Sources are confusing about this title, linking it only with *nei-tso shih ling-chiang* (Palace Silk Worker) of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*) and suggesting that it had no independent existence. P38.

4282 *nèi-tsò shǐh líng-chiàng* 內作使綾匠
T'ANG: **Palace Silk Worker,** 83 non-official craftsmen authorized for the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien, nei-fu chien, shang-fang chien*) to produce silk goods for palace use. Sources are confusing about this title, which appears to suggest literally that the silk workers had a special relationship with Palace Construction Commissioners (? *nei-tso shih*). RR: *artisan chargé des soieries des fabrications de l'intérieur du palais*. P38.

4283 *nèi-tsūng* 內宗
CHOU: **Royal Kinswoman,** general reference to women of the royal family who bore the royal surname, all of whom were awarded titles of nobility (*chüeh*); supervised by the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). Cf. *wai-tsung*. CL: *honorable de l'intérieur*.

4284 *nèi tū-chīh ssū* 內都知司
SUNG: **Headquarters Bureau,** one of several Bureaus (*ssu*) in the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), part of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); apparently the Service's internal administration unit, with a eunuch Office Manager (*tu-chih*), rank 6a, in charge. SP: *bureau de l'administration générale du palais intérieur*.

4285 *nèi-tù k'ō* 內度科
YÜAN: **Special Accounts Section,** one of 6 Sections (*k'o*) through which the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) carried out its principal functions of gathering and expending the government's tax income; presumably handled receipts that were considered due to the Emperor, in contrast to a General

Accounts Section (*wai-tu k'o*), which presumably dealt with more general revenues and expenditures. Headed by a Clerk (*ling-shih*), unranked. Comparable to the *chin-k'o*, q.v., of earlier and later times; also see *tu-chih k'o*. P6.

4286 *nèi tūng-mén ch'ǔ-sǒ ssū* 內東門取索司 or *nei tung-men ssu*

SUNG: **Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate,** staffed by the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), part of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); accepted memorials and petitions while carefully scrutinizing those who submitted them. SP: *bureau de la porte de l'est du palais intérieur chargé de recevoir les dépêches secrètes.*

4287 *nèi tūng-mén tū-chīh ssū* 內東門都知司

SUNG: **Headquarters Bureau at the East Palace Gate,** staffed by the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*), part of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); presumably headed by an Office Manager (*tu-chih*), rank 6a. Apparently superior to the Monitors Office at the East Palace Gate (*nei tung-mer ch'ü-so ssu*), but the division of responsibilities between the 2 agencies is not clear. Also see *nei tu-chih ssu* (Headquarters Bureau of the Palace Eunuch Service), which might easily, but no doubt erroneously, be considered an abbreviation of *nei tung-men tu-chih ssu*. SP: *bureau de l'administration générale de la porte de l'est du palais intérieur.*

4288 *nèi tūng-t'óu kūng-fèng kuān* 內東頭供奉官

SUNG: **Court Service Official on the East,** a title for some rank 5 or 6 palace eunuchs, members of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*); also a variant of *kung-feng kuan* (**Palace Servitor**), highest of 12 rank titles granted to eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh*. Cf. *nei hsi-t'ou kung-feng kuan*. SP: *intendant à la disposition de l'empereur.*

4289 *nèi-wén àn* 內文案

CH'ING: **Personal Staff,** common unofficial reference to those members of the Private Secretariats (*mu-fu*) of provincial Governors (*hsün-fu*) and multi-Province Governors-general (*tsung-tu*) in whom these dignitaries had most confidence, and who consequently enjoyed very close relationships with their superiors. Often abbreviated to *wen-an*.

4290 *nèi wén-hsüéh kuǎn* 內文學館

T'ANG: **Palace Institute of Literature,** an agency charged with the Confucian education of palace women under supervision of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); in c. 692 renamed *hsi-i kuan* (Institute for Study of the Polite Arts), shortly again renamed *wan-lin nei chiao-fang* (Palace School in the Grove), then quickly restored to its original name but terminated in c. 740. Headed by 2 Erudites for Palace Instruction (*kung-chiao po-shih*), rank 9b2, with a large staff including 12 Erudites of General Instruction in the Palace (*nei-chiao po-shih*) and professional specialists in the regular educational core of classical, historical, philosophical, and literary works and, in addition, in both standard and fancy calligraphy, in law, in mathematics, and in the game called Chinese chess (*ch'i*). After the 740s the education of palace women was entrusted to eunuchs of the Office of Female Services (*i-t'ing chü*) in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *collège des études littéraires du palais intérieur.*

4291 *nèi-wù fǔ* 內務府

CH'ING: **Imperial Household Department,** a multi-agency administrative organization responsible for serving the personal needs of the Emperor, his immediate family, and his intimate attendants in the private residential quarters of the imperial palace; had no functions relating to the general national administration, but was the supreme Inner Court (*nei-ch'ao, nei-t'ing*) organ corresponding to such Outer Court (*wai-ch'ao, wai-t'ing*) organs as the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*) and, from 1730, the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*), which supervised the national administration. Created in 1661 to absorb and supersede eunuch agencies inherited from Ming, e.g., the Directorate of Ceremonial (*ssu-li chien*), the Department was the Ch'ing counterpart of such earlier agencies as the staff of the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the T'ang–Sung Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), but greatly expanded. The Department was staffed almost entirely by Imperial Bondservants (*huang pao-i*), overwhelmingly Manchus; it was headed by an unprescribed but large number of Supervisors-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*) selected from among the Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*), other members of the nobility, and various prestigious personages; all were known generically as Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) or, more fully, Grand Ministers Supervisors-in-chief of the Imperial Household Department (*tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*), commonly abbreviated to Grand Ministers Supervisors-in-chief (*tsung-kuan ta-ch'en*) or Grand Ministers of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu ta-ch'en, nei ta-ch'en*). These dignitaries were often detached from the Department's headquarters (*t'ang*) to be in charge of some of the agencies directly subordinate to the Department and some unrelated to it, even agencies of the Outer Court: e.g., as Manager of the Court of Imperial Armaments (*kuan-li wu-pei yüan*), Manager of the Palace Larder (*kuan-li yü ch'a-shan fang shih-wu*), Grand Minister in Command of the Imperial Procession Guard (*chang luan-i wei shih ta-ch'en*), Imperial Household Department Supervisor-in-chief of the ... Imperial Mausoleum (... *ling-ch'in nei-wu fu tsung-kuan*). Top-echelon agencies directly subordinate to the Department were the following 7 Offices (*ssu*): Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*), Office of Palace Accounts (*k'uai-chi ssu*), Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*), Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*), Office of Palace Justice (*shen-hsing ssu*), Office of Palace Construction (*ying-tsao ssu*), and Office of Imperial Pasturages (*ch'ing-feng ssu;* from 1723), each headed by from one to 4 Directors (*lang-chung*) and from one to 12 Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), except that the Office of Imperial Pasturages was under a Grand Minister on Annual Duty (*chih-nien ta-ch'en;* see *chih-nien*). Major agencies that were subordinate to the Department, but less directly controlled by it, included the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*), and the Imperial Parks Administration (*feng-ch'en yüan*). Most of the larger, top-echelon agencies in the Department had their own subordinate agencies. The staff of the Department headquarters included one Headquarters Director (*t'ang lang-chung*), 2 Headquarters Secretaries (*t'ang chu-shih*), and many Headquarters Clerks (*t'ang pi-t'ieh-shih*). BH: imperial household. P37, 38, 39.

4292 *nèi-wù liào-k'ù* 內物料庫

SUNG: **Imperial Larder,** a renaming of the *kung-pei k'u;* date not clear. SP: *magasin des provisions du palais intérieur.*

4293 *nèi yǎng-kǒu ch'ù* 內養狗處

CH'ING: **Palace Kennel** maintained at the Auxiliary Palace (*hsing-kung*) in Jehol by the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) to provide hunting dogs for the court on its visits; with 2 Heads (*t'ou-mu*), one with rank as Imperial Guardsman Third Class (*san-teng shih-wei*) and one as Junior Guardsman (*lan-ling shih-wei*). The difference

between this kennel and the Outer Kennel (*wai yang-kou ch'u*) is not clear. P37.

4294 *nèi yèh-chě* 內謁者

SUI–T'ANG: **Palace Receptionist,** 12 palace eunuchs, rank 8b2, subordinate to 6 eunuch Directors (*chien*), rank 6a2, in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); specially responsible for attending the Empress, but to some extent apparently received memorials submitted to the palace and delivered imperial pronouncements to the central government. See *yeh-che*. RR: *introducteur des visiteurs du palais intérieur; (nei yeh-che chien:) directeur de la réception des visites du palais intérieur*. P38.

4295 *nèi-yūng* 內饔

CHOU: **Grand Chef of the Palace,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for preparing food for the royal meals, sacrifices, and receptions of dignitaries. Cf. *wai-yung* (Grand Chef for External Ceremonies). CL: *cuisinier de l'intérieur*.

4296 *nèi-yüán* 內園

SUNG: **Palace Garden,** supervised by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank not clear; organizational relationships also not clear. See *nei-yüan* (Palace Park). SP: *jardins du palais intérieur*.

4297 *nèi-yüàn* 內掾

YÜAN: **Clerk,** found in central government agencies; counterpart of *yüan-shih* (Clerk).

4298 *nèi-yüàn* 內苑

T'ANG–SUNG: **Palace Park,** combined designation of a group of small parks within or adjacent to the imperial palace. In T'ang these were divided into 2 sections, West and East, each apparently having a Director (*chien*), rank 6b2; under the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (*kung-yüan tsung-chien*), which in turn was subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). In Sung the Palace Park was managed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 7a, but its organizational affiliations are not clear. In particular, the relationships between *kung-yüan* (Imperial Park, Palace Park) and *nei-yüan*, and between this *nei-yüan* (Palace Park) and *nei-yüan* (Palace Garden), are not clear. RR: *parc à l'intérieur du palais*. SP: *parc du palais intérieur*.

4299 *nèi-yǔn* 內允

T'ANG: lit., palace confidant: **Companion** for the Heir Apparent, 2nd ranking post in the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang, tso ch'un-fang*), below only the Mentor (*shu-tzu*); rank 5a2. Alternated with the title *chung-yün; nei-yün* was used from 618 to 620 and again from 652 to 656; in other periods *chung-yün* was used. Also see *nei she-jen*. RR: *vice-président du grand secrétariat de gauche de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

4300 *niáng-niáng* 娘娘 or 孃孃

(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to an **Empress,** usually with qualifying prefixes, e.g., *t'ai-hou niang-niang* (Empress Dowager). (2) **Consort,** a less common unofficial usage, also with qualifying prefixes, e.g., *hsiao* (little) *niang-niang* for a *fei* (Consort).

4301 *niàng-shíh tiěn-chǖn* 釀食典軍

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Commandant-steward,** 2, rank and organizational affiliation not clear, but apparently found on the staffs of Ducal Establishments (*kung-fu*) in charge of providing fine wines and delicacies for banquets. See *tien-chün*. P30.

4302 *niǎo-ch'iāng chǎng* 鳥槍長

CH'ING: **Director of the Gun Room,** 5 unranked personnel (eunuchs?), in charge of the muskets used in imperial hunting in the Imperial Game Preserve (*niao-ch'iang ch'u, yü niao-ch'iang ch'u*). Cf. *nei huo-yao k'u* (Palace Gunpowder Depot). BH: keeper of the gunroom.

4303 *niǎo-ch'iāng ch'ù* 鳥槍處

CH'ING: **Imperial Game Preserve,** an autonomous agency closely related to the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), supervised by a Prince or a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) serving as Manager (*kuan-li ... shih-wu*). Also called *yü* (Imperial) *niao-ch'iang ch'u*.

4304 *niǎo-ch'iāng hsiāo-chí* 鳥槍驍騎

CH'ING: **Musketeer** of the Firearms Brigade (*huo-ch'i ying*) of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*); headed by a Regimental Commander (*ts'an-ling*), rank 3a. Cf. *niao-ch'iang hu-chün, p'ao hsiao-chi*. See *hsiao-chi*.

4305 *niǎo-ch'iāng hù-chǖn* 鳥槍護軍

CH'ING: **Musketeer Guardsman** of the Firearms Brigade (*huo-ch'i ying*), from 1764 a unit of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*); headed by a Regimental Commander (*ts'an-ling*), rank 3a. Cf. *niao-ch'iang hsiao-chi, hu-chün*. BH: imperial regiment of the artillery and musketry division.

4306 *nièh-fǔ* 臬府 or *nièh-ssū* 司 or *nièh-t'ái* 臺

Law Office, unofficial generic reference to Circuit (*tao*) or Province-level (*sheng*) agencies with judicial responsibilities. (1) YÜAN (*fu* or *ssu*): reference to a (Circuit) Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, an-ch'a ssu, su-cheng lien-fang shih ssu*). (2) MING–CH'ING (*ssu* or *t'ai*): reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu, an-ch'a ssu*). Also see *fan-fu, fan-ssu, fan-t'ai*.

4307 *nien* 蒥

See under the romanization *lien*.

4308 *nièn-chū ts'āo* 念珠曹

T'ANG: lit., rosary section; an unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*), reportedly because that Ministry's officials received a daily cash allowance of 108 copper coins, the number corresponding to the number of beads in a Buddhist rosary.

4309 *nién-lì* 年例

MING: **Annual Military Subsidy,** an aggregation of payments from central government reserves to sustain military organizations, usually paid in silver ingots; an unbudgeted expense, since the early Ming rulers theorized that the hereditary soldiers of the *wei-so* system (see *wei-so*) could support themselves by part-time farming on state-allocated lands (see *chün-t'un, t'un-t'ien*). Probably from the first Ming reign, and certainly not later than the 1450s, the *wei-so* units could neither maintain an adequate national defense nor maintain themselves in their garrisons. Central government subsidies were gradually institutionalized to revive the deteriorating *wei-so* units and increasingly in the 1500s and 1600s to supplement them with paid recruits (*mu-ping*). Through the 1500s the annual subsidy averaged more than 2 million taels and then more than 3 million taels; and from 1618 through 1627 Ming attempts to repel the Manchus cost the central government a cumulative total of some 60 million taels in unbudgeted subsidies.

4310 *níng-fēi* 寧妃

MING: **Restful Consort,** one of the titles granted secondary wives of the Emperor; see *fei*.

4311 *nīng-huā* 凝華
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Perfect Loveliness,** title granted one of 6 Lesser Concubines (*hsia-pin*) of the Emperor.

4312 *níng-hūi* 凝暉
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Perfect Radiance,** title granted one of 6 Lesser Concubines (*hsia-pin*) of the Emperor.

4313 *niú-jén* 牛人
CHOU: **Cowherd,** 3 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for overseeing the royal oxen herds and providing oxen for sacrificial ceremonies, etc. CL: *bouvier*.

4314 *niú-lù* 牛錄
CH'ING: **Company** (military), Chinese transliteration of the Manchu word *niru,* which served also as the abbreviated title of the **Company Commander** (*tso-ling* in Chinese translation); regularized in 1601 as the basic tribal living-fighting group consisting of 300 people controlled by a Company Commander called *niu-lu o-chen* in Chinese transliteration, earlier the designation of the leader of a 10-man hunting or fighting group. When the Banner system (see *ch'i, pa ch'i*) was established in 1615, each Banner incorporated from 2 to 5 Regiments (*chalan* in Manchu, *chia-la* in Chinese transliteration, *ts'an-ling* in Chinese translation), each of which was a consolidation of 5 Companies, each large enough in theory to provide 300 active fighting men. In 1634 the designation *niu-lu o-chen* was changed to *niu-lu chang-ching* (*tso-ling* in Chinese). At about the same time, Companies were reorganized to be able to provide only 70 to 100 fighting men. P44.

4315 *niú-yáng kūng-yìng sǒ* 牛羊供應所
SUNG: lit., office for the provisioning of cattle and sheep; apparently a variant of *niu-yang ssu* (**Cattle and Sheep Office**). SP: *bureau chargé de fournir les boeufs et les moutons*.

4316 *niú-yáng shǔ* 牛羊署
SUI: **Cattle and Sheep Office,** one of several Offices (*shu*) directly subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), headed by a Director (*ling*); responsible for maintaining cattle, oxen, and sheep in the imperial herds. Cf. *tien-mu shu, ssu-yang shu*.

4317 *niú-yáng ssū* 牛羊司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Cattle and Sheep Office,** in T'ang apparently existed only in the dynasty's final century or even its final decades, apparently one each at the 2 capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; organizational affiliation not clear; probably headed by a Commissioner (*shih*); responsible for providing sheep and calves for the imperial table. In Sung probably had similar functions, under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *bureau des boeufs et des moutons*. P38.

4318 *nǔ-fāng shǔ* 弩坊署
T'ANG: **Bows Office,** one of 2 subordinate units in the Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*); headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8a2. Until 632 called *kung-nu shu;* from 723 to 728 the Office or its function was shifted under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*). Responsible for the manufacture of bows, crossbows, arrows, various kinds of lances, etc. See *chia-fang shu*. RR: *office de l'atelier des arbalètes*.

4319 *nǔ-shǒu pān* 弩手班
SUNG: **Company of Crossbowmen,** a category of military units controlled by the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*) into the 1140s, then in a general reorganization subordinated to the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); special function not clear. SP: *compagnie d'arbalétriers*.

4320 *nú-ts'ái* 奴才
CH'ING: **Slave,** a term with which the Manchus referred to themselves ("your slave," "this slave") when addressing the Emperor; comparable to the traditional Chinese usage of *ch'en* (Minister, "your humble servant").

4321 *nuǎn-ch'īng* 煖卿
SUNG–CH'ING: **Intimate Minister,** unofficial reference to certain officials in close attendance on the Emperor such as the Sung dynasty's Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*) or the Ch'ing dynasty's Grand Minister in Command of the Imperial Procession Guard (*chang luan-i wei shih ta-ch'en*).

4322 *núng-fù* 農父
From high antiquity, a title used for someone of importance with responsibility for improving agriculture through popular education: **Agriculture Master.** May be encountered in any era as an unofficial, archaic reference to such officials as the Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shang-shu*) in the later dynasties. Often equated with *ssu-t'u* (Minister of Education).

4323 *núng-kuān* 農官
HAN: **Office of Agriculture,** staffing and organizational affiliations not clear; possibly under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*), possibly the office of a Commandant of Agriculture (*nung tu-wei*); functions apparently related to the collection of agricultural revenues.

4324 *núng-pǔ chiēn* 農圃監
T'ANG: **Director of Food Production,** one on the staff of each Area Command (*tsung-kuan fu* till 624, then *tu-tu fu*), responsible for monitoring the use of cultivated fields and gardens, maintaining appropriate granaries and stores of firewood, charcoal, and hay, and supervising overland and river transport of such materials. RR: *directeur de l'agriculture et des potagers*.

4325 *núng-pù ts'áo* 農部曹 or *nung-pu*
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Agriculture Section,** one of several units with specialized functions in the Ministry of Revenue (see *tu-chih, min-pu, hu-pu*) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung, lang*). P6. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: common unofficial, archaic reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*).

4326 *núng-t'ién àn* 農田案
SUNG: **Agriculture Section,** one of 3 Sections (*an*) in the Left Section (*tso-ts'ao*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from c. 1080, when the Ministry was fully activated following discontinuance of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; staffed with unranked subofficials; monitored the management of state-owned agricultural lands. SP: *service des champs agricoles*. P6.

4327 *núng-ts'āng* 農倉
HAN: **Granary,** designation of state grain depots under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*) or, in Later Han, under the Director (*ling*) of the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*), a favorite imperial resort adjoining the dynastic capital. Each Granary was in the charge of a Director (*chang*) and his Aide(s) (*ch'eng*). HB: agricultural granary. P8.

4328 *núng tū-wèi* 農都尉
HAN: **Commandant of Agriculture,** rank not clear, one

appointed to supervise State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) in each frontier Commandery (*chün*). HB: chief commandant of agriculture.

4329 *nǚ-chēn* 女眞
See the more common romanization *ju-chen* (**Jurchen**); also see *nü-chih*.

4330 *nǚ-ch'ì* 女饎
CHOU: **Female Cook,** 8 employed under 2 eunuch Cereals Chefs (*ch'i-jen*) of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) to prepare cereals for the royal table and otherwise as required. CL: *femme pour cuire*.

4331 *nǚ-chiāng* 女漿
CHOU: **Female Liquor Maker,** 15 women of the general populace chosen for employment under 5 Eunuch Liquor Makers (*chiang-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), to produce all liquors required by the ruler and his guests and for formal ceremonies. Cf. *nü-chiu*. CL: *femme aux liquors*.

4332 *nǚ-chíh* 女直
CHIN: variant of the more common tribal name *ju-chen* (**Jurchen**), used as a prefix in some titles, e.g., *nü-chih ling-shih* (Jurchen Clerk). Also see *ju-chih*.

4333 *nǚ-chiǔ* 女酒
CHOU: **Female Wine Maker,** 30 chosen from the general populace to serve under 10 Eunuch Wine Makers (*chiu-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) in the preparation of various wines for the royal table and for ceremonial occasions. Each reportedly supervised 12 convicts, who did the most strenuous work. Cf. *nü-chiang* (Female Liquor Maker). CL: *femme aux vins*.

4334 *nǚ-chù* 女祝
CHOU: **Female Supplicant,** 4 women subordinates in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), attendants on the Queen (*hou*) especially responsible for praying on her behalf when appropriate and for arranging sacrificial ceremonies in which she participated. Apparently under general supervision of the Palace Administrators (*nei-tsai*). CL: *femme chargée des prières*.

4335 *nǚ ch'ūng-wǎi* 女舂抌
CHOU: lit., woman thresher and grinder: **Female Huller,** 2 women who assisted 2 Eunuch Hullers (*ch'ung-jen*) of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) and directed 5 convicts in preparing rice required for sacrificial ceremonies. CL: *femme pour battre et vider le mortier*. P6.

4336 *nǚ-fǔ* 女府
CHOU: **Female Storekeeper,** 2 in the service of each of the six Principal Wives (*liu kung*) of the ruler, in each instance under the supervision of 2 eunuch Ministers of Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu ch'ing*), attached to the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); responsible for provisioning the Queen or one of the 5 other Principal Wives. CL: *femme garde-magasin*.

4337 *nǚ-hǎi* 女醢
CHOU: **Spicewoman,** 20 subordinate to the eunuch Spiceman (*hai-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), assisting in the preparation of relishes, minced meats, and similar condiments for the royal table and for ceremonial occasions. CL: *hacheuse, femme aux hachis*.

4338 *nǚ-hsī* 女醯
CHOU: **Vinegar Woman,** 20 subordinate to 2 eunuch Vinegarmen (*hsi-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), assisting in the preparation of all food preserved in vinegar for the royal table or ceremonial occasions. CL: *vinaigrière, femme au vinaigre*.

4339 *nǚ-kǎo* 女槀
CHOU: **Female Banquet Caterer,** 2 assistants to each of 8 eunuch Banquet Caterers (*kao-jen*) of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), responsible for preparing banquets celebrating victorious military officers and foods offered in various official ceremonies. CL: *femme des rations de récompense*.

4340 *nǚ-kuān* 女官
Palace Woman: throughout history one of the most common general references to imperial consorts, concubines, and some others, though not itself a title.

4341 *nǚ-kūng* 女宮
CHOU: **Female Palace Attendant,** large numbers chosen from the general populace, not to be consorts and concubines, but to be working women subordinate to the eunuchs (*ssu-jen*) who oversaw the activities of the royal consorts and concubines. Some traditional Chinese understood that these were female criminals sentenced to service as slaves in the palace. CL: *femme attachée au service du palais réservé*.

4342 *nǚ-mì* 女羃
CHOU: **Female Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers,** 10 subordinate to the eunuch Provisioner of Sacrificial Wine Covers (*mi-jen*) in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*). CL: *femme aux toiles pour couvrir*.

4343 *nǚ-piēn* 女籩
CHOU: **Female Basket Handler,** 10 subordinate to the eunuch Basket Handler (*pien-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), responsible for providing baskets for various foods required for the royal table or for important ceremonies. CL: *femme aux paniers*.

4344 *nǚ shàng-shū* 女尙書
T'ANG: variant reference to any of the Six Matrons (*liu shang*, q.v.).

4345 *nǚ-shǐh* 女史
Female Scribe, a formal title rather than a general descriptive term like *kung-nü* (Palace Woman). (1) CHOU: numerous lowly female attendants in the ruler's palace; particularly handled paperwork in the establishments of the ruler's wives, consorts, and concubines. Cf. *shih* (Scribe). CL: *femme chargée des écritures, femme annaliste*. (2) T'ANG–MING: regularly found on the staffs of the Six Matrons (*liu shang*, q.v.); also a common title of honor added to the principal duty designation of a palace woman. RR: *femme secrétaire*.

4346 *nǚ shìh-chūng* 女侍中
Lady in Palace Attendance. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei): designation of one category of palace women of high rank (=2) but not a consort or concubine; apparently served as a palace hostess, a mistress of ceremonies in the inner quarters of the palace, or even a chaperone for the Emperor's various wives; at times such a post was held by the mother of a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). (2) CH'ING: title of honor conferred on wives of favored eminent officials, especially those chosen to be ladies in waiting on the Empress. See *shih-chung*.

4347 *nǚ shìh-shǐh* 女侍史
HAN: **Female Attendant,** 2 palace women so designated when they accompanied the Emperor on a visit to the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), keeping his costume in

proper adjustment and carrying incense-burners. HB: female clerk-in-attendance.

4348 ***nǚ-t'iāo*** 女祧
CHOU: **Chambermaid,** 2 assigned to each of the 8 palace chambers that were dedicated to important (female?) ancestors of the royal family, each such chamber being supervised by a eunuch Caretaker (*shou-t'iao*) of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). CL: *femme attachée au service du dépôt.*

4349 ***nǚ-wū*** 女巫
Sorceress, unspecified number, together with male Sorcerers (*nan-wu*) led by 4 Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) under jurisdiction of the Director of Sorcery (*ssu-wu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); at appropriate times summoned spirits to be honored or reprimanded, preceded the King on his visits of condolence, prayed for rain and for cessation of epidemics, and participated in many royal sacrifices and other ceremonies. CL: *sorcière.*

4350 ***nǚ-yén*** 女鹽
CHOU: **Salt Maid,** 20 palace women subordinate to 2 eunuch Salt Stewards (*yen-jen*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*); prepared and provided salt for use by members of the royal family and in appropriate ceremonies. CL: *femme au sel.*

4351 ***nǚ-yù*** 女御
Secondary Concubine. (1) CHOU: 81 authorized in this category of palace women, considered affiliated with the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), apparently known collectively as the Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu,* q.v.); ranked below the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*) and above the Lesser Wives (*yü-ch'i*), though sometimes equated with the Lesser Wives category. Also called *nei-jen, yü-nü, chiu yü.* CL: *concubine impériale.* (2) SUI–T'ANG: rank 7a then 6a in Sui, 7a1 in T'ang; number fluctuated in Sui from 38 to 81 to 24, in T'ang stabilized at 27. In T'ang not only ranked below the Empress, 4 Consorts (*fei, fu-jen*), and the Nine Concubines, but also ranked below 4 other categories of concubines with ranks from 3a1 down to 6a1. RR: *femme du service de l'empereur.*

4352 ***ó-chēn*** 額眞
CH'ING: **Commander,** Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word of importance in the early development of the Banner military establishment (see *pa ch'i, ch'i*): originally the informal designation of the leader of a 10-man hunting-fighting unit, in 1611 became the name of newly created Companies (*niru,* Chinese transliteration *niu-lu*) differentiated by the colors of their flags into 4 Banners (*ch'i*); in 1615, when the Eight Banner system was instituted, became the title of leaders at all organizational levels, prefixed with the unit designation—*niu-lu o-chen* (Company Commander), 5 under a Regimental Commander (*chia-la o-chen*), 5 in turn under a Banner Commander (*ku-shan o-chen*); in 1634 all except Banner Commander changed to *chang-ching—chia-la chang-ching, niu-lu chang-ching.* In 1660 Banner Commanders (still *ku-shan o-chen*) were given the officially authorized Chinese title *tu-t'ung* (Commander-in-chief), and in 1723 their Manchu title was changed to *ku-shan ang-pang.* See *chang-ching, ang-pang.* P44.

4353 ***ó-ěrh-ch'i-mù*** 額爾奇木
CHIN: Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen word equated with the Chinese titles *tsung-kuan* (**Area Commander-in-chief**) and *chieh-tu shih* (**Military Commissioner**), referring to chiefs given control over all Jurchen tribes (*pu-tsu*) in areas called Routes (*lu*) other than the Routes controlled directly from the dynastic capital. P17.

4354 ***ó-fù*** 額駙
CH'ING: **Consort** (i.e., husband) of a noblewoman of imperial descent, equivalent of the titles *fu-ma* and *fu-ma tu-wei* (Commandant-escort) used in earlier times; in 9 grades, from Consort of the ... Imperial Princess of the First Degree (Princess: *ku-lun kung-chu,* Consort: *ku-lun o-fu*) down to Consort of the ... Township Mistress (noblewoman: *hsiang-chün,* Consort: *hsiang-chün o-fu*). Also see *ho-shih o-fu, to-lo o-fu, ku-shan o-fu, chün-chu o-fu, hsien-chu o-fu, chün-chün o-fu, hsien-chün o-fu.* BH: husband of an imperial princess. P69.

4355 ***ó-wài*** 額外
CH'ING: lit., beyond the quota: **Supernumerary,** prefix attached to titles whenever appointees exceeded the authorized quota (*o*), whether in the central government or in units of territorial administration; e.g., *o-wai ching-li* (Supernumerary Registrar) in a Registry (*ching-li t'ing*), *o-wai shih-lang* (Supernumerary Vice Minister) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*). BH: supernumerary.

4356 ***ǒu*** 耦 or 偶
CHOU: **Unifying Agent,** categorical reference to 9 types of personages appointed by the Minister of State (*chung-tsai*) as intermediaries or liaison officials between the central government and the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); apparently lived in and administered villages or small towns in their jurisdictions. The 9 types were Regional Representative (*mu*), Regional Administrator (*chang*), Regional Mentor (*shih*), Moral Instructor (*ju*), Family Unifier (*tsung*), Economic Overseer (*chu*), Exemplar of Virtue (*shih*), Local Agent (*li*), Friend (*yu*), and Manager of Cultivated Marshes (*sou*). Also known categorically as *liang,* q.v. CL: *couple ou lien d'association.*

4357 ***pà*** 霸
Hegemon. (1) CHOU: leader of Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) of the Yellow River drainage area in league or alliance against military threats posed by non-Chinese tribes of the North and East and especially by the great Yangtze River Valley state, Ch'u; first chosen in 678 B.C. by a gathering of lords dedicated to preserving peace and the honor of the Chou King. Under successive Hegemons, the league was active almost to 400 B.C., giving way then to unrestrained warfare among the regional lords that eventually annihilated the Chou dynasty and its feudal organization of China. (2) From late Chou on throughout imperial history, an unofficial term of disparagement applied to those who seized power and ruled by force, in contrast to "true Kings" (*wang*) who were considered legitimate in the eyes of the people and of Heaven because of their personal commitments to peace and benevolent rule.

4358 ***pā ch'i*** 八旗
CH'ING: **Eight Banners,** collective reference to the system of social-political-military organization of the Manchu people, gradually extended to include 8 Mongol and 8 Chinese Banners, making a total of 24 tribe-like Banners of hereditary troops garrisoned along the frontiers and at strategic places throughout the country. See *ch'i.*

4359 ***pā-ch'i kuān-hsüéh*** 八旗官學
CH'ING: **Bannermen's School,** one of several types of schools operated by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); for sons of officers in the Manchu and Mongol Banners; staffed by 16 Manchu and 8 Mongol Instructors (*chu-chiao*), rank 7b. BH: government schools for bannermen. P34.

4360 *pā-ch'í kūng* 八旗公
CH'ING: **Duke of the Eight Banners,** a title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to military heroes, subject to perpetual inheritance. Cf. *tsung-shih kung, chüeh-lo kung.*

4361 *pā-ch'í tsŭng-kuăn tà-ch'én* 八旗總管大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Ministers Commanding the Eight Banners,** from predynastic times till 1635, when the dynastic name Ch'ing was adopted and a somewhat more Chinese-like central government was established, a group of military leaders who participated in deliberations and policy formulation at the Manchu court together with 2 other groups, the Five Grand Ministers of the Deliberative Council (*i-cheng wu ta-ch'en*) and the Ten Grand Ministers Administering Affairs (*li-shih shih ta-ch'en*). In 1635 these groups of Manchu noblemen were superseded by another triad, which constituted the top echelon of Ch'ing government until the establishment of a Ming-style Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*) in 1658. This triad included Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*), Six Ministries (*liu pu*), and a Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*).

4362 *pá-chiĕh* 拔解
T'ANG: lit., to pluck up and release, i.e., send to the capital: **Irregular Candidate,** categorical reference to candidates at civil service recruitment examinations given in the dynastic capital who had not taken qualifying tests in their home Prefectures (*chou*). Sources suggest that such candidates were not discriminated against.

4363 *pā-chiéh hsüéh-shìh* 八節學士
T'ANG: **Academician of the Eight Solar Seasons,** 8 appointed from 708 to 710 in the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (*hung-wen kuan*) of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); the Eight Solar Seasons refers to the principal points in the solar year, i.e., equinoxes, solstices, etc. RR: *lettré à l'image des huit divisions de l'année.*

4364 *pā chŭ* 八局
MING: **Eight Services,** collective reference to 8 minor agencies of palace eunuchs, each headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) or Director (*t'ai-chien*): the Palace Armory (*ping-chang chü*), Jewelry Service (*yin-tso chu*), Palace Laundry Service (*huan-i chü*), Caps and Kerchiefs Service (*chin-mao chü*), Sewing Service (*chen-kung chü*), Palace Weaving and Dyeing Service (*nei chih-jan chü*), Condiments Service (*chiu-ts'u-mien chü*), and Garden Service (*ssu-yüan chü*).

4365 *pā fáng* 八房
SUNG: **Eight Review Sections** in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); status and staffing not clear. SP: *huit chambres chargées de juger les rapports sur les causes criminelles de province.*

4366 *pā fēn* 八分
CH'ING: **Eight Privileges,** collective term for rights awarded to the upper echelon of the imperial nobility (*chüeh*), including the ranks of Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*), Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), Beile (*pei-lo*), Beile Prince (*pei-tzu*), Defender Duke (*chen-kuo kung*), and Bulwark Duke (*fu-kuo kung*). The special privileges referred to the use of purple buttons, 3-eyed peacock feathers, and dragon squares on costumes; red-painted spears at entrances of residences; breast-tassels and purple reins on horses; a special type of teapot; and sitting on yellow or red rugs (BH, p. 6). Lesser members of the imperial nobility were designated "not to encroach on the 8 privileges" (*pu ju pa-fen*); e.g., Lesser Defender Duke (*pu ju pa-fen chen-kuo kung*).

4367 *pā-fù tsăi-hsiàng* 八付宰相
Variant of *nei pa-fu tsai-hsiang* (**Grand Councilors of the Eight Palace Offices**).

4368 *pā hsiào-wèi* 八校尉
HAN: **Eight Commandants,** collective reference to 8 military leaders including both regular officers and eunuchs who at the end of Han were entrusted with defense of the dynastic capital city and the palace. Their separate forces were called the Upper Army (*shang-chün*), Middle (*chung*) Army, Lower (*hsia*) Army, Control (*tien*) Army, Support (*chu*) Army, Secondary (*tso*) Army, Left (*tso*) Army, and Right (*yu*) Army.

4369 *pă-júng* 把戎
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a military officer entitled *pa-tsung* (**Squad Leader**), q.v.

4370 *pā-kŭ wén* 八股文
MING–CH'ING: **Eight-legged Essay,** from the 1500s a prescribed form in which papers were required to be written in civil service recruitment examinations, hence taught in all schools that prepared men for the examinations; came to be a rigid control over the sequence of rhetorical steps in organizing a paper and over the total number of words as well. Commonly considered a rhetorical straitjacket that led to overly disciplined, too uncreative writing and thinking among all educated Chinese.

4371 *pā kūng* 八公
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Eight Dukes,** from 414 a collective reference to an ever-enlarged group of eminent personages considered the topmost echelon of the officialdom, each with a large staff though without any prescribed function except to give counsel when called on; derived from the earlier term Three Dukes (*san kung,* q.v.), instituted in acknowledgment that the number 3 was no longer adequate. The group commonly included several kinds of Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang, tso ch'eng-hsiang, yu ch'eng-hsiang, hsiang-kuo*) and such titles as Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*), Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*), Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*), Commander-in-chief (*ta ssu-ma*), Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*), General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), Pillar of State (*chu-kuo*), and Bulwark of Government (*fu-cheng*). Sometimes interpreted as the equivalent of *pa kuo* (Eight Statesmen), *pa pu ta-fu* (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries), and even *pa pu ta-jen* (Eight Tribal Overseers), though no such equivalences seem likely. P2.

4372 *pá kùng-shēng* 拔貢生 or *pa-kung*
CH'ING: lit., a student plucked up and offered as tribute: **Graduate for Preeminence,** designation of students sent from Confucian Schools (*ju-hsüeh*) throughout the empire every 12th year for admission to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) maintained at the dynastic capital by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), as distinguished supernumeraries beyond the more regular presentation of Tribute Students (*kung-sheng*); the Directorate on such occasions prescribed a supplementary quota of one or 2 students from each Confucian School. BH: senior licentiate of the first class.

4373 *pā kuó* 八國
N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., 8 states, traditionally explained as referring to the 4 sides (*fang*) of the capital city plus the 4 cardinal points (*wei*) of the compass: **Eight Statesmen,** traditionally interpreted as a variant of *pa pu ta-fu* (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries) and even *pa kung* (Eight Dukes), but more likely a variant of *pa pu ta-jen* or *pa ta-jen kuan* (both Eight Tribal Overseers). Also probably unrelated to

pa tso (Eight Executives). Also see *ta jen* (Tribal Overseer).

4374 *pă-mén* 把門

SUNG: **Palace Doorman** in the innermost quarters of the imperial residence; eunuchs (*nei-p'in*), number indefinite, rank 8, members of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei neishih sheng*).

4375 *pā-p'ĭn àn* 八品案

SUNG: **Section for Eighth Rank Personnel,** a unit in the Ministry of Personnel's (*lì-pu*) Junior Appointments Process (*shih-lang hsüan;* see *hsüan*), subordinate to the Director (*lang-chung*) of the Bureau of Evaluations (*k'ao-kung ssu*). SP: *service des fonctionnaires de 8ème rang*. P5.

4376 *pā pù tà-fū* 八部大夫

N-S DIV: **Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries,** occasional variant of *pa tso* (Eight Executives). Cf. *pa kung, pa kuo, pa pu ta-jen*.

4377 *pā pù tà-jén* 八部大人

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Eight Tribal Overseers,** fullest development of the institution of Tribal Overseers (*ta-jen*), originally 2, then 4, then 8. The terminology is confusing because *pu* is commonly used in the sense of Tribe (*pu-lo, pu-tsu*) and also for the agencies translated here as Ministries, consolidated into a Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), from which derive the terms *pa tso* (Eight Executives), *pa pu ta-fu* (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries), and perhaps *pa kuo* (Eight Statesmen). It is possible that *pa kuo* was in fact a variant of the tribal term *pa pu ta-jen* rather than of the term *pa pu ta-fu*.

4378 *pā tà-chiā* 八大家

CH'ING: **Eight Great Families,** unofficial collective reference to a group of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) and Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*) descended directly from men considered founders of the Manchu nation and dynasty, formally known collectively as the Iron-helmet Princes (*t'ieh mao-tzu wang*); their status was guaranteed perpetual inheritance. These included the Imperial Princes prefixed Li, Jui, Su, Cheng, Chuang, and Yü and the Commandery Princes prefixed Shun-ch'eng and K'o-ch'in. BH: 8 great or princely houses.

4379 *pā tà-jén kuān* 八大人官

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Eight Tribal Overseers,** deriving from the early title *ta-jen* (Tribal Overseer); probably a variant of *pa pu ta-jen* (Eight Tribal Overseers). Some traditional interpretations link the term *pa ta-jen kuan* into the development of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) and its Ministries (*pu*), suggesting it was a variant of *pa pu ta-fu* (Eight Grand Masters of the Ministries); but it is likely that *pa ta-jen kuan* was actually a variant of *pa kuo* (Eight Statesmen).

4380 *pā tiāo* 八貂

T'ANG: **Eight Sabled Dignitaries,** collective reference to the incumbents in 8 central government posts that most consistently provided Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*): the 2 Directors (*ling*) and 2 Policy Advisers (*san-chi ch'ang-shih*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and the 2 Directors (*shih-chung*) and 2 Policy Advisers of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); from 658 the incumbents in these posts were authorized to wear sable adornments on their caps. The Chancellery members of the group attended on the Emperor's left side, wore their sable ornaments over their left eyes (i.e., away from the Emperor), and were consequently called the Left Sabled Dignitaries (*tso-tiao*); those who were members of the Secretariat were called Right Sabled Dignitaries (*yu-tiao*) for similar reasons. RR: *huit zibelines*.

4381 *pā tsò* 八座

Lit., 8 thrones, daises, or seats of honor or authority, hence those who occupied such seats: **Eight Executives,** from Han to Ch'ing times an unofficial reference to 8 important posts in the central government. (1) HAN–T'ANG: from Later Han, except during the Chin, Liang, and Ch'en dynasties in the era of N-S Division, normally referred to the Director (*ling*), the one or 2 Vice Directors (*p'u-yeh*), and the 5, 6, or more Ministers (*shang-shu*) of Ministries (*pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu t'ai, shang-shu sheng*), which between Han and T'ang became the administrative core of the central government. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: collective reference to the Ministers (*shang-shu*) of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*). P2, 3.

4382 *pā-tsŏ ssū* 八作司 or *pā-tsŏ yüàn* 院

Lit., office of the 8 crafts, i.e., plastering (*ni*), painting (? *ch'ih-po*: red and white), varnishing (*t'ung-yu:* tung oil), stonework (*shih*), tilework (*wa*), bamboo work (*chu*), masonry (? *chuan*), and well work (*ching*). (1) SUNG, YÜAN: **Repair Office,** one each Left and Right; in Sung each headed by 3 Managers (*kou-tang kuan*), in Yüan by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*), a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), with identical offices at the 2 capitals Shang-tu and Ta-tu (Peking). SP: *bureau de construction et de réparation*. (2) CHIN (*pa-tso yüan*): **Armory,** a storehouse for military gear including weapons; one each Left and Right, staffing not clear; under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). P15, 49.

4383 *pá-ts'ùi* 拔萃

(1) T'ANG–SUNG: lit., plucked from the thicket, i.e., the crowd: **Preeminent Talent,** one of many high-prestige examination degrees, awarded for success in a civil service recruitment examination known by the same name; the examination was a Special Examination (*chih-k'o*) given irregularly by imperial decree and administered by the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*) rather than a regularly scheduled recruitment examination administered by the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*); it was especially difficult, concentrating on candidates' judgment as well as literary skill. It was first authorized in 673 and from 701 gave its graduates the right to immediate appointment to office; terminated by Sung in 1034. Also known as *shu-p'an pa-ts'ui*. Also see *chih-chü, k'o-chü, po-hsüeh hung-tz'u, shen-yen-shu p'an*. (2) CH'ING: occasional variant reference to *pa kung-sheng* (**Graduate for Preeminence**).

4384 *pă-tsŭng* 把總

Lit., to take hold of and manage (?). (1) MING–CH'ING: **Squad Leader,** military commandant of a minor place such as a fort (*pao*) with a small party of soldiers often referred to as a *ssu* (lit., his office, charge, or responsibility: a Squad); cf. the more important title *shou-pei* (Defender) and the less important title *t'i-t'iao kuan* (Officer in Charge). In Ming, a duty assignment in the tactical hierarchy headed by a Regional Commander (*tsung-ping kuan*), the appointee having rank status in a nearby Guard (*wei*) in the administrative hierarchy headed by a provincial-level Regional Military Commissioner (*tu chih-hui shih*) in what was called the *wei-so* system (see *wei-so*). In Ch'ing, the title was transformed into a regular appointment, rank 7a, in the Green Standards (*lu-ying*); in command of 10 men called a Squad (*p'eng*). Such Squad Leaders were reportedly very numerous, e.g., 137 in Shansi, 283 in Fukien, 309 in Chekiang; as in Ming, they were scattered in charge of forts, etc., throughout the

Provinces. BH: sub-lieutenant. P58. (2) MING: **Tax Transport Leader,** from 1457 the lowest-ranking officer in the military organization that transported tax revenues to the dynastic capital via the Grand Canal (see *tsung-tu ts'ao-yün, ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*), but nevertheless had significant authority and responsibility. There were 8 large regions that fed tax receipts into the Grand Canal transport system, and for tax transport purposes all military units in each region were supervised and directed by the one or 2 Tax Transport Leaders assigned to each, totaling 12. As in (1) above, they were on duty assignments away from their nominal posts in the *wei-so* establishment. In Ch'ing, tax transport duties were regularly handled by Brigades (*ying*) of the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), organized into a Waterways Command (*ho-piao*) and a Transport Command (*ts'ao-piao*). P59, 60.

4385 *pā tzǔ* 八子

CH'IN–HAN: lit., 8 children (?); relevance not clear: **Consort,** normally prefixed by the surname, a title granted to one or more secondary wives of the Emperor, rank =1,000 bushels in Han; equated with the male title of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) Grandee of the Eighth Order (*chung-keng*). HB: eighth rank lady.

4386 *pà-wáng* 霸王

Hegemons and Kings: from late Chou on throughout history, especially among moralistic philosopher-statesmen of the Confucian tradition, a combination of contrasting terms referring on one hand to tyrants who ruled by force (Hegemons) and on the other hand to "true Kings" who ruled benevolently and manifested personal virtue. May be encountered at times in the sense of a Hegemon-King, i.e., a ruler who was not a "true King" as defined above and whose rule was harsh. See *pa, wang*.

4387 *pai*

Also see under the romanization *po*.

4388 *pài* 拜

Ety., 2 arms upraised in salute, hence to honor: from Han on, a common term meaning **to appoint.** In Han and through most of the era of N-S Division, differed from *ch'u* (also: to appoint) in that *pai* was used when an appointment was made by an Emperor whereas *ch'u* was used when an appointment was made by some dignitary on his own authority to a post on his staff. Before the end of the era of N-S Division, however, *pai* and *ch'u* were being used interchangeably. In T'ang both terms meant an imperial appointment, but *pai* was used only for an initial appointment to office and *ch'u* was used only for subsequent appointments. In Sung *pai* continued to denote appointment by the Emperor whereas *ch'u* had a broader, more flexible meaning, including appointments made by the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) without involvement of the Emperor. In Chin and Yüan the terms continued in use generally in the Sung pattern. Thereafter the two terms were used more or less interchangeably, but the term *shou*, with many qualifying prefixes, took their place as the most common term in use meaning to appoint.

4389 *pai-kuan* 百官

See under the romanization *po-kuan* (**All Officials, the Officialdom**).

4390 *pài-kuān* 稗官

Petty Official: not a title, but a descriptive term for officials of low rank.

4391 *p'ái* 牌

(1) YÜAN: **Squad,** the basic unit of Mongol military organization, consisting normally of 10 soldiers under a Squad Commander (*p'ai-chang*); 10 Squads constituted a Company (*po-hu so*). Also called *chia,* q.v. (2) MING–CH'ING: a unit in sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population: in Ming a **Subprecinct** of urban organization, subordinate to a Precinct (*fang*); in Ch'ing a **Registration Unit,** the smallest unit in the local security system called *pao-chia* (lit., Security Groups and Tithings), consisting ideally of 10 neighboring households with a designated Head (*p'ai-t'ou*), 10 such units constituting a Tithing (*chia*) of 100 households.

4392 *p'ái-àn ssū* 排岸司

SUNG: **River Transport Bureau,** apparently 4 created in 988, each headed by a River Transport Director (*p'ai-an*), to replace Supply Commissioners (*fa-yün shih*) in supervising the transport of tax grain revenues to the dynastic capital, Kaifeng, in cooperation with an Unloading Office (*hsia-hsieh ssu*) and under supervision of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); in 1008 Supply Commissioners were re-established in several Circuits (*lu*) to manage the transport system, and the River Transport Bureaus might then have been abolished. SP: *bureau de transport fluvial.* P60.

4393 *p'ái-chǎng* 俳長

MING–CH'ING: **File Leader,** number not limited but 20 or so unranked hereditary professionals; members of the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*), presumably responsible for keeping marching musicians in straight ranks and files while the 17 or so Appearance Monitors (? *se-chang*) checked on their dress and overall visual impression; in 1723 all hereditary musicians were liberated from their service obligations, and court musicians were chosen from among gifted amateurs. Whether or not the title *p'ai-chang* survived the 1729 division of the Music Office into a Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) and an Imperial Music Office (*shen-yüeh shu*) is not clear. P10.

4394 *p'ái-chèn shǐh* 排陣使

SUNG: **Formation Monitor,** one or more (per army?) low-ranking or unranked military personnel responsible for organizing and keeping under scrutiny a military array on parade, on campaign, and in battle. SP: *commissaire chargé d'aligner les troupes pendant l'expédition.*

4395 *p'ái-mǎ* 排馬

T'ANG: lit., (one who) deploys horses, but more likely: **Horse Trainer,** one or more attached to each Directorate of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*); apparently an unranked professional specialist. P31.

4396 *p'ái-mén jén* 排門人

T'ANG: lit., men who open gates: **Gate Watcher,** a duty assignment for soldiers of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu-ping*) during tours of duty in the capital, responsible for opening the city gates each morning and through the daylight hours keeping under surveillance all who entered or exited, ready to sound alarms if disturbances occurred. RR: *gens chargés d'ouvrir les portes.*

4397 *p'ài-pàn ch'ù* 派辦處

CH'ING: **Office for Duty Assignments,** a minor agency in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); staffing and specific functions not clear, but probably responsible for keeping records of special duty assignments of military officers. BH: office for deputation of officials for special duty.

4398 *p'ái-t'óu* 牌頭 or *p'ái-tzǔ t'óu* 牌子頭

(1) YÜAN: **Squad Commander,** head of the basic unit of

Mongol military organization, a Squad (*p'ai*) of 10 men; 10 such Squads constituted a Company (*po-hu so*). (2) CH'ING: **Registration Unit Head,** leader of a group of 10 neighboring households, a Registration Unit, the smallest group in the sub-District (*hsien*) local security system called *pao-chia* (lit., Security Groups and Tithings); 10 Registration Units ideally constituted a Tithing (*chia*). See *chia-t'ou, chia-chang*.

4399 *pǎn* 板 or 版

N-S DIV (San-kuo)–T'ANG: lit., a board, plank, placard, etc.; hence, to have a placard designating official status: **by Courtesy,** a common suffix to titles of many sorts signifying that the appointee was not a regular functioning official legitimated by an appropriate seal and sash, e.g., *hsien-ling pan* (District Magistrate by Courtesy). Originally such titles, which entitled appointees to reduced ranks and stipends but no authority, were awarded principally to leaders of unofficial military groups as rewards for disbanding their forces and submitting to the reigning dynasty, but they quickly came to be awarded to aged men among the general population in recognition of their merits or to other men of merit who were unqualified for regular status as officials. By Sui and T'ang times such appointments were purely honorific and were awarded sparingly to aged men of good repute.

4400 *pān* 班

Lit., a kind, class, row, rank (and file), group of people with similarities, etc. (1) May be encountered in any period in a straightforward descriptive sense, e.g., a group of officials who took positions in the same row in court audiences, or the Sung term Company of Crossbowmen (*nu-shou pan*); often with directional prefixes such as Front, Rear, Left, Right, East, West, etc. (2) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Class,** from 1 (lowest) to 20 (highest), granted to officials as indicators of status, particularly reflecting the relative purity or impurity (see *ch'ing, cho*) of their social pedigrees; coexisted with the system of Nine Ranks (*chiu p'in*) that arose in the Three Kingdoms era, which endured through the rest of imperial history. The difference between the 2 systems in Liang and Ch'en is not clear. Cf. *p'in* (Rank), *chieh* (Class, Rank), *teng* (Grade, Class, Degree). (3) CH'ING: **Duty Group,** 6 groups into which Imperial Guardsmen (*ch'in-chün*) were divided, each group responsible for taking up active guard service in its rotational turn under an Imperial Guard Duty Group Commander (*shih-wei pan-ling*). Each Duty Group was divided into 2 Wings (*i*). BH: relief.

4401 *pàn-chiǎng* 伴講

MING: **Lecturer-companion,** a minor official on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), in the Chien-wen era (1399–1402) only. P69.

4402 *pān-chiàng àn* 頒降案

SUNG: **Section for Promulgations,** one of 13 Sections (*an*) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); staffed with subofficial functionaries; handled the distribution of imperial pronouncements concerning new or changed laws and imperial amnesties. SP: *service de promulgation des lois*.

4403 *pān-chièn ssū* 班劍司

CH'ING: lit., office of the arrayed swords: **Swords Office,** one of 8 Offices in the Rear Subsection (*hou-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*); headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a. BH: sword section.

4404 *pān-chǖn* 班軍

MING: **Rotational Troops,** referring to the practice of dispatching soldiers from their regular assignments in garrisons throughout the country (see under *wei-so*) in rotational patterns to serve in Training Divisions (*ying*) at the dynastic capital, or from garrisons near the Great Wall to active defense posts along the Wall. Cf. *fan, keng-shu*.

4405 *pǎn-hù* 版戶

N-S DIV–CH'ING: lit., (office that) registered households (?): unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*).

4406 *pàn-kò tsò-lǐng* 半箇佐領

CH'ING: **Half Company Commander,** also **Half Company** in reference to the unit in the Banner military organization (see *ch'i, pa-ch'i*): occasionally used when the total strength of a Company Commander's (*tso-ling*) Company (also *tso-ling*) was less than 100 men.

4407 *pàn-lǐ èrh-ssū shìh-wù* 辦理二司事務

CH'ING: **Operational Agents of the Two Offices** (*ssu*, one each Left and Right) through which the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*) managed its affairs; 2 for each Office established in 1694, 7 more added soon, and in 1736 another 6 added, making a total authorization of 17 positions. Presumably responsible for administrative supervision of the steadily increasing horse pasturages, corrals, and stables that were under the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P39.

4408 *pān-lǐng* 班領

CH'ING: abbreviated reference to the **Officer in Charge** (*ling*) **of a Duty Group** (*pan*) in rotational active service as imperial bodyguards; i.e., either or both (1) an Imperial Guard Duty Group Commander (*shih-wei pan-ling*, q.v.) or (2) an Imperial Guard Duty Group Acting (? see under *shu*) Assistant Duty Group Commander (*shu pan-ling*, q.v.). Also see *pan, shih-wei, ling, shih-wei ch'in-chün, san-ch'i shih-wei*. BH: commander of a relief of the body-guards, second in command of a relief ....

4409 *pǎn-pù* 版部

Lit., ministry of registers (census, tax registers, etc.): from Sui on if not earlier, an unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*min-pu, hu-pu*).

4410 *pān-pù fáng* 班簿房

SUNG: **Section for Personnel Registers,** a unit of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); staffing, ranks, and specific functions not clear. SP: *chambre des registres nominatifs des fonctionnaires*.

4411 *pǎn-shǐh* 版使

Lit., commissioner of registers (census, tax registers, etc.): from Sui on if not earlier, an unofficial reference to a senior post in the Ministry of Revenue (*min-pu, hu-pu*), either the **Minister of Revenue** (*min-pu* or *hu-pu shang-shu*) or a **Supervisor** (*p'an*, q.v.), the latter usually having a nominal appointment elsewhere in the government but detached for temporary duty in charge of the Ministry, or at times having rank status too low for a regular appointment as Minister.

4412 *pàn-shìh* 辦事

MING: **Apprentice,** designation of a National University Student (*chien-sheng*) who, prior to completing his studies, was detached to gain experience in actual government as staff member of an agency, especially in the central government; such status might endure from 3 months to 3 years before one attained a substantive appointment (*shih-shou*)

in the officialdom. See *li-shih, li-cheng, kuan-cheng*. Cf. *pan-shih ssu-yüan*.

4413 *pàn-shìh ssū-yüán* 辦事司員
CH'ING: **Judicial Administrator,** several appointed to various jurisdictions in Outer Mongolia under a Manchu General (*chiang-chün*) in the 1800s, specially responsible for supervising Manchu and Chinese traders and visitors in their jurisdictions, resolving disputes among them, and resolving disputes between the Mongol residents and such visitors. Commonly abbreviated to *ssu-yüan;* also called *ssu-kuan, pu-yüan, t'ung-p'an*. BH: judicial commissioner for Chinese affairs.

4414 *pàn-shìh tà-ch'én* 辦事大臣
CH'ING: variant reference to the **Grand Minister Superintendent of Ch'ing-hai** (*tsung-li ch'ing-hai shih-wu ta-ch'en*).

4415 *pǎn-shòu* 版授 or 板授
N-S DIV (San-kuo)–T'ANG: **Appointment by Courtesy;** see *pan* (by Courtesy).

4416 *pàn-shū* 伴書
MING: **Secretary-companion,** a minor official on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), in the Chien-wen era (1399–1402) only. P69.

4417 *pān tièn-chíh* 班殿直
SUNG: **Palace Duty Officer,** prefixed Left and Right; 4th and 5th highest rank titles for eunuchs; see *nei-shih chieh*. P68.

4418 *pǎn-ts'áo* 版曹
From Sui or T'ang on, an unofficial (in Sung perhaps quasi-official) reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*hu-pu*); see *pan-hu, pan-pu*.

4419 *pàn-tú* 伴讀
(.ˇ SUNG, LIAO, MING: **Reader-companion,** a minor official in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). In Sung number not fixed, rank not clear; first appointed in 1020, how long persisted is not clear; prefixed South or North to denote affiliation with the Princely Establishment's Southern or Northern Court (*nan-yüan, pei-yüan*). In Ming 4, rank 9a, first appointed in 1376, apparently abolished in 1380, revived in the Chien-wen era (1399–1402) but apparently survived no longer. SP: *compagnon d'études*. P69. (2) YÜAN: **Fellow** in the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*); 20 posts authorized for specially talented sons of non-official families.

4420 *pàn-tz'ù* 半刺
Lit., half a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*, q.v.)? From Sui or T'ang on, apparently an unofficial reference to any official from the Prefecture (*chou, fu*) down to the District (*hsien*) level, or a collective reference to all such officials. In Ch'ing usage, seems to designate such territorial officials who had not been appointed in normal evaluation and appointment procedures in the central government, but instead were appointed on the basis of recommendations from active officials, who at the end of each year were authorized to nominate for appointment men who had not been dealt with in regular proceedings.

4421 *pān-yā t'ūi-ssū* 般押推司
SUNG: **Interrogator,** 4, status not clear but probably unranked, attached to the Right Prison (*yu chih-yü*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); assisted by 4 Writers (*t'ieh-shu*). SP: *greffier*.

4422 *pàn-yèn shū-huà chíh-chǎng* 辦驗書畫直長
YÜAN: **Foreman Curator of Calligraphy and Painting,** rank 8a, in the Directorate of the Palace Archives (*pi-shu chien*). P25.

4423 *pàn yüàn-shìh* 辦院事
CH'ING: **Administrator of the Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*), from 1729 2 Manchus and 2 Chinese chosen from among talented and conscientious Junior Compilers (*pien-hsiu*) and Examining Editors (*chien-t'ao*) on the Academy staff to provide administrative leadership under supervision of Chancellors of the Hanlin Academy (*chang-yüan hsüeh-shih*), this innovation intended to counter a growing belief that the Academy was corrupt and useless. The title Administrator was a duty assignment, not a substantive post, and carried no rank. See *hsieh-pan yüan-shih* (Assistant Administrator ...). P23.

4424 *p'àn* 判
See under *p'an ... shih* (**Supervisor**).

4425 *p'àn-kuān* 判官
Lit., a decision-making official, from antiquity inheriting the connotation of judging. (1) T'ANG–YÜAN: **Administrative Assistant,** from the 700s the manager of official paperwork on the staff of a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) or comparable regional dignitary, a duty undertaken by military officers as well as civil officials, apparently regardless of rank. From Sung through Yüan, a very common title at all levels of government with status seldom higher than rank 6, normally prefixed with the appropriate agency name and sometimes with a functional responsibility also indicated; e.g., *chün-hsün p'an-kuan* (Administrative Assistant in a metropolitan Police Office; see *chün-hsün yüan*), *hsüan-fu p'an-kuan* (Administrative Assistant to a Pacification Commissioner; see *hsüan-fu shih*). Very seldom found designating the head of an agency; almost always a 2nd-level or more commonly a 3rd-level post, e.g., below a Commissioner (*shih*) and a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*). RR: *fonctionnaire chargé des affaires* .... (2) SUNG–MING: **Assistant,** a suffix serving as a standard designation of a 3rd-level executive official in a unit of territorial administration; meaning essentially the same as in (1) above, but better rendered, e.g., as Assistant Prefect (*fu p'an-kuan*), Assistant District Magistrate (*hsien p'an-kuan*). Normally prefixed with the name of the territorial unit, sometimes also with the designation of a special function; e.g., ...-*chou ho-ti p'an-kuan* (Assistant Prefect for Water Conservancy in ... Prefecture). Status normally rank 6 or below. In Ming used almost exclusively as Assistant Prefect, below Prefect (*chih-fu*) and Vice Prefect (*fu t'ung-chih*); number not fixed, rank 7b. In Ch'ing changed to *t'ung-p'an*, q.v. Also see *chou p'an*. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes, assistant*.

4426 *p'àn kuǎn-shìh* 判館事
T'ANG: abbreviation of *p'an hung-wen kuan shih* (**Supervisor of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature**); see *hung-wen kuan*. Sometimes appears as *p'an yüan-shih*.

4427 *p'àn-kuān ssū* 判官司
SUNG: **Office of the Administrative Assistant** to the Commissioners of the State Finance Commission (*san-ssu shih*); probably had specialized functions, but not clear. SP: *bureau de fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes*.

4428 *p'àn-kūng* 泮宮
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., a palace or hall with an adjacent cres-

cent-shaped bathing pool, reportedly in ancient Chou times an exercise yard or field established in the capital of each Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*): an archaic reference to any **local school** or any **local school teacher** (*p'an-kung hsien-sheng*). In Ming and Ch'ing, when candidates in the civil service examination sequence became eligible to participate as Cultivated Talents (*hsiu-ts'ai*) in Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*), it was said they had entered (*ju*) the *p'an-kung*.

4429 *p'àn liù-chūn chū-wèi shìh* 判六軍諸衛事
5 DYN: **Controller of the Armies and Guards,** designation of a favored general made chief of a ruler's military staff.

4430 *p'àn liú-nèi ch'üān shìh* 判流內銓事
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Bureau of Personnel Assignments;** see *liu-nei ch'üan*. SP: *chargé de juger les fonctionnaires "dans le courant."*

4431 *p'àn mén-hsià shěng shìh* 判門下省事
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Chancellery,** an ad hoc duty assignment for a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*), either in the absence of a regular Director of the Chancellery (*men-hsia shih-chung*) or as an overseer with greater authority than an incumbent Director. SP: *chargé de décider les affaires du département de la chancellerie impériale*.

4432 *p'àn nán-yá* 判南衙
SUNG: lit., supervisor of the Southern Command (see *nan-ya*); an anachronistic reference in S. Sung to the **Governor** (*yin*) **of Lin-an Prefecture** (modern Hangchow).

4433 *p'àn pù* 判部 or ***p'àn pù-shìh*** 事
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Ministry,** designation of a court official who, regardless of his principal appointment, was delegated to oversee one of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) in the absence of a regular Minister (*shang-shu*) or, probably less commonly, with authority over an incumbent Minister. SP: *chargé de décider les affaires du ministère*.

4434 *p'àn sān-ssū* 判三司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Supervisor of the Three Fiscal Agencies** (T'ang, Five Dynasties), **Supervisor of the State Finance Commission** (early Sung): a specific or collective reference to eminent officials of the central government who, as concurrent appointments added to their regular posts, were placed in charge of the 3 vital fiscal organs of the central government, which eventually came to be considered a separate, consolidated agency (see *san ssu*). The pattern emerged in the latter half of T'ang, not later than 818, and persisted through the first Sung century to c. 1080, when responsibility for fiscal affairs was restored to more traditional agencies, principally the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). The 3 offices referred to were the Census Bureau (*hu-pu ssu*) and the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*), both normally subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue, and the Salt (and Iron) Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*). Also see *kuo-chi, tsu-yung shih, tsung-chi shih, chi* (Account). P7.

4435 *p'àn shěng-shìh* 判省事
N-S DIV–SUNG: abbreviation of **Supervisor (of the Affairs) of the Department,** e.g., of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). In Sung seems to have been used solely in the case of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), and only in the earliest decades of the dynasty. SP: *chargé de diriger les affaires du département*. P38.

4436 *p'àn ... shìh* 判…事 or ***p'an***
N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Supervisor** (of the affairs of ... agency), signifying that an official holding a regular post was assigned on a temporary or otherwise irregular basis to take charge of an agency, sometimes his own, as a special duty assignment; e.g., *hu-pu shih-lang p'an pen-pu* (Vice Minister of Revenue serving as Supervisor of His Ministry), *kung-pu ...-ssu yüan-wai lang p'an tu-shui chien shih* (Vice Director of the Bureau of ... in the Ministry of Works serving as Supervisor of the Directorate of Waterways), *tu-shui shao-chien p'an chien shih* (Vice Director of the Directorate of Waterways serving as Supervisor of the Directorate, i.e., a Vice Director in charge of his own Directorate). Normally the term indicates that the official was serving (in an emergency, temporarily, or provisionally) in a higher-ranking post than he was qualified for. Much less commonly it indicates the reverse, as when a T'ang or Sung Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) was delegated in an emergency situation to take charge of a Prefecture (*chou, fu*). See *tien* (Manager). The term was also used to identify who was actually in charge of an agency with 2 or more nominal heads with identical titles and ranks; e.g., *t'ai-ts'ang shu ling p'an shu shih* (Director of the Office of Imperial Granaries serving as Supervisor of the Office, which normally had 3 Directors). RR: *(fonctionnaire) dirigeant (une charge)*. SP: *chargé des affaires de ....*

4437 *p'àn-ssū* 判司 or 判寺
T'ANG–SUNG: **Supervisor of the Bureau** (or **Office** or **Court**), abbreviation of such titles as Supervisor of the Bureau of Operations (*p'an chih-fang ssu*) in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) and Supervisor of the Court of State Ceremonial (*p'an hung-lu ssu*). See *p'an ... shih*.

4438 *p'àn-ssū kuān* 判司官
SUNG: common variant of *p'an-kuan* (**Administrative Assistant, Assistant**).

4439 *p'àn-t'ái* 判台
SUNG: abbreviation of **Supervisor of the Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*), an eminent court official delegated to take charge of the Censorate in the absence of its regular executives, or perhaps to oversee the performance of the regular executives. Cf. *kuan-kou*. SP: *administrateur des affaires du censorat*.

4440 *p'àn yüàn-shìh* 判院事 or ***p'an-yüan***
T'ANG–SUNG: **Supervisor (of the Affairs) of the ...;** see *p'an ... shih*. In T'ang may be found referring to the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (*hung-wen kuan;* also see *p'an kuan-shih*), but most commonly refers to the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*). In Sung most commonly refers to the Appointment Verification Office (*kuan-kao yüan*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), the Court of Ceremonial Propriety (*li-i yüan*) or the Ritual Academy (*li-yüan*), and the Public Petitioners Drum Office (*teng-wen ku-yüan*) or Public Petitioners Review Office (*teng-wen chien-yüan*). RR: *fonctionnaire chargé de décider des affaires de la bibliothèque*. SP: *chargé de décider des affaires de la cour*. P5, 21, 25, 27.

4441 *pāng lǐng-pān* 帮領班
CH'ING: **Assistant Duty Group Chief,** rank 4a, one each in 4 Duty Groups (*pan*) among which Secretaries (*chang-ching*) of the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*) were distributed for rotational service. See *ling-pan*. BH: assistant chief of section.

4442 *pāng lǐng-pān chāng-chīng shàng hsíng-tsǒu* 帮領班章京上行走
CH'ING: **Secretary of the Council of State Concurrently Serving as Assistant Duty Group Chief,** variant desig-

nation of Assistant Duty Group Chief (*pang ling-pan*), also commonly awarded as an honorary title to Secretaries of the Council of State (*chün-chi chang-ching*). See *chang-ching, hsing-tsou.* BH: assistant chief of section.

4443 *pāng-pàn tà-ch'én* 幫辦大臣
CH'ING: lit., grand minister assisting in management: **Grand Minister Assistant Administrator of Tibet,** established in 1727 to assist the Grand Minister Resident of Tibet (*chu-tsang ta-ch'en*), in 1792 joined the Grand Minister Resident and the Dalai Lama in a triumvirate charged with governing Tibet. BH: assistant resident (of Tibet).

4444 *pāng-pó* 邦伯
Earl of Subordinate States: title of nobility (*chüeh*) attributed to high antiquity; throughout imperial history an archaic, unofficial reference to territorial administrators whose jurisdictions were large enough to include several states (*pang*), i.e., Princedoms (*wang-kuo*), Marquisates (*hou-kuo*), or comparable units of civil administration; e.g., Regional Governors (*chou mu*), Prefects (*tz'u-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu, yin*). See *fang-po, kuo-po, chün-po, hsien-po.*

4445 *pǎng-shìh* 榜式
CH'ING: lit. relevance not clear; possibly a Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word: (1) **Clerk,** a term early superseded by *pi-t'ieh-shih,* q.v. (2) **Grand Academician** (?), possibly a variant of *ta hsüeh-shih,* the title of heads of the Three Academies (*nei san yüan*) in early Ch'ing.

4446 *pǎng-shǒu* 榜首
Lit., at the head of the placard, i.e., the topmost name on the pass list posted after a civil service recruitment examination. (1) SUNG: equivalent of *chuang-yüan* (**Principal Graduate** in a Palace Examination, *t'ing-shih*). (2) MING: equivalent of *chieh-yüan* (**Provincial Graduate with Highest Honors**).

4447 *pāng-tsò* 邦佐
Lit., helper in a subordinate state: in Han and the era of N-S Division, an unofficial reference to a **Commandery Aide** (*chün-ch'eng*); in later times an archaic, unofficial reference to a **Vice Prefect** (*t'ung-chih*).

4448 *pǎng-yěn* 榜眼
Lit. sense not clear: at the eye of the placard? Cf. *pang-shou.* (1) SUNG: unofficial reference to both the **Second and Third Graduates** in the highest-level civil service recruitment examination, following immediately after the Principal Graduate (*chuang-yüan*) on posted pass lists. (2) MING–CH'ING: unofficial designation of the **Second Graduate** in a Palace Examination (*tien-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, following the Principal Graduate (*chuang-yüan*) and preceding the Third Graduate (*t'an-hua*), these 3 constituting the topmost category of passers (*i-chia*), collectively called Metropolitan Graduates with Honors (*chin-shih chi-ti*). Normally appointed promptly to posts as Junior Compilers (*pien-hsiu*), rank 7a, in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

4449 *pǎng-yüán* 榜元
YÜAN: **Principal Graduate,** designation sometimes used for the man in first place on the pass-list placard following the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. *chuang-yüan.*

4450 *pǎo* 保
Lit., to protect. (1) **Guardian,** from antiquity a title of high honor awarded to specially meritorious or favored dignitaries, prefixed in various forms. E.g., see *t'ai-pao, shao-pao, t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao, t'ai-tzu shao-pao.* (2) SUNG–CH'ING: **Security Group,** a unit in sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population. See *pao-chia, pao-wu.* Cf. *li-chia.* (3) SUNG–CH'ING: **Guaranteed Recommendation,** a nomination by a relatively higher-rank official of a relatively lower-rank official, often given in response to an imperial order and sometimes a fixed requirement of various officials at specified intervals; used as one kind of data taken into account in considering officials for promotion. The sponsor was held accountable for the duty performance and the whole conduct of his nominees and could be made to suffer if any of his nominees proved inadequate. The system of Guaranteed Recommendations was relied on most heavily in the first Sung century. See *pao-chü.* Cf. *k'ao* (merit rating).

4451 *pǎo-chǎng* 保長
SUNG, MING–CH'ING: **Security Group Head,** leader of a unit in the sub-District (*hsien*) local self-government organization known as *pao-chia,* q.v. In Sung, the title of a leader of a Small Security Group (*hsiao-pao*) and of a Large Security Group (*ta-pao*), which ideally encompassed 5 Small Security Groups of 10 families each, whereas the leader of a Superior Security Group (*tu-pao*) encompassing 10 Large Security Groups was entitled *tu-pao cheng* or *pao-cheng* (Superior Security Group Head). In Ming and Ch'ing the designations *pao-chang* and *pao-cheng* were equivalent variants, a Security Group (*pao*) being at the top of a hierarchy in which 10 households constituted a Registration Unit (*p'ai*), 10 Registration Units constituted a Tithing (*chia*), and 10 Tithings ideally included 1,000 households constituting a Security Group.

4452 *pǎo-chāng chèng* 保章正
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., possibly to be understood as director (*cheng*) of guarding (*pao,* i.e., keeping the state-issued annual calendar in accord with) the 19-year lunar cycle (*chang*); but, taking into account the Chou dynasty title Royal Astrologer (*pao-cheng shih*), seems more likely to have the less specific meaning of director (*cheng*) of guarding (*pao,* i.e., keeping close watch on) celestial manifestations (*chang*) of many sorts, even though in later times the term *pao-chang* was importantly related to the preparation of the calendar: **Director of Calendrical Calculations,** associate members of the astrological group called the Five Offices (*wu kuan*), specifically charged with keeping records of movements of the sun, moon, planets, stars, etc., so as to contribute to the preparation of the state-issued annual calendar; also charged with noting and reporting any celestial irregularities that might be considered omens. In T'ang 2, rank 7b1; created in 702 (704?) to replace Erudites of the Calendar (*li po-shih*) on the staff of the Supervisor of Water Clocks (*ch'ieh-hu cheng*) in the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü, ssu-t'ien t'ai*), which was sometimes subordinated to the Palace Library (*pi-shu cheng, lin-t'ai*) and sometimes an autonomous agency of the central government. In Sung one, 7b, associated with the Five Offices of the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*); one, 8b, also authorized for the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*). In Liao an unspecified number, rank not clear, in the Directorate of Astronomy. Apparently not appointed in Chin. In Yüan 5, 7a, and in addition 5 Assistant Directors (*pao-chang fu*), 8a, in the Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*). In Ming 2 then one, 8a, in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). In Ch'ing 2 appointed in the Directorate's Astronomy Section (*t'ien-wen k'o*) till 1675, then discontinued. Commonly called *wu kuan pao-chang cheng* (Directors of Calendrical Calculations in the Five Offices). RR: *maître*

au vaste savoir rédacteur du calendrier. SP: *rédacteur du calendrier*. P35.

4453 *pǎo-chāng shìh* 保章氏

CHOU: lit., apparently to be understood as a hereditary official (*shih*) responsible for guarding (*pao*, i.e., keeping close watch on) celestial manifestations (*chang*); not likely to have any relation to the sense of *chang* referring to the 19-year lunar cycle that had to be accounted for in Chinese calendars: **Royal Astrologer,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) on the staff of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*), hereditary specialists responsible for observing and interpreting celestial phenomena, e.g., correlating celestial changes in any of the 12 spheres into which the Chinese divided the sky with events in the 12 regions into which the earth was considered to be divided, at equinoxes and solstices reporting that celestial conditions, the colors of clouds, and the qualities of winds foretold good or bad things to come. CL: *astrologue impérial; officier chargé de préserver et d'éclaircir*.

4454 *pǎo-ch'āo* 寶鈔 or 寶抄

YÜAN–MING: lit., precious currency: a common designation of **paper money,** which had originated in T'ang with the designation "flying coins" (*fei-ch'ien*) and had greatly proliferated in Sung with such designations as *chiao-tzu* (see under *chiao-tzu wu*), *hui-tzu* (see under *hui-tzu wu*), and many others. The terms *pao-ch'ao* and *chiao-ch'ao* became relatively standard in Yüan and remained in use through Ming, though *t'ung-pao* (circulating valuable) was the term printed on the actual paper currency. In Ch'ing the production and circulation of paper money was banned. P16.

4455 *pǎo-ch'āo kuǎng-hùi chün* 寶鈔廣惠軍

MING: common scribal error for *pao-ch'ao kuang-hui k'u* (**Treasury for the Benevolent Issuance of Paper Money**).

4456 *pǎo-ch'āo kuǎng-hùi k'ù* 寶鈔廣惠庫

MING: **Treasury for the Benevolent Issuance of Paper Money,** nominally subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) but located inside the imperial palace and used for relatively small receipts in copper coins as well as paper money, which were commonly disbursed as gifts to officials and military officers on occasions for celebration such as the Emperor's birthday; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank not clear but low, possibly a eunuch. Discontinued in the Chia-ching era (1522–1566). A counterpart was subordinate to the Nanking Ministry of Revenue and presumably survived to the end of the dynasty. P16.

4457 *pǎo-ch'āo ssū* 寶鈔司

MING: **Paper Office,** a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Director (*cheng, t'ai-chien*); prepared paper for palace use. See *ssu ssu* (Four Offices).

4458 *pǎo-ch'āo t'í-chǔ ssū* 寶鈔提擧司

Supervisorate of Paper Money. (1) YÜAN: a central government agency headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*), rank not clear; apparently relatively autonomous though at least nominally subordinate through the weak Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). In Yüan regional varieties of paper money abounded, but there was also an empire-wide form called *t'ung-hsing* (universal circulation); and paper money was the dominant form of money in circulation. About 1308 the central government ordered the circulation of coins (to supplement paper money?) but soon abandoned it because of its lack of acceptance in domestic trade. In the 1350s and 1360s, when Yüan was steadily losing ground to rebel movements, another attempt to circulate coins failed. Nevertheless, the Supervisorate of Paper Money was apparently overshadowed after 1350 by the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (*pao-ch'üan t'i-chü ssu*), which oversaw a much larger establishment including branches throughout the country. Both agencies, despite the specificity of their names, seem to have been authorized to handle both paper money and coins. The Supervisorate of Paper Money probably oversaw other agencies in the dynastic capital, the Chief Paper Money Depository (*pao-ch'ao tsung-k'u*), the Paper Money Printshop (*yin-tsao pao-ch'ao k'u*), and 2 Paper Money Incinerators (*shao-ch'ao k'u*) prefixed Eastern and Western, all with Overseers and Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*) in charge. (2) MING: established in 1374 under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); headed originally by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*) but later (from 1380?) by a Commissioner-in-chief; probably had some authority over the Currency Supply Service (*ch'ao-chih chü*) and the Plate Engraving Service (*yin-ch'ao chü*). The chief agent of the central government's early efforts to circulate paper money successfully, but no doubt declined in importance as these efforts failed and particularly after the mid-1500s, when taels of silver became the unchallenged standard medium of account, of taxes, and of trade. Cf. *pao-ch'üan t'i-chü ssu, pao-yüan chü, ch'ien-chien*. P16, 49.

4459 *pǎo-ch'āo tsǔng-k'ù* 寶鈔總庫

YÜAN: **Chief Paper Money Depository,** managed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), ranks not clear; presumably the central government's treasury of paper money, subordinate to the Supervisorate of Paper Money (*pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu*) and the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). Also see *yin-tsao pao-ch'ao k'u, shao-ch'ao k'u*. P16.

4460 *pǎo-chèng* 保正

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of the designation *tu pao-cheng* (**Superior Security Group Head**). (2) MING–CH'ING: **Security Group Head,** leader of a group in the sub-District (*hsien*) self-government organization called *pao-chia,* q.v.; the Security Group ideally encompassed 10 Tithings (*chia*), which in turn encompassed 10 Registration Units (*p'ai*), each consisting of 10 households. A common variant was *pao-chang*.

4461 *pǎo-ch'éng chūn kuān-nèi hóu* 褒成君關內侯

HAN: lit., the lord favored for completion (of his tutorship, now ennobled as) Marquis of the area within the pass, Kuan-nei being a proper area name: **Lord Praised for Fulfillment, Marquis of Kuan-nei,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to a direct descendant of Confucius in 48 B.C. by Emperor Yüan (r. 49–33 B.C.) in gratitude for his work as a tutor prior to the Emperor's enthronement; charged with perpetuating sacrificial rites at the tomb of Confucius in modern Shantung Province. Traditional scholars did not consider this ennoblement the origin of the noble status borne throughout later history by each generation's most direct descendant of Confucius, which they assigned to the year A.D. 1; see under *pao-ch'eng hou*. Also see *kuan-nei hou*. P65, 66.

4462 *pǎo-ch'éng hóu* 褒成侯

HAN: lit., Marquis favored for completion (see under preceding entry), appropriate under the circumstances of 48 B.C., but later likely to have been understood as Marquis charged with honoring the perfection of Confucius in sacrificial rites at Confucius's grave: **Praising Perfection Marquis,** a special title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded in A.D. 1 by Emperor P'ing (r. 1 B.C.–A.D. 5) to the contempo-

rary generation's most direct descendant of Confucius, with perpetual inheritance rights, for the purpose of offering sacrifices at the tomb of Confucius in modern Shantung Province. Although descendants of Confucius had been dignified in earlier Han times with such titles as Lord Sacrificer (*feng-ssu chün*) and Lord Praised for Fulfillment, Marquis of Kuan-nei (*pao-ch'eng chün kuan-nei hou*), traditional scholars have assigned to the ennoblement of A.D. 1 the true origin of the noble status borne throughout later history by successive most direct male descendants of Confucius. Some sources report that the title was changed in A.D. 29 to Duke for the Abundant Perpetuation of Excellence (? see *yin-shao-chia kung*), then in 37 to Duke of Sung (*sung-kung;* Sung the name of a specific area), then in 38 back to Praising Perfection Marquis, and finally in 92 to Marquis for Worshipping at the Temple (*pao-t'ing hou*). But in stele of Han date the title Praising Perfection Marquis was used until very late in the dynasty; it was perhaps not changed until 220, when Han collapsed and the regional state of Wei changed the title to Marquis for Honoring the Sage (*tsung-sheng hou*). Also see *yen-sheng kung*. P66.

4463 *păo-ch'éng hsüān-ní kūng* 褒成宣尼公

Lit. sense not entirely clear and seemingly inappropriate; Duke who promulgates (the teachings of Chung)-ni, (ennobled on the occasion of) praising for the completion (of tutorship) (?); see under *pao-ch'eng chün kuan-nei hou*: **Duke of Supreme Sageliness** (rendered without relation to possible literal meanings), a posthumous title awarded to Confucius in 48 B.C. by Emperor Yüan of the Han dynasty on taking the throne, when he ennobled the current most direct male descendant of Confucius as Marquis of Kuan-nei (*kuan-nei hou*) in recompense for the completion (*pao-ch'eng*) of his tutorial work with Emperor Yüan when he was Heir Apparent. The word *ni* undoubtedly derives from Confucius's appelation Chung-ni, alluding to a hill called Ni-ch'iu near his birthplace, as does his formal name (K'ung) Ch'iu. P66.

4464 *pào-chì* 豹騎

SUI–T'ANG: **Fierce as Leopards Cavaliers,** a common name for members of the Courageous Guards (*hsiao-wei, hsiao-wei fu*), prefixed Left and Right, units in the Sui–early T'ang Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) and the T'ang Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) stationed at the dynastic capital. RR: *cavalier aux peaux de léopard*. P43.

4465 *păo-chiă* 保甲

SUNG, MING–CH'ING: lit., Security Groups and Tithings: **Community Self-defense System,** one important type of sub-District (*hsien*) self-government organizations, originated by Wang An-shih in N. Sung, revived with modifications in the early 1500s by Wang Yang-ming and others, revived again in early Ch'ing. In Sung, from 10 to 30 neighboring households were grouped administratively as a Tithing (*chia*) with a Tithing Chief (*chia-t'ou*) who had heavy responsibilities concerning the collection of local taxes; concurrently, neighboring households were also organized into 3 levels of Security Groups (*pao*) to provide local self-defense forces. In Ch'ing, this system coexisted with the Ming-style *li-chia* (Community Self-monitoring System), being specially responsible for local police and militia work. Ten households constituted a Registration Unit (*p'ai*), 10 such units constituted a Tithing, and 10 Tithings constituted a Security Group, in theory encompassing 1,000 households residing, ideally, in a cohesive, natural geographic area. See *ta-pao, hsiao-pao, tu-pao, chang* (Head), *chia* (Tithing), *li* (Village, Community). Cf. *kuan-ping, pao-wu, t'uan-lien*.

4466 *păo-chiéh* 保節

SUNG: **Preserver of Temperance,** laudatory epithet added to titles awarded to the parents of Emperors and of the favored officials who were known as Meritorious Ministers (*kung-ch'en*).

4467 *păo-ch'īng* 飽卿

Lit., chief minister for feeding to the full: from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to a senior official of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*), especially its head, the **Chief Minister of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ch'ing*).

4468 *păo-chŭ* 保舉

Guaranteed Recommendation, variant of *pao* (Guardian, etc.; see under #3): from Sung if not earlier, refers to nominations of deserving subordinates by their official superiors, to be considered for promotion; the patrons were normally held accountable for any misconduct by their nominees. In Ming and Ch'ing, guaranteed recommendations were relied on heavily to assure that officials in the lowest ranks, 8 and 9, would not be overlooked in normal evaluation and promotion deliberations. By mid-Ming times, officials generally had little hope of good careers without accumulating such recommendations in their dossiers maintained by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); but the system was abused by both clique-building patrons and sycophantic clients; thus from 1530 the recommendation system fell into disfavor and gradually lost its importance in personnel administration. In Ch'ing, recommendations were restored to their earlier prominence in general; in addition, they were used to bring men into the officialdom from status as National University Students (*chien-sheng*) or as unranked suboffici als.

4469 *păo ... chŭ* 寶…局

CH'ING: with place-name insert, **Coinage Service,** the place-name ordinarily being abbreviated or suggested by an archaic equivalent, e.g. *pao-Chin chü* (Shansi Coinage Service), *pao-Che chü* (Chekiang Coinage Service). The generic name for all Provincial Coinage Services was *ch'ien-chü*, q.v. P16.

4470 *păo-ch'üán* 寶泉

Lit., source or spring of wealth or precious things: from Yüan if not earlier, a common reference to coins. See *pao-yüan, ch'üan-fu, ch'üan-pu*. Cf. *pao-ch'ao*. P16.

4471 *păo-ch'üán ch'ăng* 寶泉廠

CH'ING: **Coinage Depot,** 4 established in 1726 as immediately subordinate units of the Ministry of Revenue's (*hu-pu*) Metropolitan Coinage Service (*pao-ch'üan chü*). BH: mint. P16.

4472 *păo-ch'üán chŭ* 寶泉局

(1) MING: **Provincial Coinage Service,** from 1368 established in each Province, superseding the sole predynastic Kiangsi Coinage Service (*huo-ch'üan chü*); headed by Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b, sometimes supervised by 2nd-level executive officials of Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). Produced copper coins on order of the central government and according to designs issued by the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), which maintained a counterpart Metropolitan Coinage Service (*pao-yüan chü*) at the dynastic capital; from 1380 coinage was specifically made the responsibility of the Ministry of Works, whereas the production and circulation of paper money was assigned to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); see *pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu* (Supervisorate of Paper Money). The early history of the Ming coinage organizations was confused even in contemporary

sources; the terms *pao-yüan* and *pao-ch'üan* were often used interchangeably, and agencies were often referred to vaguely as the Service (*chü* without any prefix) or by descriptive terms such as Coinage Services (*ch'ien-chü*) and Minting Directorates (*chu-chien*). In both the dynastic capital and the Provinces, the Services seem to have had ad hoc existences, being activated when they were needed but otherwise lapsing. It is clear that there was a continuing shortage of coins through the 1400s, and in the 1500s counterfeiting became a serious problem. The people and eventually the state moved to the use of unminted silver as the principal monetary standard, in units of taels (Chinese ounces). Coins were always needed, however, and in 1576 all Provincial Administration Commissions were ordered to reactivate their Coinage Services. Coins were minted at the capital and in the Provinces to the end of the dynasty, though such production was overshadowed from 1625 by that undertaken by the Ministry of Revenue (see #2 following). (2) MING: **Coinage Service of the Ministry of Revenue,** established at Peking in 1625 to increase the money supply needed for the costly Ming defense efforts against the Manchus, and probably also for the personal advantage of the notorious eunuch dictator Wei Chung-hsien and his henchmen. Headed by a special, supernumerary Right Vice Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu yu shih-lang*), rank 3a, with the duty designation Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of Coinage (*tu-li ch'ien-fa shih-lang*), whose post was commonly called the Coinage Office (*ch'ien-fa t'ang*); he substantially increased the number of mints in the capital and vigorously sought raw materials throughout the country. (3) CH'ING: **Metropolitan Coinage Service** in the pattern of (2) preceding; an agency of the Ministry of Revenue which, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Coinage Service (*pao-yüan chü*) maintained by the Ministry of Works, was expected to oversee the production and circulation of copper coins throughout the country. Each of the 2 Ministries for this purpose set up a Coinage Office (*ch'ien-fa t'ang*). (For the Ministry of Works agency, see under both *ch'ien-fa t'ang* and *pao-yüan chü*.) The Ministry of Revenue's Service was headed originally by one Chinese and one Manchu Superintendent (*chien-tu*), assisted by one Chinese technician called Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*). Posts as Superintendents were filled in 2-year rotations by officials on special duty assignments from substantive posts in Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) of any of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), but the Commissioners-in-chief were always chosen from among the unranked Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*) of the Ministry of Revenue itself to serve 5-year terms on rotational schedules monitored by the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); a successful term might lead to promotion into the civil service officialdom. In 1726 the Service created 4 immediately subordinate Coinage Depots (*pao-ch'üan ch'ang*), each staffed with one Chinese Commissioner-in-chief. From 1729 on, however, only Manchus were approved for service as Commissioners-in-chief in the Service. The Metropolitan Coinage Services of both Ministries of Revenue and Works seem to have cooperated in giving some leadership if not specific direction to Provincial Coinage Services (generic name *ch'ien-chü*). However, these were more closely associated with the various Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) and were staffed with 2nd-level executive officials of appropriate Prefectures (*fu*). Province-level identification of coins was the practice, but the general designs were established by the Ministry of Revenue. P6, 16.

4473 ***pǎo-ch'üán t'í-chǔ ssū*** 寶泉提擧司
YÜAN: **Supervisorate of Coinage,** from 1351 established in several provincial areas to produce and circulate copper coins as the central government tried to restrain the circulation of paper money (see under *pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu,* Supervisorate of Paper Money); each staffed with a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank 8a, and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), 8b. Subordinate to the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (*pao-ch'üan tu t'i-chü ssu*) established at the dynastic capital in 1350. See *pao-ch'üan chü.* Cf. *pao-yüan ch'ien-chien, pao-yüan chü.* P16.

4474 ***pǎo-ch'üán tū t'í-chǔ ssū*** 寶泉都提擧司
YÜAN: **Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage,** established in 1350 in the central government to have empire-wide control over the production and circulation of money, paper money as well as coins despite the specificity of its name; staffing not clear, but probably headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*). In 1351 began establishing subordinate Supervisorates of Coinage (*pao-ch'üan t'i-chü ssu*) in various provincial areas; in 1352 opened Copper Smelters (*t'ung-yeh ch'ang*) in 3 localities. Directly supervised a Metropolitan Mint (*ku-chu chü*) and a Paper Money Treasury (*yung-li k'u*) at the dynastic capital. Also see *pao-ch'üan chü, pao-yüan chü, pao-yüan ch'ien-chien.* P16.

4475 ***pǎo-ch'úng tà-fū*** or ***tài-fū*** 保冲大夫
YÜAN: lit., grand master for protecting the weak, i.e., the ruler: **Grand Master Preserver of the Emperor's Health,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for rank 4a officials of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*). See *ch'ung-jen* (This Weakling).

4476 ***pǎo-fēng ch'ién-chiēn*** 寶豐錢監
CHIN: **Western Directorate of Coinage,** one of 2 agencies (see *pao-yüan ch'ien-chien*) established in 1158 at Chung-tu (the Central Capital) in Manchuria to supervise the production and distribution of copper coins in that region; staffed on (part-time?) duty assignments by officials of the regular governmental establishment at Chung-tu. Also known simply as the Western Directorate (*hsi-chien*). The counterpart at the principal dynastic capital in the area of modern Peking was the *li-yung ch'ien-chien* (Directorate of Coinage); another important production agency was at Taichou in modern Shansi (*tai-chou ch'ien-chien*). See *ch'ien-chien, pao-ch'üan chü, pao-yüan chü, chu-ch'ien chien.* P16.

4477 ***pǎo-fù*** 保傅
Throughout history, an occasional combined reference to the honorary titles *t'ai-pao* and *t'ai-fu* (**Grand Guardian and Grand Mentor**), normally members of the group of dignitaries collectively called the Three Dukes (*san kung*).

4478 ***pǎo-hó tièn*** 保和殿
SUNG: **Hall for the Preservation of Harmony,** a unit in the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*), staffed with Grand Academicians (*ta hsüeh-shih*) and Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), both rank 3a, Edict Attendants (*tai-chih*), 4b, etc. SP: *pavillon Pao-ho.*

4479 ***pǎo-hsiàng*** 保相
N-S DIV (Chin): variant of *t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu* (**Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent**).

4480 ***pǎo-hsüǎn*** 保選
Guaranteed Selection (for appointment): from Yüan if not earlier, the designation of an appointment made by a supervisory official accepting the same responsibility for the conduct of his appointee that was taken by those giving Guaranteed Recommendations (see *pao-chü, pao*).

4481 ***pǎo-hsüéh-ī*** 保學醫
N-S DIV (S. Ch'i): lit. sense not clear; texts possibly gar-

bled: **Medical Instructor** (?), 2, rank not clear, in the National University (*kuo-hsüeh, kuo-tzu hsüeh*). P34.

4482 *pāo-ī* 包衣
CH'ING: Chinese rendering of a Manchu word meaning enslaved prisoner of war or simply slave: **Bondservant** or **Imperial Bondservant,** members of Manchu families (eventually others including Chinese) that were attached as hereditary personal servants to the Emperor and Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*); together with eunuchs and palace women, did many menial tasks. Administered by the Imperial Household Administration (*nei-wu fu*) and staffed most of its posts; Supervisors-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*) of the Administration were commonly called Commandant of Bondservants (*pao-i ang-pang*). Also largely comprised the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*) and Outer Banners (*wai-ch'i*) of the military establishment stationed in the capital, the former attached to the Emperor and the latter to Imperial Princes. Beginning not later than the K'ang-hsi era (1662–1722), Imperial Bondservants were commonly appointed to sensitive posts throughout the empire as personal reporting agents of the Emperor, somewhat in the fashion some Emperors of earlier dynasties, e.g., Ming, had utilized trusted palace eunuchs. See under *huang pao-i* and *wang pao-i*.

4483 *pāo-ī áng-pāng* 包衣昂邦
CH'ING: **Commandant of Bondservants,** unofficial reference to a Supervisor-in-chief of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu tsung-kuan*). Also see *pao-i, ang-pang*. P19.

4484 *pāo-ī ts'ān-lǐng* 包衣參領
CH'ING: **Regimental Commander of Bondservants,** a rank 3b officer on the staff of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) commanding Bondservants (*pao-i*) of the Outer Banners (*wai-ch'i*) who were hereditarily attached to the agency. Also see *ts'an-ling*. BH: chief controller of bondservants.

4485 *pāo-ī tsò-lǐng* 包衣佐領
CH'ING: **Company Commander of Bondservants,** a rank 4b officer on the staff of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) commanding Bondservants (*pao-i*) of the Outer Banners (*wai-ch'i*) who were hereditarily attached to the agency. Also see *tso-ling*. BH: department controller of bondservants.

4486 *pǎo-jèn* 保任
SUNG: **Sponsored Appointment,** designation of an appointment made on the basis of Guaranteed Recommendations (*pao-chü, pao*) submitted by official sponsors, who were punishable for any misconduct by their nominees. Also see *pao-hsüan*. SP: *nomination des fonctionnaires par recommandation*.

4487 *pǎo-kūng* 保宮
HAN: lit., building or hall for guarding or protecting: **Palace Prison,** renamed in 104 B.C. from *chü-shih* (Palace Prison); headed by a Director (*ling*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); specific uses not clear. HB: protective enclosure. P37.

4488 *pǎo-lín* 保林
HAN: **Lady Who Could Comfort a Multitude,** title of a palace woman, rank =100 bushels. HB: soothing maid.

4489 *pǎo-lín* 寶林
SUI–T'ANG: **Lady of the Precious Bevy,** 20 in Sui, rank 5a; 17 in T'ang, 6a; in Sui one of the groups of palace women considered Secondary Concubines (*nü-yü*), in T'ang ranked below those called the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*); part of the palace harem from c. 604 to 662 and again from 670 probably to the 740s. RR: *forêt des joyaux*.

4490 *pào-ló shǐh* 報羅使
Lit., one sent to find recompense in the great canopy of Heaven: **Examination Casualty,** from T'ang on a common term applied to any civil service recruitment candidate who died promptly after issuance of the highest examination pass list.

4491 *pǎo-mǎ* 保馬
SUNG: **Security Group Horses,** reference to one of the reforms of the 11th century Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) Wang An-shih, which required each local self-government Security Group (see under *pao-chia*) to accept, care for, and breed government horses to be ready for military use when needed.

4492 *pǎo-mò kó* 寶謨閣
SUNG: **Hall for Treasuring the Heritage,** from 1202 one of the palace buildings served by members of the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*).

4493 *pǎo-shèng hóu* 褒聖侯
T'ANG: **Marquis for Praising the Sage,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to the most direct descendant of Confucius in each generation, charged with maintaining the Confucian grave, temple, and estate at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung; changed from Marquis for Perpetuating the Sage (*shao-sheng hou*) in 626, in 739 changed to Duke for the Propagation of Culture (*wen-hsüan kung*). P66.

4494 *pǎo-shìh* 保氏
CHOU: **Palace Protector,** ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu*), a member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*); together with the Palace Mentor (*shih-shih*) guarded the ruler and his sons against wrong-doing, keeping watch over all royal audiences and accompanying the King on all his outings; tutored the royal princes in ritual, music, archery, charioteering, writing, mathematics, and deportment. CL: *protecteur*.

4495 *pao-shih* 暴室
HAN: see *p'u-shih* (**Palace Isolation Building**).

4496 *pǎo-shùn láng-chiàng* 保順郎將
SUNG: **Maintaining Submission Commandant,** laudatory title conferred on friendly alien military chiefs. *Pao-shun* was a laudatory epithet commonly prefixed to titles of nobility (*chüeh*), etc. See *lang-chiang*. SP: *colonel Pao-chouen*.

4497 *pào-t'āo wèi* 豹韜衛
T'ANG: **Guard of the Leopard Strategy,** from 684 to 705 the name of 2 military units, prefixed Left and Right, temporarily replacing the name Awesome Guards (*wei-wei*), units in the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital. P43.

4498 *pǎo-té hóu* 褒德侯
T'ANG: **Marquis for Praising Virtue,** briefly from 705 a variant of Marquis for Praising the Sage (*pao-sheng hou*), the title awarded the current most direct descendant of Confucius; discontinued before 739. P66.

4499 *pǎo-tīng* 保丁
SUNG: **Security Guard,** principal serviceman in the local self-defense system called *pao-chia,* q.v. Cf. *ting, yü-ting, chuang-ting*.

4500 *pǎo-t'ing hóu* 褒亭侯
HAN: **Marquis for Worshipping at the Temple** (to Confucius), reported in some sources to be awarded from A.D. 92 to the most direct descendant of Confucius; but see *pao-ch'eng hou* (Praising Perfection Marquis). P66.

4501 ***pào-tùn*** 鉋盾
HAN–CHIN: variant of *kou-tun* (**Office of Imperial Parks Products**). P38, 40.

4502 ***pǎo-wén kó*** 寶文閣
SUNG: **Hall for Treasuring Culture,** from 1067 a palace building served by members of the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*).

4503 ***pǎo-wǔ*** 保伍
SUNG: **Local Militia Squad,** throughout the dynasty referred to a self-defense unit organized under direction and supervision of District (*hsien*) authorities, most commonly structured in a hierarchy of units called Security Groups (*pao*); commonly referred to in the aggregate as *hsiang-ping* (Local Militia). Coexisted with, and often confused with, militiamen of the *pao-chia* system (see *pao-chia*) instituted by Wang An-shih in the 1070s.

4504 ***pǎo-yüán*** 寶源
Lit., as in the case of *pao-ch'üan,* q.v., a source or spring of wealth or precious things: from Chin times if not earlier, a common reference to copper coins. Cf. *pao-ch'ao.* P16.

4505 ***pǎo-yüán ch'ién-chiēn*** 寶源錢監
CHIN: **Eastern Directorate of Coinage,** one of 2 agencies (see *pao-feng ch'ien-chien*) established in 1158 at Chung-tu (Central Capital) in Manchuria to supervise the production and distribution of copper coins in that region; staffed on (part-time?) duty assignments by officials of the regular governmental establishment there. Also known simply as the Eastern Directorate (*tung-chien*). The counterpart at the principal dynastic capital in the area of modern Peking was the *li-yung ch'ien-chien* (Directorate of Coinage); another important production agency was at Tai-chou in modern Shansi (see *tai-chou ch'ien-chien*). Also see *ch'ien-chien, pao-ch'üan chü, pao-yüan chü, chu-ch'ien chien.* P16.

4506 ***pǎo-yüán chǘ*** 寶源局
MING–CH'ING: **Metropolitan Coinage Service,** established in 1361 even before the new national dynasty was created; from 1380 directly subordinate to the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), which until 1625 (see below) was the central government's principal agency for the minting and circulation of copper coins, whereas the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) was responsible for the printing and circulation of paper money; see *pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu* (Supervisorate of Paper Money). Counterpart provincial-level agencies that were established as early as 1364 and were standardized as Provincial Coinage Services (*pao-ch'üan chü*) beginning in 1368 were subordinate to the Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) rather than the Metropolitan Coinage Service; but they normally minted copper coins only on order from the central government and followed designs provided by the Ministry of Works, presumably through its Metropolitan Coinage Service. The early Ming history of all the *pao-yüan* and *pao-ch'üan* Services was confused even in contemporary sources; the two terms were often used interchangeably, and the agencies were often referred to vaguely as the Services (*chü* without any prefix) or by descriptive terms such as Coinage Services (*ch'ien-chü*) and Minting Directorates (*chu-chien*). In both the capital and the Provinces, the Services seem to have had ad hoc existences, being activated only when they were needed but otherwise lapsing (see under *pao-ch'üan chü*). When actively minting, they were managed by Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b, usually under the general supervision of officials on special duty assignments from regular posts in the Provincial Administration Commissions or, in the case of the Metropolitan Service, from the Ministry of Works. In the Chia-ching era (1522–1566) the Ministry of Works established a new subordinate agency, the Coinage Office (*ku-chu kung-shu*), which was imposed atop the Metropolitan Coinage Service with a Superintendent (*chien-tu*) on duty assignment from a regular post in the Ministry, rank 5b. Thereafter the Metropolitan Coinage Service declined in importance, but it remained operational on its normal irregular basis throughout the rest of the dynasty. Despite government recognition of unminted silver as the monetary standard in the mid-1500s, the need for coins remained, and severe shortages of coins were regularly reported. In 1576 all Coinage Services, Metropolitan and Provincial, were ordered into active operation. After 1625, however, the Ministry of Works' primacy in coinage matters was undermined by the Ministry of Revenue's establishment of its own Coinage Service (*pao-ch'üan chü*) with a special, supernumerary Vice Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shih-lang*), 3a, serving as Supervisory Manager of Coinage (*tu-li ch'ien-fa*). From 1421 to the end of Ming, there was another Metropolitan Coinage Service (*pao-yüan chü*) at Nanking under the Nanking Ministry of Works, intended to serve the coinage needs of the Province-size region around Nanking. In Ch'ing, the late Ming situation was perpetuated; the Ministry of Revenue's Metropolitan Coinage Service (*pao-ch'üan chü*) was established in 1644, the Ministry of Works' counterpart (*pao-yüan chü*) soon thereafter. Each of these Ministries maintained a Coinage Office (*ch'ien-fa t'ang*) to which the 2 Metropolitan Coinage Services were subordinate. The Ministry of Works' Office was headed by a Right Vice Minister Supervisory Manager (*tu-li ch'ien-fa t'ang yu shih-lang*), originally a Chinese but from 1679 on supplemented by a Manchu equal. The 2 Metropolitan Coinage Offices gave loose leadership to Provincial Coinage Services (generic name *ch'ien-chu*) throughout the country. P6, 16.

4507 ***pǎo-yüán k'ù*** 寶源庫
YÜAN: abbreviation of *wan-i pao-yüan k'u* (**Imperial Money Vault**).

4508 ***p'áo-chèng*** 庖正
Kitchen Director, a title used in antiquity and occasionally found in unofficial, archaic reference to the Han and post-Han Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*) or the later Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*).

4509 ***p'ào hsiāo-chí*** 礮驍騎
CH'ING: **Artilleryman** of the Firearms Brigade (*huo-ch'i ying*) of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*); headed by 10 Artillery Lieutenants (*kuan p'ao hsiao-chi hsiao*), rank 6a; apparently not numerous enough to constitute a Regiment (*chia-la*) with a Regimental Commander (*ts'an-ling*). Cf. *niao-ch'iang hsiao-chi.* See *hsiao-chi.*

4510 ***p'áo-jén*** 庖人
CHOU: **Palace Cook,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) charged with the preparation of meals for the King, Queen, and Heir Apparent and specialty foods for sacrifices, funerals, receptions for visitors, etc. CL: *officier de la tuerie.*

4511 ***p'āo-jén*** 胞人
HAN: **Palace Butcher** or **Palace Butchery,** headed by a Director (*chang*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). Clearly derived from the Chou *p'ao-jen* (Palace Cook), but the existence of other palace food agen-

cies such as the *t'ai-kuan* (Provisioner), the *t'ang-kuan* (Office of Drinks and Delicacies), and the *tao-kuan* (Rice Hulling Office) suggests that Han's replacement of the Chou "shelter" radical with the "meat" radical was a deliberate denotation of butchering, and early commentators so understood the term. HB: chef, chief of the chefs. P37.

4512 *pěi* 北
North: on any encounter, see entry under the following terminology.

4513 *pěi-ān k'ù* 北鞍庫
CH'ING: **Northern Storehouse,** a unit of the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*) responsible for maintaining saddlery, sunshades, and various carriage drapes required by the Emperor and his entourage. Cf. *nan-an k'u*.

4514 *pèi-ch'á t'án-miào tà-ch'én* 備查壇廟大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Preparer of the Altars and Temples,** an ad hoc duty assignment of a senior member of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) prior to the undertaking of any sacrificial ceremonies at the Altar to Earth (*t'u-t'an*) or the Temple of Heaven (*t'ien-miao*) in the dynastic capital; assisted a Grand Minister Inspector of the Altars and Temples (*chi-ch'a t'an-miao ta-ch'en*). BH: assistant superintendent of altars and temples.

4515 *pěi-chái* 北宅
SUNG: **Northern Residence Hall,** one of 2 units into which the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*) was divided. See *nan-pei chai*. SP: *maison du nord*.

4516 *pèi-chāng tsŭng-yüàn* 備章總院
YÜAN: **Chief Office for the Imperial Costume,** a tailoring agency staffed with artisans requisitioned from the general populace, headed by a Commissioner (*shih*) or Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 6a. Created in 1276 by aggregating 8 earlier workshops (see *yang lin chü*); subordinate to the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (*min-chiang tsung-kuan fu*), but division of labor with similar agencies under the Supervisorate-in-chief is not wholly clear. See *shang-i chü, yü-i chü*.

4517 *pěi-ch'éng* 北丞
SUNG: abbreviation of *pei wai tu-shui ch'eng* (**Assistant Director of Northern Outer Waterways**); see *nan-pei wai tu-shui ch'eng ssu*.

4518 *pěi-chiēn* 北監
T'ANG: **Directorate of the Northern Parks,** one of 4 Directorates (*chien*) in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, under supervision of the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (*yüan tsung-chien*); headed by a Director (*chien*). See *hsi-chien, tung-chien, nan-chien*. P40.

4519 *pěi chíh-lì* 北直隸
MING: **Northern Metropolitan Area,** variant of *pei-ching*, designation of the Province-size territory surrounding and governed from the post-1420 dynastic capital, modern Peking. See *chih-li*.

4520 *pěi chŭ-k'ò ts'áo* 北主客曹
HAN–N-S DIV: **Section for Northern Relations** in the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) of Later Han or the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) that evolved in the era of N-S Division; created early in Later Han when the Section for Receptions (*chu-k'o ts'ao*) was divided into northern and southern agencies. Sometimes headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*), but most commonly by a Director (*lang*). In collaboration with the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*), responsible for the reception of foreign envoys from beyond the northern frontier. See *nan chu-k'o ts'ao* for more detail. HB: northern bureau in charge of guests. P9.

4521 *pěi-chŭn* 北軍
(1) HAN: **Northern Army,** an elite force charged with policing and defending the dynastic capital city, outside which it was garrisoned; headed by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chung-wei, chih chin-wu*) assisted by several Commandants (*wei*). (2) T'ANG: unofficial variant of *pei-ya* (**Northern Command**). Cf. *nan-chün, chin-chün, chin-wei, ch'in-wei*. P43.

4522 *pěi-hsiāng* 北廂
SUNG: **North Township,** one of 2 Townships into which the Southern Sung capital, Lin-an (modern Hangchow), was divided for local administration; probably headed by a Magistrate (*ling*). See *hsiang* (Township), *nan-hsiang* (South Township). SP: *région du nord*.

4523 *pěi k'ò-kuăn* 北客館
N-S DIV (Sung): **North Visitors Bureau,** created in c. 420 by division of the office of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*) into 2 Visitors Bureaus, one for the North and one for the South (*nan k'o-kuan*); headed by a Director (*ling*); responsible for the reception of chiefs or envoys of alien tribes north of the dynastic frontier. See *k'o-kuan*. P11.

4524 *pěi-k'ù* 北庫
SUNG: **Northern Storehouse;** see under *nan-pei k'u*.

4525 *pěi-kūng* 北宮
HAN: **North Palace,** designation of the imperial palace complex at Ch'ang-an in Former Han, built by Kao-tsu (r. 202–195 B.C.) and expanded by Wu-ti (r. 141–87 B.C.); also that at Loyang in Later Han, built by Ming-ti (r. A.D. 57–75). The palace at Ch'ang-an was destroyed by rebels who in A.D. 23 assassinated the usurper Wang Mang; that at Loyang was destroyed by rebels as Han approached its extinction in A.D. 220.

4526 *pèi-lò* 貝勒
Beile. (1) CHIN: Manchu "correction" of the proto-Manchu Jurchen title *po-chi-lieh*, q.v. (2) CH'ING: title of imperial nobility (*chüeh*), originally a descriptive term for a tribal chief but awarded by the founder of the imperial line, Nurhachi, to his own brothers, sons, and nephews. Until Nurhachi's death 8 such Beiles prefixed *ho-shih* (meaning fief-holding or appanage-holding; see various entries beginning with this prefix) served as an intimate advisory group. Subsequently this group was semi-institutionalized as a Deliberative Council (*i-cheng ch'u*) staffed by 5 Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) including Princes, and after the Ch'ing dynasty was formally proclaimed in 1635 a schedule of noble ranks was established, in which Beile became the 3rd highest of 12 titles of imperial nobility, formally prefixed *to-lo*, q.v., awarded only to Manchus and Mongols in direct imperial descent as sons other than heirs of Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*). The wife of a Beile was entitled Dame-consort (*fu-jen*), the heir inherited the lesser title Beile Prince (*pei-tzu*), other sons by the Dame-consort inherited the title Defender-general of the State (*chen-kuo chiang-chün*), 2nd grade (*teng*), sons by lesser wives inherited the title Bulwark-general of the State (*fu-kuo chiang-chün*), first grade, and adopted sons inherited the title General by Grace (*feng-en chiang-chün*); daughters of a Beile inherited noble status

as Commandery Mistresses (*chün-chün*). BH: prince of the blood of the third degree. (3) CH'ING: honorary title sometimes conferred on foreign dignitaries such as dependent Moslem tribal chiefs of Central Asia. P64.

4527 *pěi-mén* 北門

North Gate. (1) T'ANG: from 666–667 the collective designation of a group of litterateurs entitled Academicians of the North Gate (*pei-men hsüeh-shih*), who were charged with drafting imperial pronouncements and composing literary works on imperial order; in c. 713 the designation was changed to *han-lin tai-chao* (Academician Awaiting Orders; also see *han-lin kung-feng*), apparently the first step in official nomenclature toward the famous Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). RR: *porte du nord, lettré de la porte du nord.* (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: continued in use as an unofficial, archaic reference to the Hanlin Academy, apparently because the Hanlin Academy of T'ang times was located north of a Silver Pavilion (*yin-t'ai*) in the palace grounds, where imperial pronouncements were customarily issued; but later dynasties had other explanations for the term. See *hsüeh-shih, han-lin, yin-t'ai ssu.* P23.

4528 *pěi-mén ssù chün* 北門四軍

T'ANG: **Four Imperial Armies of the North Gates,** from 713 to 742 a collective reference to the units that constituted the Northern Command (*pei-ya*)—the 2 Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*) and the 2 Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*). Also see *ssu chün.*

4529 *pěi-mièn* 北面

LIAO: **Northern Administration,** that part of the central government that administered the affairs of the Khitan tribes and their nomadic allies, in contrast to the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*), which governed the sedentary peoples of the Liao empire, notably the subjugated Chinese of modern Shansi and northern Hopei. The Northern Administration was a confusing mixture of Chinese-like and non-Chinese agencies, further confused by a secondary dualism of Northern and Southern Establishments (*yüan*) within the Northern Administration itself. Why these 2 Establishments existed and how functions were divided between them cannot adequately be explained. The principal agencies of the Northern Administration were 2 Bureaus of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), a Northern Bureau with military responsibilities and a Southern Bureau with civil responsibilities. Many lesser offices were also in Northern and Southern pairs: 2 Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), 2 Grand Princes (*ta-wang*), 2 Court Ceremonial Commissioners (*hsüan-hui shih*), etc. Also see *ta t'i-yin, i-li-chin, i-li-pi, ti-lieh-ma-tu.* P4.

4530 *pěi-mièn fáng* 北面房

SUNG: **Northern Defense Section** in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); one of 12 Sections (see *shih-erh fang*) created in the reign of Shen-tsung (r. 1067–1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section generally supervised 2 Circuits (*lu*), Ho-pei and Ho-tung. Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8b. Apparently discontinued early in S. Sung. SP: *chambre chargée de la défense de frontière du nord.*

4531 *pěi-pān nèi-p'ĭn* 北班內品

SUNG: **Palace Eunuch of the North Rank,** the designation apparently reflecting the position taken by eunuchs in court audiences; a rank title (*chieh*) awarded to eunuchs, dates not clear; equivalent both to the 8th highest (*chih-hou tien-chih*) and to the lowest (*t'ieh chih-hou nei-p'in*) of 12 such rank titles awarded beginning in 1112; see *nei-shih chieh.* Possibly a general quasiofficial reference to the whole eunuch staff of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*). Also see *nei-p'in, pan* (kind, class, rank, etc.; see under #1), *nan-pan kuan.* SP: *intendant du palais intérieur de 12e ou 8e rang (eunuque).* P68.

4532 *pèi-păng* 備榜

YÜAN: **List of Adequates** (?), lit. sense not entirely clear, but refers either to candidates in Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence who stood low on the pass list or, more likely, those who were named on a list supplementary to the pass list indicating adequate albeit unsuccessful performance; candidates named on this list were commonly assigned immediately to teaching posts in schools maintained by units of territorial administration. Cf. *fu-pang, fu-ch'e, chü-jen.*

4533 *pèi-pèi* 輩輩

CH'ING: colloquial term for the **perpetual inheritance** (*shih-hsi wang-t'i*) of noble status (*chüeh*).

4534 *pèi-piēn k'ù* 備邊庫

T'ANG: **Frontier Defense Vault,** a special storehouse for coins and other valuables in the dynastic capital to provide for emergency military expenditures on the frontier, supervised by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) designated as Commissioner (*shih*) of the Vault. Originated c. 845; by 860 renamed *yen-tzu k'u* (Special Reserves Vault). P7.

4535 *pěi-pù* 北部

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Ministry of Northern Relations** in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); established c. 400 as one of 6 (4?) Ministries (*pu*) in the top echelon of the Department's agencies, responsible for overseeing the Regions (*chou*) and Commanderies (*chün*) along the northern frontier and for defending against tribal groups beyond it; discontinued in governmental reorganizations of 493. Headed by one or more Directors (*chang*) or Ministers (*shang-shu*); supervised 4 to 6 Sections (*ts'ao*) headed by Directors (*lang-chung*) and staffed by Clerks (*ling-shih*). The staff also included Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) delegated for concurrent service from the Department of Scholarly Counselors (*chi-shu sheng*). The name *pei-pu* has sometimes been written *pi-pu* by clerical error; it is not to be confused with the agencies properly named *pi-pu* (Bureau of Revision) and *pi-pu ts'ao* (Review Section). Also see *nan-pu, hsi-pu.*

4536 *pěi-pù wèi* 北部尉

HAN: **Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector,** rank 400 bushels, a Later Han subordinate of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*), responsible for police supervision of the northern quadrant of the dynastic capital, Loyang. See *yu-pu* (Right Sector), *ming-pu wei.* P20.

4537 *pèi-shēn* 備身

(1) N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i)–SUI: **Personal Guard** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, with many differentiating prefixes: *ch'ien-niu pei-shen* (Swordsman Guard), *chih ch'ien-niu tao pei-shen* (Saber-armed Guard), *chi-kuan pei-shen* (Mounted Guard), *nei-chih pei-shen* (Palace Station Guard), *wu-chih pei-shen* (Guard of the Five Posts?), etc.; headed by Commanders-in-chief (*tu-tu* as prefix, e.g., *tu-tu chi-kuan pei-shen*), Marshals (*shuai*), Generals (*chiang*), Commandants (*lang-chiang*), etc. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Im-**

perial Bodyguard, with varying prefixes (e.g., *ch'ien-niu* as above) and suffixes (e.g., *pei-shen tso-yu,* q.v.), members of the Left and Right Personal Guards (*ch'ien-niu wei*), 2 of the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) that constituted the Southern Command (*nan-ya*) at the T'ang dynastic capital. Perpetuated at least nominally in Sung times, but later superseded by such terms as *shih-wei, ch'in-chün.* RR: *garde personnel.* P26, 43.

4538 *pèi-shēn fǔ* 備身府

Lit., garrison or office of personal guards. (1) SUI: **Imperial Bodyguard,** one of 2 units constituting the Palace Guards (*ch'in-wei*), elite troops drawn from the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) stationed in and around the dynastic capital, which in turn were staffed on a rotational basis by Garrison Militia units (see *fu-ping*) throughout the country; headed by a Commandant (*lang-chiang*) and a Vice Commandant (*chiang*). The 2nd Palace Guards unit was the Palace Gate Guard (*chien-men fu*). (2) T'ANG: **Personal Guard,** prefixed Left and Right, 2 of the original Twelve Guards stationed at the dynastic capital; in 622 renamed the Left and Right Guards (*tso-fu, yu-fu,* qq.v.). Also see *ch'ien-niu pei-shen.* RR: *garde personnel.*

4539 *pèi-shēn tsǒ-yù* 備身左右

SUI–T'ANG: **Guard in Personal Attendance,** normally an archer (cf. *ch'ien-niu pei-shen,* Swordsman Guard), principally in the Palace Guard (*chin-nei shih-wei*) of the Heir Apparent in Sui and in the Personal Guards (*ch'ien-niu wei*) at the imperial palace in T'ang. RR: *garde personnel de gauche et de droite.* P26, 43.

4540 *pěi-shěng* 北省

N-S DIV (Liang, N. Ch'i)–SUNG: **Northern Department,** unofficial reference to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), apparently because in early times it was located in the northern portion of the outer palace grounds.

4541 *pěi-shǐh* 北使

(1) **North Commissioner:** may be found in any period referring to a north-south or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with functions possibly clarified by prefixes. (2) T'ANG: **Commissioner for the Northern Pasturages,** an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) in the northernmost parts of North China. RR: *commissaire impérial (aux élevages) du nord.*

4542 *pěi-sǒ* 北所

CH'ING: **North Prison,** one of 2 prisons maintained in the dynastic capital by the Prison Office (*t'i-lao t'ing*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); see *nan-so* (South Prison). Staffing presumably similar; functions presumably similar, shared on some basis not clear.

4543 *pěi-ssū* 北司

T'ANG: **Northern Office,** unofficial reference to the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), located in the northern section of the central government quarters in the palace grounds.

4544 *pěi tà-wáng yüàn* 北大王院

LIAO: **Northern Office of the Grand Princes** in the Northern Establishment (*pei-yüan*) of the central government's Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), headed by an Administrator (*chih yüan-shih*); see under *nan ta-wang yüan* (Southern Office of the Grand Princes). P17.

4545 *pěi-tí shǐh-chě* 北狄使者

SUI: **Commissioner for Northern Tributaries,** a member of the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an Office (*shu*) to supervise arrangements for the treatment of envoys from tribes on China's northern frontier; in c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tributary Envoys (*ssu-fang kuan*). P11.

4546 *pèi-tzǔ* 貝子

CH'ING: **Beile Prince,** 4th highest of 12 titles of imperial nobility (*chüeh*), formally prefixed *ku-shan,* q.v.; awarded to the heirs of Beiles (*pei-lo*) whereas lesser sons inherited the 8th highest title, Lesser Bulwark Duke (*pu-ju pa-fen fu-kuo kung*), 2nd grade (*teng*). The principal wife of a Beile Prince was entitled Dame-consort (*fu-jen*), his heir became a Defender Duke (*chen-kuo kung*), other sons by the Dame-consort became Lesser Defender Dukes (*pu-ju pa-fen chen-kuo kung*), 2nd grade, sons by lesser wives became Lesser Bulwark Dukes (*pu-ju pa-fen fu-kuo kung*), 2nd grade, and adopted sons inherited the title General by Grace (*feng-en chiang-chün*); daughters of a Beile Prince inherited noble status as District Mistresses (*hsien-chün*). BH: prince of the blood of the 4th degree. P64.

4547 *pěi-wài tū-shǔi ch'éng ssū* 北外都水丞司

SUNG: **Office for the Assistant Director for Northern Outer Waterways,** subordinate to 2 Commissioners of Outer Waterways (*wai tu-shui shih-che*); see *nan-pei wai tu-shui ch'eng ssu.* SP: *assistant du contrôle des eaux du nord.*

4548 *pěi-yá* 北衙

(1) T'ANG: **Northern Command,** collective designation of a group of Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) based at the dynastic capital, the principal striking force of the T'ang state, primarily composed of specially chosen soldiers descended from those who helped found the dynasty or could otherwise be counted on to be loyal; created as a counterweight to the militiamen who served in rotation in the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) collectively called the Southern Command (*nan-ya*), but ultimately determined the fate of Emperors under the command of palace eunuchs. Originally a personal bodyguard (*su-wei*) of the founding Emperor called the Imperial Army of Original Followers (*yüan-ts'ung chin-chün*) or, more informally, the Hereditary army (*fu-tzu chün*), the Northern Command was created in 627 with the title Seven Encampments of the Northern Command (*pei-ya ch'i ying*). These 7 groups undertook one month of active guard duty at a time, in rotation, apparently serving alongside various units of the Southern Command. In 638, renamed the Left and Right Encampments (*t'un-ying*), they were restaffed with men chosen from elite families who could pass rigorous tests in archery, horsemanship, weight lifting, etc., and were called the Flying Cavalrymen (*fei-chi*), led by Generals (*chiang-chün*) of the Sixteen Guards organization. Then in 662 a new reorganization transformed the Encampments into the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), reviving an ancient name derived from a celestial constellation; these were staffed with expert archers chosen at least in part from among the militiamen of the Southern Command. In 710 Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*) were established, and in 738–739 they were placed on par with the Forest of Plumes Armies, the Northern Command aggregation now being given the collective designation Four Imperial Armies (*ssu chün*). In 757, during the An Lu-shan rebellion of 755–763, Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*) were added, making a total of Six Imperial Armies (*liu chün*), a

designation that became almost synonymous with Northern Command. These 6 units, all but destroyed during the rebellion, were soon restored at the capital as T'ang regained strength, and they remained the core of the capital's military establishment, commonly under the overall control of one or more Army Commissioners of the Northern Command (*pei-ya chün-shih*). In c. 763 Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*) were initiated as garrisons in the imperial palace grounds under the unified control of a palace eunuch entitled Palace Commissioner (*chung-shih*); these quickly became the special military forces of a series of influential eunuchs who, through the 800s, dominated the court and deposed Emperors as they pleased. Meantime, during the great rebellion, many transitory units were added to the Northern Command, notably including the Left and Right Awesome and Militant Armies (*wei-wu chün*) and the Left and Right Long Flourishing Armies (*ch'ang-hsing chün*); and in 787 were established the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (*shen-wei chün*). Before 800 the Northern Command was said to consist of Ten Imperial Armies (*shih chün*), counting the earlier Six Imperial Armies and the newer Armies of Inspired Strategy and Armies of Inspired Awesomeness. In 807 the Armies of Inspired Militancy were disbanded. Thereafter the term Six Imperial Armies was commonly understood to refer collectively to the 2 Forest of Plumes Armies, the 2 Militant as Dragons Armies, and the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy, the latter pair remaining paramount under eunuch control almost without interruption until the end of the dynasty, despite occasional efforts to put all defense forces in the capital under the control of members of the imperial family. In both T'ang and later times, various Imperial Armies were confusingly referred to as Guards (*wei*), but they are to be differentiated from the Sixteen Guards of the Southern Command. In general, each of the Imperial Armies was headed by one General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), rank 3a1 till 784 (787?), then 2a2, assisted by 2 Generals (*chiang-chün;* normally 3 after the mid-700s), 3a2. From 784 (787?) each was additionally assigned a Commander-general (*t'ung-chün*), 3a1, as principal aide to the General-in-chief. The eunuchs who controlled the Armies of Inspired Strategy from the later 700s had themselves awarded a variety of different, impressive, sometimes archaic titles; see under *shen-ts'e chün*. Cf. the Han dynasty term *pei-chün* (Northern Army), also *shih-erh chün* (Twelve Armies). RR: *casernes du nord*. (2) LIAO: variant or unofficial reference to the **Northern Bureau of Military Affairs** (see under *pei-mien, shu-mi yüan*).

4549 *pěi-yěh* 北冶

N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Northern Mint,** one of several coin-production agencies, each with a Director (*ling*) or a Vice Director (*ch'eng*) in charge, subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); see *yeh*. P16.

4550 *pěi-yüàn* 北院

Lit., northern bureau or office. (1) T'ANG–CHIN: **Northern Court,** together with a Southern Court (*nan-yüan*) constituting the *hsüan-hui yüan* (Court of Palace Attendants in T'ang and Sung, Court Ceremonial Institute in Liao and Chin), each headed by one or more Commissioners (*shih*); division of responsibilities not clear. (2) SUNG: **Northern Court,** part of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), together with a Southern Court; the significance of this division is not clear. P69. (3) LIAO: **Northern Establishment,** one of 2 major aggregations of agencies (cf. *nan-yüan*) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the Khitan central government, dominated by a Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). P5, 15. (4) LIAO: abbreviation of *pei shu-mi yüan* (**Bureau of Military Affairs in the Northern Establishment**), part of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*).

4551 *p'éi-chīng* 陪京

Auxiliary Capital: equivalent of *p'ei-tu,* q.v. SP: *capitale annexe*.

4552 *p'éi-ch'ĭng* 陪卿

HAN: **Adjunct Chamberlains,** 6th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under *shang-kung*), including the following: Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*), Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu*), Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso shao-fu*), Supervisor of the Household of the Empress Dowager (*chan-shih ta ch'ang-ch'iu*), Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*), and both Guardian of the Left (*p'ing-i*) and Guardian of the Right (*fu-feng*) of the Metropolitan Area (*ching-chao*). Also see *shang-ch'ing* (Superior Chamberlains), *cheng-ch'ing* (Regular Chamberlains), *hsia-ch'ing* (Junior Minister). Cf. *chiu ch'ing* (Nine Chamberlains). P68.

4553 *p'éi-júng fù-wèi* 陪戎副尉

T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: **Vice Commandant Tending the Western Frontier** (?), prestige title (*san-kuan*) for military officers of the 9th rank. RR: *vice-commandant qui soutient ses soldats*. SP: *commandant-adjoint P'ei-jong*. P68.

4554 *p'éi-júng hsiào-wèi* 陪戎校尉

T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: **Commandant Tending the Western Frontier** (?), prestige title (*san-kuan*) for military officers of the 9th rank. RR: *commandant qui soutient ses soldats*. SP: *commandant P'ei-jong*. P68.

4555 *p'èi-lì àn* 配隸案

SUNG: **Criminal Residency Section,** one of 4 (in S. Sung 5) units staffed with clerical subofficials in the Criminal Administration Bureau (*tu-kuan*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); arranged for and monitored the residency and work assignments of criminals sentenced to banishment or exile. SP: *service chargé d'assigner la résidence des condamnés*. P22.

4556 *p'éi-shìh* 陪侍

Lit., to accompany and attend upon: **Companion,** throughout history a generic reference to those officials whom the ruler regularly associated with for purposes of relaxation rather than business; not a disparaging term.

4557 *p'éi-ssù kuàn-chūn shĭh* 陪祀冠軍使

CH'ING: **Military Commissioner for Participating in Sacrifices,** 2 important Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), directly responsible to the Directors of the Department (*tsung-li shih-wu kuan-chün shih*). BH: sacrificial marshals.

4558 *p'éi-t'áng shĕng* 陪堂生

YÜAN: **Adjunct Student** in the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*) under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzo chien*), 20 authorized in addition to a quota of 300 regular students (*kuo-tzu sheng, chien-sheng*).

4559 *p'éi-tū* 陪都

Auxiliary Capital, from antiquity a reference to one or more cities recognized as secondary seats of dynastic authority, sometimes having at least a skeletal replica of the central government, sometimes presided over by a Regent (*liu-shou*), sometimes a place of refuge for a ruler when the principal dynastic capital was threatened or occupied by invaders or rebels, sometimes a place to which the court moved for

special seasonal activities such as hunting or to be closer to available food supplies in times of shortages. An equivalent term is *p'ei-ching*.

4560 *pĕn* 本
Lit., basic, original, one's own: when encountered as a prefix to agency names such as Offices, Bureaus, Ministries, Courts, Armies, etc., means "the same," "the one mentioned above," etc.; almost never used as the beginning of an agency name or official title such as "the Basic Office." Cf. *chen, cheng*.

4561 *pĕn-fáng* 本房
CH'ING: see *man-pen fang* (Manchu Documents Section), *han-pen fang* (Chinese Documents Section), *meng-ku pen-fang* (Mongolian Documents Section).

4562 *pēn-hsīng chiù* 奔星廐
T'ANG: **Stables of Meteoric Mounts,** variant of *tso chang-chiu* (Stables of Trustworthy Mounts of the Left; see *chang-chiu*) maintained by the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *écuries des étoiles rapides*.

4563 *pĕn-kuān* 本官
Titular Office, throughout history the designation of one's regular post in the officialdom, civil or military, by which one's rank was determined or signified. This sense was carried by the term *kuan* alone, but *pen-kuan* was used to differentiate most specifically between regular posts or titles and, on the other hand, assignments, commissions, prestige titles, merit titles, honorific assignments, acting or probationary or temporary or concurrent appointments, etc. E.g., a Vice Minister of Justice (*pen-kuan*) might (in the absence of his normal superior) be Acting Minister of Justice, Concurrent Minister of Works, temporarily commissioned as Chief Examiner in a Provincial Examination, holder of the prestige title (*san-kuan*) Grand Master for Thorough Counsel, etc.

4564 *pĕn-pă* 本把
CHIN–YÜAN: **Stock Clerk,** apparently subofficials in clerical service; found in various kinds of storehouses, granaries, etc.

4565 *pēng* 怦
Messenger: sometimes found in the sense of ambassador or envoy, or equivalent to *shih* (Commissioner).

4566 *p'éng* 棚
CH'ING: lit., a tent, hence those who shared a tent: **Squad** of 10 men under a Squad Commander (*pa-tsung*), the smallest command unit in Brigades (*ying*) of the army of hereditary Chinese soldiers called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*); 10 Squads normally constituted a Company (*shao*).

4567 *p'ēng-jén* 烹人
CHOU: **Stove Attendant,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) in charge of cooking under direction of the Grand Chefs of the Palace (*nei-yung*) and the Grand Chefs for External Ceremonies (*wai-yung*). CL: *cuiseur*.

4568 *p'ĕng-jìh ssù hsiāng* 捧日四廂
SUNG: **Four Sun-sustaining Wings,** one of the major military aggregations of Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) in the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (*shang ssu chün*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*); each of its Wings (*hsiang*) reportedly included 3 Armies (*chün*). P47.

4569 *pì* 弼
Lit., supporter; see *yu-pi* (Supporter on the Right), *yu-pi tu-wei* (Commandant Supporter on the Right).

4570 *pǐ* 比
(1) CHOU: **Neighborhood,** a basic 5-family unit in which residents of the royal domain were organized for local sacrificial, fiscal, and security purposes, equivalent to units called *lin* outside the royal domain; with a leader called Head (*chang*), ranked as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*), responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*). Five such units comprised an official Village (*lü*, equivalent to *li*). CL: *groupe*. (2) **Adjunct,** throughout history an occasional prefix to a title indicating somewhat lesser status than the main title alone (i.e., used like *p'ei* in *p'ei-ch'ing*), or indicating equivalent status without substantive duties or emoluments, as in the cases of some honored palace ladies and palace eunuchs (used like *shih* in *shih liu-nei*). (3) **Equivalent to:** when prefixed to rank indicators, normally refers to cases in which, like those of women and eunuchs mentioned in (2), equivalent ranks had been awarded to signify ceremonial status; when prefixed to salaries, or to salaries representing ranks as in Han times, normally signifies a salary somewhat less than stated. In Han times, e.g., every salary level expressed in bushels of grain (*shih;* probably never paid wholly in grain; partly converted to coins in ratios established by the government) actually had 3 grades: the level as stated (if necessary for clarification, prefixed with *chen,* True), a variably higher level (prefixed with *chung:* middle, center; here meaning heaped up, Full), and a variably lower level (prefixed with *pi,* Equivalent to). In this dictionary such uses of *pi* are normally indicated with the equivalence symbol (=): e.g., rank =4b, rank =2,000 bushels.

4571 *pǐ* 鄙
(1) CHOU: **Ward,** a unit of local organization outside the royal domain, counterpart of *tang* in the royal domain; theoretically comprised 500 families distributed among 5 Precincts (*tsan*); 5 Wards constituted a Township (*hsien*). Headed by a Preceptor (*shih*) responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*). CL: *canton extérieur*. (2) In later times used as an archaic reference to various sub-District (*hsien*) units in which local populations were organized, e.g., the Ming dynasty Precinct (*fang*).

4572 *pì-chăng* 陛長
HAN: **Chief of the Throne Steps,** in Later Han one each prefixed Left and Right, rank =600 bushels, in charge of those Court Gentlemen (*lang*) who served as imperial bodyguards and took up positions at the center of the throne hall during audiences. HB: chief of the throne steps.

4573 *pǐ-chèng* 筆政
CH'ING: unofficial variant of *pi-t'ieh-shih* (**Clerk**).

4574 *pǐ-chiàng* 筆匠
T'ANG: **Writing-brush Maker,** 3 unranked artisans in the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (*hung-wen kuan*) under the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). RR: *ouvrier fabricant de pinceaux*. P25.

4575 *pì-chiào* 祕校
SUNG–CH'ING: **Palace Library Editor,** originally an abbreviation of the title *chiao-shu lang* (Editor in the Palace Library, *pi-shu sheng*), became (time not clear) an unofficial reference to new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) who expected or received first appointments to editorial posts

in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) as Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*) or Junior Compilers (*pien-hsiu*).

4576 *pǐ-ch'iĕh-ch'i* 筆且齊

YÜAN: **Mongolian Clerk,** Chinese transcription of a Mongolian title also called *meng-ku pi-ch'ieh-ch'i* and *pi-sheh'ih*.

4577 *pì-hsià* 陛下

Your Majesty, throughout history the standard form of direct address when an official spoke to the ruler; lit., (those of you) at the bottom of the steps, traditionally explained as the only polite way to address the ruler, by seeming to speak to the attendants at the foot of his throne or dais.

4578 *pì-kó* 秘閣

Imperial Archives. (1) SUNG: established in 988 as the archive or library commonly serving the Three Institutes (*san kuan*), i.e., the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (*chao-wen kuan*), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*), and the Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan*), which in the aggregate were called the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen yüan*). Staffed with eminent litterateur-officials chosen in special examinations and granted such titles as Auxiliary in the Imperial Archives (*chih pi-ko*), Subeditor (*chiao-li*), etc. It became the practice that after the death of each Emperor all official documents of his reign were deposited in a newly established Hall (*ko*), presumably a section of the Imperial Archives; e.g., the Dragon Diagram Hall (*lung-t'u ko*) established to store and use documents of the 2nd Sung reign (976–997), staffed with Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), Auxiliary Academicians (*chih hsüeh-shih*), etc.; and the prestige of all archival appointments rose so that distinguished officials were given nominal archival status. In 1082 the imperial editorial and archival services were reorganized. The Institute for the Glorification of Literature and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies were discontinued; the Historiography Institute was subordinated to the Editorial Service (*chu-tso chü*); and the Imperial Archives, which in time included 10 Halls, were incorporated into the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). SP: *bibliothèque ou archives impériales*. P25. (2) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*).

4579 *pì-kó chú* 秘閣局

T'ANG: **Astrological Service,** headed by a Director (*lang-chung*); from 662 (661?) to 670 the official name of the eventual Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien,* q.v.) in the dynastic capital; name changed from and then back to *t'ai-shih chü,* q.v. Sources are confused about this name; some report *pi-shu ko chü* instead. Both names suggest Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*) or Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); at times the Astrological Service was indeed subordinate to the Palace Library. P35.

4580 *pì-kó lìng* 秘閣令

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Director of the Palace Library,** an official variant of *pi-shu chien*.

4581 *pǐ-kūng* 比公

HAN: **Adjunct Dukes,** 3rd highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under *shang-kung*), including the following: General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), Cavalry General (*p'iao-chi chiang-chün*), and Chariot and Horse General (*ch'e-chi chiang-chün*). P68.

4582 *pǐ-pù ssū* 比部司 or *pi-pu*

Bureau of Review. (1) N-S DIV–SUI: a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*) or the Section for Justice (*tu-kuan ts'ao*) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), normally headed by a Director (*lang*); responsible for conducting audits of state accounts and disciplinary investigations of officials, but not empowered to try, sentence, or punish. (2) SUI–T'ANG, SUNG, MING: from 583, when Sui transformed the traditional *tu-kuan ts'ao* into the *hsing-pu* (Ministry of Justice), the *pi-pu ssu* became a subsection of it, one of 4 Bureaus in Sui and T'ang, one of 3 in Sung, and again one of 4 in early Ming. The Bureau was consistently headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; with a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*), 6b in T'ang, 7a in Sung. At times there were 2 appointees at each level, prefixed Left and Right. The Bureau continued to have the broad range of responsibilities suggested in (1) above. It disappeared in 1390, when Ming reorganized the Ministry of Justice to have 13 constituent Bureaus (now *ch'ing-li ssu*), one for each Province, which supervised all aspects of judicial administration in the Province for which it was named. The term *pi-pu* may occasionally be encountered in later years, however, as an archaic reference to the Ministry of Justice. RR+SP: *bureau du contrôle judiciaire*. SP also: *bureau de verification des comptes*. P13.

4583 *pǐ-pù ts'áo* 比部曹

N-S DIV: **Review Section,** occasional official variant of *pi-pu ssu* or *pi-pu* (Bureau of Review); e.g., in Sung of the S. Dynasties, a subsection of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), in N. Wei a subsection of the Section for Justice (*tu-kuan ts'ao*). P5, 13.

4584 *pì-shé-ch'ìh* 必闍赤

YÜAN: **Mongolian Clerk,** Chinese transcription of a Mongolian title of some importance in predynastic times, but later abounded in many agencies of government, equated with unranked Chinese functionaries called *ling-shih* (Clerk). Sometimes prefixed *meng-ku* (Mongolian). Variant of *pi-ch'ieh-ch'i*. Also see *meng-ku pi-ch'ieh-ch'i*.

4585 *pǐ-shīh* 鄙師

CHOU: **Ward Preceptor,** ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*) in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), responsible for maintaining peace, propriety, and law among the 500 families constituting his jurisdiction, a Ward (*pi*) outside the royal domain. CL: *chef de canton extérieur*.

4586 *pì-shū* 祕書 or 秘書

Lit., secret writings. (1) Abbreviated reference to the **Palace Library** (*pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*), or prefix to the title of officials in such agencies. (2) MING–CH'ING: archaic reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*).

4587 *pì-shū ch'éng* 祕書丞

Lit., aide to (the director of) the Palace Library (*pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*). (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)–SUI: **Vice Director of the Palace Library,** principal executive aide to the Director (*chien*) from the 220s to c. 604. (2) SUI–YÜAN: **Assistant Director of the Palace Library,** 3rd ranking executive official in the agency from c. 604, outranked both by the Director (*chien*) and by one or 2 Vice Directors (*shao-chien*); rank 5a in Sui, 5b1 in T'ang, 7b in Sung, 6a in Chin. In Yüan 2 eunuch posts, rank 5b, outranked by 4 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), 2 Directors (*t'ai-chien*), and 2 Vice Directors (*shao-chien*). RR: *assistant du département de la bibliothèque de l'empereur*. SP: *assistant-executif de la bibliothèque impériale*. P25.

4588 *pì-shū chiēn* 祕書監

(1) HAN–MING: **Director of the Palace Library:** origi-

nated in Later Han as a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), rank 600 bushels; maintained all imperial documents and books. In the Three Kingdoms period, Wei had an eminent official entitled *pi-shu ling* (also Director ...) who managed general administrative affairs and at the same time maintained the imperial archives, but by 227 this post was split into 2, one a *chung-shu ling* (Secretariat Director) to assist in administration, the other a *pi-shu chien* to maintain the archives under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). The first Chin ruler, Wu-ti (r. 265–290), gave control of the archives to the developing Secretariat, but his successor, Hui-ti (r. 290–306), appointed a *pi-shu chien* to oversee archival materials in 3 Halls (*ko*) in the outer palace grounds; it was traditionally considered that this marked the beginning of a governmental rather than a personal imperial institution. The Director soon was in charge of a substantial agency called Court of the Palace Library (*pi-shu ssu*), normally having a Vice Director (*ch'eng*: aide) and 4 specially esteemed Assistants (*lang* or *lang-chung*), each in charge of a Hall (*ko*) or Bureau (*pu*) with a subordinate staff of Clerks (*ling-shih*) and Proofreaders (*cheng-shu*). Although from time to time both the names and the functions of the Palace Library and the Secretariat seem to have been interchangeable, the Palace Library was increasingly devoted to archival-editorial work. Under the S. Dynasty Sung, which in 464–465 changed the agency's name to *pi-shu sheng* (Department of ...) and apparently turned it again into a personal imperial institution, the staff began regularly producing bibliographies called *ssu pu mu-lu* (Catalogs of the Four Bureaus) and inaugurated the enduring bibliographic division of Chinese books into the categories commonly called the Four Classifications or Four Treasuries (*ssu pu*). By the end of the S. Dynasties in the 580s the Palace Library was regularly considered one of the major, top-echelon agencies at the dynastic capital called the Five Departments (*wu sheng*). Meantime N. Wei had adopted the institution (*pi-shu sheng*) and had given its Director (*chien*) the high rank of 2 and a large staff still including 4 Assistants (*lang*); but the title Director seems to have changed back and forth among the terms *pi-shu chien, pi-shu ling,* and *pi-ko ling*. Sui's Director (*chien*) was initially rank 3a; but in c. 607 the post was reduced to rank 3b and shortly thereafter was renamed *ling*. T'ang re-established the title *chien* and fixed the agency name as *pi-shu sheng*. Except for the intervals from 662 to 670, when the Palace Library was called Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*) and its Director was known as Grand Scribe (*t'ai-shih*), and from 684 to 712, when the agency name was Unicorn Pavilion (*lin-t'ai*), the title *pi-shu chien* prevailed till 1380; then the first Ming Emperor reduced the Palace Library institution to the single post of Librarian (*tien-chi*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). The Director's rank was 3b in T'ang, 4a in Sung, 3b in Chin, and 6a in early Ming. In Yüan, executive posts in the Palace Library were held by palace eunuchs with the titles Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), 4, rank 3a; Director (*t'ai-chien*), 2, 3b; Vice Director (*shao-chien*), 2, 4b; and Assistant Director (*ch'eng* or *chien-ch'eng*), 2, 5b. From mid-T'ang on, the Directorship generally declined in importance, at times becoming little more than a sinecure; for the compiling and editing work on which it had flourished was taken over increasingly by a variety of new Institutes and Academies, of which the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) is best known; also see, e.g., *chi-hsien yüan, ch'ung-wen yüan, hsüeh-shih yüan*. Cf. *pi-ko*. HB: inspector of the imperial library. RR: *directeur (du département) de la bibliothèque de l'empereur*. SP: *directeur de la bibliothèque impériale*. P25. (2) N-S DIV, LIAO–YÜAN: **Palace Library** or (if differentiation from *pi-shu sheng* is desired), **Directorate of the Palace Library:** unofficially a reference to the agency or staff represented by the Director of the Palace Library (*pi-shu chien*) for the brief period in the mid-200s before the agency names *pi-shu ssu* and *pi-shu sheng* were established; the official name in Liao, Chin, and Yüan, headed by a Director (*chien*) in Liao and Chin, rank 3b in Chin; by 4 eunuch Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), 3a, in Yüan. P25. (3) N-S DIV: especially when headed by a *ling* (Director), a common official variant of *chung-shu sheng* (**Secretariat**). Also see *chung-shu fu, hsi-t'ai*.

4589 *pì-shū chūng-sǎn* 祕書中散

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Courtier in the Palace Library,** one category of aristocratic Courtiers (*chung-san*, q.v.). P25.

4590 *pì-shū kó* 祕書閣

Possible reference to *pi-ko, pi-ko chü, pi-shu sheng,* or (?) one of the Halls (*ko*) that constituted the Sung dynasty Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*).

4591 *pì-shū kó chǘ* 祕書閣局

T'ANG: variant or confused reference to *pi-ko chü* (**Astrological Service**).

4592 *pì-shū láng* 祕書郎

N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Assistant in the Palace Library** (see *pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*), normally 4, rank 7a then 5b in Sui, 6b1 (9b1?) in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 7a in Chin and Yüan; generally responsible for the Halls (*ko*) or Bureaus (*pu*) among which the Palace Library's materials were divided, and for cataloging such materials. In the S. Dynasties an especially esteemed post, to which scions of important families were appointed for short tenure before being moved up in the governmental hierarchy. Sometimes, officially or unofficially, called *lang-chung*. RR+SP: *secrétaire de la bibliothèque de l'empereur*. P25.

4593 *pì-shū lìng* 祕書令

N-S DIV–SUI: **Director of the Palace Library:** in Wei of the Three Kingdoms era established in predynastic times as principal administrative aide to the Emperor, dealing both with general administration and with archival record keeping; by 227 divided into 2 posts, one *chung-shu ling* (Secretariat Director) and one *pi-shu chien* (Director of the Palace Library, but possibly originally *chung-shu chien*) for archival-editorial service. In N. Wei the term seems to have alternated with *pi-shu chien* and *pi-ko chien*. In Sui resurrected in c. 607 to replace *pi-shu chien*, but from T'ang on *pi-shu chien* was the standard title. Cf. *pi-shu ling-shih*. P25.

4594 *pì-shū lìng-shǐh* 祕書令史

N-S DIV (San-kuo Shu Han): apparently a variant of *pi-shu ling* (**Director of the Palace Library**) under Wei of the Three Kingdoms era. See *ling-shih*. P25.

4595 *pì-shū nèi-shěng* 祕書內省

SUI–T'ANG: **Inner Branch of the Palace Library** (see *pi-shu sheng, pi-shu chien*), established in 593, reason not clear; apparently discontinued at the end of Sui. Revived in 629 for the specific purpose of compiling histories of the 5 immediately preceding dynasties (Liang, Ch'en, Ch'i, Chou, Sui), apparently terminated when that task was completed in 636. Located inside the imperial palace as a unit of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), whereas the Palace Library proper was located outside the imperial palace alongside other agencies of the central government. Staffing not clear, probably litterateurs with only quasiofficial status. Cf. *nei*

pi-shu sheng (Inner Palace Library). RR: *département intérieur de la bibliothèque de l'empereur.*

4596 *pì-shū shào-chiēn* 祕書少監

Vice Director of the Palace Library. (1) SUI–CHIN: normally one (2 in T'ang), 2nd ranking member of the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) staff; rank 4b in Sui, 4b1 in T'ang, 5b in Sung, 5a in Chin; principal aide to the Director (*chien*). RR+SP: *sous-directeur.* (2) YÜAN: 2 eunuchs, rank 4b, 3rd ranking post in the Palace Library, after 4 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*) and 2 Directors (*t'ai-chien*). See *pi-shu shao-ling, pi-shu ch'eng.* P25.

4597 *pì-shū shào-lìng* 祕書少令

SUI: **Vice Director of the Palace Library,** changed in c. 607 from *pi-shu shao-chien.* Also see *pi-shu ling.* P25.

4598 *pì-shū shěng* 祕書省

N-S DIV–SUNG, MING: **Palace Library** or (if differentiation from *pi-shu chien,* q.v., is desired) **Department of the Palace Library.** Originated in 464–465 as a new name for the *pi-shu chien,* a relatively autonomous agency of the central government generally in charge of maintaining the collection of the Emperor's official documents and at times compiling and editing historical records based on its archives. N. Wei split it into 2 agencies to separate its functions, an Inner Palace Library (*nei pi-shu sheng*) and an Outer Palace Library (*wai pi-shu sheng*). The former had an at least quasiadministrative role in that it handled documents flowing into and out of the imperial palace, reflecting the fact that the Palace Library and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) were virtually interchangeable or alternating agencies at times during the era of N-S Division; the latter was charged with archival and editorial responsibilities. Before the end of the era of N-S Division the Palace Library was officially considered among the top-echelon agencies of the central government called the Five Departments (*wu sheng*), as was the separate Secretariat. In Sui and early T'ang, for different purposes than in N. Wei (certainly in T'ang, possibly not in Sui), the Palace Library spawned an Inner Branch (*pi-shu nei-sheng*). In T'ang, this was housed in and subordinate to the Secretariat in the inner precincts of the palace, whereas the Palace Library proper was located among other general-administration agencies in the outer precincts; and the sole purpose of the Inner Branch was to compile some historical records, upon the completion of which in 636 it was apparently terminated. After mid-T'ang the functions of the Palace Library were gradually taken over by other agencies. As early as 630 the Editorial Service (*chu-tso chü*), long a constituent unit of the Palace Library, was assigned to the preparation of the official state calendar and became relatively autonomous, while Palace Library members called Historiographers (*shih-kuan*) were transferred out to constitute a separate Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan*). Before long the archival functions of the Palace Library were taken over by various Academies and Institutes such as the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*), the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), etc. From the early 700s through the Sung era, consequently, the Palace Library ceased functioning; but eminent members of the central government continued to be given Palace Library sinecure appointments for prestige purposes, including Supervisor (*t'i-chü*). Liao, Chin, and Yüan restored the old agency name *pi-shu chien.* Ming revived the *pi-shu sheng* as a functioning institution but in 1380 reduced it to the single post of Librarian (*tien-chi*) in the Hanlin Academy. Official variant names of the *pi-shu sheng* included Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*) from 662 to 670 and Unicorn Pavilion (*lin-t'ai*) from 684 to 712. The head of the agency was regularly entitled Director (*chien, pi-shu chien*), rank 3b in Sui and T'ang, 4a in Sung, 6b in early Ming. There was normally a Vice Director (*shao-chien*), 4b in Sui and T'ang, 5b in Sung; an Assistant Director (*ch'eng*), 5a in Sui, 5b1 in T'ang, 7b in Sung; and 4 Assistants (*lang*), 5b in Sui, 6b1 in T'ang, 8a in Sung. The Assistants in the Palace Library were responsible (at least nominally) for managing the Halls (*ko*) or Bureaus (*pu*) among which the agency's materials were divided for storage and maintenance. Also see *pi-ko, pi-shu ssu.* RR: *département de la bibliothèque de l'empereur.* SP: *département de la bibliothèque impériale.* P25.

4599 *pì-shū ssù* 祕書寺

N-S DIV (Chin, Sung): lit., Court of the Palace Library: official name of the **Palace Library** (see *pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*) from c. 300 to 464-465, then changed to the long-enduring name *pi-shu sheng.* P25.

4600 *pǐ-té-chēn* 比德眞

N-S DIV (N. Dyn.): lit. meaning not clear; perhaps a transcription of a Hsien-pi or other non-Chinese word: **Clerk,** equated with *shu-li,* an unranked subofficial.

4601 *pǐ-t'iēh-shìh* 筆帖式

CH'ING: Chinese transcription of a Manchu word: **Clerk,** found in large, usually unspecified numbers in virtually all agencies of the central government, rank from 7 to 9 levels; available to Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, but only to members of the Banner (*ch'i*) organization; in the Imperial Clan Office (*tsung-jen fu*) available only to Manchus, and after 1755 only to members of the imperial clan.

4602 *pǐ-t'iēh-shìh shǔ* 筆帖式署

CH'ING: **Clerks Office,** the aggregation of *pi-t'ieh-shih* (Clerks) in the Seals Service (*chu-yin chü*) and perhaps in many other agencies of the central government; headed by a Manchu chosen from among the staff Clerks, tentatively called Secretary of the Clerks Office (*chu-shih, shu chu-shih,* or *pi-t'ieh-shih shu chu-shih*), who after 2 years of satisfactory service could formally become Secretary (*chu-shih*) of the Seals Service itself (?). P9.

4603 *pì-yù* 祕獄

HAN: lit., secret prison: abbreviation of *i-t'ing pi-yü* (**Prison for Palace Women**).

4604 *pì-yūng* 辟雍

Lit., to withdraw and be at peace. (1) CHOU: **Royal Learning Retreat,** a general reference to any place where the ruler commonly studied or was tutored. (2) Throughout imperial history an archaic reference to the **National University** (*t'ai-hsüeh,* etc.), where men were prepared to become officials. (3) SUNG: **Preparatory Branch of the National University,** established in 1102 just outside the capital city to house and train new Nominees for Office (*kung-shih*) and other students in the lowest-level unit, the Outer College (*wai-she*), of the National University; had its own staff of Erudites (*po-shih*), etc.; supervised by the central government's Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). Apparently not continued in S. Sung. SP: *université.*

4605 *pì-yūng shěng* 辟雍省

From Sung times or earlier, an archaic reference to the **Directorate of Education** (*kuo-tzu chien*). See *pi-yung.*

4606 *p'i* 疲

CH'ING: lit., exhausting: one of the categories used in defining the importance of units of territorial administration; see *ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan.* BH: wearisome.

4607 ***p'i-chiàng*** 裨將
Assistant General: from Han on, used occasionally as the title of a military officer on temporary campaign assignment or as an unofficial reference to any officer in the command echelon subordinate to a General (*chiang-chün*). Equivalent to *fu-chiang*, q.v.

4608 ***p'i-chiǎo ch'ǎng*** 皮角場
SUNG: **Leather and Horns Warehouse,** a unit of the Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*) in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). SP: *bureau de la réception des cuirs et des cornes.*

4609 ***p'ì-jèn*** 辟任
HAN: lit., one excused from (or summoned to) public service (?): **Imperial Princess,** official designation of daughters of the Emperor, only during the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9–23). See *kung-chu.*

4610 ***p'i-k'ù*** 皮庫
CH'ING: **Hides Storehouse,** one of 6 warehouses or vaults of valuables in the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: fur store. P37.

4611 ***p'ī-pěn ch'u*** 批本處
CH'ING: **Endorsement-copying Office,** a minor unit under the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); staffed with clerical workers, details not clear. BH: office for copying the emperor's endorsements of documents.

4612 ***p'i-pō sǒ*** 皮剝所
SUNG: **Horse-skinning Office,** 2 minor agencies, one under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), the other under the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); possibly a consolidated agency serving both the Court and the Bureau; staffing not clear, but probably manned by unranked, possibly hereditary specialists. SP: *bureau chargé d'enlever les peaux des chevaux.*

4613 ***p'i-tsò chǘ*** 皮作局
MING: **Leatherwork Service,** a craft workshop in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9a. Antecedent of the Ch'ing dynasty *chih-tsao k'u,* q.v. P15.

4614 ***p'ī-yèn sǒ*** 批驗所
YÜAN–CH'ING: lit., investigating and verifying post: **Tea and Salt Control Station,** full name *chien-chiao p'i-yen so* in Yüan, could be specified as Tea Control Station (*ch'a-yin p'i-yen so, ch'a-yin so*) or Salt Control Station (*yen-yin p'i-yen so, yen-yin so*) in Ming; came to have no responsibility for tea in Ch'ing. A checkpoint maintained on a principal road or waterway for the verification of certificates (*yin*) that were required to accompany all authorized commercial shipments of state-controlled salt (and tea to a lesser extent) in transit. Responsible to a regional or provincial-level Salt Distribution Commissioner (*tu chuan-yün yen shih*) or Salt Distribution Supervisor (*yen-k'o t'i-chü*) and also, in Ming and Ch'ing, to a Salt Control Censor (*hsün-yen yü-shih*). In Yüan headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank 7a; in Ming and Ch'ing by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), unranked in Ming, 8a in Ch'ing. BH (*ta-shih*): salt examiner. P53, 61.

4615 ***piāo*** 標
Lit., flag, banner, standard: throughout history used in reference to identification banners; in Ch'ing, more specifically, **Command,** the designation of any military unit in the Chinese armies called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), prefixed with an abbreviated reference to the commander, e.g., the Command of a Provincial Military Commander (*t'i-piao,* i.e., the *piao* of a *t'i-tu*). BH: regiment.

4616 ***piǎo-tsòu-ì ssū*** 表奏議司
SUNG: **Decision Expediting Office,** one of several units in the Left Bureau (*tso-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); staffed with subofficial functionaries who monitored action by the 8 Subsections (*fang*) of the Sentence Evaluators Section (*hsiang-tuan an*) and the submission of resulting memorials to the throne. SP: *bureau chargé de presser le jugement et de présenter les adresses au trône.* P22.

4617 ***piǎo-tsòu kuān*** 表奏官
T'ANG–SUNG: **Memorial Presenter,** both a generic and a specific designation, apparently denoting a member of an agency staff responsible for the proper submission of his agency's communications to the throne; in T'ang seems to occur only in the eunuch-dominated Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*); in Sung occurs with such variants as *piao-tsou ssu* (Office of the Memorial Presenter) and *piao-tsou-i ssu* (Decision Expediting Office) in such varied agencies as the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*), the Regalia Office (*ssu-chang ssu*) of the Imperial Insignia Guards (*chin-wu wei*), the Three Institutes (*san kuan*), and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); apparently of low rank or unranked. Cf. *ch'eng-chih* (Recipient of Edicts). RR+SP: *(fonctionnaire, bureau) chargé de présenter les adresses au trône.*

4618 ***p'iāo-chì chiāng-chūn*** 驃騎將軍
Cavalry General. (1) HAN: until 87 B.C., one of many duty-assignment titles conferred on military officers on active campaign; thereafter awarded to favored courtiers, often in combinations such as General-in-chief and Cavalry General (*ta chiang-chün p'iao-chi chiang-chün*), and had no military significance. HB: general of agile cavalry. (2) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): one of 3 Generals who shared command of the Imperial Guard (*chin-lü*); see *ch'e-chi chiang-chün, wu-wei chiang-chün.* (3) SUI–T'ANG: before 607, the designation of the head of each Garrison (*fu*) in the Garrison Militia system (see *fu-ping*), assisted by a Chariot and Horse General (*ch'e-chi chiang-chün*); by 607 the Garrisons had split into 2 types, a Cavalry Garrison (*p'iao-chi fu*) commanded by a Cavalry General and a Chariot and Horse Garrison (*ch'e-chi fu*) commanded by a Chariot and Horse General. In 607 the Garrisons were reorganized into a single type called the Soaring Hawk Garrison (*ying-yang fu*) headed by a Commandant (*lang-chiang*). In 618 the names Cavalry Garrison, Cavalry General, Chariot and Horse Garrison, and Chariot and Horse General were all revived for the T'ang Garrison Militia system, but very soon thereafter (619? 623?) they were all discontinued in favor of the standard designations Assault-resisting Garrison (*che-ch'ung fu*) and their Commandants (*tu-wei*). RR: *général de la cavalerie hardie.* P43, 44.

4619 ***p'iāo-chì fǔ*** 驃騎府
SUI–T'ANG: **Cavalry Garrison** in the Garrison Militia system (see *fu* and *fu-ping*), deriving from the title of its head, Cavalry General (*p'iao-chi chiang-chün*); the usage was established by the early 600s. In 607 all Garrisons (*fu*) in the system, including Chariot and Horse Garrisons (*ch'e-chi fu*) as well as Cavalry Garrisons, were given the standard name Soaring Hawk Garrison (*ying-yang fu*). At the beginning of T'ang in 618 the former names were revived, only to be changed in 619 (623?) into one standard name, Assault-resisting Garrison (*che-ch'ung fu*) and then in 624 to Commander-general's Garrison (*t'ung-chün fu*). Finally,

in 636, the nomenclature was stabilized with a change back to Assault-resisting Garrison. RR: *milice de la cavalerie hardie*. P43.

4620 ***p'iāo-chì tà chiāng-chǖn*** 驃騎大將軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **Cavalry General-in-chief,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for military officers of rank 1b. RR+SP: *grand général de la cavalerie hardie*. P68.

4621 ***p'iào-ch'iēn ch'ù*** 票簽處
CH'ING: **Registry,** one each Manchu (*man*) and Chinese (*han*) unit under the Gr nd Secretariat (*nei-ko*), responsible for recording digests of all official documents handled.

4622 ***p'iào-k'ò*** 票客
HAN: common scribal error for *su-k'o*, a variant of *chih-su tu-wei* (**Commandant-in-chief of the Granaries**). P8.

4623 ***piéh-chià*** 別駕
Lit., to ride apart, an outrider. (1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Mounted Escort,** an official who accompanied Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) on tours of their Regions (*chou*); specific functions not clear. HB: aide-de-camp attendant. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: **Administrative Aide** to the heads of Regions (*chou*) and Commanderies (*chün*), then in T'ang and Sung in Prefectures (*chou*); evolved from the status noted in (1) above, from Sui on alternated with such titles as *chang-shih, tsan-chih, t'ung-p'an;* rank 4b in Sui, 4b2, 5a2, 5b1 in T'ang, 9a in Sung. RR: *fonctionnaire adjoint*. SP: *assistant ou fonctionnaire-associé de préfecture ou administrateur des affaires courantes*. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Department Vice Magistrate** (*chou t'ung-chih, chou-t'ung*), 6b, or an **Assistant Department Magistrate** (*chou p'an-kuan, chou-p'an*), 7b. P32, 49, 50, 53, 54.

4624 ***piéh-chiàng*** 別將
T'ANG–SUNG: **Adjunct Commandant,** from 624 to 636 the designation of the 2nd in command, under a Commander-general (*t'ung-chün*), in each Garrison of the Garrison Militia organization (see *fu* and *fu-ping*), then called Commander-generals' Garrisons (*t'ung-chün fu*); from 636, the 3rd ranking post in Garrisons, then called Assault-resisting Garrisons (*che-ch'ung fu*); rank 7a2, 7b1, or 7b2 according to the number of troops in the Garrisons; subordinate each to one Commandant (*tu-wei*), 4a1, 4b2, or 5a2, and 2 Vice Commandants (*kuo-i tu-wei*), 5b2, 6a1, 6a2. The title seems to have been retained into early Sung, but its post-T'ang usage is not clear. RR+SP: *adjoint au chef de milice*.

4625 ***piéh-chiào yüàn*** 別教院
T'ANG: **Court of Special Instruction,** a unit of the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*); staffing and functions not clear, but possibly a section of the Office in which temporary instructors with specialized skills were housed, supplementing the regular, permanent staff. RR: *cour des professeurs spéciaux*.

4626 ***piéh-huǒ lìng*** 別火令
HAN: lit. meaning not clear, and supporting evidence inadequate: **Director of Fire Renewal,** probably a transmitter of new ritual fire from the imperial palace to regional or foreign dignitaries at seasonal changings of the fires (*kai-huo*). Traditionally understood, however, to have been a kind of jailor-adjudicator in the court's relations with peripheral dependencies and tributary groups, possibly dealing with tribal groups split into separate campfires, i.e., camps (?). Established in 104 B.C. as one of 3 major subordinates of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*); see *hsing-jen* (Messenger) and *i-kuan ling* (Director of Interpreters). Seconded by an Aide (*ch'eng*). HB: prefect of the fresh fire.

4627 ***piēh-jén*** 鼈人
CHOU: **Turtle Catcher,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for collecting and keeping turtles, spearfish, oysters, etc., and providing them to the Ministry's Spiceman (*hai-jen*) for use in sacrifices. CL: *preneur de tortues*.

4628 ***piéh-pīng ts'áo*** 別兵曹
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin, S. Dyn.): **Allied Troops Section,** one of 5 or more units under the Minister of War (*wu ping shang-shu*) in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); dealt with subjugated or surrendered alien or aboriginal soldiers; headed by a Director (*lang*). P12.

4629 ***piéh-shīh-pā-lǐ chú*** 別失八里局
YÜAN: **Bishbalik Service,** 2 agencies of this name under the elaborate Bureau of Works (*kung-pu*) having something to do with the Central Asian city, Bishbalik, which served as capital of the Chagatai Khanate; possibly construction workers from Bishbalik skilled in Islamic architectural styles or construction methods.

4630 ***piéh-t'óu*** 別頭
SUNG: lit., another head, another director: **Avoidance Examination,** a special examination, administered separately from regular civil service recruitment examinations, given to candidates who were related to any of the regularly appointed examiners, to avoid possible favoritism; probably limited to the earliest Sung decades.

4631 ***piēn*** 邊
Frontier, occasionally used as a variant of *chen* (Defense Command); also see *chiu pien* (Nine Frontiers).

4632 ***piēn-chiào kuān*** 編校官 or ***pien-chiao***
SUNG: **Editorial Assistant,** one of several designations for unranked subofficials employed in the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih kuan*) and the True Records Institute (*shih-lu yüan*). Cf. *pien-hsiu, hsiu-chuan, chien-t'ao, hsiu-cheng, chiao-k'an, chiao-cheng, chien-yüeh*. SP: *rédacteur-correcteur*. P23.

4633 ***piēn-hsiū ch'ìh-lìng sǒ*** 編修勅令所
SUNG: **Office for the Compilation of Imperial Pronouncements,** apparently an agency of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) but not a regular, continuing one; staffing and specific functions not clear. Cf. *ch'ih-ling so*. SP: *bureau de la compilation des décrets et des ordres impériaux*.

4634 ***piēn-hsiū chūng-shū t'iáo-lì sǒ*** 編修中書條例所
SUNG: **Office for the Compilation of Secretariat Regulations,** affiliation and status not clear; likely an ad hoc group of central government dignitaries given the task of regularizing administrative procedures in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), date(s) not clear. SP: *bureau de la compilation des règlements du grand secrétariat impérial*.

4635 ***piēn-hsiū kuān*** 編修官 or ***pien-hsiu***
SUNG–CH'ING: **Junior Compiler** in the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih yüan*), the True Records Institute (*shih-lu yüan*), the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*), and even the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) in Sung, number variable, rank 8a; thereafter members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*)—in Chin 4 Jurchen and 4 Chinese, 8a; in Yüan 3 to 10, 8a then 6b; in Ming 4 to 6, 7a; in Ch'ing unlimited, 7a. Participants in historio-

graphic and other compilations under imperial sponsorship, in association with Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*) and others. In Ming and Ch'ing times, the 2nd and 3rd ranking new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) were normally appointed to this post in the expectation they would rapidly move into higher Hanlin positions and finally into the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). SP: *compilateur, compilateur rédacteur.* BH: compiler of the second class. P23.

4636 ***piēn-hsiū shíh-chèng chì fáng*** 編修時政記房
SUNG: **Office for Maintaining a Record of Current Policies,** a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: *chambre de la rédaction des notes sur les évènements politiques.*

4637 ***piēn-hsiū wén-tzù*** 編修文字
SUNG: lit., compiler of writings: **Clerk,** unranked or of very low rank, found in many central government agencies; eventually (date not clear) superseded by the title *shou-tang kuan.*

4638 ***piēn-hsiū yüàn*** 編修院
SUNG: **Bureau of Compilation,** established as a unit of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) to prepare successive, periodically updated histories of the dynasty, True Records (*shih-lu*) of each reign, and a daily calendar (*jih-lì*) of events at court. Apparently discontinued very early, the Chancellery retaining a Dynastic History Office (*kuo-shih yüan*) but most compilation functions being taken over by relatively autonomous agencies nominally constituting the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*)—Historiography and True Records Institute (*kuo-shih shih-lu yüan*), Court Calendar Office (*jih-li so*), Editorial Service (*chu-tso chü*)—and the Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan*) in the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen yüan*). Duplication and overlapping were apparently avoided because none of these was more than a titular agency, brought into functioning existence only when court officials were assigned, commonly as concurrent Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), to specific compilation tasks. SP: *cour de la compilation de l'histoire d'état, des annales véridiques et du calendrier.* P23.

4639 ***piēn-jēn*** 邊人
CHOU: **Basket Handler,** a eunuch assigned to the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) to supervise 10 Female Basket Handlers (*nü-pien*) assisted by 20 convicts in preparing baskets of food for the ruler, his wives, and his heir, for various sacrifices and receptions, etc. CL: *employé aux paniers.*

4640 ***piēn-kŭ chú*** 編估局
SUNG: **Classifications and Estimates Section** under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); staffing and specific functions not clear, but presumably handled, recorded, and distributed all commodities of value submitted to the palace. SP: *bureau de classement et d'estimation.*

4641 ***piēn-lèi shèng-chèng sŏ*** 編類聖政所
SUNG: **Office for the Compilation by Category of Imperial Policy Pronouncements,** a unit of the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih yüan*) that apparently drafted treatises on topics concerning governmental regulations in all realms; staffing not clear. SP: *bureau de la compilation des édits impériaux.*

4642 ***piēn-lèi yù-pĭ sŏ*** 編類御筆所
SUNG: **Office for the Compilation by Categories of Imperial Pronouncements,** organizational affiliation not clear, but likely related to one of the many Institutes and Academies at the dynastic capital; probably active only intermittently when court officials undertook, probably as concurrent Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), to prepare a specific imperial publication. SP: *bureau de la compilation des écrits impériaux.*

4643 ***piēn-lù kuān*** 編錄官
T'ANG: **Recorder,** from 786 members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*); number, rank, and specific functions not clear. RR: *fonctionnaire chargé de classer et d'inscrire.* P25.

4644 ***pièn-shīh*** 弁師
CHOU: **Master of the Royal Headgear,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who maintained and as was appropriate provided the 5 kinds of headgear worn by the King. CL: *maître du bonnet.*

4645 ***piēn-tìng shū-chí kuān*** 編定書籍官
SUNG: **Compilation Clerk,** 2 in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*), apparently unranked subofficials. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de réviser les ouvrages.*

4646 ***pièn-t'úng lìng*** 辨銅令 or 辯銅令
HAN: **Director of Grading and Sorting Raw Copper** to be used in the production of copper coins, a subordinate originally of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), then from 115 B.C. of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*); in Later Han subordinate to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*), in some degree also to the Metropolitan Governor (*ching-chao yin*). Considered one of the Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng san kuan*), also referred to generically as Coins Officials (*ch'ien-kuan, chu-ch'ien kuan*). Beginning under Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.), there were repeated efforts to suppress the minting of coins in regions such as Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) and Commanderies (*chün*) and to consolidate money supply controls in these central government agencies. HB: prefect of the office for assorting copper. P16.

4647 ***p'iēn*** 偏
CHOU: lit., to be on a side, a one-side part of something: **Squadron** of 25 chariots.

4648 ***p'iēn chiāng-chün*** 偏將軍 or ***p'ien-chiang***
Lit., a general on one side, a general leading part of a military force. (1) HAN (first form): **Deputy General,** normally subordinate to a General (*chiang-chün*) and perhaps also a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*) in a Campaigning Army (*ying*), all on ad hoc duty assignments, detached from their regular posts. This title was not common and may have been used only in the wars preceding the establishment of Later Han. HB: lieutenant general. (2) SUI (2nd form): **Division Commander,** from 612 the designation of the leader of a Division (*t'uan*) of 4,000 cavalrymen; 4 Divisions constituted an Army (*chün*).

4649 ***pīn*** 嬪
Lit., female guest: **Concubine,** throughout history a categorical designation of palace women ranking below the Queen or Empress and the secondary wives of rulers called Consorts (*fei*). Most commonly found in the form *chiu pin* (Nine Concubines), q.v. Also see *san pin, shang-pin, hsia-pin, kuei-pin, kung-nü.* BH: imperial concubine of the 4th rank.

4650 ***pīn*** 賓
CHOU: **Guest,** designation of a Feudal Lord (see *chu-hou*) or an alien tribal chief while visiting the royal court, in contrast to Visitor (*k'o*), designation used for diplomatic

representatives or members of the retinue of such a dignitary. CL: *prince en visite*.

4651 *pīn-fù* 嬪婦
Supplementary Secondary Wives, from Chou times on a collective designation of all ranked palace women, a combined abbreviation of the terms *chiu pin* (Nine Concubines) and *shih-fu* (Hereditary Consorts).

4652 *pīn-fǔ* 賓輔
MING: **Companion,** 2 appointed in the service of the Heir Apparent in the era 1398–1402, but not perpetuated. P69.

4653 *pīn-k'ò* 賓客
See *t'ai-tzu pin-k'o* (**Adviser to the Heir Apparent**); also see *ta pin-k'o* and separate entries *pin* and *k'o*.

4654 *pīn-k'ò ssū* 賓客司
CH'ING: **Receptions Bureau,** one of the original 4 Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), headed by a variable number of Directors (*lang-chung*), some Manchu, some Mongolian, normally on concurrent duty assignments from regular posts elsewhere; established in 1661, in 1757 renamed *wang-hui ssu* (Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau). P17.

4655 *pīn-liáo* 賓僚
MING–CH'ING: variant of *mu-yu* (**Private Secretaries**), q.v., collective reference to members of a Private Secretariat (*mu-fu*).

4656 *pīn-mù* 賓幕
SUNG: **Private Secretary,** early counterpart of the term *mu-yu*, q.v. SP: *assistant*.

4657 *pīn-pù* 賓部
N-S DIV (Chou): **Section for Tributary Relations,** a unit in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) in charge of communications with foreign peoples; also the title of its **Director,** ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a). See *hsiao pin-pu*. Cf. *fan-pu*. P17.

4658 *pīn-p'ú* 賓僕
T'ANG: **Receptionist,** 18 unranked subofficials in the Office of State Visitors (*tien-k'o shu*), a unit of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). P11.

4659 *pīn-yǔ* 賓友
MING: **Companion,** 2 on the staff of each Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), only in the era 1398–1402. P69.

4660 *p'ǐn* 品
N-S DIV (San-kuo)–CH'ING: **Rank,** the status categories among which officials and the posts they occupied were distributed; see *chiu p'in* (Nine Ranks), *chi* (Class), *chieh* (Class, Rank), *teng* (Degree, Grade, Class).

4661 *p'ǐn-ch'áng kuān* 品嘗官
Lit., an official who tastes all kinds, i.e., all kinds of foods before presenting them to the ruler, deriving from a practice attributed to the Food Steward (*shan-fu*) by the ancient text *Chou-li:* **Food Taster,** unofficial reference to any official charged with serving the ruler's meals, e.g., a member of the Provisioner's Office (*t'ai-kuan shu*) or the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*).

4662 *p'ǐn-láng* 品郎
Lit., gentleman who classifies things (?): **Customs Collector,** common reference to an official assigned to collect fees at a customs barrier or marketplace.

4663 *p'ín-ts'ùi* 貧倅
SUNG: lit., an impoverished secondary official in a Prefecture (*fu*) or District (*hsien*), now retired; from a poem by Lu Yu: **Retired Helper,** a literary reference to such an official, probably used only by himself in a self-deprecating fashion. See *ts'ui, chün-ts'ui*.

4664 *p'ǐn-tzǔ* 品子
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Kinsmen of Officials,** unofficial collective reference to younger brothers and sons of ranked (see *p'in*) officials.

4665 *pīng* 兵
Throughout history, one of the most common terms for **Soldier,** contrasting with *chün* (Army) although they were sometimes used almost interchangeably; used both as a prefix (e.g., *ping-pu, ping-ma* ...) and as a suffix (e.g., *kuan-ping, fu-ping*).

4666 *pīng-àn* 兵案
SUNG: **Military Section,** designation of units found in several central government agencies; e.g., one of 4 Sections in the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*), one of 7 in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu;* see *tu-chih an*); normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*), such Sections seem to have been relatively routine account-keeping agencies monitoring a range of governmental fiscal affairs broader than the name suggests, but among other things concerning the provisioning of the military establishment with accouterments and funds, the handling of military personnel matters, etc. In addition, a variant or unofficial reference to one type of Sections (*ts'ao*) into which the clerical staffs of units of territorial administration were divided, which handled paperwork under the purview of the central government's Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). SP: *service de l'armée*.

4667 *pīng-chàng chú* 兵仗局
MING: **Palace Armory,** a minor agency of palace eunuchs, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) or Director (*t'ai-chien*); manufactured weapons and supervised a subsidiary Gunpowder Office (*huo-yao ssu*). See *pa chü* (Eight Services).

4668 *pīng-chí fáng* 兵籍房
SUNG: **Officer Assignments Section** in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); one of 12 Sections created under Shen-tsung (r. 1067–1085) to monitor the administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to manage specified military functions on an empire-wide scale; this Section handled the rotational assignments of military officers from Circuits (*lu*) to service in the military establishment at the dynastic capital. Headed by from 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8b. Apparently not perpetuated in S. Sung. See *shih-erh fang* (Twelve Sections). SP: *chambre des registres militaires*.

4669 *pīng-chiàng àn* 兵匠案
SUNG: **Military Artisans Section,** one of numerous Sections under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), probably in the Ministry's Bureau of State Farms (*t'un-t'ien ssu*); supervised the government's use of military personnel in construction, water control work, etc.; staffed with subofficial functionaries. SP: *service des artisans militaires*. P15.

4670 *pīng-chiào* 冰窖
CH'ING: **Ice-house** maintained by the Bureau of Waterways (*tu-shui ssu*) of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) to provide ice for court use; also called *chiao-ch'ang*, q.v.; headed by a Supervisor (*chien-tu*), apparently an unranked subofficial.

4671 *pīng-chǐng wù* 冰井務
SUNG: **Service for the Capital Approaches** (?) under the Capital Security Office (*huang-ch'eng ssu*); apparently in charge of the glacis, the sloping approaches to the city wall at the dynastic capital. SP: *agence des glacières.*

4672 *pīng-fáng* 兵房
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **War Office,** in T'ang one of 5 Offices in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*) that developed from the early 700s; equivalent to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); in Sung one of 6 Offices in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery. See *liu fang, chung-shu men-hsia sheng chien-cheng chu-fang kung-shih* (Examiner of the Offices of the Secretariat-Chancellery). RR: *chambre de l'armée.* SP: *chambre militaire.* (2) SUNG: **War Section,** one of 4 Sections in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8b; the channel through which, in collaboration with the War Office mentioned in (1) above and the Ministry of War, the Bureau directed training and tactical operations of military units throughout the empire. Dissolved in c. 1074 in a reorganization of the Bureau into 10 and later 12 Sections (see *shih-erh fang*). SP: *chambre de guerre.* (3) SUNG–CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the **Ministry of War** (*ping-pu*).

4673 *pīng-hsíng-kūng pù* 兵刑工部
(1) Normally, from Sui on, an unofficial or quasiofficial abbreviated reference to the **Ministries of War, of Justice, and of Works** (*ping-pu, hsing-pu, kung-pu*). (2) YÜAN: **War, Justice, and Works Ministry,** from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a consolidation of the normally separate Ministries of War, of Justice, and of Works into a single Ministry, known in the aggregate as the Three Ministries of the Right (*yu san-pu*); headed by 2 Ministers (*shang-shu*), rank 3a. See *ping-hsing pu, tso san-pu.*

4674 *pīng-hsíng pù* 兵刑部
(1) Normally, from Sui on, an unofficial or quasiofficial abbreviated reference to the **Ministries of War and of Justice** (*ping-pu, hsing-pu*). (2) YÜAN: **War and Justice Ministry,** from 1264 to 1266, 1268 to 1270, and 1271 to 1276, a consolidation of the normally separate Ministries of War and of Justice into a single Ministry, headed by 3 Ministers (*shang-shu*), rank 3a. See *ping-hsing-kung pu, yu san-pu.*

4675 *pīng-hsǔn tào* 兵巡道
MING: **Military Defense and General Surveillance Circuit,** a branch office (*fen-ssu*) of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*) combining the functions of normally separate branch offices called a Military Defense Circuit (*ping-pei tao*) and a General Surveillance Circuit (*fen-hsün tao*); apparently existed only in Kwangsi Province, where there were 3 headquartered at Kueilin, Nan-ning, and Pin-chou.

4676 *pīng-k'ō* 兵科
MING–CH'ING: **Office of Scrutiny for War,** one of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (*liu k'o,* q.v.); also see *chi-shih-chung.* P18, 19.

4677 *pīng-lǐ fáng* 兵禮房
SUNG: **Office for War and Rites,** a combined administrative agency through which the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), when separated from the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng;* see under *chung-shu men-hsia sheng,* Secretariat-Chancellery), provided coordinating supervision over the Ministries of War (*ping-pu*) and of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); probably staffed by Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*). SP: *chambre de l'armée et celle de rites.*

4678 *pīng-liáng tào* 兵糧道
MING: **Military Defense and Tax Intendant Circuit,** a combination of a Military Defense Circuit (*ping-pei tao*) of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*) and a Tax Intendant Circuit (*tu-liang tao*) of a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*); one established in the Ning-hsia region, dates and staffing not clear. Also see *tao, tao-t'ai.*

4679 *pīng-mǎ* 兵馬
See under *ping-ma shih.*

4680 *pīng-mǎ chiēn-yā* 兵馬監押
SUNG: variant of *chien-ya* (**Supervisor of Militia**). SP: *directeur des soldats et des chevaux pour arrêter des bandits.*

4681 *pīng-mǎ ch'ién-hsiá* 兵馬鈐轄
SUNG: **Military Administrator of Infantry and Cavalry;** see under *ch'ien-hsia.* SP: *directeur des soldats et des chevaux.*

4682 *pīng-mǎ chǐh-hūi ssū* 兵馬指揮司
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Warden's Office** in charge of a Ward (*ch'eng*) of a capital city; commonly abbreviated to *ping-ma ssu,* q.v.

4683 *pīng-mǎ hsǔn-chiěn* 兵馬巡檢
SUNG: **Military Inspector,** designation of a concurrent duty assignment for some Prefects (*chih-fu*). Cf. *hsün-chien ssu.* SP: *contrôleur-inspecteur des soldats et des chevaux.*

4684 *pīng-mǎ shǐh* 兵馬使
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Commander,** common designation for military officers on duty assignments in troubled frontier zones or in armies on campaign, with varying prefixes and other forms. E.g., T'ang regularly used such directional prefixes as *ch'ien-chün* (Vanguard), *hou-chün* (Rearguard), and *chung-chün* (Center Army), and such variants as *ping-ma ta-shih* (Commander-in-chief) and *tu-chih ping-ma shih* (Supreme Commander), although all forms of *ping-ma shih* seem to have been less prestigious than the term *chiang-chün* (General) in its various forms. In Sung *ping-ma shih* was used in units of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) with laudatory prefixes, e.g., *ch'in-jung fu ping-ma shih* (Barbarian-capturing Vice Commander). RR: *commissaire impérial des soldats et des chevaux.* SP: *commissaire des soldats et des chevaux.* (2) CHIN: **Military Commandant,** from 1179 each (total unspecified) in command of 60 troops charged with defending and policing the capital city; rank 4a, promoted from the low (but unclear) status of *ping-ma*; further promoted to Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), 3b; in each case seconded by one or more Assistant Commandants or Assistant Commanders (*fu-tu,* q.v.). (3) MING: **Military Commandant,** originally several in charge of military guards at each of the gates of the capital city, no rank indicated, subordinate to the Wardens' Offices (*ping-ma chih-hui ssu*) that provided police protection for the Five Wards (*wu ch'eng*) into which the city was divided for local administration. Then from 1398 to 1402 replaced the title Commander (*chih-hui, chih-hui shih*) for the head of each Warden's Office, seconded by a Vice Commander (*fu ping-ma*); apparently discontinued after 1402. P20.

4685 *pīng-mǎ ssū* 兵馬司
Warden's Office, a military unit responsible for police patrols, fire watchers, and general peace and order in a Ward

(*ch'eng*) of a capital city; full name commonly *ping-ma chih-hui ssu*. (1) YÜAN (*ping-ma chih-hui ssu, ping-ma tu chih-hui ssu*): one established at the dynastic capital, Ta-tu (modern Peking), in 1272, replacing a Battalion (*ch'ien-hu so*) that had previously borne capital police responsibilities; headed by a Commander (*chih-hui shih*), rank 4a1; subordinate both to the metropolitan area administration called the Ta-tu Route Chief Command (see *lu, tu tsung-kuan fu*) and, for judicial purposes, to the High Court of Justice (*ta tsung-cheng fu*). In 1292 reorganized into 2 more elaborate agencies, one each for the North and South Wards, each with 2 Mongol nobles serving as Commanders-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), assisted by 5 Vice Commanders (*fu chih-hui shih*), an Administrative Clerk (*chih-shih*), a Record Keeper (*t'i-k'ung an-tu*), etc. Each also supervised a Prison (*ssu-yü ssu*) headed by a Warder (*ssu-yü*); a 3rd capital prison was maintained directly under the Ta-tu Route Chief Command. In some fashion not wholly clear, the Wardens' Offices shared police responsibilities in the capital with 3 Police Commissions (*ching-hsün yüan*). In 1292 a single Warden's Office was established at the auxiliary capital Shang-tu in modern Chahar, under the Shang-tu Regency (*liu-shou ssu*), headed by 3 Commanders (*chih-hui shih*). (2) MING (*ping-ma chih-hui shih ssu*): 5 established at Nanking at the founding of the dynasty, another 5 established at Peking in 1403, both capitals being divided into 5 Wards (see under *wu ch'eng*). Each Office headed by a Commander (*chih-hui shih*), rank 6a, having various aides, but dominated by a Ward-inspecting Censor (*hsün-ch'eng yü-shih*) delegated from the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) on a one-year rotational assignment. For administrative purposes, the Offices were subordinate to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). (3) CH'ING (*ping-ma ssu*): perpetuated the Ming pattern but only at Peking and with each Office supervised by 2 Ward-inspecting Censors, one each Manchu and Chinese. BH: (office of the?) police magistrate. P20.

4686 *pīng-mǎ ts'áo* 兵馬曹

HAN: **Cavalry Section,** one of many Sections (*ts'ao*) constituting the staff of the Governor (*t'ai-shou*) of a Commandery (*chün*); sometimes coexistent with a more common Military Section (*ping-ts'ao*). HB: bureau of arms and horses. P12.

4687 *pīng-mǎ tū-chiēn* 兵馬都監

SUNG: **Military Director-in-chief,** a duty assignment, or a nominally concurrent (*chien*) appointment, for officials of units of territorial administration from District Magistrates (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*) up to Circuit Supervisors (*chien-ssu*), giving them authority over military forces in their jurisdictions for the suppression of banditry or other pacification activities; also for various officials in the central government occasionally assigned to oversee police activities of the 4 urban Townships (*hsiang*) into which the dynastic capital, Kaifeng, was divided for local administration. Commonly abbreviated as *tu-chien*. Cf. *ping-ma ssu*. SP: *surveillant général des soldats et des chevaux pour arrêter des bandits*.

4688 *pīng-mǎ tū ch'ién-hsiá* 兵馬都鈐轄

SUNG: **Chief Military Administrator of Infantry and Cavalry;** see under *ch'ien-hsia*. SP: *directeur général des soldats et des chevaux*.

4689 *pīng-mǎ yüán-shuài* 兵馬元帥

SUNG: **Marshal,** probably the most prestigious category of ad hoc military duty assignments, sometimes reserved for members of the imperial family; used for leaders of armies on campaign, with such varying prefixes as *ta* (Grand Marshal) and *fu* (Vice Marshal). Also see *t'ien-hsia ping-ma ta* (or *tu*) *yüan-shuai* and *yüan-shuai*. SP: *maréchal des soldats et des chevaux*.

4690 *pīng-pèi tào* 兵備道

MING–CH'ING: **Military Defense Circuit,** a multi-Prefecture (*fu*) jurisdiction, from one to 12 per Province (*sheng*) in Ming times, numbers generally comparable in Ch'ing; under the special military supervision of an official commonly called Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) who until 1753 was a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*), rank 4a, or an Assistant Commissioner (*ch'ien-shih*), 5a, of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*); in 1753 the special duty assignment was made a regular post, 4a, formally independent of the Provincial Surveillance Commission. See *tao*. BH: military taotai. P52.

4691 *pīng-pù* 兵部

(1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Bureau of Military Personnel,** one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*); also the title of the Bureau **Director,** ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a). (2) SUI–YÜAN (ordinarily with suffix *ssu,* Office, etc.): **Bureau of Military Appointments,** one of a normal battery of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of War (also *ping-pu;* see #3 below). Alternately named *ping-ts'ao* from c. 604 to 620, *wu-pu* from 752 to 756; permanently changed at the beginning of Ming to *wu-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu*. Existed only nominally in Sung and omitted in Liao. Responsible for all aspects of military personnel administration. Headed by a Director (*shih-lang* to c. 604, *lang* to 620, then *lang-chung*), generally rank 5b; seconded by a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*), generally 6b. RR: *bureau de l'armée*. (3) SUI–CH'ING: **Ministry of War,** part of the core administrative complex in the central government called the Six Ministries (*liu pu*); through Chin subordinate to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), then to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) in Yüan and early Ming; from 1380 directly responsible to the throne though from the early 1400s coordinated ever more tightly by the developing Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). In T'ang, closely affiliated with the Ministries of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and of Works (*kung*), these 3 being known as the West Echelon (*hsi-hang*) of Ministries in the Department of State Affairs; for prestige purposes also considered to join the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) in a Front Echelon (*ch'ien-hang*) of Ministries. In Yüan, intermittently, combined with other Ministries into a War and Justice Ministry (*ping-hsing pu*) and even a War, Justice, and Works Ministry (*ping-hsing-kung pu*), known in the aggregate as the Three Ministries of the Right (*yu san-pu*). Following in the tradition of such prior agencies or officials as the *t'ai-wei, ssu-ma* or *ta ssu-ma, wu ping* or *ch'i ping, chia-pu,* etc., the Ministry in all eras from Sui on was at least nominally in charge of all personnel management, troop dispositions, strategic planning, installations, weapons, and supplies for the whole regular military establishment (see *kuan-ping*), and for the operation of a postal relay system for handling government communications. It usually supervised, directly or indirectly, other agencies that served essential military needs, e.g., the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) and its pasturages, from which the Ministry requisitioned the horses needed by the military. From the mid-700s the Ministry lost its prominence in military matters to Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) based at the dynastic capital and to regional Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*). Then in Sung the Ministry became little more than an administrative support agency for the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), which directed all military operations; in Ming it generally super-

vised the major operational agencies, the 5 Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu;* also see *wu fu*); in Ch'ing it oversaw the Chinese forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*) but had no control over the Banner (see *ch'i, pa ch'i*) military establishment. From the 1400s Provice-level Grand Coordinators or Provincial Governors (*hsün-fu*) and multi-Province Supreme Commanders or Governors-general (*tsung-tu*) were commonly granted concurrent status as executive officials of the Ministry for prestige purposes. From Sui on, the Ministry's executive echelon consisted of a Minister (*shang-shu*), rank 3a from T'ang through Yüan, then 2a, in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese; and normally 2 Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*), 4a through Yüan, then 3a, in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese. In Ming and Ch'ing these executives were served by a General Services Office (*ssu-wu t'ing*) headed by an Office Manager (*ssu-wu*), 9b then 8a. The normal business of the Ministry was carried on through 4 subsidiary Bureaus (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*), each headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung, 5b in Chin and Yüan, 5a in Ming and Ch'ing, seconded by a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*), normally 6b. The T'ang–Sung battery of Bureaus included the Bureau of Military Appointments (*ping-pu ssu;* see #2 above), Bureau of Operations (*chih-fang ssu*), Bureau of Equipment (*chia-pu ssu*), and Bureau of Provisions (*k'u-pu ssu*). The Ming–Ch'ing battery included the Bureau of Military Appointments (*wu-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu*), Bureau of Operations (*chih-fang ch'ing-li ssu*), Bureau of Equipment and Communications or (Ch'ing) Bureau of Communications (*ch'e-chia ch'ing-li ssu*), and Bureau of Provisions (*wu-k'u ch'ing-li ssu*). RR: *ministère de l'armée*. SP: *ministère de l'armée ou de guerre*. BH: ministry (or board) of war. P12.

4692 *pīng-pù ssū* 兵部司

SUI–YÜAN: **Bureau of Military Appointments** in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); see (2) under *ping-pu*.

4693 *pìng-shěng* 幷省

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): lit., Department (of State Affairs, *shang-shu sheng*) in Ping (Region, *chou*): **Auxiliary Department of State Affairs** established at Ping-chou (modern T'ai-yüan, Shansi), the base from which the dynastic founder arose and which was considered a ceremonial second capital; had a skeletal staff including a Director (*ling*), an Overseer (*lu ... shih*), and various subordinate Ministries (*pu*). P49.

4694 *pīng-shǔ* 兵署

Lit., military office: from T'ang on an uncommon unofficial reference to the **Ministry of War** (*ping-pu*).

4695 *pīng-t'īng* 冰廳

Lit., office of icy (resolve), i.e., of determined austerity: from T'ang on an unofficial reference to the **Bureau of Sacrifices** (*tz'u-pu ssu, tz'u-chi ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*). P9.

4696 *pīng-ts'áo* 兵曹

(1) HAN: **Military Section,** one of at least 13 Sections (*ts'ao*) among which the headquarters staff of the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) and possibly also of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), both members of the eminent Three Dukes (*san kung*), was divided; headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank 300 bushels; functions not clear, but presumably the administrative channel through which the central government executives dealt with military matters. HB: bureau of arms. P12. (2) HAN–CH'ING: **War Section,** one of several Sections constituting the headquarters administrative staff of a territorial dignitary such as a Han Commandery Governor (*chün-shou*), the Administrator (*chang-shih*) of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) from Sui on or earlier, a Prefect (*chih-chou, chih-fu*) from Sung on or earlier, and eventually any territorial administrator down to the District (*hsien*) level. From Sui on, one of 6 standard Sections corresponding in names and functional specializations to the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) in the central government. From Sui through Sung, the Section was normally headed by an Administrator (*ts'an-chün-shih, ts'an-chün*), rank 7a or lower; thereafter by unranked subofficials. See *ping-ma ts'ao, liu ts'ao*. HB: bureau of arms. RR: *service des troupes*. SP: *service de l'armée*. P69. (3) SUI–T'ANG: from c. 604 to 620, the official variant of *ping-pu ssu* (**Bureau of Military Appointments**). (4) T'ANG: **Military Service Section,** one in each of the major units of militiamen stationed at the dynastic capital: the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*), the Five Garrisons (*wu fu*), and the Ten Guard Commands of the Heir Apparent (*shih shuai-fu*); in each case the Section was apparently in charge of personnel matters including the rotation of Garrison Militia troops (see *fu* and *fu-ping*) in and out of capital service and in and out of specific duty assignments; each Section was headed by an Administrator (*ts'an-chün-shih*), rank 8a2, 9a1, or 8b2, respectively. RR: *service des troupes*. P26, 43. (5) T'ANG–CH'ING: occasional unofficial, archaic reference to the **Ministry of War** (*ping-pu*) or to its executive personnel.

4697 *pīng-yù* 兵右

CHOU: **Chariot Lancer,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*) and 2 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible, on some basis of selection not now clear, for serving as 3rd man in the ruler's chariot on campaigns or hunts, wielding a lance from the right side of the chariot. CL: *homme de droite du char de guerre*.

4698 *p'íng* 平 or 評

Lit., to equalize, settle, decide, make decisions for or about .... HAN–N-S DIV: **Arbiter:** in the first form, a duty assignment rather than a regular post, designating an official who, regularly appointed to one office, was concurrently put in charge of another; used principally for concurrent Arbiters of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), commonly found in the form *p'ing shang-shu shih* (lit., Arbiter of the Affairs of the Imperial Secretariat). Perhaps originated in Ch'in times; comparable to, and eventually superseded by, the designation Overseer (*lu, lu ... shih*). In both forms, from 66 B.C. used for one to 4 members of the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), sometimes called *t'ing-wei p'ing;* rank 600 bushels in Han, rank 6 then 5 in N. Wei. Dispatched from the capital to review judicial case records in units of territorial administration; also in charge of the Imperial Prison (*chao-yü*) maintained by the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement. HB: referee. P22.

4699 *p'íng-chāng* 平章

Lit., to deliberate and decide. (1) T'ANG–MING: common abbreviated reference to the most eminent officials of the central government, those who served as **Grand Councilors** (*tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang*) overseeing all governmental activities in collaboration with the Emperor, who commonly bore titles for which *p'ing-chang* was a prefix (*p'ing-chang shih, p'ing-chang cheng-shih,* etc.); all such usages terminated in 1380. (2) YÜAN–MING: **Administrator,** a more specific usage designating an apparent mid-level executive of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and of each Branch (*hsing*) Secretariat; terminated in 1380. P2, 3, 4.

4700 *p'íng-chāng chèng-shìh* 平章政事

Manager of Governmental Affairs. (1) SUNG: one of

several common designations of central government dignitaries chosen to serve as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); technically, an abbreviation of the title *t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang cheng-shih* (Jointly Manager of Governmental Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery), also abbreviated as *t'ung p'ing-chang shih;* a duty-assignment suffix to a regular title (*pen-kuan*), e.g., as in Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs and Jointly Manager of Governmental Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (*shang-shu p'u-yeh t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang cheng-shih*). (2) LIAO: designation of one or more eminent central government officials on the executive staff of the Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*), at each auxiliary capital as well as at the principal dynastic capital. (3) CHIN: nominal title of 2 heads of the Department of State Affairs, who served as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). (4) YÜAN: 4 or more, rank 1b; the 2nd ranking regular post in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), after 2 or more Grand Councilors (*ch'eng-hsiang*). (5) MING: 2, rank 1b, subordinate to 2 Grand Councilors (*ch'eng-hsiang*) in the Secretariat until 1380, when the entire executive echelon of the Secretariat was discontinued; one also the senior official of each Province-level Branch (*hsing*) Secretariat until 1376, when all Branch Secretariats were reorganized as Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). P3, 4.

4701 *p'íng-chāng chūn-kuó chùng-shìh* 平章軍國重事

Manager of Important National Security Matters. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: the most prestigious title awarded those serving as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), appended as a suffix to their regular titles (*pen-kuan*) in the fashion of *p'ing-chang cheng-shih* or *p'ing-chang shih,* qq.v. SP: *ministre des affaires d'état importantes*. (2) YÜAN: from 1295 to 1309 only, the official variant title of a mid-level executive official in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), earlier called *shang-i sheng-shih* (Discussant of Secretariat Affairs), later changed to *p'ing-chang* (Administrator). P3, 4.

4702 *p'íng-chāng chūn-kuó shìh* 平章軍國事

SUNG: **Manager of National Security Matters,** a S. Sung variant of *p'ing-chang chün-kuo chung-shih* (Manager of Important National Security Matters); reportedly instituted by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) who wanted his authority not to be limited to important matters only, but extended to all matters. SP: *ministre des affaires d'état*. P3.

4703 *p'íng-chāng shìh* 平章事

Manager of Affairs. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: from the mid-600s through Sung a common general designation of central government dignitaries chosen to serve as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); technically, an abbreviation of the title *t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih* (Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat and the Chancellery; after the early 700s, with the Secretariat-Chancellery), also abbreviated as *t'ung p'ing-chang shih;* a duty-assignment suffix to a regular title (*pen-kuan*), e.g., Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs and Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (*shang-shu p'u-yeh t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih*). RR: *fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et régler les affaires*. SP: *premier ministre chargé d'examiner et de régler les affaires*. (2) CHIN–MING: a regular post (*pen-kuan*) of middling status in the executive echelon of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) in Chin, of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) in Yüan and early Ming till 1380, when the entire executive echelon of the Secretariat was discontinued. P3.

4704 *p'íng-ch'áng* 平常

MING: **Ordinary,** one of 3 evaluation categories to which officials were assigned in evaluations given ordinarily every 3 years; not as good as Adequate (*ch'eng-chih*) and deserving of promotion, but better than Inadequate (*pu ch'eng-chih*) and in danger of demotion.

4705 *p'íng-chǔn* 平準

CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Bureau of Standards,** responsible for the functioning of a system whereby the state bought grain (and at times other commodities as well) when and where there was a surplus, to be sold when and where there was a short supply, to maintain stable prices and supplies. In Ch'in and early Han to c. 110 B.C. probably had narrower responsibilities, possibly involved with the dyeing of silks as traditionally reported. Headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels in Han; originally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), from 110 B.C. under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta-nung ling,* from 104 B.C. *ta ssu-nung*); after Han, again under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues into the S. Dynasties. HB: bureau of equalization and standards. P37, 40.

4706 *p'íng-chǔn àn* 平準案

SUNG: **Price Stabilization Section,** one of 6 Sections (*an*) in the Right Section (*yu-ts'ao*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from the 1080s, apparently continuing functions previously carried out by units of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung, i.e., monitoring state efforts to regulate the prices of commodities other than grain (see *ch'ang-p'ing an, ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang*); staffing not clear. Also a unit in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), staffing not clear; either cooperated with the work of the Ministry of Revenue just described or superseded the Ministry in this realm in S. Sung; relationship not clear. SP: *service de l'équilibre des prix; bureau chargé de maintenir l'équilibre des prix*.

4707 *p'íng-chǔn wù* 平準務

SUNG: **Price Stabilization Agency,** from 1100 the name of the Market Exchange Offices (*shih-i ssu*) instituted in 1072 by the reform minister Wang An-shih.

4708 *p'ìng-chūn* 聘君

Gentleman Summoned to Office: from early in the S. Dynasties if not before, a common unofficial reference to a man nominated by territorial administrators and summoned to court for possible placement in the officialdom; equivalent to *cheng-chün*. The term was applicable whether or not the nominee responded to his summons.

4709 *p'íng-hsiāng shìh* 馮相氏

CHOU: lit., one who mounts (*p'ing*) to a topographic height and observes (*hsiang*) the sky: **Astronomical Observer,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who reported celestial phenomena to the Grand Astrologer (*ta-shih, t'ai-shih*). CL: *officier chargé de monter et d'observer*.

4710 *p'íng-shìh* 萍氏

CHOU: lit., duckweed man: **River Patroller,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who supervised efforts to keep waterways of the royal domain free of floating weeds and debris; also reportedly checked on the quality of wines available for river festivals and warned residents against overindulgence in wine, and tried to prevent damage from flooding. CL: *préposé aux lentilles d'eau ou plantes flottantes*.

4711 *p'íng-shìh* 平事
See under *p'ing* (**Arbiter**).

4712 *p'íng-shìh* 評事
(1) N-S DIV: occasional unofficial variant of *p'ing* (**Arbiter**). (2) SUI–SUNG, CHIN, MING–CH'ING: **Case Reviewer,** established in c. 607 in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); 48 in Sui, 8 in T'ang, 12 in Sung, 6 then 3 in Chin, 2 in Ming and Ch'ing, one each Left and Right; rank 8b2 in T'ang, 8b in Sung, 8a in Chin, 7a in Ming and Ch'ing. In Sui and T'ang toured the empire inspecting judicial records and impeaching officials for mishandling judicial cases, but later in their capital office handled judicial paperwork received from units of territorial administration and recommended approval or disapproval of trial procedures and sentences. In Ch'ing their jurisdiction came to be limited to cases involving the death penalty. RR+SP: *enquêteur judiciaire*. BH: assistant secretary of the court of judicature and revision. P22.

4713 *p'íng-shìh shǐh* 評事史
T'ANG: **Case Reviewer's Clerk,** 24 unranked subofficials attached to Case Reviewers (*p'ing-shih*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). RR: *scribe d'enquêteur judiciaire*. P22.

4714 *p'íng-tào chūn* 平道軍
T'ANG: lit., army of the way of equality, possibly understood commonly as army to pacify the Circuits (*tao*): **Army of the Celestial Cornucopia,** named after two stars in Virgo; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (*fu*) called the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*); existed only from 620 to 623 and again from 625 to 636. RR: *armée (de la constellation) de la route de l'égalité*. P44.

4715 *p'íng-tuàn kuān* 評斷官
SUNG: **Sentence Evaluator,** one of several categories of duty assignments in the Judicial Control Office (*shen-hsing yüan*) of early Sung, established from 991 to 1080 to review judicial cases processed by the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); number variable, service limited to 3 years (?). Apparently also called *hsiang-tuan kuan*, q.v. SP: *examinateur judiciaire*.

4716 *p'íng-yú ssū* 憑由司
SUNG: abbreviation of *ho-t'ung p'ing-yu ssu* (**Certificate Validation Office**).

4717 *po*
Also see under the romanization *pai*.

4718 *pó* 伯
Earl: a title of nobility (*chüeh*), normally awarded to men not members of the ruling family, normally inheritable by the eldest son. In Chou, 3rd most prestigious of the 5 noble titles held by Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), following Duke (*kung*) and Marquis (*hou*) and preceding Viscount (*tzu*) and Baron (*nan*). Not used in Ch'in and Han. From the era of N-S Division through the remainder of imperial history the ancient Chou noble nomenclature generally prevailed, but Earl was seldom used without qualifying prefixes, e.g., *chün-po* (Commandery Earl), *k'ai-kuo po* (Dynasty-founding Earl). Cf. *kung-po, tsung-po, fang-po*. CL: *prince feudataire du troisième rang*. RR+SP: *comte*. BH: earl. P65.

4719 *pǒ-chǎng* 百長
CH'ING: lit., leader of 100 men: **Assistant Commander,** a petty military title used in western frontier regions such as Ch'ing-hai and Tibet, for aides to either Battalion Heads (*ch'ien-hu chang*) or Company Heads (*po-hu chang*). P72.

4720 *pǒ chí* 百騎
T'ANG: **Hundred Cavaliers,** an elite group of mounted archers selected from the Imperial Army of Original Followers (*yüan-ts'ung chin-chün*) and, after 661, from the Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), all of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*), to escort the Emperor on hunts and other outings. Also referred to as the Standby Guard (*i-wei*). In 689 the Hundred Cavaliers were expanded somewhat and retitled the Thousand Cavaliers (*ch'ien chi*), and in 707 (710?) they were retitled the Myriad Cavaliers (*wan-chi*), although it is likely they never exceeded 1,000 at most. In 710 the unit was transformed into 2 new units of the Northern Command, the Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*). RR: *cent cavaliers*.

4721 *pó-chí-lièh* 勃極烈
CHIN: **Chief,** Chinese rendering of a Jurchen word used from predynastic times to designate hereditary leaders of Jurchen groups leagued under a Supreme Chief (*tu po-chi-lieh*). As the Jurchen gradually developed a Chinese-style state organization, such nobles became heads of all important state agencies, resembling Yüan dynasty *ta-lu-hua-ch'ih* (Overseers), with a wide variety of qualifying prefixes. In Ch'ing times the term was said to be equivalent to the Manchu noble title Beile (*pei-lo*). The whole category of *po-chi-lieh* was abolished in 1134, as Chin began adopting Chinese titles.

4722 *pó-chíh* 白直
T'ANG: lit. meaning not clear, probably a commoner (*po*) who undertook governmental duty on a requisitioned basis and in some rotational pattern (*chih*): **Attendant,** petty subofficials found in groups of 16, 18, 20, 24, etc., in Prefectures (*chou, fu*); specific functions not clear. P49, 53.

4723 *pó-chǐn* 勃董
CHIN: **Clan Leader,** Chinese rendering of a Jurchen word; from predynastic times the basic leaders of Jurchen society, in war assigned as Company Commanders (*mou-k'o;* Chinese *po-hu*) or Battalion Commanders (*meng-an;* Chinese *ch'ien-hu*). Abolished in the 1130s, melded into the continuing sociomilitary groups *mou-k'o* and *meng-an* (Companies, Battalions). Also see *po-chi-lieh*.

4724 *pō-fā ch'uán-yùn kuān* 撥發船運官
SUNG: **Cargo Dispatcher,** designation of officials on duty assignments delegated from regular posts in local administrative units, probably on short-term ad hoc bases, to direct the unloading and distributing of cargo from military cargo boats under a Director-general of Military Supplies (*tsung-ling*), possibly only in Szechwan during active military campaigning. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de distribuer la cargaison des bateaux de transport*.

4725 *pō-fā ts'ūi-kāng* 撥發催綱
SUNG: **Dispatcher and Expediter,** duty assignment of an official serving in the river transport system, probably delegated on an ad hoc basis from a local administrative unit. SP: *chargé de distribuer les expéditions et d'activer les convois*.

4726 *pó-fǔ* 柏府 or 栢府
From Han on, an unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*), whose quarters in Han times were distinguished by a large cedar tree (*po*) frequented by large numbers of birds. See *po-t'ai*.

4727 *pǒ-fū chǎng* 百夫長
Lit., leader of 100 men, normally implying laborers: **Foreman:** throughout imperial history an occasional variant ref-

erence to *po-hu* (Company Commander). Also cf. *po-hu chang*.

4728 *pó-hǎi ch'ì-tān kuēi-míng* 渤海契丹歸明

SUNG: **Surrendered Po-hai and Khitan Forces,** a military group of surrendered or defected soldiers from the Khitan Liao state and its northeastern neighbor, Po-hai; incorporated into the Sung armies (period not clear) under the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*). SP: *armée de ... soumis*.

4729 *pǒ-hsì shīh* 百戲師

HAN: **Player,** 26 professional (perhaps hereditary) theatrical performers under the Director of Palace Entertainments (*ch'eng-hua ling*), a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); apparently only in Later Han. The name literally suggests "masters of 100 (i.e., a wide variety of) theatrics," implying variety show or vaudeville performers. May be encountered in the abbreviated form *hsi-shih*. P10.

4730 *pó-hsüéh húng-jú* 博學鴻儒

CH'ING: **Erudite Scholasticus,** name of an extraordinary Special Examination (*chih-k'o*) given only once, in 1679, to entice reclusive Chinese scholars into the officialdom, but also open to Chinese already serving the Manchus; also the designation of the degree awarded to passers. It was a very difficult general literary examination, and the 50 men who passed were promptly assigned to the Historiography Office (*shih-kuan*) of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and set to work compiling the official history of the Ming dynasty.

4731 *pó-hsüéh húng-ts'ái* 博學宏材

LIAO: **Erudite of Promise,** one of several Special Examinations (*chih-k'o*) offered irregularly to recruit Chinese scholars into the officialdom.

4732 *pó-hsüéh húng-tz'ú* 博學宏詞 or 鴻詞

T'ANG, SUNG, CH'ING: **Erudite Literatus,** name of a Special Examination (*chih-k'o*) given to recruit men of extraordinary literary talents, whether in or out of the officialdom, to serve in such compiling agencies as the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). Initiated in 717, when only 2 candidates passed. In 731 given relatively regular status as a Special Examination. Revived in S. Sung and again in Ch'ing times. In examinations of 1733 and 1735 no candidate passed. Commonly abbreviated to *hung-tz'u*. Not to be confused with *po-hsüeh hung-ju* (Erudite Scholasticus).

4733 *pǒ-hù* 百戶

CHIN–CH'ING: lit., 100 (military) households: **Company Commander,** a regular military officer, rank 6a, theoretically in charge of 100 soldiers; in Yüan and Ming his command was called a *po-hu so* (Company). In Ch'ing the title was apparently used only for aboriginal tribal chieftains in the Southwest. Often rendered as Centurion.

4734 *pó-hù chǎng* 百戶長

Lit., leader of 100 households: **Company Commander,** an occasional variant of *po-hu;* in Ch'ing times one of many titles awarded aboriginal tribal chieftains of the Southwest. Cf. *po-fu chang*.

4735 *pǒ-hù sǒ* 百戶所

YÜAN–MING: lit., locality, place, or base of 100 (military) households: **Company** theoretically comprising 100 soldiers quartered in one place or camp (*so*); used principally in reference to troops in garrison, not as a unit of tactical organization. Normally occurs as a place-name followed simply with *so*. In both dynasties the troops were hereditary and, with their families, constituted a residential unit, 10 of which made a Battalion (*ch'ien-hu so*). The Company Commander (*po-hu*) was assisted by Squad Commanders (*chia-chang, p'ai-t'ou*) in Yüan, by Platoon Commanders (*tsung-ch'i*) and Squad Commanders (*hsiao-ch'i*) in Ming. Also see *wei-so*. Cf. *tsu, t'un, t'ui, t'uan, niu-lu, tso-ling, shao*.

4736 *pó-ī ch'īng-hsiàng* 白衣卿相

SUNG–CH'ING: lit., a high minister in plain clothes, i.e., someone not yet in high office but having the qualifications and potentiality for attaining it: **Potential Dignitary,** an unofficial laudatory reference to a new Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

4737 *pó-ī lǐng-chíh* 白衣領職

N-S DIV: lit., to hold a post in plain clothes, i.e., without wearing the costume prescribed by regulations: **Appointee on Punitive Probation,** one kind of punishment for officials, depriving them of formal status and rank but authorizing them to remain in office, hence having an opportunity to redeem themselves by their future conduct.

4738 *pó-k'ò* 伯克

CH'ING: Chinese transcription of **Beg** or **Bey,** a generic term for chiefs of Moslem groups in Central Asia, especially those in modern Sinkiang, with gradations in status indicated by prefixes also transcribed from foreign words. BH: Beg. P70.

4739 *pǒ-kuān* 百官

Lit., 100 officials: **All Officials** or **the Officialdom,** throughout history a common collective reference to all officials serving in the governmental hierarchy, from top to bottom, including both civil and military services.

4740 *pǒ-kuān àn* 百官案

SUNG: **Officials Section,** one of 8 Sections (*an*) in the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*), one of the 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); monitored the receipt and issuance of funds needed for officials' salaries, various state ceremonies, maintenance of the postal relay system, etc. SP: *service des fonctionnaires*.

4741 *pǒ-k'uěi* 百揆

Lit., one who takes care of all (the 100) things: **Chief Executive,** from antiquity an unofficial reference to an extraordinarily influential and powerful executive in the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*), a Senior Grand Secretary (*shou-fu*), etc.

4742 *pǒ-kūng chiēn* 百工監

T'ANG: **Directorate of General Production,** one under each regional military Area Command (*tu-tu fu*), responsible for the production of boats and carriages and for various construction projects; headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 8a2; one also under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*) from 618 till terminated in the era 627–649; located in modern Shansi Province, specialized in the production of boats and carriages; headed by a Director, probably 7a2. RR: *directeur des cent travaux*.

4743 *pǒ lǐ* 百里

Lit., 100 Chinese miles: from Han times, a self-deprecatory term used by **District Magistrates** (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*), traditionally explained as reflecting the attitude "How can

100 miles be the road of a great worthy?" The implications are not wholly clear.

4744 *pó-p'áo-tzŭ* 白袍子

SUNG–CH'ING: lit., those in plain (white?) gowns, signifying a confusing abundance of people: an unofficial reference to **Examination Candidates** at a civil service recruitment examination.

4745 *pó-shēn* 白身 or *pó-shìh* 白士

Commoner: throughout history, an ordinary person with no official status, but in the case of *po-shih* having social standing as a man of good repute.

4746 *pó-shìh* 博士

Erudite, an official of special, broad skill and knowledge. (1) Throughout imperial history, a staff member of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*) or, from N. Ch'i on, the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); a ritual specialist, early held in considerable esteem, in Han ranked at 600 bushels, but thereafter gradually sank in esteem, to rank 7b in N. Wei; 6, 7b1, in T'ang; 4, 8a, in Sung; 2, 7a, in Chin and Yüan; in Ming one, 7a, relegated to the Archives (*tien-pu t'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices; in Ch'ing 3, 7a. In Ch'in and Han reportedly guided the imperial carriage, participated in major court policy deliberations, particularly recommended appropriate posthumous epithets for distinguished officials. In Sung the post was again highly esteemed if of low rank; Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) sometimes held such appointments concurrently. Otherwise, the Erudites were not highly esteemed and were apparently limited to the handling of detailed preparations for state ritual ceremonies. In Ming their traditional responsibility for recommending posthumous epithets was taken over by the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). In many eras the post was a sinecure. It is often found in the more specific form *t'ai-ch'ang po-shih* (Erudite of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices), which differentiates it from the title Erudite of the National University (*kuo-tzu po-shih;* see #2 below). P27. (2) From Han on throughout imperial history, the designation of a teacher in an organized state school, almost without exception a school located in the dynastic capital; especially, from 124 B.C., a principal teacher in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), commonly specified by the title *kuo-tzu po-shih* (Erudite of the National University). Through Han and much of the era of N-S Division, few distinctions were made between these and the Erudites described under (1) above; it was not until N. Wei or perhaps Sui that a clear differentiation was made between the ritual Erudites of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices and the teaching Erudites, from Sui on principally in schools supervised by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). In T'ang, e.g., these schools were the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*), the School of the Four Gates (*ssu-men hsüeh*), the Law School (*lü-hsüeh*), the Calligraphy School (*shu-hsüeh*), and the Mathematics School (*suan-hsüeh*). Other teaching Erudites were on the staffs of the Sung dynasty Directorate of Education's Military School (*wu-hsüeh*); the Medical School (*i-hsüeh*) maintained at the capital by the T'ang–Sung Imperial Medical Service (*t'ai-i chü*) including an Erudite for General Medicine (*i po-shih*), an Erudite for Acupuncture (*chen po-shih*), an Erudite for Massage (*an-mo po-shih*), and an Erudite for Exorcism (*chou-chin po-shih*); various Sui–Ch'ing astrological and astronomical services (see *t'ai-shih chü, t'ai-shih chien, ssu-t'ien t'ai, ssu-t'ien chien, ch'in-t'ien chien*) including Erudites of the Water Clock (*lou-k'o po-shih*); and various institutes and academies such as the Court of Imperial Calligraphy (*han-lin yüshu yüan*) maintained by the Sung dynasty Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*). Usage of the title Erudite for teachers in schools outside the dynastic capital (and some auxiliary capitals such as Loyang in T'ang and Nanking in Ming) was a temporary aberration. Erudites served in some Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) during the first Han reigns, no doubt more ritual than teaching Erudites. N. Wei ordered the appointment of Erudites in schools at Region (*chou*) and Commandery (*chün*) levels, and this practice reoccurred in very limited ways at the Prefecture (*chou, fu*) level in Sui, T'ang, and Liao. Emperor Yang of Sui even ordered that Erudites be appointed in District Schools (*hsien-hsüeh*). By Ming and Ch'ing times the teaching title was restricted to the Directorate of Education and the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*) in the central government. Originally, in Han, teaching Erudites were more fully identified as Erudites of the Five Classics (*wu-ching po-shih*), a title perpetuated throughout history for Erudites in the National University; and other Erudites, such as the Erudites of the Water Clock mentioned above, were normally identified by specifying prefixes. Erudites of the Five Classics from the beginning were specialists in a single classic each and were sometimes even more specifically designated, e.g., as Erudite of the Five Classics (Specializing in) the Mao (Version of the Classic of) Songs (*wu-ching mao-shih po-shih*). Erudites of the Five Classics originally shared the relatively high 600-bushel rank of their ritual counterparts on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials, and occasionally in Han a post as teaching Erudite was filled by an official of the very high 2,000-bushel category. Erudites' status declined after Han, although Ch'en of the S. Dynasties gave them regular rank at the 1,000-bushel level. From T'ang through Ch'ing they held low ranks from 7b to 9b. The original Han number was 14. As the National University grew from an enrollment of 50 to 1,000 to an astonishing 30,000 (Later Han), the number of Erudites swelled to as many as 70. They probably never approached that number again after Han, even in the multiple schools maintained at the capital especially in T'ang and Sung times. By Ming, when the Directorate of Education in fact constituted a single National University, it had an authorized staff of only 5 Erudites; and Ch'ing reduced that number first to 3 and then to 2. Such Erudites were administratively subordinate throughout history to a Chancellor (*chi-chiu*), originally a post filled by the Erudites in rotation, but from the era of N-S Division a regular post itself; in Ming the Erudites constituted an Office of Erudites (*po-shih t'ing*) within the National University. From the era of N-S Division the Erudites were assisted by various categories of Instructors (*chu-chiao, hsüeh-cheng, hsüeh-lu*). Also cf. *hsüeh-shih, po-hsüeh* .... HB: erudit. RR: *maître au vaste savoir*. SP: *professeur*. BH: doctor, (in the Directorate of Astronomy:) mathematician. P34.

4747 *pŏ shíh* 百石

HAN–N-S DIV: **Hundred Bushels,** very low category of rank as measured in annual salary grain; sometimes used as if it were the title of a subofficial functionary of such salary status. P68.

4748 *pò-shīh* 鎛師

CHOU: **Master of Metal Bells,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who specialized in the use of a type of bell called *po,* the tone of which was used in tuning other metal instruments. Cf. *chung-shih* (Master of the Bells). CL: *maître des cloches* po.

4749 *pó-shìh chì-chiŭ* 博士祭酒
HAN: **Chancellor of the Erudites,** administrative director of the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), rank 600 bushels; revival in Later Han of the Former Han post called *po-shih p'u-yeh*. Also see *chi-chiu*. HB: libationer of the erudits. P34.

4750 *pó-shìh liù-chīng chì-chiŭ* 博士六經祭酒
HAN: **Erudite Exalter of the Six Classics,** a variant of *liu-ching chi-chiu*, q.v.

4751 *pó-shìh p'ú-yèh* 博士僕射
HAN: **Chief Administrator of the Erudites** in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) in Former Han; in Later Han changed to Chancellor of the Erudites (*po-shih chi-chiu*); in both cases, normally filled on a concurrent basis by one of the Erudites (*po-shih*). Also see *p'u-yeh*. HB: supervisor of the erudits. P34.

4752 *pó-shìh shīh* 博士師
HAN: from A.D. 1 an official variant of *po-shih* (**Erudite**). P34.

4753 *pó-shìh tì-tzŭ* 博士弟子
HAN: lit., disciple of the Erudites (*po-shih*), first appointed in 124 B.C.: **National University Student,** a promising man admitted to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) at the dynastic capital on the basis of a recommendation by a territorial administrator; pursued studies of classical texts for one year; if successful in examinations given then, became a qualified member of the official class and might join the pool of expectant appointees to office called Court Gentlemen (*lang*) at the capital or might seek an appointment on the staff of a District Magistrate (*hsien-ling*) or a higher territorial administrator. Comparable to *chien-sheng* of the late imperial dynasties. Commonly abbreviated to *ti-tzu*. P34.

4754 *pó-shìh tì-tzŭ yüán* 博士弟子員
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Government Student** (*sheng-yüan*) in a state-established Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*) from the District (*hsien*) up to the Prefecture (*fu*) level.

4755 *pó-shìh t'īng* 博士廳
MING: **Office of Erudites** in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), i.e., the National University; merely the collective designation of the Erudites of the Five Classics (*wu-ching po-shih*), rank 8b, who directed the teaching of National University Students (*chien-sheng*). P34.

4756 *pŏ-ssū shù-fŭ* 百司庶府
Lit., the 100 offices and the multitude of agencies: from antiquity an unofficial general reference to **the whole governmental establishment.**

4757 *pŏ-ssū wèn-shìh yèh-chĕ* 百司問事謁者
T'ANG: **Receptionist for All Inquiries,** rank 7a2, in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) until abolished between 690 and 705; functions not clear, since *wen-shih* was a T'ang title for functionaries who interrogated offenders and beat them with the bamboo; possibly used less specifically here, designating the doorman of a Prince's private residence (?). RR: *fonctionnaire chargé d'introduire les visiteurs et les affaires de tous les services (?)*. P69.

4758 *pó-t'ái* 柏臺 or 栢臺
Lit., cedar-tree pavilion. (1) From Han on, an unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*); see under *po-fu*. (2) CH'ING: also an unofficial reference to a **Provincial Surveillance Commission** (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*).

4759 *pó-wàng yüàn-shĭh* 博望苑使
HAN: **Commissioner of the Park of Broad Vistas** (?): sources are confusing, but apparently someone so designated was appointed to be a companion to the Heir Apparent who became Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.); considered an antecedent of the later title *t'ai-tzu pin-k'o* (Adviser to the Heir Apparent). P67.

4760 *pó-yŭn* 白雲
Lit., white clouds: from high antiquity an unofficial reference to judicial agencies and officials, especially to the Sui–Ch'ing **Minister of Justice** (*hsing-pu shang-shu*).

4761 *pŭ* 卜
Lit., to divine, a diviner: from the Shang dynasty of high antiquity, the designation of a **Diviner** at the ruler's court. See *ta-pu, t'ai-pu*.

4762 *pù* 簿
LIAO, YÜAN: occasional variant of *chu-pu* (**Recorder** or **Assistant Magistrate**), q.v. P27, 54.

4763 *pŭ* 補
Lit., to patch, to repair; hence, to fill a vacancy: one of the common terms meaning **to appoint,** normally used throughout history to indicate that the position in question had been unoccupied for some time, so that the new appointee could not go through the ritual and practical procedures of relieving a predecessor. The term normally did not suggest any special, temporary, or probationary conditions of appointment.

4764 *pù* 部
Ety. not at all clear; combination of a graph meaning fief or a comparably important locality (right side: *i*) with another (left side: *pu*) with the only recorded early meaning to spit out (?); likely a late-developing graph derived from an unidentifiable homophone, perhaps meaning to cut apart, to divide (?); the post-Chou text *Chou-li* used the graph for the central ring from which the arc-like ribs of a chariot canopy spread outward. Lit., principally suggests a part, section, or division of a whole, a sense that underlies all of the usages described below. (1) Throughout history, the designation of a **Tribe** of non-Chinese peoples, most commonly in such compounds as *pu-tsu* and *pu-lo*, qq.v. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Division** of a Campaigning Army (*ying*), variable in number but according to an old saying 5 under the command of a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), presumably fewer normally in an Army (*chün*) under a General (*chiang-chün*); each led by a Commandant (*hsiao-wei*) and subdivided into several Regiments (*ch'ü*). This usage persisted through the S. Dynasties and even into N. Wei, but with a less specific hierarchical sense, perhaps best rendered **Troop;** see *liu-pu wei* (Commandant of the Capital Patrol). Also see *pu-ch'ü*. HB: regiment. (3) HAN: **Region,** generic designation of 13 province-size areas into which the empire was divided from 106 B.C. to c. 10 B.C. for administrative supervision and coordination of Commanderies (*chün*), Princedoms (*wang-kuo*), etc., by Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih, pu tz'u-shih, chou tz'u-shih*), who were itinerant Censors (*yü-shih*) delegated from the central government and accountable to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*); in c. 12 B.C. the name *pu* was changed to the very durable name *chou*, q.v. HB: regional division, province (?). (4) From late Han on, **Ministry,** in mature Sui–Ch'ing government the generic term for the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) that were the core general administration units in the central government; apparently originated as part of the name Personnel Section (*lì-pu ts'ao*),

the designation of one of 6 units among which Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*) were divided in the steadily more important Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) of Later Han, but did not itself gain currency until the Three Kingdoms period, when it began to compete interchangeably with the older term *ts'ao* (Section) as the generic name of major constituent units in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). RR+SP: *ministère*. BH: ministry, board. (5) CH'ING: **League** of Outer Mongolian Banners (*ch'i*); see under *ai-ma-k'o*. (6) CH'ING: **Province,** 4 established in Tibet under this generic name by the Manchus, no doubt related to the uses rendered above as Tribe and League. Cf. *sheng* (Province).

4765 *pù-chǎng* 部長

N-S DIV–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister** (*shang-shu*), the head of a Ministry (*pu*); see under *liu pu* (Six Ministries).

4766 *pū-ch'én* 逋臣

Lit., a fleeing minister or subject: **Defector,** traditional term for a man who had left one regime to serve another or who had repudiated his ruler and become a recluse; the usage normally had strong pejorative implications. Cf. *pu-k'o*.

4767 *pù-ch'én* 部臣

N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Ministry Officials,** common collective reference to the official personnel, especially executive officials, of the Ministries (*pu*) of the central government (see under *liu pu,* Six Ministries) or of any single Ministry.

4768 *pǔ-chèng* 卜正

T'ANG–SUNG: **Divination Director:** in T'ang 2, rank 9b2, in the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); in Sung apparently non-official specialists attached to the Imperial Diviner (*t'ai-pu*) in the same Court; number not clear. RR+SP: *directeur de la divination*. P27.

4769 *pǔ chèng-míng* 補正名

SUNG: lit., to fill a vacancy among the regular titles, i.e., **Promoted to Official Status:** a term used when someone "outside the current" (*liu-wai*), specifically a subofficial functionary (*li*), upon recommendation of his official superiors, took and passed an examination qualifying him to be a regular, ranked official (*kuan*); a device used to help fill the lower ranks of the officialdom, such appointees apparently having little hope of more distinguished careers.

4770 *pù-chèng ssū* 布政司 and *pù-chèng shǐh* 使

MING–CH'ING: common abbreviated references to a **Provincial Administration Commission** and its head, a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (see under *ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*).

4771 *pù-ch'éng* 部丞

HAN: **Regional Assistant** to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*), 13 appointed under Emperor P'ing (r. A.D. 1–5), each to (go out and?) stimulate agriculture and sericulture in one of Han's 13 province-size Regions (*pu, chou*), the name of which was presumably prefixed to his title. In Later Han the number shrank to one, and the function changed to being in charge of the Chamberlain's treasury. Then the term *pu* cannot have had any meaning beyond the possible sense of dealing with revenues submitted by the various Regions; it was perhaps retained in the title principally to differentiate the *pu-ch'eng* from the single ordinary Aide (*ch'eng,* q.v.) to the Chamberlain, who was apparently of higher status. HB: divisional assistant.

4772 *pù ch'ēng-chíh* 不稱職

MING: **Inadequate,** one of 3 evaluation categories to which officials were assigned in evaluations given generally every 3 years, as distinguished from Ordinary (*p'ing-ch'ang*) and Adequate (*ch'eng-chih*); to be rated Inadequate meant to be deserving of demotion, dismissal, or other punishment.

4773 *pù-chí* 部集

HAN: **Divisional Gatherer** (?), an officer in a military Division (*pu*), apparently responsible for keeping the commander informed of conditions among the troops and units of the Division, but status and functions not at all clear. HB: regimental gatherer.

4774 *pù-chiàng* 部將

(1) HAN: **Divisional Subaltern,** unofficial reference to officers subordinate to the Commandant (*hsiao-wei*) of a Division (*pu*), the principal subdivision of an Army (*chün, ying*). Cf. *chiang-chün, chiang*. (2) SUNG: **Troop Commander,** one of several quasiofficial titles that emerged in the confused transition between N. Sung and S. Sung, denoting the leader of a relatively small loyalist military force. SP: *général-assistant*.

4775 *pǔ chù-chiào* 卜助教

T'ANG: **Divination Instructor,** 2 unranked specialists in the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). See *pu po-shih, pu-shih*. RR: *professeur assistant de la divination*.

4776 *pù-ch'ǔ* 部曲

(1) HAN: lit., **Divisions and Regiments** (see *pu* and *ch'ü*), an unofficial, synecdochic reference to a campaigning Army (*chün, ying*). Cf. *pu-tui, pu-wu*. (2) HAN–N-S DIV, MING: **Private Army,** a common borrowing of the normal Han usage of (1) above to refer to assemblages of irregular or quasiregular troops, often bondservants or otherwise indentured retainers, under the control of regional warlords or local great families. See *chia-ping, i-ping*. (3) HAN–MING: **Private Retainer,** a reference to an individual member of such an assemblage as is described under (2) above or, apparently from late in the era of N-S Division until the usage faded out in early Sung, a reference to one category of indentured peasants close to the status of serfs or slaves working the agrarian lands of great families who formed the social elite.

4777 *pǔ-ch'üèh* 補闕

Lit., to fill a vacancy or an omission. (1) Throughout history, one of many terms used with the meaning **to appoint;** see under *pu* (to appoint). (2) T'ANG–MING: **Rectifier of Omissions,** one of several titles used for officials known generically as Remonstrance Officials (*chien-kuan, yen-kuan*), whose prescribed function was to remonstrate with rulers about their deviations from honored traditions or from laws and administrative regulations, whether in their public or private lives, in contrast to Censors (*yü-shih*) and other Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*), whose traditionally prescribed function was to keep watch over the officialdom and impeach officials for misconduct. Rectifiers of Omissions were specifically responsible for checking drafts of proclamations and other documents flowing from the throne so as to return for reconsideration any that they considered inappropriate in form or substance, or to propose corrections; this procedure is commonly referred to as exercise of a veto power (see under *feng-po*), although no Remonstrance Official had any legal authority over his ruler or any legal immunity from punishment at the hands of an irate ruler. The position of Rectifier of Omissions was created in 685; thereafter there was an authorized staff of 12, rank

7b1, divided equally between the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) in the top echelon of the central government, prefixed Left and Right, respectively. In Sung, perhaps as early as 988 and probably not later than c. 1020, the title was changed to *ssu-chien* (Remonstrator) and the position was transferred from the then combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*) to an autonomous Remonstrance Bureau (*chien-yüan*). Some sources suggest that the title *pu-ch'üeh* was re-established in the Chancellery and the Secretariat in 1183, but the circumstances are not clear. In Chin there was a Sung-style Remonstrance Bureau with both Rectifiers of Omissions and Remonstrators, numbers and ranks not clear. In 1269 Yüan established Left and Right Rectifiers of Omissions, but only to assist Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) keep records of memorials submitted to the throne and compile the Imperial Diary (*ch'i-chü chu*); in 1278 the title was changed to the more appropriate Imperial Attendant and Concurrent Compiler of the Imperial Diary (*shih-i feng-yü chien hsiu ch'i-chü chu*). In Yüan remonstrance functions were explicitly shifted to the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). In early Ming a Remonstrance Bureau was revived briefly from 1380 to 1382, but without Rectifiers of Omission; this title reappeared once more, however, in the 1399–1402 era, at least one each Left and Right, on the staff of the Transmission Commissioner (*t'ung-cheng shih*). But during Ming and Ch'ing, in general, the remonstrance function was carried on by Censors and Supervising Secretaries. Also see *chien-i ta-fu, shih-i, cheng-yen, ch'i-chü chu pu-ch'üeh*. RR+SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de reprendre les omissions de l'empereur*. P19.

4778 *pù-chün ssū* 步軍司
SUNG: **Metropolitan Infantry Command,** created in the mid-1000s by a division of the original Metropolitan Command (*shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu*) into a Metropolitan Infantry Command and a Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*); these 2 units together with the pre-existing and unchanged Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*) were known collectively as the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*); each was headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), rank 5a. SP: *bureau de l'infanterie*.

4779 *pù-hsièn* 布憲
CHOU: lit., disseminator of fundamental policies or laws: **Promulgator of the Laws,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who regularly disseminated announcements of punishments to the public, and information about new laws to both Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) and local administrators in the royal domain. CL: *publicateur général*.

4780 *pù-ī* 布衣
Lit., plain cotton clothes: throughout imperial history a reference to **the common people;** sometimes used by men of learning without official status in humble reference to themselves, or by officials in reference to their pre-official status.

4781 *pù-ī* 部醫
YÜAN: **Ministry Physician,** one or more professional, probably hereditary, physicians attached to the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) to provide necessary medical care for state prisoners. P13.

4782 *pù-ì kuān* 部役官 or ***pu-i***
CHIN–YÜAN: lit., (official in charge of) laborers requisitioned by the Ministry (of Works?): **Labor Foreman,** 4, rank 8a, in Chin; 7, rank not clear, in Yüan; in the Palace Maintenance Office (*hsiu-nei ssu*); directed gangs of construction workers requisitioned from the general populace for work on the imperial palace. P15, 38.

4783 *pǔ-jén* 卜人
CHOU: **Diviner,** 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) on the staff of the Grand Diviner (*ta-pu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); specialists in tortoiseshell divination. Also see *pu-shih*. CL: *augures ordinaires*.

4784 *pù jù ch'ǐn-tièn hsiǎo-tǐ* 不入寢殿小氐
CHIN: lit., retainer not allowed into the imperial bedchamber: variant of *wai-chang hsiao-ti* (**Retainer of the Outer Chamber**), in 1172 retitled *feng-chih* (Steward). Also see *hsiao-ti*. P38.

4785 *pù jù pā-fēn* 不入八分
CH'ING: lit., not to encroach on the Eight Privileges (see *pa fen*): **Lesser,** a prefix to certain middle-echelon titles of imperial nobility (*chüeh*). E.g., the title rendered herein as Lesser Defender Duke (*pu ju pa-fen chen-kuo kung*) has the literal sense Defender Duke (see *chen-kuo kung* without prefix) "not to encroach on the Eight Privileges."

4786 *pù-kēng* 不更
CH'IN–HAN: lit., one who does not take a tour or shift of active service, apparently signifying one exempted from labor service requisitioned by the state: **Grandee of the Fourth Order,** the 4th lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

4787 *pū-k'ò* 逋客
MING–CH'ING: lit., a fleeing guest: **Evader,** a term for a recluse trying to avoid political and social involvements; the usage does not seem to have pejorative implications. Cf. *pu-ch'en*.

4788 *pù-k'ù* 布庫
SUNG: **Cloth Storehouse,** one of 25 or more units under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*) in N. Sung, apparently not re-established in S. Sung; staffing not clear, probably unranked subofficials; a storehouse for cloth of all sorts submitted as tax receipts from units of territorial administration, classified by type pending disposition by the court. SP: *magasin de toile*.

4789 *pù-k'uài* 步快
CH'ING: **Runner,** one of many kinds of menial posts on the staffs of magistrates up to the Prefecture (*fu*) level, provided by requisition from among the general populace.

4790 *pǔ-kǔn* 補袞
T'ANG: lit., patched gown, derivation and relevance not clear: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*).

4791 *pǔ-lǐn* 補廩
MING–CH'ING: lit., supplementary stipend: variant of *lin-sheng* (**Stipend Student**).

4792 *pǔ-lò* 部落
Tribe or **Tribal Domain:** throughout history a common reference to any non-Chinese group and the territory it occupied. Cf. *pu-tsu*. In the Yüan dynasty, one of several terms (see *fen-ti, t'ou-hsia*) for lands in China granted to chiefs of Mongol and some allied tribes as relatively autonomous domains, commonly rendered **land grants** or appanages.

4793 *pù-pàn* 部辦
MING–CH'ING: abbreviated collective or generic refer-

ence to **Clerical Subofficials** (*shu-pan*) **of the Six Ministries** (*liu pu*).

4794 *pù-pīng hsiào-wèi* 步兵校尉

Infantry Commandant. (1) May be encountered in almost any period as an unofficial or quasiofficial title of a military officer. (2) HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): under Emperor Wu of Han (r. 141–87 B.C.), one of 5 Commandants (*hsiao-wei*) who shared command of the Northern Army (*pei-chün*), the principal military force at the dynastic capital; had the high rank of 2,000 bushels and the responsibility of guarding the entrances to the renowned Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*). However, even before the end of Former Han the title seems to have become a sinecure to be awarded imperial favorites, and it continued in such use through Later Han and on to the end of the S. Dynasties, when the prefix *t'ai-tzu* was sometimes added for retainers of the Heir Apparent. HB: colonel of foot soldiers. P23, 40.

4795 *pǔ pó-shìh* 卜博士

T'ANG–SUNG: **Erudite of Divination,** 2, rank 9b2, in T'ang; number and rank status not clear in Sung; in both dynasties under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), in T'ang through the intermediary Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*), in Sung through the intermediary Imperial Diviner (*t'ai-pu*); ritual specialists in divination arts, probably at all times hereditary professionals without normal civil service qualifications. See *po-shih*. RR: *maître au vaste savoir de la divination*. SP: *professeur de la divination*.

4796 *pǔ-shīh* 卜師

Divination Master. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) on the staff of the Grand Diviner (*ta-pu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); specialists in tortoiseshell divination. Also see *pu-jen*. CL: *maître d'auguration*. (2) T'ANG: 20, apparently unranked hereditary professionals, in the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). Also see *pu po-shih, pu chu-chiao*. RR: *maître de la divination*.

4797 *pù-shìh* 暴室

HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): lit., a house (enclosure) for drying in the sun: **Palace Isolation Building,** a place in the imperial palace where palace women were sent to be cured of illnesses or in punishment for misbehavior; a eunuch agency created in Later Han, headed by a eunuch Aide (*ch'eng*) to the eunuch Director (*ling*) of the Palace Discipline Service (*i-t'ing*) under the general supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). In the S. Dynasties this was at times the only remnant of the Palace Discipline Service, and the eunuch in charge was titled Director (*ling*); it was then commonly under the joint supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues and the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*), or under the latter alone. HB: drying house. P37.

4798 *pǔ-shīh shēng* 卜筮生

T'ANG: **Divination Student,** 45 authorized for the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), to study divination with tortoiseshells and with milfoil stalks under the Office's Erudites of Divination (*pu po-shih*), Divination Instructors (*pu chu-chiao*), Divination Masters (*pu-shih*), etc. RR: *élève de la divination par l'écaille de tortue et l'achillée*.

4799 *pù-shìh yù* 暴室獄

HAN: variant of *pu-shih* (**Palace Isolation Building**), emphasizing its penal aspect. See *yü, chao-yü*. HB: prison of the drying house.

4800 *pǔ-shòu* 補授

Lit., **to appoint to fill a vacancy** (see under *pu, shou,* and *pu-ch'üeh*): most commonly used in that literal verbal sense, but occasionally encountered in noun form as if for a title, meaning **Supplementary Appointee,** the post or agency being indicated by a prefix or by the preceding context.

4801 *pù-shǔ* 部署

(1) From Han on, may be encountered as a term meaning "to divide up and assign matters (to the appropriate offices)." (2) Also from Han on, may be encountered as a term meaning "to establish offices or agencies (for the handling of) divided-up and distributed (affairs or business matters)." (3) **Ministries and Offices:** from the era of N-S Division may be encountered as a generic reference to all the agencies of the central government. (4) SUNG: **Administrator,** in very early Sung used as a designation for the head of a Superior Prefecture (*fu*) and in some military units, in the latter cases traditionally equated with the titles *tsung-kuan* (Area Commander-in-chief) and *tu tsung-kuan* (Supreme Area Commander). SP: *commandant en chef*.

4802 *pù-t'áng* 部堂

MING–CH'ING: lit., (one who occupies) the principal hall, room, or (judge's) bench in a Ministry (*pu*): **Ministry Executive,** unofficial reference to an executive official, primarily the Minister (*shang-shu*) but not uncommonly the Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) as well, of any of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) in the central government; or to a Ming dynasty Supreme Commander or a Ch'ing dynasty Governor-general (both *tsung-tu*) of 2 or more contiguous Provinces, who normally had nominal status as a Minister or Vice Minister.

4803 *pǔ-tào àn* 捕盜案

SUNG: **Section for the Arrest of Bandits,** one of 13 Sections (*an*) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); staffed with subofficial functionaries who handled documents relating to bandit-suppression activities in units of territorial administration throughout the empire. SP: *service de l'arrêtation des bandits*.

4804 *pǔ-t'īng* 捕廳

CH'ING: lit., pavilion or office of a catcher (of lawbreakers): unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*).

4805 *pù-ts'áo* 簿曹

HAN: **Records Section,** one of several Sections that formed the staff of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*); also one commonly on the staff of each Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*); in both cases, the Section was headed or manned alone by a Retainer Clerk (*ts'ung-shih shih*). HB: bureau of records.

4806 *pù-ts'áo* 部曹

MING–CH'ING: lit., a combination of traditional names for important central government agencies, Ministries (*pu*) and Sections (*ts'ao*): a common, partly archaic general reference to **the central government.**

4807 *pǔ-tséi kuān* 捕賊官

Lit., thief-catching official. (1) Throughout history an unofficial reference to officials, subofficial functionaries, or hirelings charged with **local police** functions. (2) T'ANG: **Metropolitan Police Official,** a quasiofficial generic reference to the District Defenders (*hsien-wei;* also see *wei*) of the 2 Districts (*hsien*) seated at the dynastic capital. P20.

4808 *pù-tsú* 部族

Tribe: throughout history, one of several common desig-

nations of groups of non-Chinese peoples; does not seem to carry as clearly the additional sense of tribal domain that was associated with the term *pu-lo*, but seems to emphasize kinship ties within the group. Also see under *pu*.

4809 *pù ts'úng-shìh* 部從事
Regional Retainer; see under *ts'ung-shih* (Retainer) and *pu* (Region; equivalent to *chou*).

4810 *pù-tùi* 部隊
Divisions and Companies: from Han on, a shorthand, synecdochic reference to any large military force divisible into smaller units. From high antiquity, *tui* was a designation of a military unit of 100 or so men, and in Han a *pu* (Division) was the largest constituent unit in an Army (*chün, ying*). Cf. *pu-wu*.

4811 *pù tz'ù-shĭh* 部刺史
HAN–N-S DIV: **Regional Inspector;** see under *tz'u-shih* (Regional Inspector) and *pu* (Region).

4812 *pù-wŭ* 部伍
Divisions and Squads: from Han on, a synecdochic combination of terms for the largest and smallest units in a military force to refer generally to the whole Army (*chün, ying*). See under *pu* and *wu*. Also see *pu-tui*.

4813 *pù-yüán* 部員
CH'ING: variant reference in treaties to **Judicial Administrator** (*pan-shih ssu-yüan*), a category of officials in Outer Mongolia.

4814 *pù-yüàn* 部院
(1) MING–CH'ING: collective reference to the **Ministries** (*pu;* see *liu pu*) **and the Censorate** (*tu ch'a-yüan*), the top echelon of civil agencies in the central government. (2) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Grand Coordinator** or **Provincial Governor** (both *hsün-fu*), who normally had nominal status both in one of the Six Ministries and in the Censorate of the central government, usually as a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) and Vice Censor-in-chief (*fu tu yü-shih*) or Assistant Censor-in-chief (*ch'ien tu yü-shih*). Use of the term *pu-yüan* to refer to any Vice Minister seems to be a very late Ch'ing practice, possibly originating as late as 1901.

4815 *p'ú* 僕
(1) Ety. not clear; in antiquity used principally in the senses charioteer, servant, slave; hence through later history a term of derogation, including a conventionally polite reference to oneself. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Royal Coachman,** important retainer of a Princess (*kung-chu*), rank 600 bushels, and from 104 B.C. in a Princedom (*wang-kuo*), rank from 1,000 down to 600 bushels, in the latter case after demotion from the same 2,000-bushel stipend and the identical title of the central government counterpart, the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), in efforts to weaken the Princedoms by Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.). Responsible for the management of horses and carriages. The Han pattern was continued under Wei of the Three Kingdoms and possibly later. Also see *t'ai-tzu p'u* (Coachman of the Heir Apparent), *ch'e-p'u, ch'i-p'u, jung-p'u, li-p'u, ta-p'u, tao-p'u, t'ien-p'u, yü-p'u ssu*. HB: coachman. P69.

4816 *p'ù* 鋪
Lit., a building, shed, mercantile shop. (1) MING–CH'ING: **Post Station,** a small, often isolated building housing horses and runners by which government dispatches were relayed between agencies. See *i-chan*. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Neighborhood,** a unit of quasiofficial sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population in an urban setting such as Peking, subordinate to a Precinct (*fang*), sometimes through an intermediate Subprecinct (*p'ai*); led by a Head (*t'ou*) designated among the residents. The usage apparently died out in early Ch'ing. See *pao-chia*. Cf. *li-chia*.

4817 *p'ú-chăng* 僕長
Head of the Livery Service; see under *t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu* (Livery Service of the Heir Apparent).

4818 *p'ú-ch'én* 僕臣
SUI–CH'ING: unofficial reference to **officials of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u ssu*).

4819 *p'ú-chèng* 僕正
CHIN: abbreviated reference to *t'ai-tzu p'u-cheng* (**Director of the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent**); see under *t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu*.

4820 *p'ŭ-chì t'áng* 普濟堂 or ***p'ŭ-chì yüàn*** 院
CH'ING: lit., hall for aiding everyone: **State Refuge** for the care of the ill and the poor, by law established in each District (*hsien*), normally with the help of private contributors.

4821 *p'ú-fū* 僕夫
CHOU: **Aide in the Royal Stud,** number and rank not clear, each in charge of from one to 12 royal stables (*chiu*); supervised by 2 Commandants (*hsiao-jen*) in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). CL: *aide-conducteur*.

4822 *p'ú-jén shīh* 僕人師
Lit., master of the grooms: throughout imperial history an unofficial, archaic reference to the **Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u*) or to any **Executive Official of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (see under *t'ai-p'u ssu*).

4823 *p'u-she* 僕射
See under the romanization *p'u-yeh*.

4824 *p'ú-ssù* 僕寺
Abbreviation of *t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu* (**Livery Service of the Heir Apparent**).

4825 *p'ù-ssū* 鋪司
YÜAN: **Local Courier Station,** established throughout the country under supervision of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), staffed at least in part by Courier Soldiers (*p'u-ping*); also called Postal Relay Station (*chan* or *i*, qq.v.).

4826 *p'ú-yèh* 僕射
Lit. charioteering archer (suggesting the pronunciation *p'u-she*), one of the most interesting and important titles in Chinese government through the Sung dynasty; traditionally believed to have originated in the early military-dominated society's custom of letting the best archers take charge of things. (1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Supervisor** or **Chief Administrator,** an ad hoc concurrent assignment to take charge of something, used commonly among all kinds of groups—civil, military, eunuch, etc., often designating one man in a group of equals to be the administrative coordinator, or designating someone to take active charge under a nominal but inactive head such as a Director (*ling*). E.g., Chief Administrator of the Erudites (*po-shih p'u-yeh*), Supervisor of an Army Farm (*chün-t'un p'u-yeh*), 2 Chief Administrators of the Music Office (*yüeh-fu p'u-yeh*) under a Director (*ling*), eunuch Chief Administrator of the Palace Discipline Service (*yung-hsiang chü*) under a Director (*ling*). This usage faded in Later Han with the rise to power of the Imperial Secretariat, as noted below, but recurred intermittently through the era of N-S Division. (2) HAN–SUNG: **Vice Director** of the Later Han Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), thereafter of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu*

sheng), in both cases under a Director (*ling*). During the era of N-S Division, the appointment of Left and Right Vice Directors became the normal practice. Rank 2b in T'ang, 1b in Sung. The post was initiated in 32 B.C. The next most important date in its history is A.D. 626, when the Imperial Prince Li Shih-min, who had been serving in his father's government as Director of the Department of State Affairs, took the T'ang throne, to become the renowned ruler known posthumously as T'ang T'ai-tsung. In deference to him, no one accepted the directorship during his reign, and thereafter through Sung times the Director was an inactive post and the Vice Directors were in fact joint heads of the Department. As such, they joined the Director of the Secretariat (*chung-shu ling*) and the Director of the Chancellery (*men-hsia shih-chung*) as senior Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), at least in theory attending daily conferences with the Emperor to make decisions about state policies. In recognition of their importance, the Vice Directors were officially retitled Rectifiers of Governance (*k'uang-cheng*) from 662 to 671; from 684 to 705 Ministers (*hsiang*) of the Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity (*wen-ch'ang t'ai, wen-ch'ang tu-sheng*); from 713 to 741 Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*); and they were commonly known by the supplementary title Manager of Affairs (*p'ing-chang shih*). In Sung the Vice Director of the Left was commonly Concurrent Vice Director of the Chancellery (*chien men-hsia shih-lang*), and the Vice Director of the Right was commonly Concurrent Vice Director of the Secretariat (*chien chung-shu shih-lang*); and the pair were normally de facto heads of the government under the Emperor. From the time of Hui-tsung (r. 1100–1125) the Vice Directors of the Left and Right bore the awesome archaic titles *t'ai-tsai* (Senior Grand Councilor) and *shao-tsai* (Junior Grand Councilor), respectively, and they were known by such cumbersome full designations as Senior Grand Councilor Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (*t'ai-tsai shang-shu p'u-yeh t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih*). In the era 1162–1189 the title Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) was again revived. Throughout its history the title *p'u-yeh* was commonly rendered *shang-shu p'u-yeh*. After Sung it dropped from use. RR+SP: *vice-président du département des affaires d'état*. P2, 3.

4827 *sā-mǎn t'ài-t'ài* 薩滿太太

CH'ING: **Shamaness,** collective or generic reference to 12 priestesses of Shamanism, one of the religions officially patronized by the court; members of the Shamanism Office (*shen-fang*) in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) of the Imperial Household Administration (*nei-wu fu*); normally wives of Manchu Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) and officially entitled Petitioners (*ssu-chu*). Shared with palace eunuchs responsibility for conducting regular Shamanistic services in the palace of the Empress (the *k'un-ming kung*) and at the Shamanistic Temple (*t'ang-tzu*) in the dynastic capital. The designation is found in several variant, similar-sounding Chinese transliterations. BH: shamanic priestess.

4828 *sā-pǎo* 薩寶

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: one of several Chinese transcriptions of a Persian word: **Persian Priest,** devotees of Manichaeism or Mazdaism established in temples at the dynastic capital and at various headquarters towns of territorial administration; treated as responsible heads of resident Persian communities.

4829 *sài-ts'áo* 塞曹

HAN: **Border Section,** one of a varying number of Sections (*ts'ao*) normally headed by Administrators (*yüan-shih*) that constituted the staff of a Commandery Governor (*chün-shou*); documented only for the northwestern frontier region; functions not specified but clearly related to local contacts, military or otherwise, between Chinese authorities and adjoining non-Chinese groups. HB: bureau of the frontier.

4830 *sān* 三

CHOU: **The Three,** collective reference to the Three Ministers (*san ch'ing*). CL: *trois grands ministres*.

4831 *sàn* 散

Lit., separate, unattached, dispersed; hence inactive or irregular. This is a troublesome term used as a prefix to titles. In one usage it has the sense of **detached** as in the case, e.g., of a branch office of some agency (see *san hsün-chien shih;* cf. *san-chi*). From the early 500s if not earlier, it began to be used also in the sense of **inactive** prefixed to official titles and even such titles of nobility as Duke (*kung*) when they were awarded to men without official status or prescribed duties, or when added to a man's official title for honorific purposes only, in neither case providing a stipend or increasing one's established stipend. At the same time *san* began to be appended to the titles of officials when they were not in active service—between appointments, when disabled or overaged, etc.—apparently in an effort to give some social status (and stipends?) to sometime officials in such conditions. In Sui this practice was transformed into grants of Prestige Titles (*san-kuan*, q.v.) for officials in active service, to pinpoint their ranks and seniority within any rank, which regular titles (*kuan, pen-kuan*) did not do. The term *san* was not itself incorporated into such prestige titles, but it occasionally reappeared in the other usages described above, often seeming to denote irregular, supernumerary, but not merely honorific status, as in the case of several Sung dynasty titles, e.g., *san chih-hui*. Whether *san chih-hui* meant Supernumerary (active and salaried) Commander or Honorary (inactive and unsalaried) Commander can often be clarified only by reference to the particular context.

4832 *sān cháng* 三長

N-S DIV: **Three Elders,** collective reference to the Heads (*chang*) of Neighborhoods (*lin*), Villages (*li*), and Wards (*tang*) in one common quasiofficial hierarchy of units of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population; also a reference to that pattern of organization.

4833 *sàn-chì* 散騎

HAN: **Cavalier Attendant,** an honorific title (*chia-kuan*) conferred on favored officials entitling them, in addition to their normal functions and privileges, to ride alongside (lit., detached from, apart from) the imperial carriage or chariot on outings, ceremonial and otherwise, and thus to be available as companions and advisers to the Emperor. Apparently used only in Former Han.

4834 *sàn-chì ch'áng-shìh* 散騎常侍

(1) N-S DIV: **Cavalier Attendant-in-ordinary,** an honorific title (*chia-kuan*) conferred on favored officials giving them status as companions and advisers of the ruler, reportedly more prestigious than the honorific title *chi-shih-chung* (Palace Steward, Supervising Secretary); common in the 300s, both in Chin and in the Sixteen Kingdoms of the Hsiung-nu tribes. P19. (2) N-S DIV: **Senior Recorder,** a regular official post no doubt growing out of that described in (1) above, having some responsibility (perhaps as early as Chin and certainly not later than 480 in S. Ch'i) for com-

pilation of the Imperial Diary (*ch'i-chü chu*) and considered a member of the group called Historiographers (*shih-kuan*). P23. (3) SUI–SUNG, LIAO: **Policy Adviser,** normally 2 to 4, rank 3a, those prefixed Left in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and those prefixed Right in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); discontinued in 607 but re-established in 627; perhaps only one in Liao, a member of the Chancellery. Responsible for attending the Emperor daily, for responding to questions, and principally for criticizing the Emperor's faults; among the eminent officials collectively called the Eight Sabled Dignitaries (*pa tiao*) in T'ang. RR: *grand conseiller de l'empereur*. SP: *grand conseiller politique impérial ou censeur*. P19.

4835 *sàn-chì láng* 散騎郎
CH'ING: **Gentleman Cavalier Attendant,** variable numbers of hereditary retainers on the staffs of some Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). P69.

4836 *sàn-chì shěng* 散騎省
N-S DIV: quasiofficial variant of *chi-shu sheng* (**Department of Scholarly Counselors**).

4837 *sàn-chì shìh-láng* 散騎侍郎
N-S DIV: **Gentleman Cavalier Attendant,** then **Senior Recorder:** a title whose history paralleled that of *san-chi ch'ang-shih* (#1 and #2), q.v. P24.

4838 *sān ch'í* 三旗
CH'ING: see *nei san ch'i* (Three Inner Banners) and *shang san ch'i* (Three Superior Banners).

4839 *sān-ch'í chuāng-t'óu ch'ù* 三旗莊頭處
CH'ING: lit., office of the estate manager for the Three Banners; abbreviation of *san-ch'i yin-liang chuang-t'ou ch'u* (**Rents Office for Lands of the Inner Banners**).

4840 *sān-ch'í pāo-ī t'ǔng-lǐng* 三旗包衣統領
CH'ING: **Commander-general of the Bondservants of the Three Banners,** rank 3a, a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) in charge of those units of the Three Superior Banners (*shang san ch'i*) that were staffed with imperial bondservants (*pao-i*).

4841 *sān-ch'í shìh-wèi* 三旗侍衛
CH'ING: **Imperial Guardsmen of the Three (Superior) Banners,** one of several designations of the elite military unit constituting the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*). See *shang san ch'i*. P37.

4842 *sān-ch'í tsūng-shìh shìh-wèi* 三旗宗室侍衛
CH'ING: **Imperial Clansmen Guards of the Three (Superior) Banners,** a unit of Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) made up of members of the imperial family rather than the predominant imperial bondservants (*pao-i*). BH: clansmen corps of the imperial bodyguards.

4843 *sān-ch'í yín-liáng chuāng-t'óu ch'ù* 三旗銀糧莊頭處
CH'ING: lit., office of the (imperial) estate manager (responsible for collecting) silver and grain taxes (due from members of) the Three Banners (resident thereon): **Rents Office for Lands of the Inner Banners,** a unit of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), headed by one or more of the Department's Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*). BH: office for collecting rents of imperial lands.

4844 *sān-chiǎ* 三甲
SUNG–CH'ING: **Third Category,** designation on the pass list posted after national civil service recruitment examinations, identifying all those called Associate Metropolitan Graduates (*t'ung chin-shih ch'u-shen*). Also see *chin-shih*.

4845 *sān-ch'iēn yíng* 三千營
MING: **Division of the Three Thousand,** one of the Three Great Training Divisions (*san ta-ying*) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; originated in the founding reign as a unit of 3,000 surrendered aliens (mostly Mongols), but eventually seems to have become, like the Division of the Five Armies (*wu-chün ying*), a training unit for troops rotated to one of the capitals from Guard (*wei*) garrisons throughout the country.

4846 *sàn-chìh tà-ch'én* 散秩大臣
CH'ING: lit., grand minister without rank, or out of normal rank order (sense not clear): **Grand Minister Assistant Commander** of Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*), number unprescribed, rank 2b; aides to the Grand Minister Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*), in charge of the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*). The title was often held by hereditary privilege. BH: junior assistant chamberlain of the imperial bodyguard.

4847 *sān ch'īng* 三卿
Three Ministers. (1) CHOU: collective reference to the 3 eminent officials at the royal court entitled Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*), of War (*ssu-ma*), and of Works (*ssu-k'ung*), especially when they concurrently held the 3 other posts included among the top-level Six Ministers (*liu ch'ing*) at court: Minister of State (*chung-tsai*), of Rites (*tsung-po*), and of Justice (*ssu-k'ou*). Commonly abbreviated to *san* (The Three). CL: *trois grands ministres*. (2) CHOU: reference to the 3 officials with rank as Minister (*ch'ing*) who were authorized to assist the most eminent group of Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); in the largest tributary states all 3 were reportedly appointed by the King, whereas in the next largest states only 2 of the 3 were so appointed, the 3rd being appointed by the local lords. (3) N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): collective reference to 3 eminent officials in Princedoms (*wang-kuo*): Chamberlain for Attendants (*lang-chung ling*), Commandant-in-ordinary (*chung-wei*), and Minister of Agriculture (*ta-nung*). P69.

4848 *sàn-chōu* 散州
CH'ING: lit., detached Department (territorial unit), i.e., one not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) but part of a Prefecture (*fu*) or even part of a Subprefecture (*t'ing*): **Ordinary Department** as distinguished from an Independent Department (*chih-li chou*), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called *shu-chou*, q.v.

4849 *sān chǖn* 三軍
(1) **Three Armies,** from antiquity a common pattern of organizing troops for battle, into Left, Right, and Center Armies; by extension, a common general reference to a state's or a dynasty's total military establishment, suggesting the alternate rendering **the armed forces.** (2) CHOU: **Three Armies,** the reported authorized military force of the largest tributary states, theoretically totaling 37,500 soldiers. (3) N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Three Adjutants,** common collective reference to the 3 most eminent military officers in a Princedom (*wang-kuo*): the Senior (*shang*), the Ordinary (*chung*), and the Junior (*hsia*) Adjutants (*chün*). P69.

4850 *sān fǎ-ssū* 三法司
MING–CH'ING: **Three Judicial Offices,** collective reference to the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*),

whose executive officials cooperated in conducting or supervising major judicial actions. BH: three high courts of judicature.

4851 *sān fēi* 三妃

T'ANG: **Three Consorts,** after Hsüan-tsung (r. 712–756) a collective reference to the secondary imperial wives entitled Gracious Consort (*hui-fei*), Elegant Consort (*li-fei*), and Splendid Consort (*hua-fei*), the most esteemed such titles following the disgrace and execution of the previously most esteemed Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*), née Yang. Cf. *ssu fei*.

4852 *sān fǔ* 三府

Lit., the 3 offices. (1) Throughout imperial history, a common unofficial reference to the **Three Dukes** (*san kung*). (2) N-S DIV: **Three Departments,** an unofficial collective reference to the top-echelon agencies of the central government later called *san sheng*, q.v.; most commonly referred to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), and the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). (3) T'ANG: **Three Garrisons,** collective reference to military units under the Left and Right Defense Guard Commands (*wei shuai-fu*) of the Heir Apparent: the Bodyguard Garrison (*ch'in-fu*), the Distinguished Garrison (*hsün-fu*), and the Standby Garrison (*i-fu*), each under a Commandant (*chung-lang chiang*), rank 4b1. Cf. *san wei*. P26. (4) CH'ING: polite unofficial reference to a **Subprefectural Magistrate** (*t'ung-p'an*).

4853 *sàn-fǔ* 散府

CHIN–YÜAN: **Superior Prefecture,** one category of administrative units directly subordinate to Routes (*lu*), ordinarily in locations of special strategic or other importance; in Chin each headed by some sort of Commissioner (*shih*), e.g., Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*); in Yüan each headed by a Prefect (*yin*), often the designation given a southwestern aboriginal tribe. P72.

4854 *sān fǔ* 三輔

(1) HAN: **Three Guardians,** collective reference to the 3 officials who from 104 B.C. administered the Metropolitan Area (*ching-shih*), in which the dynastic capital was located: the Metropolitan Governor (*ching-chao yin, yu nei-shih*), the Guardian of the Left (*tso p'ing-i, tso nei-shih*), and the Guardian of the Right (*yu p'ing-i, yu fu-feng*), each with the high rank of 2,000 bushels. They superseded the early Han Chamberlain for the Capital (*nei-shih*) and in turn after 91 B.C. were overshadowed in importance and authority by the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*). HB: three adjuncts. P32. (2) HAN: unofficial reference to the jurisdiction of the Three Guardians identified above, i.e., the **Metropolitan Area** (*ching-shih*).

4855 *sān fū-jén* 三夫人

Three Consorts, from antiquity a generic designation of the most esteemed secondary wives of the ruler. (1) CHOU: number actually flexible, specific titles not identified, perhaps not assigned; status higher than that of the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*). CL: *trois épouses légitimes*. (2) N-S DIV: variably referred to the 3 titles Lady of Vast Virtue (*hung-te*), Lady of Proper Virtue (*cheng-te*), and Lady of Esteemed Virtue (*ch'ung-te*) or to Honored Concubine (*kuei-pin*), Consort (*fu-jen*), and Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*). (3) SUI: referred to Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*), Pure Consort (*shu-fei*), and Virtuous Consort (*te-fei*).

4856 *sān fú-kuān* 三服官 or *san fu*

HAN: **Three Seasonal Tailoring Groups,** apparently unranked subofficial artisans, possibly slaves or eunuchs, each with a specific charge: one to make imperial headgear for spring use, one to make imperial gowns for winter, and one to make imperial gowns for summer, all presumably subordinates in the large establishment of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). P37.

4857 *sān-fǔ tū-wèi* 三輔都尉

HAN: **Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area,** collective reference to the leaders of units of the Northern Army (*pei-chün*) that policed the dynastic capital and its environs; the Metropolitan Area (*ching-shih*) was divided into 3 parts (see *san fu*), known by the titles of their separate military overseers: Defender of the Capital (*ching-fu tu-wei*), Left (*tso*) Defender of the Capital, and Right (*yu*) Defender of the Capital, all under the coordination of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*). These arrangements evolved early in Later Han; relations between the Three Defenders and the powerful Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) are not clear. Also see *tu-wei*.

4858 *sān hsiàng* 三相

SUNG: **Three Ministers,** collective reference to 3 categories of academicians and litterateurs whose posts commonly led to, or were concurrently occupied by men with, status as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*): Grand Academician (*ta hsüeh-shih*) in the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (*chao-wen kuan*) and in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*), and Chief Compiler of the Dynastic History (*chien-hsiu kuo-shih*). P3.

4859 *sān hsiào-wèi* 三校尉

N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Three Commandants,** collective reference to military officers on the personal staff of the Heir Apparent: Commandant of Garrison Cavalry (*t'un-chi hsiao-wei*), Commandant of Infantry (*pu-ping hsiao-wei*), and Commandant of Standby Troops (*i-chün hsiao-wei*). At least in Sung, 7 appointees were authorized for each post; in Ch'en all were of rank 6, salary 1,000 bushels. P26.

4860 *sān-hsüǎn shìh-láng* 三選侍郎

SUNG: **Vice Ministers of the Three Appointments Processes,** collective reference to Vice Ministers of Personnel (*li-pu shih-lang*) who participated in any or all of 3 types of appointment processes (see under *hsüan*): for Civil Appointments (*tso-hsüan*), for Military Appointments (*yu-hsüan*), for Temporary Concurrent Appointments (*chien-she*).

4861 *sān hsǔn-chiěn shǐh* 散巡檢使 or *san hsün-chien*

CHIN: **Detached Police Chief,** one, rank 9a, in each Prefecture (*chou*); presumably in a branch office located in the part of the jurisdiction that was least accessible from the Prefectural headquarters town, since each Prefecture was also authorized an Executive Police Chief (*tu hsün-chien shih*) as well as an Assistant Executive Police Chief (*fu tu hsün-chien shih*), both of higher rank. The Detached Police Chief was also authorized to have an Assistant (*fu san hsün-chien shih*). Both Detached posts were sometimes occupied by subofficial Clerks (*kuan-kou*). Detached Police Chiefs were commonly not policemen alone, but in some degree were representatives of the Prefect for all purposes; it appears that one of their principal charges was to keep disciplinary watch over District (*hsien*) authorities in their jurisdictions. P54.

4862 *sān-hù fǎ* 三互法

HAN: lit., triple mutual law: **Law of Triple Avoidances,** a rule established in the 2nd century A.D. expanding earlier

policies taking account of native places and marriage connections in making appointments in units of territorial administration. From the 2nd century B.C. it had been the practice that imperial appointees, excepting those in the Metropolitan Area (*ching-chao*) including the dynastic capital, could not serve in territorial jurisdictions of which they were registered natives. Moreover, if an official native to area A were married to a woman of area B, he could not be appointed to an executive post in area B, and no native of area B could be made an executive of area A; or if an area A man were the executive official of area B, then no area B man could be appointed executive of area A. These were the first 2 "mutual" or "reciprocal" exclusionary rules. The 3rd, added in Later Han, provided that if an area A man were the executive official of area B and an area B man were the executive of area C, then no area C man could be appointed executive of either area B or area A; and further that if the executive official of area A were married to a woman of area B, then no area A man could be appointed executive of area B. The purpose of these bans was to prevent collusion among relatives, even by marriage, that might gain them personal advantage of any sort, and the rules were apparently enforced with increasing rigidity during Later Han. They initiated so-called "rules of avoidance" (*hui-pi*) that were standard practices throughout later history.

4863 *sān huái* 三槐

Lit., 3 locust trees: from Chou on, an unofficial reference to the **Three Dukes** (*san kung*) or others of comparable eminence such as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); from a *Chou-li* notation that the Three Dukes' positions in audiences outside the palace were opposite 3 locust trees in the courtyard. Cf. *chiu chi* (9 jujube trees).

4864 *sān kū* 三孤

Lit., 3 orphans, i.e., 3 who are alone, special, unique, etc.: **Three Solitaries,** irregularly used throughout history as an official collective designation for 3 posts in the topmost echelon of the central government, in the last dynasties ranking 1b, secondary in rank and prestige only to a similar group of 3 known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*). As in the case of the Three Dukes, they were considered to be regular functional posts (*chih-kuan*), each with grave responsibilities vis-a-vis the Emperor; and in fact they were not honorific titles (*chia-kuan*, etc.). But they were titles awarded only to the most eminent officials in the central government in recognition of their great achievements and merit. The 3 titles were Junior Preceptor (*shao-shih*), Junior Mentor (*shao-fu*), and Junior Guardian (*shao-pao*). The same titles prefixed with *t'ai-tzu* designated the Three Solitaries of the Heir Apparent, rank normally 2a. SP: *trois précepteurs*. P67.

4865 *sān-k'ù* 三庫

Three Storehouses. (1) SUI: collective reference to the Left Storehouse Office (*tso tsang-shu*), the Imperial (*huang*) Storehouse Office, and the Right (*yu*) Storehouse Office, each with a Director (*chien*); the principal treasuries of the central government, units of the Ministry of Revenue (*min-pu*). (2) CH'ING: collective reference to the Silver Vault (*yin-k'u*), Piece Goods Vault (*tuan-hsü k'u*), and Miscellany Vault (*yen-liao k'u*) supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), each under a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, but collectively overseen by a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P7.

4866 *sān kuān* 三官

(1) **The Three ... Officials,** a common collective designation prefixed with specifying terms; e.g., see *shui-heng san kuan, t'ing-wei san kuan, chien-k'ang san kuan*. (2) Occasional variant of *san kung* (**Three Dukes**).

4867 *sān kuǎn* 三館

SUNG: **Three Institutes,** collective reference to the Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan*), the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (*chao-wen kuan*), and the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*), which in the aggregate constituted what was called the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen yüan*). SP: *trois collèges*. P25.

4868 *sàn-kuān* 散官

SUI–CH'ING: **Prestige Title,** a title in a hierarchy of up to several dozens having no literal relation to one's actual functional activity but awarded solely to fix one's rank status and indicate one's seniority within a particular rank category such as 5b; used in the civil service, the military service, the corps of palace eunuchs, groups of specialized professionals such as physicians and astrologers, etc. Growing out of the Ch'in–Han practice of awarding honorific titles (see *chia, chia-kuan*) through usage in the era of N-S Division to give status to officials while not serving on active duty and to some other persons entirely outside the officialdom (see *san*, detached), the term passed through a transition in Sui to become the names, so to speak, of official ranks, which were not always revealed by the titles of whatever posts one happened to occupy. Into the Sung period prestige titles continued to be used as indicators of rank status, regardless of either the nominal office (*pen-kuan*) or the duty assignment (*ch'ai-ch'ien*), from late T'ang allowing great disparities among ranks, nominal posts, and actual functions. Reforms of 1080 greatly reduced the extravagant use of prestige titles by redesignating them rank offices (*chieh-kuan*) and, apparently for the first time, making them rather than nominal offices the basis on which official salaries were paid. In 1120 this change was made more emphatic with the adoption of a new set of titles under the generic designation salary offices (*chi-lu kuan*). From Chin through Ch'ing the early *san-kuan* practices were stabilized; salaries were again determined by nominal offices, nominal offices increasingly reflected actual functions, and the terms *san-kuan, chieh-kuan,* and the combination *san-chieh* were all used synonymously for standardized prestige titles that most specifically denoted rank and seniority within ranks. From the outset, prestige titles were generally variably-prefixed Grand Masters (*ta-fu*) from ranks 1 through 5 and variably-prefixed Gentlemen (*lang*) from ranks 6 through 9 in the civil service, and their counterparts in the military service were normally Generals (*chiang-chün*) and Commandants (*hsiao-wei*). There were enough prestige titles so that an official could be promoted in the hierarchy of prestige titles without a change of actual rank (*p'in*) or nominal office. In Ming and Ch'ing an official was entitled to an appropriate prestige title after completing his initial 3-year term of active duty, and he could request that the same title be conferred (posthumously if need be) on his father and grandfather. In formal documentation prestige titles took precedence over nominal offices; e.g., a Ming official might be designated Grand Master for Excellent Counsel (*chia-i ta-fu*, the first or lowest of 3 prestige titles awarded to officials of rank 3a), Vice Minister of War and Concurrent Vice Censor-in-chief (*ping-pu shih-lang chien fu tu yü-shih*, both nominal offices of rank 3a); and so cumbersome a designation might in addition be preceded or followed by reference to a detached duty assignment such as Grand Coordinator of Kiangsi Province (*hsün-fu chiang-hsi*).

RR: *titre qui ne comporte pas de fonction*. SP: *titre de prestige ou fonctionnaire ne comportant pas de fonction*. P68.

4869 *sàn-kuǎn* 散館 or 散官

CH'ING: **Released from the Institute** or **Released into Officialdom** (the 2nd form is aberrant and not to be confused with *san-kuan*, Prestige Title), terms referring to a change in status from that of Hanlin Bachelor (*shu-chi-shih*). Selected from among promising new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*), Hanlin Bachelors were assigned for careful nurturing of their talents to the Institute of Advanced Study (*shu-ch'ang kuan*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). After completing 3 years of intense literary studies, they were "released from the Institute" to take a special imperial literary examination. Those who did well were "retained in the Institute" (*liu-kuan*) as Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*) and Junior Compilers (*pien-hsiu*) in the Hanlin Academy, the term *kuan* in this instance apparently used as an archaic reference to the long nonexistent Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan, kuo-shih kuan*). The others were "released from the Institute" (the same *san-kuan*, confusingly used in a 2nd sense) to begin careers in the administrative hierarchy as appointees in Ministries (*pu*) and other agencies of the central government or, commonly, as District Magistrates (*chih-hsien*). Cf. *san* (separate, unattached, etc.). P23.

4870 *sān kuǎn shū-yüàn* 三館書院

SUNG: lit., library of the 3 institutes; quasiofficial reference to the **Academy for the Veneration of Literature** (*ch'ung-wen yüan*, q.v.). SP: *bibliothèque des trois collèges*.

4871 *sān kūng* 三公

Three Dukes: from antiquity a collective reference to dignitaries who were officially considered the 3 paramount aides to the ruler and held the highest possible ranks in the officialdom, though from N. Wei to Yüan commonly superseded or overshadowed by the term Three Preceptors (*san shih*, q.v.). The posts were seldom conferred capriciously and were considered regular substantive posts throughout history; until Sui each was provided with subordinate officials constituting an Office (*fu*). However, from mid-Han on appointees as such had no functional responsibilities except to attend audiences and provide counsel to rulers when called on. Nevertheless, appointees were almost always officials with additional functional appointments that gave them effective supervisory authority over the central government, e.g., as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) or Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*). From Chou on, the individual titles of the Three Dukes were ordinarily Grand Preceptor (*t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor (*t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*). Notable exceptions included the Ch'in–Former Han era, when the Three Dukes consisted of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*), and the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) and their variants. In Later Han the old-style Three Dukes were restored with the collective designation Superior Dukes (*shang-kung*). After Han, in Chin and the S. Dynasties, Grand Preceptor was commonly replaced with Grand Steward (*ta-tsai*). From Sui till 1122 in Sung and Liao, while the designation Three Preceptors prevailed, the term Three Dukes also continued in use, referring to the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*), the Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*), and the Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*), of equal rank but slightly less prestige than the Three Preceptors. In Chou the Three Dukes ranked as Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); in Han their rank swelled to 10,000 bushels; from the era of N-S Division they normally ranked 1a. A group of related titles of slightly less prestige was the Three Solitaries (*san ku*), e.g., Junior Preceptor (*shao-shih*), likewise derived from ancient Chou usage and revived in Sung; and complete sets of Three Dukes and Three Solitaries were also commonly assigned to the Heir Apparent and prefixed accordingly, e.g., as Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih*). HB: three excellencies. RR+SP: *trois ducs*. P67.

4872 *sān-kūng ts'áo* 三公曹

HAN–N-S DIV: **Section for the Three Dukes,** from 29 B.C. one of 5 (later 6) Sections comprising the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), each headed by an Imperial Secretary (*shang-shu*); handled correspondence pertaining to judicial and other business between the Emperor and his chief ministers (see under *san kung*). In the post-Han development of the eventual Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), this Section was in effect a Ministry of Justice headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*) until the 280s, when the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) took over its functions. It promptly reappeared and persisted through the S. Dynasties as a unit in the Ministry of Personnel, still concerned principally with judicial matters, headed by a Director (*lang*); it was adopted by the N. Dynasties as a unit of the Ministry of Palace Affairs (see *tien-chung ts'ao*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), but it was not continued by Sui. HB: bureau of the three excellencies. P13.

4873 *sān láng* 三郎

CH'IN: **Three Court Gentlemen,** collective reference to the 3 categories into which most expectant appointees and officials awaiting reappointment were assigned: Inner Gentlemen (*chung-lang*), Outer Gentlemen (*wai-lang*), and Standby Gentlemen (? *san-lang*). See under *lang*.

4874 *sàn-láng* 散郎

Standby Gentleman (?). (1) CH'IN: a member of one of 3 categories into which expectant appointees serving as courtiers were assigned, collectively called the Three Court Gentlemen (*san lang*). Also see *lang*. (2) HAN: occasional variant of *wai-lang* (Outer Gentleman).

4875 *sān-láng wèi-shìh* 三郎衛士

N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., guardsmen of the Three Court Gentlemen: **Imperial Bodyguard** staffed by aristocratic Courtiers (*chung-san*), an intimate guard unit commanded by a Corps Leader (*ch'uang-chiang*) under the supervision of 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (*nei-shih chang*). Cf. *san lang, san shu*.

4876 *sān-lǎo* 三老

CH'IN–HAN: lit., the 3 stages of old age, presumably the 50s, 60s, and 70s; hence someone in one of these age groups: **Elder,** one of 3 appointees from among the resident population in the quasiofficial sub-District (*hsien*) administration of a Township (*hsiang*); normally a man of good character more than 50 years old, responsible for providing moral leadership and discipline. From among the Township Elders, one was commonly designated District Elder (*hsien san-lao*); and at least in Later Han there were some Commandery (*chün*) Elders, presumably chosen from among the District Elders. HB: thrice venerable.

4877 *sān-lì* 三吏

Lit., 3 functionaries: throughout history an occasional unofficial reference to the **Three Dukes** (*san kung*).

4878 *sàn-lì* 散吏

N-S DIV (Chin): **Irregular Functionary,** designation of a commoner used (requisitioned from the resident population?) on the headquarters staff of a District (*hsien*), differentiated from regular subofficial functionaries (*li, hsü-*

li)—lit., "functioning subofficial functionaries" (*chih-li;* cf. *chih-kuan,* Functioning Official). Even though irregular, they were officially authorized on a quota basis: from 18 regulars and 4 irregulars in the smallest Districts, with fewer than 300 households, to 88 regulars and 26 irregulars in the largest Districts, with 3,000 or more households. P54.

4879 *sàn-liáo* 散僚
T'ANG: **Unoccupied Placeman,** an unofficial derisive reference to an appointee of very low rank or to any official who did little if any actual work. Cf. *san-pei.*

4880 *sàn-lìng* 散令
N-S DIV (N. Wei): apparently a variant of *chung-san ling* (**Director of Courtiers**).

4881 *sān lù* 三路
SUNG: **Three Circuits,** collective reference to the proto-provincial Circuits (*lu*) surrounding the N. Sung dynastic capital, Kaifeng: i.e., Ching-chi, Ching-tung, Ching-hsi.

4882 *sān mèi* 三昧
SUNG: lit., the 3 mysteries, a Buddhist term; hence a master of the 3 mysteries (?): **Savant,** unofficial reference to an Academician (*hsüeh-shih*) of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). On leaving their duty stations, Academicians commonly exited from the imperial palace via the Silver Pavilion Gate (*yin-t'ai men*); those who left afoot were called the Junior (*hsiao*) Savants, whereas those who left on horseback were called the Senior (*ta*) Savants.

4883 *sān pàn* 三伴
MING: **Three Companions,** collective reference to Reader-companions (*pan-tu*), Lecturer-companions (*pan-chiang*), and Secretary-companions (*pan-shu*), lowly members of Princely Administrations (*wang-fu*) during the 1398–1402 period only. P69.

4884 *sān pān* 三班
SUNG: **Three Ranks,** a reference to positions taken by participants in court audiences, specifically in order of eminence from high to low: the Left Rank (*tso-pan*), the Right Rank (*yu-pan*), and the Crosswise Rank (*heng-pan*), all as seen from the Emperor's viewpoint. Most commonly used in reference to lowly military officers of ranks 8 and 9, and particularly to those of rank 9b, who bore prestige titles (*san-kuan*) as Attendant of the Three Ranks (*san-pan feng-chih*) or Gentleman for Fostering Temperance (*ch'eng-chieh lang*). SP: *trois classes d'intendance dans le palais.*

4885 *sān-pān chièh-chíh* 三班借職
SUNG: **Attendant of the Three Ranks,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) awarded to officials of rank 9b, mainly those in military service; superseded by the title *ch'eng-hsin lang* (Gentleman of Trust), date not clear. SP: *stagiaire de l'intendant inférieur du palais.* P68.

4886 *sān-pān fèng-chíh* 三班奉職
SUNG: **Attendant of the Three Ranks,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) awarded to officials of rank 9b, mainly those in military service; superseded by the title *ch'eng-chieh lang* (Gentleman for Fostering Temperance), date not clear. SP: *intendant inférieur du palais.* P68.

4887 *sān-pān nèi-shìh* 三班內侍
SUNG: lit., inner attendants of the 3 (lowest?) ranks (in assemblies for court audiences): common general reference to **Eunuchs** under the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*); not to be confused with junior military officers commonly known by the prefix *san-pan,* or with agencies known as Inner Offices (*nei-ssu*). P38.

4888 *sān-pān shìh-ch'én* 三班使臣
SUNG: **Commissioners of the Three Ranks,** common designation of military officers of the low 8th and 9th ranks (see *san pan*) when on temporary duty assignments; e.g., often found among military personnel expediting water transport of grain to the dynastic capital. P60.

4889 *sān-pān yüàn* 三班院
SUNG: **Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments,** an element in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*) appointments process (see under *hsüan*), by which the selection of men for appointments or reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and the services (civil or military) of the appointees. This Bureau, presided over by the Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry, dealt with military appointees of ranks 8 and 9. In 1080 the Bureau was abolished, but the process continued under the name Junior Military Appointments Process (*shih-lang yu-hsüan*). Also see *yu-hsüan* (Military Appointments Process), *shih-lang hsüan* (Junior Appointments Process). SP: *bureau de nomination militaire.* P5.

4890 *sān-pèi* 三輩
HAN: **In unoccupied status,** a term used, apparently not derisively, in reference to a vacant office or to a position requiring little activity. Cf. *san-liao.*

4891 *sān pīn* 三嬪
SUI: **Three Concubines,** collective reference to 3 secondary or tertiary wives of the Emperor, rank =3a; of lesser standing than the traditional Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*), 2a. Specific titles not clear.

4892 *sàn-pīng* 散兵
Irregular Troops: from Sui on if not earlier, a common reference to loyal military groups not part of the regular governmental military organization (see *kuan-ping, kuan-chün*), though sometimes enjoying quasiofficial recognition. See *i-ping, chia-ping.*

4893 *sān pù* 三部
SUNG: lit., the 3 Ministries: variant of *san ssu* (**State Finance Commission**) in early Sung.

4894 *sān-pù kōu-yüàn* 三部勾院
SUNG: **Comptroller's Office,** one in each of the 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung, each headed by a mid-level central government official on special duty assignment as c ncurrent Comptroller (*kou-yüan p'an-kuan*). SP: *cour du contrôle des trois offices.*

4895 *sān-sè jén* 三色人
SUNG: **Men of the Three (Lesser) Categories,** collective reference to candidates for official appointments who had only temporary status as officials, or who sought transfer or had been transferred from status as subofficial functionaries (*li*), or who were "qualified by contribution" (*chien-na ch'u-shen*), i.e., who had made voluntary contributions of money or grain to the state in a time of emergency. Except in the earliest years of the dynasty, candidates in these categories had no hope of successful careers in government.

4896 *sān shàng-fāng* 三尚方
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)–SUI: **Three Service Officials,** prefixed Central (*chung*), Left (*tso*), and Right (*yu*); a collective reference to the heads of artisan units that produced handicraft goods of all sorts for the imperial household, succeeding Han's unified Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shang-fang*) and eventually superseded by the T'ang (possibly Sui) Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-*

fu chien). Normally subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*, at times *t'ai-fu*). Separation of responsibilities not always clear, but collectively produced silk goods, vehicles, fans, and some weapons, and made minor construction and building repairs. P37, 38.

4897 *sān shàng-shŭ* 三尙署
T'ANG: **Three Service Offices,** a collective reference to the Central, Left, and Right Service Offices (*shang-shu*) of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), each headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b2. RR: *trois ateliers impériaux*. P38.

4898 *sān shào* 三少
Three Juniors: from T'ang on if not earlier, a sometimes official, sometimes unofficial collective reference to the dignitaries otherwise known as the Three Solitaries (*san ku*) or, particularly if prefixed *t'ai-tzu*, the Three Solitaries of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san ku*). RR: *trois seconds (précepteurs)*. SP: *trois précepteurs, maître et gardien seconds (de l'héritier du trône)*. P67.

4899 *sān shè* 三舍
SUNG: **Three Colleges,** a reference to the 3 divisions of the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) among which students were divided according to their ability from the 1070s; about 20% of the graduates of the Outer College (*wai-she*) continued in the Inner College (*nei-she*), and less than half of its graduates continued in the Superior College (*shang-she*). SP: *trois collèges*. P34.

4900 *sān shĕng* 三省
N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Three Departments,** a quasiofficial collective reference to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), traditionally the 3 topmost agencies of the central government. SP: *trois départements*.

4901 *sān shĕng shū-mì yüàn* 三省樞密院
SUNG: **The Three Departments and the Bureau of Military Affairs,** a combined reference to the top-echelon administrative agencies of the central government collectively called the Three Departments (*san sheng*), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), and the central government's paramount military agency, the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); in S. Sung all these were virtually a single conglomerate supervised by Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), with some subordinate officials and agencies serving the conglomerate as a whole, e.g., Archivists of the Three Departments and the Bureau of Military Affairs (... *chia-ko kuan*), appointed from 1215.

4902 *sān shìh* 三事
Lit., the 3 (in charge of) affairs: from antiquity an occasional unofficial reference to the **Three Dukes** (*san kung*); occurs especially in poetry. Also see *san-shih ta-fu*.

4903 *sān shĭh* 三使
SUNG: **Three Commissioners,** collective reference to the heads of the 3 early Sung agencies known in the aggregate as the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*); see *yen-t'ieh ssu, tu-chih ssu, hu-pu ssu*. Cf. *san-ssu shih*. SP: *trois commissaires*.

4904 *sān shīh* 三師
Three Preceptors. (1) N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i)–YÜAN: alternate collective reference to the eminent central government dignitaries known in other periods from antiquity as the Three Dukes (*san kung*): Grand Preceptor (*t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor (*t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*). The term *san-shih* was used in Sui only to c. 604, in T'ang from 632 or 637, in Sung and Liao to 1122. RR+SP: *trois précepteurs de l'empereur*. P67. (2) MING–CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the Three Dukes.

4905 *sān-shìh hsüéh* 三氏學
SUNG–CH'ING: **Schools of the Three Sage Clans,** from the 1080s a collective reference to state schools established near the Confucian Temple (*k'ung-miao, hsüan-sheng' miao*) in modern Shantung for educating descendants of Confucius, his disciple Yen Hui, and his later admirer Mencius. In Ch'ing a temple to the Confucian disciple Tseng-tzu was added, making Schools of the Four Sage Clans (*ssu-shih hsüeh*).

4906 *sān-shìh k'ō* 三式科
YÜAN: **Section for Astrological Interpretation,** one of 5 Sections (*k'o*) in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai, ssu-t'ien chien*), headed by 2 Clerks (*kuan-kou*), rank 9b; probably under the intermediary supervision of the Directorate's Superintendent of Training (*t'i-hsüeh*), as a training unit. The term *san-shih* refers to 3 types of celestial phenomena, but identifications differ. P35.

4907 *sān shīh shàng-kūng* 三師上公
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): **Three Superior Duke Preceptors,** common variant of *san shih* (Three Preceptors) as a collective reference to the Grand Preceptor (*t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor (*t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*). Also see *san kung, shang-kung, t'ai-fu shang-kung*. P67.

4908 *sān-shìh tà-fū* 三事大夫
Lit., the 3 grand masters of affairs: from antiquity an occasional unofficial reference to the **Three Dukes** (*san kung*); occurs especially in poetry; sometimes abbreviated to *san shih*.

4909 *sān shŭ* 三署
HAN: **Three Corps,** a reference, possibly not common until Later Han, to the 3 categories in which expectant appointees called Court Gentlemen (*lang*) were differentiated by rank; comparable to the Ch'in dynasty term Three Court Gentlemen (*san lang*). The 3 groups were the Inner Gentlemen (*chung-lang*), the Attendant Gentlemen (*shih-lang*), and the Gentlemen of the Interior (*lang-chung*), each loosely organized under a Leader of Court Gentlemen (*chung-lang chiang*) under overall supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (*lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsün*). HB: three corps. P5, 26.

4910 *sān-shŭ láng* 三署郎
HAN: **Court Gentlemen of the Three Corps,** collective reference to all expectant appointees known as Court Gentlemen (*lang*); also see *san lang, san shu*. P5.

4911 *sān shuài* 三帥
SUNG: **Three Marshals,** unofficial reference to the 3 senior posts in the N. Sung Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*): Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), Vice Commander-in-chief (*fu tu chih-hui shih*), and Inspector-in-chief (*tu yü-hou*). SP: *trois généraux*.

4912 *sān ssū* 三司
Lit., 3 Offices; it should be kept in mind that in any particular context the term might refer to 3 previously mentioned agencies of any sort. (1) HAN: **Three Dignitaries,** from A.D. 52 a collective reference to the Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*), the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*), and the Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*), more commonly known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*). (2) T'ANG: **Three Monitoring Offices,** collective reference to Attendant Censors (*shih*

yü-shih) of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), and Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*), who on a rotational basis attended all court audiences to note any breach of prescribed conduct among the participants, to accept complaints lodged against officials, and to accept for investigation any appeals from persons who believed they had been wronged by officials and had found no redress in the regular administrative hierarchy. (3) T'ANG–5 DYN: **Three Judicial Agencies,** collective reference to the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), the Censorate, and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), the executive officials of which were summoned irregularly into a tribunal that considered legal cases of great importance and made recommendations for imperial decision; comparable to the later term *san fa-ssu*, q.v. When the heads of the 3 agencies formed such a tribunal, it was called the Senior Three Judicial Offices (*ta san-ssu*); when 2nd-level executive officials were convened, the tribunal was called the Junior Three Judicial Offices (*hsiao san-ssu*). (4) T'ANG–5 DYN: **Three Fiscal Agencies:** during the last T'ang century and into the Five Dynasties era, a collective reference to the office of the Salt Monopoly Commissioner (*yen-t'ieh shih*), the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*), and the Census Bureau (*hu-pu ssu*). In T'ang all were commonly headed by Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); in the Five Dynasties era, commonly coordinated by a State Fiscal Commissioner (*san-ssu shih*). (5) SUNG: **State Finance Commission,** the most important fiscal agency in the central government until the 1070s; then discontinued, its functions being taken over primarily by the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from c. 1080. Developing out of the T'ang–Five Dynasties institutions described under (4) above, this was an aggregation of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*), the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*), and the Census Bureau (*hu-pu ssu*); sometimes a consolidated agency under one Commissioner (*shih*), sometimes fragmented into 3 autonomous agencies each with a Commissioner. From 993 to 994 consolidated under a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (*tsung-chi shih*) and divided into 2 large regional jurisdictions called the Left and Right Accounts (*tso-chi, yu-chi*), sharing supervision over 10 territorial Circuits (*tao*); but in 994 the 3 separate commissions were reinstated. A late reorganization (date not clear) transformed the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau into a Tax Transport Bureau (*chuan-yün ssu*) and the Tax Bureau into a Stabilization Fund Bureau (*ch'ang-p'ing ssu*). Each of the constituent Bureaus had subsidiary Sections (*an*), and there were various minor offices that served the 3 Bureaus collectively, normally each headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*): General Accounting Office (*tu mo-k'an ssu*), General Money Circulating Office (*tu chu-hsia chih-shou ssu*), Inventory Office (*ch'ü-shou ssu*), General Deficits Monitoring Office (*tu li-ch'ien ssu*), General Wastage Monitoring Office (*tu p'ing-yu ssu*), Mail Distribution Office (*k'ai-ch'ai ssu*), Distribution Office (*fa-fang ssu*), Storage Monitoring Office (*ts'ui-ch'ü ssu*), Receiving Office (*shou-shih ssu*), and Service Allocation Office (*ya-ssu*). Also see *p'an san-ssu, chih-chih san-ssu t'iao-li ssu*. SP: *commission des finances ou tri-commissariat*. P7. (6) MING: **Three Provincial Offices,** collective generic reference to Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*), Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*), and Regional Military Commissions (*tu chih-hui shih ssu*). (7) CH'ING: **Three Provincial Offices,** collective generic reference to Provincial Administration Commissions, Provincial Surveillance Commissions, and Provincial Education Commissioners (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*).

4913 *sān ssù* 三寺

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i), SUI–T'ANG: **Three Courts,** collective reference to 3 service agencies under the Supervisor of the Household (*chan-shih*) of the Heir Apparent or, for part of Sui, the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*): specifically, the Household Provisioner's Court (*chia-ling ssu*), the Court of the Watches (*lei-keng ssu*), and the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent (*p'u-ssu*). RR: *trois cours*. P26.

4914 *sān-ssū k'uài-chì ssū* 三司會計司

SUNG: **State Finance Commission Accounting Office,** designation of a consolidation of the 3 formerly rather autonomous Bureaus (*ssu*) of the Commission (see *san ssu*) into a single agency in 1074, headed by one Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) as Supervisor (*t'i-chü*); abolished in a general governmental reorganization in 1080. SP: *bureau des comptes des finances*. P7.

4915 *sān-ssū shǐh* 三司使

Lit., commissioner(s) of the 3 Offices; a reference to any of the officials noted in the *san ssu* (3 Offices) entry above and to some others as well, especially: (1) T'ANG: **Three Monitoring Surrogates,** a term used in lieu of Three Monitoring Offices (see *san ssu* under #2) when the Heir Apparent was serving as Regent (*chien-kuo*) in the absence of the Emperor from the capital, indicating 3 members of the Heir Apparent's household staff who undertook to receive and analyze memorials to the throne—the Supervisor of the Household (*chan-shih*) and the Mentors (*shu-tzu*) in charge of the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*tso, yu ch'un-fang*). RR: *commissaires des trois services*. (2) T'ANG: **Three Judicial Commissioners,** collective reference to members of the Three Judicial Agencies (see *san ssu* under #3), including a Senior (*ta*) and a Junior (*hsiao*) group. (3) 5 DYN, LIAO: **State Fiscal Commissioner:** in Later T'ang head of 3 Bureaus (*ssu*) as described in the *san ssu* entry (#4); in Liao an all-around manager of Khitan financial interests in North China from his base at modern Peking, which Liao called its Southern Capital, Nan-ching. P8. (4) SUNG: **State Finance Commissioner,** briefly in 993 and then from 1003 to 1069 the single head of the State Finance Commission (see *san ssu* under #5). SP: *commissaire des finances*. P7.

4916 *sān-ssū t'iáo-lì ssū* 三司條例司

SUNG: abbreviation of *chih-chih san-ssu t'iao-li ssu* (**Finance Planning Commission**), q.v.

4917 *sān tà* 三大

Three Greats: occasional unofficial reference to the Three Preceptors (*san shih*) or Three Dukes (*san kung*); less common than *san t'ai* (Three Supremes). P68.

4918 *sān tà-chèng* 三大政

CH'ING: **Three Great Administrations,** unofficial collective reference to the Salt Administration (*yen-cheng*), the Grand Canal Administration (see under *ho-tao tsung-tu*), and the Grain Transport Administration (see under *ts'ao-yün tsung-tsu*).

4919 *sān tà-hsièn* 三大憲

CH'ING: lit., 3 great (defenders of) the fundamental laws: **Three Provincial Authorities,** unofficial collective reference to the Provincial Governor (*hsün-fu*), Provincial Administration Commissioner (*pu-cheng shih*), and Provincial Surveillance Commissioner (*an-ch'a shih*); also see *hsien, feng-hsien*.

4920 *sān tà-yíng* 三大營

MING: **Three Great Training Divisions,** also called Cap-

ital Training Divisions (*ching-ying*): military encampments established in 1424 at Peking with auxiliary counterparts at Nanking. Specifically named Division of the Five Armies (*wu-chün ying*), Division of the Three Thousand (*san-ch'ien ying*), and Firearms Division (*shen-chi ying*). Troops of Guard (*wei*) garrisons throughout the empire were rotated to these units for training and service as a kind of combat-ready reserve, under a Superintendent (*t'i-tu*) or Supreme Commander (*tsung-tu*). From 1450 to 1550 these Divisions were overshadowed by a newer type of organization called Integrated Divisions (*t'uan-ying*); and by the late 1550s if not earlier all troops at the capital had been allowed to degenerate into little more than construction gangs. Also see *wei-so, pan-chün*.

4921 *sān t'ài* 三太

Three Supremes: throughout history a common unofficial collective reference to the central government dignitaries known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*) or Three Preceptors (*san-shih*); also see *san ta* (Three Greats).

4922 *sān t'ái* 三臺

(1) HAN: **Three Communicating Agencies,** collective reference to 3 agencies that were intended to keep the Emperor in contact with the central administration, the officialdom at large, and foreign states: respectively, the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai;* known unofficially as *chung-t'ai,* Central Pavilion), the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai;* known unofficially as *hsien-t'ai,* Pavilion of the Fundamental Laws), and the Tribunal of Receptions (*yeh-che t'ai;* known unofficially as *wai-t'ai,* Outer Pavilion). (2) SUI: **Three Surveillance Agencies,** collective reference from c. 604 to the Censorate, the Tribunal of Receptions, and the Tribunal of Inspectors (*ssu-li t'ai*). P16.

4923 *sàn-t'īng* 散廳

CH'ING: lit., detached Subprefecture, i.e., one not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) but part of a Prefecture (*fu*): **Ordinary Subprefecture** as distinguished from an Independent Subprefecture (*chih-li t'ing*), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called *shu-t'ing,* q.v.

4924 *sān-t'óu* 三頭

T'ANG: **Triple First,** unofficial reference to a man who stood at the head of pass lists in 3 civil service recruitment examinations: a prefectural-level examination at the dynastic capital (*ching-chao chieh-shih*), a Presented Scholar (*chin-shih*) examination, and a special Erudite Literatus (*hung-tz'u*) examination for accelerated advancement. Comparable in prestige to the status of *san-yüan* (Triple First) in later dynasties.

4925 *sàn ts'úng-kuān* 散從官

Detached as a Retinue Official: in Sung and no doubt other periods as well, referred to a staff member of a unit of territorial administration such as a Prefecture (*chou, fu*), usually not a regular member of the ranked officialdom, who was released from his ordinary duties and assigned temporarily to the retinue of a traveling official from a higher agency; considered in the general category of Guides and Followers (*tao-ts'ung*). SP: *coureur pour les affaires publiques*.

4926 *sān tū-tū* 三都督

N-S DIV (N. Wei)–SUI: **Three Area Commanders-in-chief,** collective reference to 3 military leaders among whom supervisory responsibility for the state's various Regions (*chou*) was divided: the Commanders-in-chief of Nan-Yü; of Chi-chou, Ting-chou, and Hsiang-chou; and of Chi-ch'ing (all place-names). N. Ch'i formally changed the title *tu-tu* to *tsung-kuan,* q.v., but the collective term *san tu-tu* continued in use. In Sui the 3 titles were used as honorific or prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for eminent military officers till c. 604, then discontinued. P50.

4927 *sān tú-tsò* 三獨坐

HAN: lit., 3 who sit alone, i.e., separate from other participants assembled in court audience, at least in part so as to keep all under observation and to impeach or reprimand any who conducted themselves improperly: **Three Venerables,** from about 8 B.C. through Later Han a collective reference to the Director of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu ling*), the de facto head of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) officially entitled Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), and the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*). Also see *tu-tso*.

4928 *sàn-tuān* 散端

T'ANG: lit., separate from the leader(s) (?): unofficial reference to those **Attendant Censors** (*shih yü-shih*) of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) who were not authorized to exercise unrestricted censorial powers (?); sources not entirely clear. See *tuan-kung, tsa-tuan*. RR: *chefs détachés (qui n'étaient pas chargés des affaires diverses)*. P18.

4929 *sān wèi* 三衛

Three Capital Guards. (1) T'ANG: collective reference to the categories of personnel who were garrisoned in the palace to provide close personal security for the Emperor, i.e., members of the Bodyguard Garrison (*ch'in-fu*), the 2 Distinguished Garrisons (*hsün-fu*), and the 2 Standby Garrisons (*i-fu*), administered by the Left and Right Guards (*tso-wei, yu-wei*) of the capital's Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*). Since the Garrisons themselves numbered 5, they were commonly referred to as the Five Garrisons (*wu fu*), as in the expression "the Three Capital Guards of the Five Garrisons" (*wu fu chih san wei*). RR: *trois espèces de gardes*. P43. (2) T'ANG: a common but misleading reference to the Three Garrisons (*san fu,* q.v.) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26. (3) SUNG: collective reference to the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*), the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*shih-wei ma-chün ssu*), and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*shih-wei pu-chün ssu*). These 3 were also commonly referred to as the Three Commands (*san ya*). SP: *trois espèces de gardes*. P43.

4930 *sàn-wèi* 散位

SUI–CH'ING: **Rank Status,** variant of *san-kuan* (Prestige Title).

4931 *sān yá* 三衙

SUNG: **Three Commands,** collective reference to the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*), the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*shih-wei ma-chün ssu*), and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*shih-wei pu-chün ssu*). These 3 were also commonly referred to as the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*). Also see *erh ssu* (Two Commands). SP: *trois bureaux militaires*. P43.

4932 *sān yǐn* 三尹

CH'ING: lit., 3rd (in rank order) Governor (?): unofficial reference to the **Assistant Magistrate** (*chu-pu*) of a District (*hsien*), who ordinarily ranked below both a Magistrate (*chih-hsien*) and a Vice Magistrate (*ch'eng*).

4933 *sān-yüán* 三元

SUNG–CH'ING: **Triple First,** quasiofficial reference to the extremely rare man who stood first on the pass lists of each of the 3 levels of civil service recruitment examinations: in

Sung and Chin, the Prefectural Examination (*chieh-shih*), the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*), and the Palace Examination (*t'ing-shih*); from Yüan to Ch'ing, the Provincial Examination (*hsiang-shih*), the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*), and the Palace Examination (*t'ing-shih* or *tien-shih*). See *san-t'ou, chieh-yüan, hui-yüan, chuang-yüan.*

4934 *sān yüàn* 三院

(1) T'ANG–YÜAN: **Three Bureaus** of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*): Headquarters Bureau (*t'ai-yüan*), Palace Bureau (*tien-yüan*), and Investigation Bureau (*ch'a-yüan*). RR+SP: *trois cours*. P18. (2) CH'ING: **Three Special Agencies** of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*): the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*), and Imperial Parks Administration (*feng-ch'en yüan*).

4935 *sàn-yüèh* 散樂

Lit., separate music, in the sense that it was folk or popular music rather than music in the formal, classical style; apparently as early as Han referred to all sorts of vaudeville-like court entertainments including but not restricted to musical ones, and throughout history designated, not only such entertainments, but also the **Entertainers** who performed in them. In T'ang 100 such Entertainers were authorized for the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) as permanent (*ch'ang-shang*) staff specialists, and 1,000 more were authorized to be requisitioned on rotational service from Prefectures (*chou*) throughout the empire. RR: *musicien de musique profane.*

4936 *sàng-chù* 喪祝

CHOU: **Funerary Chanter,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*), responsible primarily for escorting funeral carriages. See *chih-sang.* CL: *officier des prières faites dans les cérémonies funèbres, invocateur des funérailles.*

4937 *sǎo-sǎ yüàn-tzǔ* 掃洒院子

SUNG: **Palace Sweeper,** unspecified number of eunuchs of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). SP: *chargé de balayer la cour.*

4938 *sè-cháng* 色長

Appearance Monitor, apparently in charge of checking on the costumes and the overall visual impression given by court musicians and dancers; cf. *p'ai-chang* (File Leader). (1) SUNG: 3 non-official, probably hereditary professionals in the Office of Musical Instruction (*ch'ien-hsia chiao-fang so*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). SP: *chef de section (musique).* (2) MING–CH'ING: 17 in the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*), at least by early Ch'ing. In 1723 all hereditary musicians were liberated from their service obligations, and thereafter court musicians were chosen from among gifted amateurs. Whether or not the title *se-chang* survived the 1729 division of the Music Office into a Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) and an Imperial Music Office (*shen-yüeh shu*) is not clear. P10.

4939 *sè-ch'én* 穡臣

Minister of Husbandry: from the era of N-S Division, an unofficial reference to any fiscal official of high status such as a Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

4940 *sè-fū* 嗇夫

Lit., a collector, keeper, miser; occurs from high antiquity in titles apparently relating to fiscal matters, but of low status. (1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference, normally derisive, to very lowly members of the officialdom: **Functionary.** (2) CH'IN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Husbander,** one of a group of personages chosen to deal with affairs of their home Townships (*hsiang*) in the system of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population; principally responsible for tax collections, but also listened to people's complaints; sometimes described traditionally as having been a local police authority. (3) HAN: **Bailiff,** found in lowly status in agencies of all sorts, apparently responsible principally for maintaining supplies. HB: bailiff. P37, 40.

4941 *sè-mù jén* 色目人

YÜAN: **Special Category Men,** 2nd highest of 4 social castes ordained by the Mongol government; an amalgam of non-Mongol, non-Chinese peoples from Central and Western Asia and even Europe, whose social and political privileges were exceeded only by those of the Mongols themselves; below them in the hierarchy came all former subjects of the Jurchen Chin dynasty in North China—Chinese, Jurchen, and Khitan alike—all called *han-jen* (Chinese); and at the bottom were former subjects of S. Sung in South China, called *nan-jen* (Southerners). The term *se-mu* is a compound of words meaning kind, sort, category, etc.; what might seem to be its literal meaning, "colored eyes," is of no relevance.

4942 *sēng-chèng* 僧正

Lit. head or rectifier (?) of Buddhists. (1) N-S DIV: **Buddhist Chief,** a state-designated monk responsible for the whole Buddhist clergy in Later Ch'in (384–417), under supervision of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*), possibly continuing through the N. Dynasties till N. Wei (see *seng-t'ung*). (2) MING–CH'ING: **Buddhist Superior** in a Subprefecture or Department (both *chou*); see *seng-cheng ssu.* Also see *seng-kuan.*

4943 *sēng-chèng ssū* 僧正司

MING–CH'ING: **Subprefectural** (in Ch'ing **Departmental) Buddhist Registry,** an agency in each Subprefecture or Department (both *chou*) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (*seng-cheng*), without official rank. Supervised by a Prefectural Buddhist Registry (*seng-kang ssu*), a Central Buddhist Registry (*seng-lu ssu*) in the dynastic capital, and ultimately the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*).

4944 *sēng-chīh-pù ch'éng* 僧祇部丞

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Aide for the Mahāsaṅghikāh Sect** (of Buddhism), on the staff of the Supervisorate of Monasteries (*tien-ssu shu*) in the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*); *seng-chih* is the Chinese transcription of the Sanskrit term *sāṅghikāh,* meaning a monastic establishment. P17.

4945 *sēng-hùi ssū* 僧會司

MING–CH'ING: **District Buddhist Registry,** an agency in each District (*hsien*) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (*seng-hui*), without official rank. Supervised by a Prefectural Buddhist Registry (*seng-kang ssu*), a Central Buddhist Registry (*seng-lu ssu*) in the dynastic capital, and ultimately the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*).

4946 *sēng-kāng ssū* 僧綱司

MING–CH'ING: **Prefectural Buddhist Registry,** an agency in each Prefecture (*fu*) responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of all Buddhist monks in

its jurisdiction; headed by a senior resident monk designated by the state as Buddhist Superior (*seng-kang*), without official rank. Supervised by the Central Buddhist Registry (*seng-lu ssu*) at the dynastic capital, and ultimately by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*).

4947 *sēng-kuān* 僧官
Buddhist Authorities, collective reference to Buddhist monks recognized by the state as heads of all Buddhist monastic establishments within a specified jurisdiction, whether a District (*hsien*) or the state as a whole; responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of Buddhist monks and nuns. Specific titles originated in the era of N-S Division with *seng-cheng* (Buddhist Chief), *seng-t'ung* (Buddhist Controller), etc.; the practice culminated in the establishment of Buddhist Registries (see under *seng-lu ssu*) from late T'ang through Ch'ing times.

4948 *sēng-lù ssū* 僧錄司
Central Buddhist Registry, a central government agency responsible for monitoring the numbers, qualifications, and conduct of Buddhist monks and nuns, normally staffed with senior monks of the capital monasteries recognized by the state as leaders of the empire-wide Buddhist clergy, sometimes given nominal official ranks. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: from 807 an agency subordinate to the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*), a revival of institutions originated in the era of N-S Division, e.g., the N. Wei *chien-fa ts'ao* (Section for the Supervision of Buddhism). More fully known as the Buddhist Registry for the Avenues of the Capital (*tso-yu chieh seng-lu ssu*). SP: *bureau d'enregistrement des moines et des nonnes des grandes rues de droite et de gauche.* (2) MING–CH'ING: under the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), supervised Buddhist Registries at Prefectural (*fu*), Subprefectural or Departmental (both *chou*), and District (*hsien*) levels of territorial administration; see, respectively, *seng-kang ssu, seng-cheng ssu, seng-lüi ssu.* BH: superior of the Buddhist priesthood.

4949 *sēng-t'ǔng* 僧統
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): **Buddhist Controller,** collective reference to the Controller-in-chief (*ta-t'ung*) and the Controller (*t'ung*) of the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (*chao-hsüan ssu,* q.v.). Also see *seng-kuan.*

4950 *shā-chīn yén-liào tsǔng-k'ù* 紗金顏料總庫
YÜAN: **Chief Storehouse of Gauze, Gold, and Dyestuffs,** a unit of the Service of Rare Textiles (*i-yang chü*). P38.

4951 *shā-ló chú* 紗羅局
YÜAN: **Gauze Service,** a unit of the Service of Rare Textiles (*i-yang chü*); after 1275 called **Gauze Supervisorate** (*sha-lo t'i-chü ssu*); headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b.

4952 *shān-chǎng* 山長
5 DYN–MING: lit., chief of the mountain (retreat): **Dean,** common designation of the head of an instructional Academy (*shu-yüan*), private or state-sponsored. P51, 66.

4953 *shàn-chūn chiǔ-k'ù* 膳軍酒庫
SUNG: **Army Wine Storehouse;** local agency in some areas.

4954 *shàn-fū* 膳夫
CHOU: **Food Steward,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who supervised the preparation of, and personally tasted and served, all food and drink consumed by the King, the Queen, and the Heir Apparent. CL: *intendant des mets.*

4955 *shàn-hsiěh* 繕寫
CH'ING: **Copyist,** 6 to 8 Bannermen Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*) on duty assignment in each Bureau (*ssu*) of the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*); commonly prefixed *cheng* (Principal) or *fu* (Assistant). BH: senior writer, junior writer.

4956 *shàn-jén* 繕人
CHOU: **Marksmen,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) assigned to the King's personal service as expert archers. CL: *excellents.*

4957 *shàn-kūng* 膳工
SUNG: **Provisioner,** one category of personnel, apparently subofficial functionaries, in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). SP: *travailleur d'approvisionnement pour les sacrifices.* P38.

4958 *shàn-kūng chiēn* 繕工監
T'ANG: lit., directorate of skilled workmen: from 662 to 670 the official variant name of the **Directorate for the Palace Buildings** (*chiang-tso chien*). P15.

4959 *shàn-pù* 膳部
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i, Chou)–SUNG: **Catering Bureau** in the N. Ch'i Section for Justice (*tu-kuan*), in the Chou Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), thereafter one of 4 Bureaus (*ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); headed in Chou by a Palace Provisioner (*chu-shan*) ranked as Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a), at other times by a Director (*lang-chung;* in Sui temporarily *shih-lang*), rank 5b1 in T'ang, 6b in Sung; shared with such agencies as the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*) and the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) responsibility for presenting foodstuffs for use in major state sacrificial ceremonies. RR+SP: *bureau des approvisionnements pour les sacrifices.* P9.

4960 *shàn-shìh* 善世
MING–CH'ING: **Buddhist Patriarch,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 6a but without stipends, principal members of the Central Buddhist Registry (*seng-lu ssu*) in the central government, under general supervision of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); recognized by the state, at least nominally, as heads of the empire-wide Buddhist clergy and held accountable for the authenticity and proper conduct of all Buddhist monks and nuns. BH: preceptor.

4961 *shān-shīh* 山師
CHOU: **Mountain Tax Master,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for the supervision of noted mountains and lakes excluded from fiefs granted to the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), and for the collection of royal taxes on timber, game, and fish taken from them. CL: *maître des montagnes.*

4962 *shàn-shǒu ssū* 扇手司
CH'ING: **Fan Bearers Office,** one of 2 units in the Forward Subsection (*ch'ien-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a. BH: fan section.

4963 *shàn-ssū* 膳司
YÜAN: abbreviation of *ch'u shan-ssu* (**Office of Food Supplies for the Heir Apparent**).

4964 *shān-tìng kuān* 刪定官
SUNG: **Reviser,** no definite number, rank 8a officials of

various central government agencies on duty assignments in the Law Code Office (*ch'ih-ling so*); also see *chih-shih, chih-shih kuan*. SP: *reviseur*. P13.

4965 *shān-tìng shǐh* 刪定使
T'ANG: **Disciplinary Commissioner,** number, rank, and status not clear; apparently an ad hoc continuation of the earlier Disciplinary Section (*shan-ting ts'ao*) tradition; among other things, apparently reviewed the situations of civil officials who had completed sentences of banishment, etc. P13.

4966 *shān-tìng ts'áo* 刪定曹
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.)–SUI: **Discipline Section,** a unit of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) concerned with the disciplining of civil officials, headed by a Director (*lang*). Its functional relationship with such surveillance and judicial agencies as the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) and the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) is not clear; it was likely the administrative agency through which the Ministry of Personnel implemented and monitored the disciplining of civil officials. P5, P13.

4967 *shàn-tsǎi* 膳宰
CHOU: variant of *shan-fu* (**Food Steward**).

4968 *shán-yǘ* 單于
CH'IN–N-S DIV: Chinese transcription of a Hsiung-nu title: **Khan** of the Hsiung-nu or other non-Chinese tribes to the north.

4969 *shān-yǘ* 山虞
Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for supervising the felling of timber and all hunting and trapping activities at each major mountain region in the royal domain; lesser numbers of lower ranks assigned to each such region considered ordinary, fewer still to those considered minor. CL: *inspecteur des montagnes*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one or more ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and one or more as Junior Servicemen, members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), presumably with responsibilities similar to those described under (1) above. P14.

4970 *shàng* 上
Lit., above, upper, superior, to go up. (1) Throughout history used as a polite reference to the supreme ruler, i.e., the Chou dynasty **King** or a later **Emperor;** see such variants as *huang-shang, chin-shang*. In some contexts the rendering **Your Majesty** or **His Majesty** may be appropriate. (2) In hierarchical usage occurs, e.g., in Supreme Capital (*Shang-tu*) as distinct from auxiliary capitals, which were normally directionally designated; in such combinations as Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*), Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*), and Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*); and in distinctions between, e.g., rank 6, 2nd class, grade 1 (6b1: *ts'ung-liu p'in shang-teng*) and rank 6, 2nd class, grade 2 (6b2: *ts'ung-liu p'in hsia-teng*). (3) **To submit,** often used as a verb referring to the presentation of memorials or other documents to the throne. (4) **To promote,** sometimes used as a verb referring to the formal advancement of an official to a higher post or rank.

4971 *shàng* 尙
(1) **Chief Steward;** see *liu shang* (Six Palace Stewards). (2) **Matron,** designation of one category of palace women; see *liu shang* (Six Matrons). (3) Common abbreviation of *shang-shu* (**Minister,** etc.). Also see *tso-shang, yu-shang*.

4972 *shàng-àn* 上案
SUNG: **First Section,** one of 2 paired subordinate units (cf. *hsia-an*) in such agencies as the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); the organization and specific functions of each are not clear, but it is possible the First Section dealt with documents being forwarded to the throne. SP: *service des rites*.

4973 *shàng-ch'á* 尙茶
CH'ING: **Tea Server,** designation of Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) assigned to the Palace Larder (*yü ch'a-shan fang*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), 3 called Principal (*cheng* as suffix) Tea Server, one Secondary (*fu* as suffix) Tea Server, and 6 ordinary (no prefix or suffix) Tea Servers; also found on the staff at each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*). BH: cup-bearer, chief cup-bearer, assistant chief cup-bearer. P29, 37.

4974 *shàng-chàng* 尙帳
HAN: **Chief Steward for Accommodations,** one of the Five Chief Stewards (see *wu shang*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), presumably responsible for providing and caring for the tents used by the Emperor while traveling and, possibly, for some of his ordinary bedding gear. Also see *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards). Cf. *shang-she chü* (Accommodations Service). P30.

4975 *shàng-chēn shǔ* 尙珍署
YÜAN: **Office of Delicacies** in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); established 1276, in 1288 renamed *chen-hsiu shu,* q.v. P30.

4976 *shàng-ch'éng chǘ* 尙乘局
T'ANG–SUNG: **Livery Service,** one of many constituent units of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5a or 5b; managed the use of horses by personnel of the imperial household, including those maintained in the Six Stables (*liu chiu*) and Six Palace Corrals (*liu hsien*). RR: *service des attelages de l'empereur*. SP: *écuyers impériaux*.

4977 *shàng-ch'éng ssù* 尙乘寺
YÜAN: **Court of the Imperial Saddlery,** an autonomous agency of the central government responsible for manufacturing and maintaining carriages, saddles, and other riding gear for the imperial household; established in 1287 independent of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), which retained control over the imperial horse herds. Headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank not clear. P39.

4978 *shǎng-chǐ àn* 賞給案
SUNG: **Gifts and Presentations Section,** one of 8 Sections (*an*) in the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); made available to the Emperor goods to be given as rewards, etc.; also reportedly provided paper, inks, and medicines, and oversaw the collection of taxes on trade at public markets and on maritime trade. SP: *service de récompense*.

4979 *shàng-chì lì* 上計吏
HAN: lit., functionary who submits an accounting (to the throne): variant of *chi-li, chi-shih* (both **Accounts Clerk**). Also see *chi-chieh*. HB: official who hands up accounts.

4980 *shàng chì tū-wèi* 上騎都尉
T'ANG–MING: **Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry,** merit title (*hsün*) awarded to government personnel of rank 5a through Chin, 4a in Yüan; in Ming explicitly

restricted to rank 4a military officers. RR+SP: *grand directeur général de la cavalerie*. P65.

4981 *shàng-chì yüàn* 上計掾
HAN: lit., official who submits an accounting (to the throne): variant of *chi-yüan* (**Accounts Assistant**). Also see *chi-chieh*.

4982 *shàng chiāng-chün* 上將軍
Generalissimo. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: from 786, designation of the head of each of the major military units at the dynastic capital collectively called the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*, q.v.); rank 2b in T'ang, 2b or 3a in Sung. RR: *général supérieur*. SP: *général supérieur, grand général*. (2) SUNG: also the head of any Guard (*wei*) not included in the Sixteen Guards; rank 3b. (3) CHIN: title of nobility (*chüeh*); see *chen-kuo shang chiang-chün, feng-kuo shang chiang-chün, fu-kuo shang chiang-chün*. P64.

4983 *shàng-chièh* 上界
SUNG: **First Section,** one of 2 subdivisions of the Crafts Institute (*wen-ssu yüan*), originally part of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), later under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); staffed with non-official hereditary specialists who did craft work with gold, silver, and pearls. See *hsia-chieh*. SP: *bureau pour la fabrication des objets en or, argent et en perles*. P37.

4984 *shàng-chiēn* 上監
SUNG: **First Veterinarian Directorate,** one of 2 units fully designated *mu-yang chien*, subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); also see *hsia-chien*. SP: *direction supérieure pour soigner les chevaux*.

4985 *shàng-chíh wèi* 上直衛
MING: lit., guard unit that takes up active duty: **Imperial Guard,** a categorical designation of 33 of the 74 major military units called Capital Guards (*ching-wei*) stationed in the Peking area after 1420, also of 17 of the 49 Capital Guards stationed in the area of the auxiliary capital, Nanking; the most notable of the Imperial Guards at Peking was the Imperial Bodyguard (*chin-i wei*). The Imperial Guards at Peking were directly responsible to the Emperor; those at Nanking, like all other Guards (*wei*) throughout the empire, were distributed for supervision among the Five Chief Military Commissions (*wu-chün tu-tu fu*) in the central government. Also see *wei-so*. P43.

4986 *shàng-ch'ĭn chú* 尚寢局
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Housekeeping Service,** one of 6 agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang-ch'in*), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Interior Maintenance Office (*ssu-she ssu*), Transport Office (*ssu-yü ssu*), Gardens Office (*ssu-yüan ssu*), and Lanterns Office (*ssu-teng ssu*); the Matrons also kept records concerning the Emperor's sexual relations with the females of his household. See *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service des appartements particuliers*.

4987 *shàng-ch'ĭng* 上卿
(1) CHOU: **Senior Minister,** highest of 3 Minister ranks (see *chung-ch'ing, hsia-ch'ing*), the highest category of officials serving the King and Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), ranking above Grand Masters (*ta-fu*) and Servicemen (*shih*). (2) HAN: **Superior Chamberlains,** 4th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under *shang-kung*), including only the titles General of the Front (*ch'ien chiang-chün*), General of the Rear (*hou*), General of the Left (*tso*), and General of the Right (*yu*). Also see *cheng-ch'ing* (Regular Chamberlains), *p'ei-ch'ing* (Adjunct Chamberlains), *ch'ing*. Cf. *chiu ch'ing* (Nine Chamberlains). P68.

4988 *shàng ch'īng-ch'ē tū-wèi* 上輕車都尉
T'ANG–SUNG: **Senior Commandant of Light Chariots,** the 5th highest merit title (*hsün*), awarded to rank 4a military officers. See *ch'ing-ch'e tu-wei*. RR+SP: *grand directeur général des chars de guerre*. P65.

4989 *shàng-chiù chú* 尚廄局
CHIN: **Livery Service,** in charge of horses and carriages used by the imperial household, a unit of the Palace Inspectorate-general (*tien-ch'ien tu tien-chien ssu*); counterpart of the T'ang–Sung *shang-ch'eng chü*.

4990 *shàng chù-kuó* 上柱國
N-S DIV (Chou)–YÜAN: **Supreme Pillar of State,** honorific designation of great prestige from high antiquity, reportedly derived from usage in the ancient southern state of Ch'u: the highest merit title (*hsün*), awarded to officials of rank 2a; in Ming superseded by the titles Left and Right Pillars of State (*tso, yu chu-kuo*). RR+SP: *grand pilier de l'état*. P65.

4991 *shàng-chün* 上軍
(1) HAN: **Upper Army,** one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants). (2) N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Senior Adjutant,** one of the eminent military officers called the Three Adjutants (*san chün*) assigned to each Princedom (*wang-kuo*); see *chung-chün, hsia-chün*. P69. (3) SUNG: **Elite Army;** see *shang ssu chün* (Four Elite Armies).

4992 *shàng-fāng* 尚方
CH'IN–SUI: **Directorate for Imperial Manufactories,** a workshop normally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels in Han, an office apparently filled by a eunuch in Later Han and perhaps then even overseen by a eunuch Supervisor (*chien*); manufactured commodities of many sorts used in the imperial palace, in Han times reportedly including weapons. At least as early as San-kuo Wei, and perhaps late in Later Han, divided into 3 units prefixed Central, Left, and Right, whose heads were collectively known as the Three Service Officials (*san shang-fang*). In T'ang (Sui?) the organization was renamed *shao-fu chien*, q.v. HB: prefect (*ling*), inspector (*chien*) of the masters of techniques. P37, 38.

4993 *shàng-fāng chiēn* 尚方監
(1) HAN: **Supervisor of the Imperial Manufactories,** apparently a eunuch appointee in Later Han; oversaw the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shang-fang*). HB: inspector of the masters of techniques. P38. (2) T'ANG: from 685 to 705 the official redesignation of the *shao-fu chien* (**Directorate for Imperial Manufactories**), q.v. Also see *nei-fu chien*. P38.

4994 *shàng-fāng shŭ* 尚方署
CHIN: **Gold and Silver Workshop,** one of 6 artisan craft agencies under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b. P38.

4995 *shàng-fāng ssū* 尚方司 or ***shàng-fāng yüàn*** 院
CH'ING: early names of the **Office of Palace Justice** (see *shen-hsing ssu*); *shang-fang ssu* to 1655, then *yüan* till 1677. P37.

4996 *shàng-fú chú* 尚服局
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Wardrobe Service,** one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang-fu*), rank 5a, who supervised

4 subordinate Offices: Seals Office (*ssu-pao ssu*), Clothing Office (*ssu-i ssu*), Adornments Office (*ssu-shih ssu*), and Ceremonial Regalia Office (*ssu-chang ssu*). Also see *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service de l'habilement du harem*.

4997 *shàng-hsí* 尚席

CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chief Steward for the Bedchamber** under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), responsible for furnishing and maintaining the Emperor's sleeping quarters; see under *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards), *wu shang* (Five Chief Stewards). P30, 37.

4998 *shàng-hsiàng* 上相

SUNG: **Supreme Councilor,** a variant of *tsai-hsiang* (Grand Councilor), especially in the case of such an eminent dignitary when he bore the supplementary titles Grand Academician of the Institute for the Glorification of Literature (*chao-wen kuan ta hsüeh-shih*) and Chief Compiler of the Dynastic History (*chien-hsiu kuo-shih*).

4999 *shàng hù-chūn* 上護軍

T'ANG–MING: **Senior Military Protector,** superseding the Sui–early T'ang merit title Senior General-in-chief (*shang ta chiang-chün*), 3rd highest merit title (*hsün*) awarded for extraordinary military service; rank 3a through Chin, 2a in Yüan and Ming; in Ming reserved solely for rank 2a military officers. See *hu-chün*. RR+SP: *grand protecteur d'armée*. P65.

5000 *shàng-ī* 尚衣

(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chief Steward for the Wardrobe** under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), responsible for providing and maintaining the Emperor's clothing; see under *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards), *wu shang* (Five Chief Stewards), *liu chü* (Six Services). P30, 37. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing** (*chih-tsao chien-tu*).

5001 *shàng-ī chiēn* 尚衣監

MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Imperial Apparel,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) in which palace eunuchs were organized, headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); responsible for the Emperor's personal headgear, gowns, shoes, boots, stockings, etc. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661; see under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates).

5002 *shàng-ī chiēn* 尚醫監

YÜAN: **Imperial Directorate of Medicine,** from 1283 to 1285 the official redesignation of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), during which time its head was retitled Director (*chien, t'ai-chien*) and lowered in rank from 3a to 4a.

5003 *shàng-í chǘ* 尚儀局

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Ceremonial Service,** one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang-i*), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Library Office (*ssu-chi ssu*), Music Office (*ssu-yüeh ssu*), Visitors Office (*ssu-pin ssu*), and Ritual Receptions Office (*ssu-tsan ssu*). See *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service de l'étiquette du harem*.

5004 *shàng-ī chǘ* 尚衣局

Clothing Service. (1) T'ANG–YÜAN: one of 6 Services (*chü*) in the T'ang–Sung Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5a or 5b; in the Chin dynasty Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*), headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5a; and in the Yüan dynasty Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (*min-chiang tsung-kuan fu*), headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), 5b. Generally responsible for providing and maintaining the clothing and other items required by the Emperor for his public appearances. This function, which must always have involved palace eunuchs to some extent, was apparently taken over completely by eunuchs in Ming times. Cf. *shang-fu chü*. RR+SP: *service des vêtements de l'empereur*. P37. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Imperial Silk Manufactory (*chih-tsao chü*); see under *chih-tsao chien-tu*.

5005 *shàng-ī k'ù* 尚衣庫

SUNG: **Imperial Wardrobe,** a personal valeting service for the Emperor headed by a eunuch Commissioner (*shih*), under supervision of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). SP: *magasin des vêtements de l'empereur*. P38.

5006 *shāng-ì shěng-shìh* 商議省事

YÜAN: **Discussant for Secretariat Affairs,** from 1292 a middle-level executive post in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); in 1295 retitled Manager of Important National Security Affairs (*p'ing-chang chün-kuo chung-shih*, q.v.). P4.

5007 *shàng-kāng* 上綱

HAN: lit., the ruler's net (?): occasional unofficial reference to any official position, signifying **in government service.**

5008 *shàng kó-mén* 上閤門

SUNG–CHIN: **Palace Audience Gate,** two prefixed East and West, through which officials and foreign envoys entered the palace for audience; each staffed with ushers, heralds, etc., under 3 Commissioners of the Palace Audience Gate (*shang ko-men shih*), rank 6a; the staffs were apparently subordinate to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), in Sung possibly to the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). SP: *portes du pavillon supérieur*. P33.

5009 *shàng-kuàn* 尚冠

CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chief Steward for Headgear** under the Chamberlain for Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), responsible for providing and maintaining the variety of caps worn in public by the Emperor; see under *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards), *wu shang* (Five Chief Stewards). P30, 37.

5010 *shàng-kūng* 上公

HAN: **Superior Dukes,** the highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom, limited to the Grand Preceptor (*t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor (*t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*). The lesser status groups were as follows: 2. Three Dukes (*san kung*). 3. Adjunct Dukes (*pi-kung*). 4. Superior Chamberlains (*shang-ch'ing*). 5. Regular Chamberlains (*cheng-ch'ing*). 6. Adjunct Chamberlains (*p'ei-ch'ing*). 7. Senior Grand Masters (*shang ta-fu*). 8. Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*). 9. Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*). 10. Servicemen (*shih*). This Han system of categorization was in part carried on into the Three Kingdoms era. Part of the terminology was borrowed from ancient Chou usage. P68.

5011 *shàng-kūng àn* 上供案

SUNG: **Prefectural Remittances Section,** one of 5 Sections (*an*) in the Census Bureau (*hu-pu ssu;* cf. *hu-pu*), one of 3 agencies that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; in c. 1080 shifted under the Granaries Bureau (*ts'ang-pu*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); monitored payments of various kinds made by Prefectures (*chou*) throughout the empire to the central government and the imperial palace; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*). SP: *service de contribution*.

5012 *shàng-kūng chǔ* 尙功局
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Workshop Service,** one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang kung*), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Sewing Office (*ssu-chih ssu*), Rarities Office (*ssu-chen ssu*), Silks Office (*ssu-ts'ai ssu*), and Accounts Office (*ssu-chi ssu*). Also see *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service des travaux du harem.*

5013 *shàng-kūng chǔ* 尙宮局
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **General Palace Service,** one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang-kung*), rank 5a, who generally supervised the other 5 Services and directly controlled 4 immediately subordinate Offices: Records Office (*ssu-chi ssu*), Communications Office (*ssu-yen ssu*), Registration Office (*ssu-pu ssu*), and Inner Gates Office (*ssu-wei ssu*). Also see *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service des affaires générales du harem.*

5014 *shàng-lièn* 尙輦
T'ANG: **Sedan-chair Foreman,** 2, rank 9b, on the staff of the Sedan-chair Service (*shang-lien chü*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *chef du personnel du service des voitures à bras.*

5015 *shàng-liěn chǔ* 尙輦局
T'ANG–SUNG: **Sedan-chair Service,** one of 6 Services (*chü*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*); headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5a or 5b. RR+SP: *service des voitures à bras de l'empereur.* P37.

5016 *shàng-lín* 上林
Imperial Forest: the name given by the First Emperor of Ch'in to a park reserved for his recreational use west of his capital near modern Sian, greatly expanded by Emperor Wu of Han, the subject of a famous long poem (*Shang-lin fu*) by the Han poet Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju; subsequently throughout history used in unofficial or quasiofficial reference to any comparable imperial park or garden, and prefixed to many titles of officials with responsibilities relating to such parks and gardens. HB: supreme forest. P40.

5017 *shàng-lín chào-yǜ* 上林詔獄
HAN: **Imperial Prison in the Imperial Forest,** one of the many prisons (see under *chao-yü*) in the capital area, probably for the imprisonment of anyone who violated the prohibitions in force; headed by one or more Directors (*chang*) under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*); abolished in 32 B.C. HB: imperial prison of the park of the supreme forest. P40.

5018 *shàng-lín chiēn* 上林監
CH'ING: unofficial reference to both the **Chief Ministers of the Imperial Parks Administration** (*feng-ch'en ch'ing*) and to the **Imperial Parks Administration** (*feng-ch'en yüan*) itself.

5019 *shàng-lín chūng shíh-ch'íh chiēn* 上林中十池監
HAN: **Supervisor of the Ten Ponds in the Imperial Forest,** a category of assistants to the Director of the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin ling*), but on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) and apparently responsible for the collection of taxes or fees from licensed fishermen in the park. HB: inspector of the ten ponds in the park of the supreme forest. P37, 40.

5020 *shàng-lín láng* 上林郎
HAN: **Court Gentleman of the Imperial Forest,** assistants to the Director of the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin ling*); specific functions not clear. See *lang.* P37.

5021 *shàng-lín lìng* 上林令
HAN–N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Director of the Imperial Forest,** in charge of the recreational area near the capital called the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin*) or the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*), under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*); assisted by 8 Aides (*ch'eng*), 12 Commandants (*wei*), and various others such as Court Gentlemen of the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin lang*), Supervisors of the Ten Ponds in the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin chung shih-ch'ih chien*), and Bailiffs of the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin se-fu*). HB: prefect of the park of the supreme forest. P40.

5022 *shàng-lín shǔ* 上林署
T'ANG–MING: **Office of Imperial Parks** under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*) till Chin, then under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b1, in T'ang, by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5b, in Chin; in 1407 transformed into a Directorate of Imperial Parks (*shang-lin yüan-chien*); responsible for gathering fruits, vegetables, winter ice, etc., from the various imperial parks and gardens for use in the imperial palace, in great state ceremonies, etc. RR+SP: *office des bosquets impériaux.* P40.

5023 *shàng-lín yüàn* 上林苑
Imperial Forest Park, intermittently throughout imperial history, the official or unofficial designation of one or more great parks or gardens in the vicinity of the dynastic capital; the tradition began with the creation of a hunting preserve and playground adjacent to the capital by the First Emperor of Ch'in, called the Imperial Forest (*shang-lin*); also see *feng-ch'en yüan, shen-tu yüan.* P40.

5024 *shàng-lín yüàn-chiēn* 上林苑監
MING: **Directorate of Imperial Parks,** in 1407 superseded the traditional Office of Imperial Parks (*shang-lin shu*) in charge of all imperial parks, gardens, menageries, etc., in the area of the dynastic capital; headed by 2 Directors (*cheng*), rank 5a; originally with more than 10 subsidiary Offices (*shu*), in 1435 fixed at 4: Office of Husbandry (*liang-mu shu*), Office of Domestic Fowl (*fan-yü shu*), Office of Fruits and Flowers (*lin-heng shu*), and Office of Vegetables (*chia-shu shu*), each with a Manager (*tien-shu*), rank 7a. Superseded in early Ch'ing by the Imperial Parks Administration (*feng-ch'en yüan*). P40.

5025 *shàng-mù* 尙沐
CH'IN: **Chief Steward for the Bath,** one of Six Chief Stewards (*liu shang,* q.v.) who tended to the needs of the imperial household under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). Perhaps revived intermittently in the era of N-S Division. P37.

5026 *shàng-mù chiēn* 尙牧監
YÜAN: **Directorate of Herds,** changed from Herds Office (*ch'ün-mu so*) in 1279, in 1282 renamed Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u yüan,* later *t'ai-p'u ssu*). P39.

5027 *shàng-pǎo chiēn* 尙寶監
MING: **Directorate of Palace Seals,** a palace eunuch agency in charge of the numerous imperial seals, originally in cooperation with the civil service Seals Office (*shang-pao ssu*), but after the founder's reign with almost complete control itself; established in 1367 with a eunuch head called Chief Steward of Seals (*shang-pao*), rank 6a then 6b then 7a; from 1384 headed by a eunuch Director (*ling;* from 1395 *t'ai-chien*); size of staff not fixed.

5028 *shàng-pǎo chǔ* 尚寶局
MING: **Seals Service,** variant name of the palace women agency most commonly called *ssu-pao ssu* (Seals Office).

5029 *shàng-pǎo ssū* 尚寶司
MING: **Seals Office,** an autonomous agency of the central government headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 5a, charged with the monitoring of a large number of seals, tallies, and stamps used by the Emperor, each having special, specified uses; in the tradition of *fu-pao lang, fu-hsi lang,* etc., of prior times. After the founder's reign came to be overshadowed, dominated, and often humiliated by palace eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Seals (*shang-pao chien*).

5030 *shàng-pīn* 上嬪
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Superior Concubines,** collective reference to 3 imperial concubines individually entitled Lady of Bright Counsel (*kuang-yu*), Lady of Exalted Excellence (*lung-hui*), and Lady of Clear Instruction (*chao-hsün*). See *hsia-pin*.

5031 *shàng sān ch'i* 上三旗
CH'ING: **Three Superior Banners,** collective designation of those military units called Banners (*ch'i*) that were under the personal control of the Emperor: specifically, the Bordered Yellow Banner (*hsiang-huang ch'i*), Plain Yellow Banner (*cheng-huang ch'i*), and Plain White Banner (*cheng-po ch'i*); also called the Three Inner Banners (*nei san ch'i*). Cf. *hsia wu ch'i* (Five Lesser Banners).

5032 *shàng-shàn* 尚膳
CH'ING: **Meal Server,** designation of Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) assigned to the Palace Larder (*yü ch'a-shan fang*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), 3 called Principal (*cheng* as suffix) Meal Server, one Secondary (*fu* as suffix) Meal Server, and 12 Ordinary (no prefix or suffix) Meal Servers; also found on the staff of each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*). BH: trencher-knight, serving-man, chief trencher-knight, assistant chief trencher-knight. P29, 37.

5033 *shàng-shàn chiēn* 尚膳監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Palace Delicacies,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*) in Ming, apparently staffed with Manchus in early Ch'ing; responsible for providing special foods from the palace gardens; in Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under *shih-erh chien*.

5034 *shàng-shè* 上舍
(1) SUNG: **Superior College,** highest of 3 Colleges (*she*) in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) from c. 1070; some 10% of students admitted to the University eventually advanced into the Superior College for advanced training before beginning official careers or undertaking civil service recruitment examinations. SP: *collège supérieur.* (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **National University Student** (*chien-sheng*).

5035 *shàng-shè chǔ* 尚舍局
T'ANG–SUNG: **Accommodations Service,** one of 6 Services (*chü*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*); headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5b; in charge of the Emperor's personal quarters in the imperial palace, his baths, special imperial accommodations for great ceremonial occasions, and tents and other accommodations required by the Emperor while traveling away from the capital. RR+SP: *service des appartements de l'empereur.*

5036 *shang-sheng chü* 尚乘局
See under *shang-ch'eng chü* (**Livery Service**).

5037 *shàng-shìh* 上士
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): **Senior Serviceman,** 5th highest of 7 (or 7th of 9) ranks into which all officials were divided, following Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu*) and outranking Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*) and Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*); the rank indicator is normally a suffix appended to the functional title. In Later Chou, equivalent to rank 7a. CL: *gradué de première classe.*

5038 *shàng-shíh* 尚食
(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chief Steward for Food** under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) or, in N. Wei, in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); responsible for provisioning the imperial palace with food and drink; see under *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards), *wu shang* (Five Chief Stewards), *liu chü* (Six Services). HB: master of food. P30, 37. (2) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Matron for Food,** 2, rank 5a, heads of the palace women agency called the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*); also see under *liu shang* (Six Matrons).

5039 *shàng-shíh chiēn* 尚食監
HAN: **Director of Provisions** on the staff of a Princedom (*wang-kuo*), apparently responsible for supervising the preparation and serving of food and drink for the Prince and his princely household. HB: inspector of the masters of food. P69.

5040 *shàng-shíh chǔ* 尚食局
Food Service. (1) SUI–YÜAN: one of Six Services (*liu chü*) through which such agencies as the T'ang–Sung Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), the Chin Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*), and the Yüan Provisions Commission (also *hsüan-hui yüan*) provided necessities for the imperial palace, often in collaboration with eunuchs and palace women and with such central government agencies as the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*). Responsible, among other things, for preliminary tastings of foods served at the imperial table. In T'ang and Sung headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5a; in Chin and Yüan by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5a or 5b. RR+SP: *service de la nourriture de l'empereur.* P30. (2) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: one of 6 major agencies among which palace women were distributed; headed by 2 Matrons (*shang-shih*), rank 5a, who supervised 4 subordinate Offices: Foods Office (*ssu-shan ssu*), Wines Office (*ssu-yün ssu*), Medicines Office (*ssu-yao ssu*), and Banquets Office (*ssu-ch'i ssu*). See *liu shang* (Six Matrons). RR: *service de la nourriture du harem.*

5041 *shàng-shōu sǒ* 尚收所
YÜAN: **Collections Office** (?), a unit of the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*), apparently headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 5b; specific functions not clear. P38.

5042 *shàng-shū* 尚書
Lit., in charge of writing; one of the most important titles of imperial history, a key to the evolution of the central government. (1) CH'IN–HAN: **Chief Steward for Writing,** one of the Six Chief Stewards (*liu shang*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), responsible for the Emperor's personal secretarial work. Not later than the time of Emperor Wu of Han (r. 141–87 B.C.), normally 4 appointees, each in charge of a functionally differentiated Section (*ts'ao;* see under *ssu ts'ao*); functionally

if not nominally, had become a more important category of officials, now appropriately rendered Imperial Secretaries (see under #2 following). P37. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Imperial Secretary,** rank 600 bushels, 4 from the time of Emperor Wu of Han, 5 from 29 B.C., 6 in Later Han, each in charge of a Section with functionally differentiated responsibilities, controlling all documents flowing in and out of the imperial palace. Appointees were required to pass a vocabulary test involving 9,000 characters and came to be assisted in each Section by an Aide (*ch'eng*) and a Secretarial Court Gentleman (*shang-shu lang*). Late in Emperor Wu's reign the Imperial Secretaries were overshadowed if not superseded by palace eunuchs appointed as Palace Secretaries (*chung-shu*), the great historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien being perhaps the first such appointee after his castration; but in 29 B.C. the Palace Secretaries were withdrawn from formal administrative duties and probably abolished, whereupon the Imperial Secretaries resumed their earlier functions and were increased to 5 (see under *wu ts'ao*). In Later Han the number was further increased to 6 (see under *liu ts'ao*). From Former Han times the group was known unofficially by the collective designation Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), which in its full Later Han maturity had an executive superstructure consisting of a Director (*ling*), rank 1,000 bushels, a Vice Director (*p'u-yeh*), 600 bushels, and one each Left and Right Aide (*tso-ch'eng, yu-ch'eng*), 400 bushels. This pattern of organization was perpetuated in the following era of N-S Division, gradually becoming a stable top-level organ commonly called *shang-shu sheng* (lit., Department of Imperial Secretaries, but normally rendered Department of State Affairs); and the Imperial Secretaries were gradually transformed into formally recognized executives of the central government (see #3 following). HB: master of writing. P5. (3) N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Minister,** head of a top-level administrative agency in the central government's Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) till Yüan times, then in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) till 1380 in early Ming, when the Secretariat was abolished; thereafter the Ministers were the most eminent members of the general administration hierarchy, directly responsible to the Emperor, although from the 1420s through Ch'ing times they came to be increasingly subordinate to a coordinating group of Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) collectively known as the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), stably institutionalized in Ch'ing. Throughout the era of N-S Division the units headed by Ministers were called either Sections (*ts'ao*) or Ministries (*pu*); the term Ministry predominated late in the era and was the standard from Sui through Ch'ing. Their number fluctuated greatly at first; a cluster of 12 was common, and at times the number grew to more than 30; but from Sui through Ch'ing 6 was the standard (see under *liu pu*): Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), of Revenue (*hu-pu*), of Rites (*li-pu*), of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*). The rank of Ministers was 3a in T'ang, 2b in Sung, 3a again in Chin, Yüan, and early Ming, 2a from 1380 till 1730 in Ch'ing, thereafter 1b; though ranks were equal, the Minister of Personnel was always considered preeminent in the group. There was normally only one Minister for each Ministry through Sung and Chin; Yüan appointed 3 in each Ministry; Ming reverted to a single appointee; Ch'ing commonly appointed one Manchu and one Chinese. In the mature organization of Ministries, the Minister was assisted by one or more Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) and supervised 4 or more subordinate Bureaus (*ssu; ch'ing-li ssu* in Ming and Ch'ing) with function-specific or, in some Ming–Ch'ing Ministries, region-specific responsibilities. See *chung shang-shu*. RR: *président de ministère*. SP: *président de ministère, ministre*. BH: president of the ministry. P5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15. (4) T'ANG: may be encountered as a variant of the palace women title **Matron** (see under *liu shang,* Six Matrons).

5043 *shang shu* 尚署

See under *tso-shang shu* and *yu-shang shu*.

5044 *shàng-shū ch'éng* 尚書丞

HAN: **Aide to the Imperial Secretary,** one assistant for each Imperial Secretary (*shang-shu*) in Former Han, rank not clear; in Later Han and thereafter, may be found as a reference to the Left or Right Assistant Director (*tso-ch'eng, yu-ch'eng*) of Han's Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) or the later Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) HB: assistant. P37.

5045 *shàng-shū ch'üān* 尚書銓

(1) T'ANG: **Ministerial Selections,** reference to the personnel evaluations supervised by the Minister of Personnel (*li-pu shang-shu*), as distinguished from those supervised by the Vice Ministers of Personnel (*li-pu shih-lang*), which were called *chung-ch'üan*. Also see *tung-ch'üan, hsi-ch'üan*. Cf. *chung-hsüan, tung-hsüan, hsi-hsüan*. (2) From T'ang on, a common unofficial reference to the **Minister of Personnel,** derived from the function described in (1) above.

5046 *shàng-shū hsüǎn* 尚書選

SUNG: lit., selections by the Minister: **Senior Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) appointments process (see under *hsüan*), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (*shang-shu*) presided over selections of both civil (see *shang-shu tso-hsüan*) and military (see *shang-shu yu-hsüan*) officials for appointments in the categories called Capital Officials (*ching-kuan*) and Court Officials (*ch'ao-kuan*). Cf. *shih-lang hsüan* (Junior Appointments Process), *shen-kuan yüan* (Bureau of Personnel Evaluation), *tso-hsüan, yu-hsüan*.

5047 *shàng-shū láng* 尚書郎

HAN–N-S DIV: **Secretarial Court Gentlemen,** men of the court retinue generically called Court Gentlemen (*lang*) assigned for duty in the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai;* also see *shang-shu*), normally prefixed with a function indicator beginning with *chu* (in charge of), e.g., in charge of correspondence with the Hsiung-nu chieftain, in charge of the transport of money and valuables. The general practice was for a new assignee to be made Probationary (*shou*) Secretarial Court Gentleman of the Interior (*shang-shu lang-chung*) for one year with rank of 300 bushels; then after 3 years of satisfactory service he was given the higher status of Attendant Gentleman (*shih-lang*) with rank of 400 bushels. In Former Han some Clerks (*ling-shih*) with good service records were also given such Probationary appointments. In San-kuo Wei and perhaps later in the era of N-S Division, the appointees were designated as being attached to one of the Sections (*ts'ao*) in the Imperial Secretariat, e.g., as *shang-shu hu-ts'ao lang* (Secretarial Court Gentleman of the Revenue Section; see *hu-ts'ao*). During the era of N-S Division the title *shang-shu lang* was also a common collective reference to both *shih-lang* and *lang-chung*, which became executive posts in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) as it evolved out of Han's Imperial Secretariat. HB: gentleman of the masters of writing. P5, 6, 9, 14, 22.

5048 ***shàng-shū lǐ-hsíng*** 尚書裏行
SUNG: lit., Probationary Minister (see *li-hsing*): variant reference to the **Chief Minister for Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ch'ing*), i.e., Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

5049 ***shàng-shū lìng*** 尚書令
(1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Director of the Imperial Secretariat** (*shang-shu t'ai;* also see *shang-shu*), rank 1,000 bushels in Later Han. HB: prefect of the masters of writing. (2) N-S DIV–CHIN: **Director of the Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*), one of the most powerful posts in the central government; rank 2 in N. Wei, 2a in Sui and T'ang, 1a in Sung and Chin. In early T'ang held by Li Shih-min, the future T'ai-tsʻung, and subsequently not filled in deference to him. In Sung withdrawn from use in 1172, replaced with the archaic title *ch'eng-hsiang* (Grand Councilor). RR+SP: *président de département des affaires d'état.* P2, 3, 4.

5050 ***shàng-shū lìng-shǐh*** 尚書令史
HAN–SUI: **Clerk in the Imperial Secretariat** (Han: *shang-shu t'ai*) or **Clerk in the Department of State Affairs** (post-Han: *shang-shu sheng*); a relatively lowly official or unranked subofficial; cf. *ling-shih, shang-shu.* P6, 9, 12, 13, 14.

5051 ***shàng-shū pó-shìh*** 尚書博士
SUNG: **Erudite of the Classic of Writings** (*Shu-ching,* also called *Shang-shu*), one category of Erudites (*po-shih*) in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). Also see *po-shih.*

5052 ***shàng-shū p'u-yèh*** 尚書僕射
HAN–CHIN: **Vice Director of the Imperial Secretariat** (Han: *shang-shu t'ai*) or **Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs** (post-Han: *shang-shu sheng*), a common variant of *p'u-yeh,* q.v.

5053 ***shàng-shū shěng*** 尚書省
N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Department of State Affairs,** an outgrowth of the Han dynasty's Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) and known throughout the era of N-S Division by a variety of names (including *shang-shu ssu, tu-shêng, pei-sheng, chung-t'ai, nei-t'ai*); early became the agency through which the general administrative business of the central government was carried on, coordinating function-specific Sections (*ts'ao*) or Ministries (*pu*), varying in number to more than 30; from Sui on stood alongside the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) in the central government's executive core, called the Three Departments (*san sheng*), presiding over a standardized group of Six Ministries (*liu pu,* q.v.); and its senior officials commonly served among the Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) who joined the Emperor in formulating policies; in Chin from 1156 served as a consolidated central administration, the Chancellery and Secretariat being abolished; in Yüan replaced in this role by the Secretariat but intermittently called into existence alongside the Secretariat until the early 1300s. Its head was normally a single Director (*ling;* see under *shang-shu ling*); other senior officials normally included Vice Directors (*p'u-yeh*) and Assistant Directors (*ch'eng;* see under *shang-shu ch'eng*). RR+SP: *département des affaires d'état.* P2, 3, 4.

5054 ***shàng-shū ssū*** 尚書寺
N-S DIV (Sung): variant of *shang-shu sheng* (**Department of State Affairs**).

5055 ***shàng-shū ssū ts'áo*** 尚書四曹
HAN: **Four Sections of Imperial Secretaries;** see under *shang-shu* and *ssu ts'ao.*

5056 ***shàng-shū tà hsíng-t'ái*** 尚書大行臺
N-S DIV: **Branch Department of State Affairs,** common variant of *hsing shang-shu t'ai* or *hsing-t'ai* late in the N. Dynasties, when such proto-provincial regional administrations, structured like the metropolitan Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) at the dynastic capital, were becoming semi-autonomous governments capable of challenging the central government. P50.

5057 ***shàng-shū t'ái*** 尚書臺
HAN–N-S DIV: lit., pavilion of the chief stewards of writing (see *shang-shu*): **Imperial Secretariat,** from Former Han a quasiofficial designation of the aggregation of 4, then 5, then 6 Sections (*ts'ao*) to which Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*) and various other officials were assigned to handle the Emperor's paperwork under supervision of a Director (*ling;* see *shang-shu ling*); in Later Han became the effective administrative core of the central government, continued so in the era of N-S Division with a varying number of constituent Sections, then often called Ministries (*pu*); gradually yielded to the designation *shang-shu sheng* (Department of State Affairs), but occurred as late as S. Ch'i.

5058 ***shàng-shū tsǒ-hsüǎn*** 尚書左選
SUNG: **Senior Civil Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*lì-pu*) appointments process (see under *hsüan*), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (*shang-shu*) presided over selections of both civil and military officials in the categories called Capital Officials (*ching-kuan*) and Court Officials (*ch'ao-kuan*), the term Left denoting civil service appointees. This Process acquired its name in 1080, superseding the Left Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (see under *shen-kuan yüan*).

5059 ***shàng-shū tū-shěng*** 尚書都省
T'ANG: from 684 to 703, an unofficial reference to *wen-ch'ang tu-sheng* or *tu-sheng,* themselves official variants of *shang-shu sheng* (**Department of State Affairs**). P3.

5060 ***shàng-shū yù-hsüǎn*** 尚書右選
SUNG: **Senior Military Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*lì-pu*) appointments process (see under *hsüan*), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was allocated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The Minister (*shang-shu*) presided over selections of both civil and military officials in the categories called Capital Officials (*ching-kuan*) and Court Officials (*ch'ao-kuan*), the term Right denoting military appointees. This Process acquired its name in 1080, superseding the Right Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (see under *shen-kuan yüan*). SP: *bureau des nominations militaires.*

5061 ***shāng-shùi àn*** 商稅案 or ***shāng-shùi yüàn*** 院
SUNG: **Merchant Tax Section,** one of 8 constituent units of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) in early Sung; normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); oversaw the collection and distribution of mercantile taxes. SP: *service des taxes commerciales.* P62.

5062 ***shāng-shùi wù*** 商稅務
SUNG: **Commercial Tax Office** in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), responsible for collecting taxes from merchants doing business in the dynastic capital. SP: *bureau de recette des taxes commerciales dans la capitale.*

5063 *shàng ssù chün* 上四軍
SUNG: **Four Elite Armies,** collective reference to 4 major elements of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital: the Four Sun-sustaining Wings (*p'eng-jih ssu hsiang*) and Four Wings of Heaven-endowed Militancy (*t'ien-wu ssu hsiang*) of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*), the Four Dragon Guards Wings (*lung-wei ssu hsiang*) of the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*), and the Four Inspired Guard Wings (*shen-wei ssu hsiang*) of the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*). P47.

5064 *shàng-ssù yüàn* 上駟院
CH'ING: **Palace Stud,** one of the Three Special Agencies (*san yüan*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); oversaw a large and steadily increasing number of horse pasturages, corrals, and stables throughout the empire in which the Emperor's horses were bred and cared for; originally patterned and named after the Ming dynasty Directorate of the Imperial Horses (*yü-ma chien*), in 1661 renamed *a-tun ya-men*, q.v., then in 1677 renamed *shang-ssu yüan*. Headed by an indefinite number of Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department assisted by 2 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*); supervised 2 subordinate divisions, a Left Office and a Right Office (*tso-ssu, yu-ssu*). Cf. *t'ai-p'u ssu*. P39.

5065 *shàng tà chiāng-chün* 上大將軍
SUI–T'ANG: **Senior General-in-chief,** 3rd highest military merit title (*hsün*) awarded for extraordinary military service, rank 3a; superseded in early T'ang by Senior Military Protector (*shang hu-chün*). P65.

5066 *shàng tà-fū* 上大夫
Senior Grand Master. (1) CHOU: highest of 3 grades of Grand Master (*ta-fu*) categories, the 2nd highest of 3 categories of officials in the service of the King and Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); ranked above Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*) and Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), below all Minister (*ch'ing*) categories, and above all Serviceman (*shih*) categories. (2) HAN: 6th highest in a hierarchy of 10 status groups in the officialdom (see under *shang-kung*), denoting all officials with annual salaries of 2,000 bushels of grain. P68.

5067 *shàng-tsào* 上造
CH'IN–HAN: lit., producer for the ruler (?): **Grandee of the Second Order,** next to lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to distinguished personages. P65.

5068 *shàng-tsŏ* 尙左
SUNG: common abbreviation of *shang-shu tso-hsüan* (**Senior Civil Appointments Process**).

5069 *shàng-tsò kuān* 上佐官 or *shang-tso*
HAN–SUNG: **Principal Territorial Aide,** generic reference to 2nd- and 3rd-level assisting officials in major units of territorial administration such as Regions (*chou*) or Prefectures (*chou, fu*), including those bearing titles such as *pieh-chia, ssu-ma, chang-shih*, qq.v. RR: *grand fonctionnaire de la préfecture*. SP: *assistant-supérieur*.

5070 *shàng-tsŏ láng-kuān* 尙左郎官
SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister of the Left** (*tso shih-lang*) **of the Ministry of Personnel** (*lì-pu*). See *lang-chung*.

5071 *shàng-tsūng* 上宗
Supervisor of the Imperial Clan, throughout imperial history an unofficial reference to the senior official who kept genealogical records on, and in general monitored the conduct of, members of the ruling family, such as the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-po*) and later Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*) or Directors (*ling*) of the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen ssu*).

5072 *shàng tū-hù fŭ* 上都護府
T'ANG–SUNG: **Superior Protectorate,** 2nd most eminent military administration (cf. Grand Protectorate, *ta tu-hu fu*) established to govern submitted non-Chinese peoples in Mongolia and Central Asia, headed by a Superior Protector (*shang tu-hu*), rank 3a1; the title was perpetuated in Sung, but probably a non-functional post. RR: *protectorat général de première classe*. SP: *protecteur supérieure*. P50.

5073 *shāng-t'ún* 商屯
MING: **Merchant Farm,** generic designation of agricultural settlements sponsored by salt merchants in the vicinity of the northern frontier, from which the merchants produced grain for delivery to the state's frontier military garrisons, in exchange for certificates entitling them to allocations of state-monopolized salt for general distribution throughout the empire. See under *k'ai-chung* (Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt); cf. *t'un-t'ien* (State Farm).

5074 *shăng-tz'ù àn* 賞賜案
SUNG: **Gifts Section,** one of 5 Sections in the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), staffed with unranked subofficials who oversaw the collection, storage, and issuance of goods with which the Emperor rewarded officials for special achievements or on special occasions; established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung was discontinued. P6.

5075 *shàng-yào chiēn* 尙藥監 or *shang-yao*
(1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Director of Palace Medications,** in Later Han apparently replaced the title Palace Physician (*t'ai-i*), thereafter a common concurrent title for Palace Physicians; in N. Ch'i 4 appointees in the Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*). P36. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Imperial Academy of Medicine** (*t'ai-i yüan*).

5076 *shàng-yào chŭ* 尙藥局
N-S DIV (N. Wei)–YÜAN: **Palace Medical Service,** a unit of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) to c. 605, then under the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*), in Yüan apparently made an autonomous agency of the central government; relations with institutions stemming from the Han dynasty Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*) such as the *t'ai-i shu, t'ai-i chü*, and *t'ai-i yüan* are not clear, but the *shang-yao chü* never seems to have had the teaching functions of these agencies; after Yüan its functions may have been absorbed by the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*) and the Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao chü, yü-yao fang*). Normally headed by Chief Stewards (*tien-yü, feng-yü*), rank 5a or 5b, in Yüan with an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 5a, superimposed. RR+SP: *service des remèdes de l'empereur*. P36.

5077 *shàng-yĭn chŭ* 尙飮局
YÜAN: **Imperial Winery** that produced wines for the Emperor's table; one unit in the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*) headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 6b; another in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*) headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5b. P30, 38.

5078 *shàng-yù* 尙右
SUNG: abbreviation of *shang-shu yu-hsüan* (**Senior Military Appointments Process**).

5079 *shāng-yù láng-kuān* 尙右郎官
SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister of the Right** (*yu shih-lang*) **of the Ministry of Personnel** (*lì-pu*).

5080 ***shàng-yǘ pèi-yùng ch'ù*** 上虞備用處
CH'ING: **Imperial Hunting Office,** a military unit responsible for the organization and conduct of imperial hunts; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. BH: imperial hunting department.

5081 ***shàng-yün chú*** 尙醞局
Wine Stewards Service. (1) SUNG: a unit of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), rank 5a or 5b. SP: *service du vin de l'empereur*. (2) YÜAN: a unit of the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*) headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), 6b. P38.

5082 ***shàng-yün shǔ*** 尙醞署
(1) CHIN: **Wine Stewards Office,** a unit of the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*) responsible for preparing and serving the Emperor's wines; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b. P30. (2) YÜAN: from 1283 to 1286 the official redesignation of the **Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*). P30.

5083 ***shào*** 哨
CH'ING: **Company,** a military unit of approximately 100 soldiers in the forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), commanded by a Company Commander (*ch'ien-tsung*); 5 such Companies normally constituted a Brigade (*ying*).

5084 ***shào*** 少
Lit., small, lesser: a common prefix to titles throughout history. (1) **Vice,** e.g., in *shao-ch'ing* (Vice Minister); normally denoting a 2nd-tier executive official in an agency, e.g., ranking after a *ch'ing* (Chief Minister). (2) **Junior,** in contrast to the prefixes *ta* and especially *t'ai*, e.g., in *shao-pao* (Junior Guardian) paired with Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*).

5085 ***shào chān-shìh*** 少詹事
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Vice Supervisor of the Household** of the Heir Apparent, 2nd highest post in the Supervisorate of the Household of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu, chan-shih yüan*), after the Supervisor of the Household (*chan-shih*); often designated *t'ai-tzu shao chan-shih*. Rank 4a in T'ang, 6a in Sung; 2, 4a, in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee; in Yüan retitled *fu* (Vice) *chan-shih*. RR: *sous-intendant général de la maison de l'héritier du trône*. SP: *intendant-adjoint de la maison de l'héritier du trône*. BH: supervisor of instruction. P26.

5086 ***shào ch'áng-pó*** 少常伯
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Junior Executive Attendant,** from 662 to 671 the official designation of all Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) of Ministries (*pu*); after 671 a common unofficial reference to the Vice Minister of a Ministry, in Ch'ing especially a Left (*tso*) Vice Minister.

5087 ***shāo-ch'āo k'ù*** 燒鈔庫
YÜAN: **Paper Money Incinerator,** 2 prefixed East and West, each headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), under the Supervisorate of Paper Money (*pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu*); disposed of paper money in bad condition or otherwise withdrawn from use. P16.

5088 ***shào-chiàng*** 少匠
T'ANG–5 DYN: **Vice Director,** 2, rank 4b2, 2nd highest executive official in the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ssu, chiang-tso chien*); after 662, with some fluctuation, called *shao-chien* (Vice Director). RR: *petit artisan*. P14, 15.

5089 ***shào-chiēn*** 少監
N-S DIV–MING: **Vice Director,** a common title for 2nd-tier executive officials of various agencies, especially those designated Directorates (*chien*) and headed by Supervisors or Directors (both also *chien*), e.g., the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*). Cf. *t'ai-chien, hsiao-chien*. RR+SP: *sous-directeur*.

5090 ***shào-chìh*** 少秩
SUNG: lit., lesser (determiner of) precedence: unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

5091 ***shào-ch'īng*** 少卿
N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Vice Minister,** common title for 2nd-tier executive officials of central government agencies headed by Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), e.g., the various Courts (*ssu*) such as the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); ordinarily with relatively high rank 4 or 5. RR+SP: *vice-président*. BH: sub-director, vice president.

5092 ***shào ch'īng-chiēn*** 少卿監
SUNG: abbreviated, collective reference to **Vice Ministers and Vice Directors** (*shao-ch'ing* and *shao-chien*).

5093 ***shāo-chū sǒ*** 燒朱所
SUNG: **Burnt Vermilion Office,** an agency of palace eunuchs commonly prefixed *hou-yüan* (rear garden), q.v.; functions not clear, possibly a workshop where vermilion was produced for use in imperial inks, paints, etc. SP: *bureau chargé de fabriquer du vermilion*.

5094 ***shào chūng tà-fū*** 少中大夫
CHIN–YÜAN: **Junior Grand Master of the Palace,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 4b2 in Chin, 3b in Yüan; c. 1314 changed to Lesser Grand Master of the Palace (*ya chung ta-fu*). P68.

5095 ***shāo-fǎ*** 稍法
N-S DIV (Chou): **Assessor of Lesser Penalties** (?), number unspecified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7b) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). P13.

5096 ***shào-fù*** 少傅
Junior Mentor: irregularly from Chou into Ch'ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the Three Solitaries (*san ku*); in the mid-Han reign of Wang Mang, considered one of the Four Supports (*ssu fu*); in the later dynasties carried rank 1b. SP: *second maître*. BH: junior tutor. P67.

5097 ***shào-fǔ*** 少府
Lit., lesser office or storehouse, contrasted with *ta-fu* or *t'ai-fu*. (1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues,** an important post in the central government, considered one of the prestigious Nine Chamberlains (*chiu-ch'ing*), rank 2,000 bushels in Han, rank 3 during most of the following era of N-S Division; throughout its history, shared control over governmental revenues with the Chamberlain of the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung, ssu-nung*), being charged with providing for the Emperor's personal needs, maintaining and provisioning the imperial palace, etc. His staff included many Aides (*ch'eng*) and other assistants who managed imperial parks, artisan workshops, prisons, etc.; some eventually developed into such influential separate agencies as the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) and the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). He normally also had supervisory jurisdiction over both palace eunuchs and palace women. In N. Wei the post was absorbed into

the newly developing Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*) as Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*), but in Sui it regained its independence as Director (*chien*, then *ling*) of the Directorate of Palace Provisions (*shao-fu chien*). HB: privy treasurer. P37. (2) T'ANG–YÜAN: unofficial reference to a **District Defender** (*hsien-wei*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Grand Minister** (*ta-ch'en*) **of the Imperial Household Department** (*nei-wu fu*). (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*). Cf. *ch'ang-hsin shao-fu, ch'ang-lo shao-fu*.

5098 *shào-fǔ chiēn* 少府監
SUI–YÜAN: **Directorate for Imperial Manufactories,** a 2nd-level agency of the central government supervising a variety of artisan workshops producing goods for palace use, created c. 604 by being split off from the early Sui Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*); normally headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung. In T'ang incorporated a Central Service Office (*chung-shang shu*), Left Service Office (*tso-shang shu*), Right Service Office (*yu-shang shu*), Weaving and Dyeing Office (*chih-jan shu*), and Foundry Office (*chang-yeh shu*) and supervised various Foundry Directorates (*yeh-chien*), Directorates of Coinage (*chu-ch'ien chien*), and Directorates of Tributary Trade (*hu-shih chien*) in scattered localities. By Sung times the Directorate had been subordinated to the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), but it still directed such subsidiary agencies as a Crafts Institute (*wen-ssu yüan*), a Silk Brocade Office (*ling-chin yüan*), an Embroidery Office (*wen-hsiu yüan*), an Ornaments Office (*ts'ai-tsao yüan*), and a Dyeing Service (*jan-yüan*) and supervised Directorates of Coinage based in various Prefectures (*chou*). The much broader responsibilities of the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), after whom the Directorate was named, had long been divided with other agencies such as the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); the Directorate had no authority over palace eunuchs or palace women. In Liao, Chin, and Yüan the Directorate existed only intermittently, finally in Yüan yielding all its functions to the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*). It was apparently resurrected at the very beginning of Ming but was promptly abolished, its functions being absorbed by the Ministry of Works and the corps of palace eunuchs. RR+SP: *direction des ateliers impériaux*. P37, 38.

5099 *shào-fǔ ch'ing* 少府卿
N-S DIV: common variant of *shao-fu* (**Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues**).

5100 *shào-fǔ ssù* 少府寺
HAN–N-S DIV: **Court for the Palace Revenues,** official or quasiofficial designation of the agency headed by the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu, shao-fu ch'ing*). P37.

5101 *shào-hào ssū* 少皞司
Lit., office of lesser brilliance, deriving from the title assumed by a legendary ruler of highest antiquity: throughout history an unofficial reference to a **Minister of Justice** (*ch'iu-kuan, hsing-pu shang-shu,* etc.).

5102 *shào-hsiēn* 少仙
T'ANG–YÜAN: lit., junior immortal, deriving from a poem by Tu Fu involving a punning play on the word *hsien* meaning District: unofficial reference to a **District Defender** (*hsien-wei*), the 2nd ranking official of a District.

5103 *shào hsíng-jén* 少行人
CH'ING: lit., junior messenger: unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of State Ceremonial** (*hung-lu ssu*).

5104 *shào-í* 少儀
T'ANG: lit., lesser ritualist: unofficial reference to a **Vice Director** (*yüan-wai lang*) **of the Headquarters Bureau** (*lǐ-pu*) **in the Ministry of Rites** (also *lǐ-pu*). See *chung-i, hsiao-i*.

5105 *shāo-jén* 稍人
CHOU: **Area Inspector,** 4 with rank as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who made inspection tours of small areas distant from the capital called *shao*, divisions of Townships (*hsien*), under the direction of the Ministry's Township Preceptors (*hsien-shih*); also assisted in the conduct of great military or funeral assemblages. CL: *officier des terres affectées aux offices*.

5106 *shào-kūng* 少公
T'ANG–YÜAN: lit., little Duke: unofficial reference to a **District Defender** (*hsien-wei*).

5107 *shào-lì* 少吏
HAN: **Junior Subaltern,** generic reference to government personnel with stipends below 100 bushels a year. Cf. *chang-li* (Senior Subaltern). P68.

5108 *shào-lìng* 少令
Vice Director: occasionally occurs as the title of, or unofficial reference to, the 2nd ranking official of an agency headed by a Director (*ling*) in lieu of the much more common title Aide (*ch'eng*), e.g., in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) of early T'ang. P37.

5109 *shào-nèi* 少內
HAN: unofficial reference to the **Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues** (*shao-fu*) (?); usage rare and not clear. P37.

5110 *shào-pǎo* 少保
Junior Guardian: irregularly from Chou into Ch'ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the Three Solitaries (*san ku*); in the later dynasties carried 1b rank. SP: *second gardien*. BH: junior guardian. P67.

5111 *shào shàng-tsào* 少上造
CH'IN–HAN: lit., junior producer for the ruler (?): **Grandee of the Fifteenth Order,** 6th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on deserving subjects. P65.

5112 *shào-shèng hóu* 紹聖侯
SUI–T'ANG: **Marquis for Perpetuating the Sage,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to the most direct male descendant of Confucius, in 608 changed from Duke of (the Dukedom of) Tsou (*tsou-kuo kung*), then in 626 changed to Marquis for Praising the Sage (*pao-sheng hou*); responsible for maintaining the Confucian grave, temple, and estate at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung. P66.

5113 *shào-shīh* 少師
(1) **Junior Preceptor:** irregularly from Chou into Ch'ing times, a title of great prestige conferred on officials of the central government, one of the 3 posts collectively called the Three Solitaries (*san ku*); in the later dynasties carried 1b rank. SP: *second précepteur*. BH: junior preceptor. P67. (2) **Junior Master,** a term of direct address for aged degree-holders or retired officials of some repute; less prestigious than *fu-shih* (Grand Master).

5114 *shào-shǐh* 少使
(1) HAN: **Junior Maid,** categorical reference to palace

women with rank =400 bushels. HB: junior maid. (2) **Vice Commissioner:** may be encountered in any period as a quasi-official or unofficial reference to a 2nd ranking official of an agency headed by a Commissioner (*shih*) or Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), in lieu of the more common title *fu-shih*.

5115 *shào ssū-ch'éng* 少司成
T'ANG: lit., lesser official in charge of success or of maturing: from 662 to 671 the official redesignation of the **Director of Studies** (*ssu-yeh*) in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). P34.

5116 *shào ssū-lǐ* 少司禮
Lit., 2nd official in charge of rites: from T'ang on, unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister of Rites** (*lǐ-pu shih-lang*).

5117 *shào ssū-mǎ* 少司馬
CHOU: variant of *hsiao ssu-ma* (**Vice Minister of War**).

5118 *shào ssū-núng* 少司農
CH'ING: archaic, unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shih-lang*), especially to one serving as **Superintendent of the Capital Granaries** (*tsung-tu ts'ang-ch'ang*).

5119 *shào ssū-p'ú* 少司僕
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u ssu*).

5120 *shào ssū-shàn* 少司膳
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*).

5121 *shào ssū-t'ú* 少司徒
CH'ING: archaic, unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shih-lang*), especially to one serving as **Superintendent of the Capital Granaries** (*tsung-tu ts'ang-ch'ang*).

5122 *shào-tsǎi* 少宰
(1) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Junior Steward,** unofficial reference to a Vice Minister of Personnel (*lì-pu shih-lang*). (2) SUNG: in addition, briefly in the early 1100s, **Vice Grand Councilor,** the official redesignation of the Right Vice Director (*yu p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), one of the Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), and thereafter in S. Sung an unofficial reference to the same post, commonly known as *fu-hsiang*. Also see *ta-tsai, t'ai-tsai*. SP: *conseiller d'état en chef*. P3.

5123 *shào-ts'ān* 少參
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Administration Commissioner** (*ts'an-i*) of a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). Cf. *ta-ts'an* (Administration Vice Commissioner).

5124 *shào-wèi* 少尉
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*).

5125 *sháo-wǔ* 韶舞
MING–CH'ING: **Ceremonial Dancer,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 9b, in the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*); terminated in 1729. P10.

5126 *shào-yǐn* 少尹
(1) T'ANG–CHIN: **Vice Governor,** 2nd ranking post in a Superior Prefecture (*fu*); one or 2, rank 4b2 in T'ang, 6b in Sung, 5a in Chin. RR+SP: *vice-préfet*. P32, 49, 53. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: from 662 to 670 and again from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of the **Vice Supervisor of the Household** of the Heir Apparent (*shao chan-shih;* see under *chan-shih*); thereafter irregularly an unofficial reference to the post. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Police Chief** (*hsün-chien;* see *hsün-chien ssu*) or a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*), both in a District (*hsien*).

5127 *shè* 攝
Acting: throughout imperial history, a term used whenever someone without appropriate rank status was temporarily put in charge of a vacant office to which he might subsequently be regularly appointed, or when an official already on duty was given additional temporary responsibility for a vacant post of higher rank status.

5128 *shè* 社
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Community:** a unit in state-sponsored sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population; apparently originated in Yüan times as a cluster of 50 or so neighboring families designated as a unit to establish elementary schools and charity granaries, control irrigation, plant trees, bring vacant land under cultivation, promote morality, agriculture, sericulture, fishing, etc., existing alongside law-enforcement and tax-collecting units called *li* (rural Village, urban Community); after Yüan, intermittently appeared in regional variations of the local administrative systems commonly called *li-chia* and *pao-chia*. Normally had a chosen or designated leader called Community Head (*she-chang*).

5129 *shè* 舍
SUNG: **College,** designation of a unit in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) from c. 1070; see *wai-she* (Outer College), *nei-she* (Inner College), *shang-she* (Superior College).

5130 *shè-àn* 設案
SUNG: **Special Preparations Section,** one of 7 Sections (*an*) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); oversaw provisioning of the imperial palace with seasonal fresh foods, foods used in periods of fasting, mutton, pork, firewood, and pottery. SP: *service de préparation des frais de l'abstinence, mouton, porc, bois de chauffage, poterie*.

5131 *shè-chèng* 攝政
Lit., to be in acting charge of government: **Regent** or **Regency,** a term normally used when a child had succeeded to the throne and one or more persons had been designated to run the government during his minority. Cf. *liu-shou, chien-kuo*.

5132 *shè-chí shǔ* 社稷署
YÜAN: **Office for the Altar of the Soil and Grain,** one of 3 special sacrificial agencies in the central government (see *t'ai-miao, chiao-ssu shu*); headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 6b. Cf. *chiao-she shu* (Office of the National Altars). P28.

5133 *shè-chí t'án* 社稷壇
Altar of the Soil and Grain: throughout history, an altar symbolizing the land and its contributions to life, which served as one of the important national altars; Emperors normally offered sacrifices there in spring and autumn; commonly maintained by an Office for the Altar ... (*she-chi shu*) or a Director of the Altar ... (*she-chi ling*). Also see *chiao-she shu* (Office of the National Altars), *ti-t'an*. P28.

5134 *shè-jén* 射人
CHOU: **Expert Archer,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), 4 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), and 8 as

Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who competed in archery contests on important royal ceremonial occasions including sacrifices. CL: *officier du tir d'arc, grand archer.*

5135 *shé-jén* 舌人
CHOU: lit., tongue-man: variant of *hsiang-hsü* (**Interpreter**).

5136 *shè-jén* 舍人
Lit., man in or of the lodgings; hence a retainer. (1) **Houseman:** throughout history, a general reference to, or a quasi-official title for, kinsmen and others who were squire-like dependents of dignitaries. In Chou times, the title of 4 Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*) in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) whose principal duty was to distribute grain to inhabitants of the royal palace. In Ming times, a salaried but unranked status for younger brothers, sons, cousins, and unrelated hangers-on of hereditary military officers, from among whom vacancies in the officer corps were commonly filled. During the era of N-S Division, persons of such status who took on secretarial functions gradually established a category of officials as indicated in (2) below. CL: *officier de logement.* HB: member of the suite. (2) N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Secretary,** officials of low rank or unranked subofficials attached to the establishments of Heirs Apparent, Princes, Princesses, and some other dignitaries, generally acting as receptionists and document handlers. RR: *secrétaire.* P69. (3) N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Drafter,** also developing from the Houseman status described in (1) above; abbreviation of *chung-shu she-jen* or *t'ung-shih she-jen.* Also see *ch'i-chü she-jen.*

5137 *shè-jén shěng* 舍人省
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Department of Drafters** under the developing Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), staffed with 10 Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*) and 10 Scribes (*chu-shu*); responsible for the issuance of imperial pronouncements. P2.

5138 *shè-jén yüàn* 舍人院
SUNG: **Document Drafting Office,** in early Sung an agency of the central government responsible for the preparation of all state documents; staffing and history not clear, but apparently subordinated at least loosely to the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*) and probably staffed with Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*). SP: *bureau des fonctionnaires-rédacteurs, bureau des secrétaires.*

5139 *shè-kuān* 設官
To establish officials: a term consistently used with the sense of authorizing such-and-such posts with so-and-so many appointees at such-and-such ranks. Occurs commonly in descriptions of government following the names of agencies, introducing their authorized posts in order of ranks, suggesting the rendering **with authorized posts (as follows:).**

5140 *shè-niǎo shìh* 射鳥氏
CHOU: **Bird Killer,** one with hereditary rank as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*) in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*), primarily responsible for shooting and killing birds of ill omen that were sighted during royal sacrificial ceremonies; also in charge of retrieving arrows during royal archery tournaments. CL: *tireur d'oiseaux.*

5141 *shè-shēng* 射生
Lit., one who shoots the living (i.e., moving targets); see *ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping, tien-ch'ien she-sheng shou, tien-ch'ien she-sheng hsiang, tien-ch'ien she-sheng chün, kung-feng she-sheng kuan.*

5142 *shè-shēng* 射聲
Lit., one who shoots at or by sound: **Bowmen Shooter by Sound,** from Han on a common reference to an archer so skilled that he could stalk and shoot his prey in the dark of night, relying only on sounds to guide him. In T'ang, referred to members of the Left and Right Metropolitan Guards (*ling-chün wei*). HB: archer who shoots by sound. RR: *archer habile.* P43.

5143 *shěn-chì k'ō* 審計科
YÜAN: **Budget Section** in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), a minor office headed by a Clerk (*ling-shih*).

5144 *shěn-chì ssū* 審計司
SUNG: **Accounting Office,** a minor agency found in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), in military units, and in some units of territorial administration. SP: *bureau de vérification des comptes.*

5145 *shén-chī yíng* 神機營
MING: **Firearms Division,** one of the Three Great Training Divisions (*san ta-ying*) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; reportedly originated in the early 1400s as a unit in which troops of the 2 other Divisions (*wu-chün ying, san-ch'ien ying*) were trained in the use of firearms of types acquired in the Ming annexation of Annam (modern North Vietnam). Also called Division of the Five Thousand (*wu-ch'ien ying*).

5146 *shěn-chì yüàn* 審計院
SUNG: variant of *shen-chi ssu* (**Accounting Office**).

5147 *shēn-ch'í chün* 參旗軍
T'ANG: **Army of the Celestial Lion's Pelt,** named after a star in Orion called *shen-ch'i;* one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (*fu;* also see *fu-ping*) called the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*); existed only 620–623, 625–636. RR: *armée (de la constellation) des Étendard Chen.* P44.

5148 *shēn-chīn* 紳衿
Lit., (wearers of) sashes and collars: **the elite,** a collective reference to all those who were, were entitled to become, or had been officials in government service and in consequence constituted the most influential group in Chinese society; commonly used as the equivalent of *hsiang-shen* (rural elite). Whether or not Government Students (*sheng-yüan*) were included in such a class has been a matter of controversy. Also see *shih ta-fu* (the official class) and *shen-shih* (the elite). Commonly rendered alternatively as **the gentry** or **the ruling class.**

5149 *shén-chìng chün* 神勁軍
SUNG: **Army of Inspired Power,** designation of a military force armed with explosive weapons. SP: *artillerie de force transcendante.*

5150 *shén-ch'ú yüàn* 神廚院
T'ANG: **Office of Sacrificial Foods,** one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); maintained grain and utensils for imperial sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: *service de la cuisine des esprits.*

5151 *shén-fáng* 神房
CH'ING: **Shamanism Office** in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) of the Imperial Household Depart-

ment (*nei-wu fu*); directed palace eunuchs and Shamanesses (*sa-man t'ai-t'ai*) in offering prayers for the deceased Manchu rulers. BH: office of shamanism.

5152 *shěn-hsíng ì-kuān* 審刑議官
SUNG: **Consultant in the Review of Sentences,** a duty assignment in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); status details not clear. SP: *chargé de déliberation dans les investigations judiciaires*.

5153 *shěn-hsíng ssū* 審刑司
(1) MING: **Punishment Reviewing Office,** from 1381 to 1386 only, an autonomous agency of the central government that reviewed judgments recommended by the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); headed by 2 Punishment Reviewers (*shen-hsing*), rank 6a, assisted by 3 Evaluators (*hsiang-i*), 7a. P22. (2) CH'ING: **Office of Palace Justice,** one of 7 major units of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), charged with the judicial disciplining of the Department's own personnel as well as Bannermen (see under *ch'i*, Banner) and palace eunuchs under its supervision. Name changed from *shang-fang yüan* in 1677. BH: judicial department. P37.

5154 *shěn-hsíng yüàn* 審刑院
SUNG: **Judicial Control Office,** a special agency under the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*) from 991 to 1080; scrutinized and evaluated recommendations about judicial cases submitted by the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); staffed with mature central government officials on duty assignments limited to 3 years, bearing such designations as Recommendation Evaluator (*hsiang-i kuan*), Sentence Evaluator (*hsiang-tuan kuan, p'ing-tuan kuan*), Review Evaluator (*hsiang-fu kuan*), etc., under leadership of an Administrator of the Judicial Control Office (*chih shen-hsing yüan shih*). After 1080 the Office's functions generally reverted to the Ministry of Justice. SP: *cour des investigations judiciaires chargée de réviser les cas importants*. P13.

5155 *shěn-kuān yüàn* 審官院
Bureau of Personnel Evaluation. (1) SUNG: an early Sung agency that periodically evaluated and recommended for appointment or reappointment both civil and military officials of the categories called Capital Officials (*ching-kuan*) and Court Officials (*ch'ao-kuan*), i.e., those of middling and high rank; staffed by central government officials on special duty assignments, principally those having nominal status in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*). Established in 993 to replace 2 earlier agencies, the Bureau of Commissions (*ch'ai-ch'ien yüan*) and the Bureau of Capital and Court Officials (*mo-k'an ching-ch'ao kuan yüan*), apparently in an imperial effort to weaken the great powers of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). Technically, divided into an East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan tung-yüan*) for dealing with civil officials and a West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan hsi-yüan*) for dealing with military officers. Abolished in the general governmental reorganization of 1080, its functions reverting to the Ministry of Personnel, specifically to what were known as the Ministry's Senior Civil Appointments Process (*shang-shu tso-hsüan*) and Senior Military Appointments Process (*shang-shu yu-hsüan*); also see *hsüan*. SP: *cour du personnel administratif*. P16. (2) CHIN: established in 1199 for the specific purpose of checking on the propriety of memorials submitted by officials, in the absence of a Chinese-style Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), which traditionally performed this function among others. Staffing and organizational affiliations not clear. P19.

5156 *shén-kūng chiēn* 神宮監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Imperial Temples,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) into which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); responsible for maintaining the imperial ancestral temple and other temples as ordered. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates).

5157 *shěn-lǐ sǒ* 審理所
MING: **Disciplinary Office,** an agency in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) charged with judicial control over the Prince's staff; headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 6a.

5158 *shēn-lièh shìh-pǎn* 身列仕版
CH'ING: lit., **personally on active service:** reference to an official on normal duty in a regular substantive appointment, as distinguished from acting, honorific, and other nonsubstantive appointments.

5159 *shén-miào fū-jén* 神廟夫人
SUNG: **Mistress of the Ancestral Temple,** apparently a specialized duty assignment for some noblewoman; see under *fu-jen*. SP: *dame du temple*.

5160 *shén-pù* 神部
N-S DIV (N. Wei): variant of *tz'u-pu* **(Ministry of Sacrifices).** P27.

5161 *shén-shìh* 神士
CHOU: **Religious Devotee,** a general term for persons devoted to local or special cults who were recognized by the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) and granted official rank according to the extent of their religious knowledge. CL: *officier attaché au service des esprits surnaturels*.

5162 *shēn-shìh* 紳士
Lit., girdled servicemen, i.e., servicemen (wearing) sashes: **the elite,** a collective reference to all those who were, were entitled to be, or had been officials in government service and in consequence constituted the most influential group in Chinese society; commonly used as the equivalent of *hsiang-shen* (rural elite). Whether or not Government Students (*sheng-yüan*) were included in such a class has been a matter of controversy. Also see *shih ta-fu* (the official class) and *shen-chin* (the elite). Commonly rendered alternatively as **the gentry** or **the ruling class.**

5163 *shén-ts'è chün* 神策軍
T'ANG: **Army of Inspired Strategy,** 2 designated Left and Right in the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital and known in the aggregate as the Northern Command (*pei-ya*); from 807 on, considered units of the Six Imperial Armies (*liu chün*). Initiated c. 753 as a Wing of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e hsiang*), renamed in 786. Stationed in the imperial parks at the capital, came under the influence of palace eunuchs; by the late 790s had a reported strength of 150,000 troops at the capital and numerous Mobile Brigades (*hsing-ying, shen-ts'e hsing-ying*) stationed at strategic locations under eunuch Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*). Leaders of the Armies of Inspired Strategy bore impressive titles not used in other Imperial Armies: *kuan chün-jung shih* (Inspector of the Armies), *hu-chün chung-wei* (Palace Commandant-protector), *chung hu-chün* (Palace Protector), *chien kou-tang* (Supervisory Manager), *chih-hui shih* (Commander), *ma-chün chih-hui shih* (Cavalry Commander), *pu-chün chih-hui shih* (Infantry Commander), etc., as well as more regular titles such as General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*) and Commander-general (*t'ung-chün*). Through the 800s eunuch leaders of the

Armies of Inspired Strategy dominated the capital city, the palace, and the Emperors, installing and deposing Emperors as they pleased. In 885 the Armies of Inspired Strategy spawned 10 so-called Armies (*chün;* see *shih chün*), now constituting what was called the New Army of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e hsin-wei*), that were scattered through the domain controlled by T'ang in an effort to reassert court control throughout the empire. The effort failed, and in 898 the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy were reconstituted, with a total force of some 6,000 men. They existed at least in name until the end of the dynasty in 907. Meantime, particularly during and after the great rebellion of 875–884 led by Huang Ch'ao, regional warlords bearing the title Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) or variants ruled autonomously in many parts of the empire. In 903 one of them captured the capital city and slaughtered eunuchs in the hundreds. RR: *armée de la strategie transcendante*. P43.

5164 *shén-ts'è hsiāng* 神策廂
T'ANG: **Wing of Inspired Strategy,** created c. 753 as a unit of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) in the far Northwest (modern Kansu) after T'ang's retreat from Central Asia; in 760–761, because of the march of Islam across Central Asia and the problems created in China by the An Lu-shan rebellion (755–763), transferred to a base in modern Honan; c. 765 divided into Left and Right Wings stationed inside the imperial parks at the dynastic capital and began falling under the influence of palace eunuchs; quickly grew to a total force of perhaps 150,000 men, and in 783 began spawning Mobile Brigades (*hsing-ying, shen-ts'e hsing-ying*), each under a eunuch Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) or a variant, which increased greatly in the 790s. Meantime, in 786, the Left and Right Wings of Inspired Strategy were renamed the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy (see *shen-ts'e chün*). P43.

5165 *shén-ts'è hsíng-yíng* 神策行營
T'ANG: **Mobile Brigade of the Wing of Inspired Strategy** (from 786, **Army of Inspired Strategy**); see *shen-ts'e hsiang, shen-ts'e chün.*

5166 *shén-tū yüàn* 神都苑
T'ANG: **Imperial Capital Park,** one each east of the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, and east of the auxiliary Eastern Capital, Tung-tu (modern Loyang); managed by a Supervisor (*chien*) under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); created c. 657 by renaming the *fang-hua yüan,* q.v. P40.

5167 *shén-wèi chün* 神威軍
T'ANG: **Army of Inspired Awesomeness,** 2 designated Left and Right in the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at the dynastic capital; also known as the *tien-ch'ien* (palace) *shen-wei chün* because by 800 they were under the control of palace eunuchs with such grandiose titles as Supervisory Commissioner (*chien ... shih*) of the Left or Right Army of Inspired Awesomeness, Palace Protector (*chung hu-chün*) of the Left or Right Army of Inspired Awesomeness, etc. Initiated in 787 by a renaming of the Left and Right Armies of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (*tien-ch'ien she-sheng chün;* see *ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping*); terminated in 813, when all their troops were absorbed into the increasingly dominant Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*). RR: *armée de la majesté transcendante*. P43.

5168 *shén-wèi ssù hsiāng* 神衛四廂
SUNG: **Four Inspired Guard Wings,** one of the major military organizations in the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (*shang ssu chün*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*); each of its Wings (*hsiang*) reportedly included 3 Armies (*chün*). From the mid-1000s belonged to the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*). SP: *garde transcendante, armée de mer*. P47.

5169 *shén-wǔ chün* 神武軍
Army of Inspired Militancy. (1) T'ANG: 2 military units, designated Left and Right, in the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) of Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital; included in the groups called the Six Imperial Armies (*liu chün*) and later the Ten Imperial Armies (*shih chün*). Perhaps created in 738 concurrently with the Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*), but if so promptly terminated; in 757 created or restored by splitting some troops off from the Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), especially incorporating a force of skilled archers previously called the Left and Right Armies of Heroic Militancy (*ying-wu chün*). RR: *armée de la guerre transcendante*. (2) SUNG: generic reference to the Five Inspired Armies (*shen-wu wu chün*).

5170 *shén-wǔ t'iēn-chì* 神武天騎
T'ANG: **Heavenly Horsemen of Inspired Militancy,** quasi-official reference to personnel of the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*).

5171 *shén-wǔ wǔ chün* 神武五軍
SUNG: **Five Inspired Armies,** from 1129 to 1131 the collective designation of Sung's armies during the central government's retreat to the South, supervised by an emergency Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*); differentiated by the directional terms Left, Right, Center, Front, and Rear; each commanded by a General (*chiang-chün*). Superseded the Five Imperial Armies (*yü-ch'ien wu chün*), superseded in turn by the Four Field Defense Armies (*hsing-ying ssu hu-chün*). Cf. *shen-wu chün*. SP: *cinq armées de la bravoure transcendante*. P43.

5172 *shén-yüèh kuān* 神樂觀
MING–CH'ING: **Imperial Music Office** under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), staffed with hereditary musicians and dancers considered Taoists, led by a Superintendent (*t'i-tiao*); performed for sacrificial and other imperial ceremonies; in a reorganization of 1729 paired with the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*) under the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) with the new name *shen-yüeh so*. P10.

5173 *shén-yüèh sǒ* 神樂所 or ***shén-yüèh shǔ*** 署
CH'ING: **Imperial Music Office,** official redesignation of the *shen-yüeh kuan* in 1729, when it was paired with the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu,* itself now renamed *ho-sheng shu*) under the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*). Headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*). In 1755 *so* was changed to *shu;* thereafter headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 6a. BH: office of sacred music. P10.

5174 *shēng* 升
To promote: a standard term throughout history, normally without any special qualifying implications.

5175 *shēng* 生
Student: throughout history a common generic term equivalent to *hsüeh-sheng,* q.v.; particular sense is normally denoted by a prefix.

5176 *shěng* 省
Ety. very confusing, but lit. meaning "to inspect"; hence, to oversee, supervise (?). (1) **Department:** from Han on,

a generic term for some major agencies of the central government, a usage that developed most extensively in the era of N-S Division; e.g., see *chung-shu sheng, men-hsia sheng, shang-shu sheng, pi-shu sheng, tien-chung sheng, nei-shih sheng*. (2) YÜAN–CH'ING: **Province,** generic designation of the largest units of territorial administration under the central government, growing out of the Yüan practice of establishing Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng,* commonly abbreviated to *hsing-sheng*) as territorial administrations, e.g., *ho-nan hsing-sheng,* lit., Branch Secretariat for (the region) South of the Yellow River, by Ming times firmly entrenched as the name of the territory itself, Honan Province (*sheng*).

5177 *shēng ch'áo-kuān* 升朝官
SUNG: variant of *ch'ao-kuan* (**Court Official**), but apparently of lesser status than those Court Officials who were called Consultants-in-ordinary (*ch'ang-ts'an kuan*); perhaps denotes those newly promoted (*sheng*) to Court Official status, hence in the lower ranks of that category. SP: *fonctionnaire titulaire de la cour.*

5178 *shèng-chì tiàn* 聖濟殿
MING: lit., hall for sagely (i.e., imperial) relief from suffering: from 1536, the official redesignation of the **Imperial Dispensary** (*yü-yao chü*). P36.

5179 *shèng-chì yüàn* 聖濟院
MING: lit., office for sagely (i.e., imperial) relief from suffering: from the mid-1500s, an unofficial reference to the **Imperial Academy of Medicine** (*t'ai-i yüan*).

5180 *shěng-chiěn ssū* 省減司
SUNG: **Cost-reduction Office,** from 1058 to c. 1080 a special agency apparently staffed by officials of regular central government organs on temporary duty assignments; cooperated with the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) in eliminating unnecessary state expenditures.

5181 *shéng-ch'iēn t'īng* 繩愆廳
MING: lit., office for correcting faults: **Disciplinary Office** in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), responsible for enforcing rules of conduct and maintaining scholastic standards; headed by a Proctor (*chien-ch'eng*), rank 8a. Although Ch'ing perpetuated the post of Proctor, it did not continue the agency name. P34.

5182 *shèng-chǔ* 聖主
Lit., sage master: a common reference to the **Emperor.**

5183 *shèng-ì* 聖裔
CH'ING: lit., descended from the Sage, i.e., Confucius: prefix to a title denoting that the post was hereditarily reserved for a descendant of Confucius and normally filled by appointment of the most direct descendant, ennobled as the Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*); usually found in the Confucian family establishment at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung, but also in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) at the dynastic capital. P66.

5184 *shěng-k'uéi* 省魁
SUNG: **Metropolitan Graduate with Distinction,** unofficial reference to the best passers of the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, but the precise group referred to is not clear. Cf. *hui-k'uei.*

5185 *shèng-miào* 聖廟
Lit., temple to the Sage: **Confucian Temple,** common reference to the state-recognized temple honoring Confucius at the Confucian family estate at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung.

5186 *shēng-p'íng shǔ* 昇平署
CH'ING: lit., office of tranquillity and peace: **Court Theatrical Office,** a unit of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); supervised entertainments provided by palace eunuchs; headed by one of the Department's Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) serving as Concurrent Manager (*chien-li sheng-p'ing shu shih-wu*). BH: court theatrical bureau.

5187 *shěng-shìh* 省事
N-S DIV: lit., (dealing with) business of the Department (*sheng*): **Departmental Clerk,** a minor post found in both the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), with status comparable to Clerk (*ling-shih*); neither the post nor appointees to it were considered in the "pure" category (see under *ch'ing*). P5, 26.

5188 *shěng-shìh* 省試
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., examination in the Department (*sheng*), i.e., under supervision of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*): **Metropolitan Examination,** 2nd-stage examination in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, following qualifying examinations (*chieh-shih*) in Prefectures (*chou, fu*); given at the dynastic capital by officials of the central government on ad hoc duty assignments as Examination Administrators (*chih kung-chü*) until the 1080s, thereafter by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); consisted of a variety of examinations, the most prestigious leading to the Presented Scholar (*chin-shih*) degree; from 975 followed by a confirmatory Palace Examination (*tien-shih*). Cf. *hui-shih.*

5189 *shēng-shīh* 笙師
CHOU: **Master of the Panpipe,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for instructing players of an instrument resembling a mouth organ and for conducting them in court ceremonial performances. CL: *maître des orgues, jeux de tuyaux.*

5190 *shēng-yào k'ù* 生藥庫
MING: lit., storehouse of raw medicines: **Herbs Repository** under the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), probably a non-official specialist. P36.

5191 *shěng-yěn* 省眼
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., the eye of the Department (*sheng*), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) (?): unofficial reference to a **Vice Director** (*yüan-wai lang*) **of the Bureau of Appointments** (*li-pu*) in the Ministry of Personnel (also *li-pu*).

5192 *shèng-yüán* 剩員
Lit., surplus appointee: throughout history an unofficial reference to a **sinecure** or an appointee to a sinecure, a **placeholder.**

5193 *shēng-yüán* 生員
SUI–CH'ING: **Government Student,** generic designation of students entitled to state stipends; in early usage referred to students of many kinds, including Sui dynasty students of calendar-making, astrology, water clocks, etc.; but in Ming and Ch'ing normally referred to fully subsidized students in Confucian schools (*ju-hsüeh*) at prefectural (*fu*) and lower levels of territorial administration, hence a common variant of Cultivated Talent (*hsiu-ts'ai*), i.e., anyone eligible to participate in the Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-*

shih), the first major stage in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. BH: licentiate. P35, 51.

5194 *shěng-yüán* 省元

SUNG: **Principal Graduate** in the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; cf. *chuang-yüan*.

5195 *shěng-yüàn* 省掾

YÜAN: **Secretariat Clerk,** common designation of subofficial functionaries assigned to do scribal work in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); also see *yüan, yüan-shih*.

5196 *shíh* 什

(1) **File:** throughout history a common designation for a unit of 10 soldiers. (2) CH'IN: **Ten,** designation of 10 neighboring households in the sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population for mutual surveillance and accountability; each Ten was subdivided into 2 Fives (*wu*), and 10 Tens constituted an official Village (*li*).

5197 *shǐh* 使

Lit., sent as a representative: **Commissioner,** one of the most common Chinese titles, almost invariably found with a prefix suggesting his function or designating the agency he headed; his principal aide was most commonly a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*). In T'ang, Sung, and Liao times, the term was used almost solely for duty assignments (*ch'ai-ch'ien*) of officials with regular status elsewhere in the officialdom; from Chin through Ch'ing, however, Commissioners were normally substantive appointees. In any contexts, the use of *shih* in its normal verbal sense is a possibility to be kept in mind. In this dictionary, *shih* titles are to be found under their prefixes.

5198 *shìh* 侍

Attendant or **Attending,** normally referring to palace service: a term occurring only in compounds, e.g., *nei-shih* (Palace Attendant), *ch'ang-shih* (Attendant-in-ordinary), *shih yü-shih* (Attendant Censor).

5199 *shǐh* 史

(1) **Scribe:** throughout history occurs as a lowly or unranked post identifiable only by a prefixed agency name, but most commonly incorporated into compounds such as *yü-shih, t'ai-shih, chang-shih, nei-shih*. CL: *écrivain*. (2) CHOU: **Sixth Class Administrative Official,** 6th highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*); below those designated *cheng* (Principal, etc.), *shih* (Mentor, etc.), *ssu* (to be in charge; office), *lü* (Functionary), and *fu* (Storekeeper); above only *hsü* (Assistant) and *t'u* (Attendant). CL: *sixième degré de la subordination administrative*.

5200 *shìh* 士

(1) **Elite:** throughout history a broad generic reference to the group dominant in government, which also was the paramount group in society; originally a warrior caste, it was gradually transformed into a non-hereditary, ill-defined class of bureaucrats among whom litterateurs were most highly esteemed. From the era of N-S Division into T'ang times, status in the group was authenticated by the state and jealously guarded by powerful families. (2) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): **Serviceman,** lowest of 3 broad categories in which officials were ranked, below Minister (*ch'ing*) and Grand Master (*ta-fu*); subdivided into the grades of Senior (*shang*), Ordinary (*chung*), and Junior (*hsia*) Servicemen. CL: *gradué*. (3) CHOU: **Elite Soldier,** generic reference to sons of meritorious officials chosen for guard duty within the royal palace or to form the vanguard, under command of the Heir Apparent, in an emergency defense force or a campaigning army. CL: *guerrier d'élite qui garde un poste*. (4) HAN: **Servicemen,** lowest of 10 status groups for regular officials; see under *shang-kung* (Superior Dukes). P68. Also see *hsüeh-shih, chin-shih, shu-chi-shih,* and other variously prefixed *shih* entries.

5201 *shíh* 實

Substantive, prefix used with terms of appointment or promotion meaning that the appointment was not, or was no longer, acting, probationary, temporary, or in any other way irregular. See *chen*.

5202 *shīh* 師

(1) CHOU: **Regiment,** a standard military unit, 5 of which constituted an Army (*chün*); consisted of 5 Battalions (*lü*) theoretically totaling 2,500 soldiers; led by a Regimental Commander (*shih-shuai*) with rank as Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu*). CL: *régiment*. (2) CHOU: **Second Class Administrative Official,** 2nd highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*); below only those designated *cheng* (Principal, etc.), and above *ssu* (to be in charge; office), *lü* (Functionary), *fu* (Storekeeper), *shih* (Scribe), *hsü* (Assistant), and *t'u* (Attendant). CL: *deuxième degré de la subordination administrative; directeur*. (3) CHOU: **Regional Mentor,** one of 9 types of liaison officials between the central government and the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); see under *ou* (Unifying Agent). CL: *instructeur*. (4) N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Preceptor** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), rank not clear, till the early 790s, then retitled Mentor (*fu*). P69. Also see under *t'ai-shih, shao-shih, san shih,* and variously prefixed *shih* entries.

5203 *shìh* 視

(1) **Equivalent to:** when prefixed to rank status or salary, normally indicates honorific or ceremonial but not substantive status, or a salary somewhat less in substance than indicated; in this dictionary *shih* in this sense is indicated with the equivalence symbol (=): rank =4b, rank =1,000 bushels. Interchangeable with *pi* (equivalent to). (2) **Acting:** irregularly prefixed to a title when the appointee was not of appropriate rank status. In Sung, used when an official's assignment (*chih*) was of higher rank status than his titular office (*kuan*); in Ming, used when the head of an agency was additionally fulfilling the duties of the 2nd highest post in the same agency, in a construction concluding with the term *shih* (affairs), e.g., Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shang-shu*) and Acting Vice Minister (*shih shih-lang shih*).

5204 *shìh* 試

(1) **Probationary:** irregularly throughout history prefixed to titles when an appointee, if fully qualified, was first appointed subject to reconsideration, commonly after a year's service in his post; or when an appointee, if not qualified, was appointed on an emergency basis pending the appointment of a qualified official or his own transformation, upon evaluation, into a regular appointee. (2) SUNG: **Acting:** prefixed to a title in S. Sung if the titular office (*pen-kuan*) was lower in rank than the appointee's salary office (*chi-lu kuan*); cf. *hsing* and *shou* (both Acting). SP: *stagiaire*. (3) **Examination:** see under *hsiang-shih, chieh-shih, sheng-shih, tien-shih, hui-shih, t'ing-shih, ta-pi*.

5205 *shìh-chǎng* 室長

T'ANG–SUNG: **Temple Director,** members of the Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she chü, chiao-she shu*) as-

signed to care for different chambers (*shih*) of the temples in which ancestral spirits of the imperial clan, the spirits of deceased Empresses, etc., were honored or worshipped; number and rank not specified. P28.

5206 *shìh-chăng* 市長

Variant of *shih-ling* (**Market Director**), sometimes used for less important markets such as those in the headquarters towns of Districts (*hsien*). HB: chief of a market.

5207 *shīh-chăng* 師長

CHOU: **Master,** generic reference to the Palace Mentor (*shih-shih*), the Palace Protector (*pao-shih*), and various other officials with teaching responsibilities. CL: *maître*.

5208 *shĭh-chĕ* 使者

Lit., someone sent as a representative. (1) HAN: **Envoy,** occasional designation of a diplomatic representative from China to a foreign state or chief. HB: messenger. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Commissioner,** head of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*); 2, rank 5a in T'ang. RR: *commissaire*. SP: *commissaire chargé de la direction du contrôle des eaux*.

5209 *shĭh-ch'én* 使臣

Lit., minister sent as a representative. (1) **Envoy:** throughout history a common designation of a diplomatic representative from one state to another. (2) SUNG: **Policeman,** a soldier assigned to police duty at the imperial palace or in the capital. SP: *policier chargé d'arrêter les bandits dans la ville*.

5210 *shìh-chèng fŭ* 侍正府

YÜAN: **Palace Domestic Service,** headed with 14 Attendants-in-chief (*shih-cheng*); status and functions not clear, but probably not eunuchs.

5211 *shìh-ch'éng* 市丞

(1) HAN–T'ANG: **Assistant Market Director,** principal aide to a Market Director (*shih-ling, shih-chang*). RR: *assistant du service des marchés*. P20, 52, 62. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Commander** (*fu chih-hui*) **of a Warden's Office** (*ping-ma ssu*) in the dynastic capital city.

5212 *shìh-chí* 侍極

T'ANG: lit., attending the supreme, i.e., the Emperor: from 662 to 671 the official redesignation of **Policy Advisers** (*san-chi ch'ang-shih*) in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), specifically Policy Advisers of the Left.

5213 *shìh-chiā láng* 勢家郎

HAN: lit., court gentleman from a powerful or important family: **Court Gentleman by Influence,** unofficial reference to those Court Gentlemen (*lang*) who won their positions merely as sons of influential personages.

5214 *shíh-chiàng* 什將

File Leader: throughout history a not uncommon designation for the commander of a military squad of 10 soldiers. SP: *chef de troupe*.

5215 *shìh-chiăng* 侍講

Expositor-in-waiting, an attendant skilled in explaining classical texts. (1) HAN–T'ANG: a prestigious title added to a regular title (see under *chia-kuan*) to signify that the appointee was worthy, and sometimes expected, to serve as companion and classical tutor of the Emperor; the title had no rank of its own and carried no salary. (2) SUNG–CH'ING: regular members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); unspecified number, rank 7a, in Sung; 2 then 3, rank 6a, in Ming; 3 Manchu and 3 Chinese in Ch'ing, rank 6a till 1725, then 5b. SP: *chargé de l'explication*. BH: sub-expositor. (3) SUNG: one, rank 7a, assigned to the household of the Heir Apparent and to each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). Cf. *shih-tu* (Reader-in-waiting). P23, 26, 69.

5216 *shĭh-chiàng* 豉匠

T'ANG: **Bean Sauce Maker,** 12 non-official employees in the Spice Pantry (*chang-hai shu*) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*). RR: *ouvrier pour la fabrication de la sauce de farine de haricot*.

5217 *shìh-chiăng hsüéh-shìh* 侍講學士

Academician Expositor-in-waiting, a title of greater prestige than Expositor-in-waiting alone. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: from the 700s, designation of non-official litterateurs invited to attend upon the Emperor as tutorial companions, with nominal status in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*), later in the Sung Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). Often prefixed Hanlin, even in T'ang. RR: *lettré chargé d'expliquer les textes à l'empereur*. SP: *lettré chargé d'expliquer les textes, académicien-conférencier*. (2) CHIN–CH'ING: eminent regular members of the Hanlin Academy; unspecified number, rank 3b, in Chin; 2, 2b, in Yüan; 2, 5b, in Ming; 3 Manchus and 3 Chinese in Ch'ing, 5b till 1725, then 4b. BH: expositor of the academy. P23.

5218 *shìh-chiào* 侍教

SUNG: **Attendant Tutor,** one or more, rank not clear, assigned to each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) for instruction of the Prince's children. SP: *chargé d'enseignement*. P69.

5219 *shĭh-chiéh* 使節

Lit., sent as a representative with credentials (?): **Envoy,** traditional designation of a diplomatic representative from one state to another.

5220 *shìh-chiéh* 侍櫛

T'ANG: **Coiffure Attendant,** from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the category of imperial wives otherwise called Ladies of Elegance (*ts'ai-nü*), rank 8a. RR: *femme chargée de peigner les chevelures*.

5221 *shìh-chiēn* 侍監

CH'ING: **Chief of Service,** a rank 8 palace eunuch in the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*); considered to belong to the category of Staff Supervisors (*shou-ling kuan*). P38.

5222 *shíh-chiēn* 食監

HAN: **Supervisor of Food,** 2, rank not clear, on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), one under the Provisioner (*t'ai-kuan ling*) and one tending to the palace of the Empress; in Later Han one also posted at each imperial mausoleum (*ling*), rank 600 bushels, to provide twice-monthly food offerings; also known as *shih-kuan ling*. HB: inspector of food, inspector of offerings. P29.

5223 *shìh ch'íh-chiéh* 使持節

HAN–T'ANG: lit., sent holding a warrant: **Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers,** the most prestigious of 3 prefixes appended, especially after Han, to the titles of such territorial magnates as Area Commanders-in-chief (*tu-tu* or *tsung-kuan*), in effect giving them viceregal authority over all governmental agencies in their jurisdictions. Early in the era of N-S Division, such commissioners had the authority to put to death any official up to the rank of 2,000 bushels, whereas those designated Commissioned with Special Powers (*ch'ih-chieh*) could put to death anyone not of official status, and those designated Commissioned with a Warrant

(*chia-chieh*) could put to death only commoners who clearly violated military law. Out of this tradition eventually grew the T'ang regional warlords called *chieh-tu shih* (Military Commissioner). RR: *commissaire impérial tenant les emblèmes de commandement*. P50.

5224 *shìh-chìn* 仕進
Lit., advanced for service: a common general reference to all **officials.**

5225 *shìh-chīn* 侍巾
T'ANG: **Towel Attendant,** from 662 to 670 the designation of imperial wives of rank 9a; apparently had no counterpart in other eras. RR: *femme chargée des serviettes*.

5226 *shìh-chìn* 侍禁
SUNG: **Palace Attendant,** prefixed Left and Right, respectively the 2nd and 3rd highest of 12 rank titles (*chieh*) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see under *nei-shih chieh*. SP: *intendant du palais (eunuque)*. P68.

5227 *shǐh-chīn* 眡祲
CHOU: lit., observer of encroachments (of Yang and Yin forces upon one another): **Reporter of Ill Omens,** 2 with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). CL: *observateur des phénomènes d'envahissement*.

5228 *shìh-ch'ìng* 士卿
Lit., chief minister for the elite (?): occasional variant reference to the **Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ch'ing;* i.e., *tsung-cheng ssu ch'ing*).

5229 *shìh-chūng* 侍中
Lit., serving in the palace. (1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Palace Attendant,** supplementary title (*chia-kuan*) awarded to officials of the central government chosen by the Emperor as his confidential advisers, led by one among them known as Supervisor of the Palace Attendants (*shih-chung p'u-yeh*); from Later Han on, regular officials ranked at 2,000 then =2,000 bushels, headed by one among them designated Chancellor of the Palace Attendants (*shih-chung chi-chiu*), all on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). In the era of N-S Division sometimes served as officers of the Imperial Bodyguard (*san-lang nei-shih*) under 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (*nei-shih chang*), but steadily gained status as 4, 5, or 6 autonomous counselors at court associated with the emerging Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and known colloquially as Junior Grand Councilors (*hsiao tsai-hsiang*). HB: palace attendant. P2. (2) N-S DIV (Ch'en): **Princely Attendant,** senior appointee in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69. (3) SUI–CHIN: **Director of the Chancellery** (*men-hsia sheng*), 2, rank 2a, in T'ang; one, rank 1a, in Sung; one of the most powerful posts in the central government, always with concurrent status as Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). RR+SP: *président du département de la chancellerie impériale*. P3, 4. (4) LIAO: **Attendant,** one of the senior officials found in Herds Offices (*ch'ün-mu ssu*) at the Route (*lu*) level. P31.

5230 *shìh-chūng chì-chiŭ* 侍中祭酒
HAN–N-S DIV: **Chancellor of the Palace Attendants;** see under *shih-chung* and *chi-chiu,* also *shih-chung p'u-yeh* and *chung-ts'ao* (Palace Ministry). HB: libationer of the palace attendants.

5231 *shìh-chūng p'ú-yèh* 侍中僕射
HAN: **Supervisor of the Palace Attendants,** designation of one Palace Attendant (*shih-chung*) chosen to be leader of and spokesman for the group in Former Han; superseded in Later Han by *shih-chung chi-chiu* (Chancellor of the Palace Attendants); see under *shih-chung* and *p'u-yeh*. HB: supervisor of the palace attendants.

5232 *shìh-chūng shìh-láng* 侍中侍郎
HAN: **Gentleman Attendant at the Palace Gate,** official redesignation c. A.D. 200 of *chi-shih huang-men shih-lang*.

5233 *shìh-chūng ssù* 侍中寺
HAN–N-S DIV: **Court of Palace Attendants,** quasiofficial designation of the group of Palace Attendants (*shih-chung*); antecedent of the *men-hsia sheng* (Chancellery).

5234 *shìh-chüéh* 世爵
CH'ING: variant of *chüeh-yin* (**Hereditary Nobility**).

5235 *shíh-ch'üēh* 實缺
CH'ING: **substantively appointed to fill a vacancy:** a term used for the initial substantive appointment of an Expectant Appointee (*hou-pu*).

5236 *shíh chūn* 十軍
T'ANG: **Ten Imperial Armies.** (1) From 787 to 807, when the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*) were terminated, a collective designation of all the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) constituting the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at the dynastic capital: i.e., the 2 Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*), the 2 Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*), the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (these 6 units being known till 807 as the Six Imperial Armies, *liu chün*), the 2 Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (*shen-wei chün*), and the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*), all in Left and Right pairs. (2) Established in 885, when the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy, then the only effective fighting forces at the capital, were divided into 10 Armies, which were further subdivided into a total of 54 Area Commands (*tu*); the result of this reorganization was called the New Army of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e hsin-wei*). The term Ten Imperial Armies was now of no significance, but out of the 54 new Area Commands emerged the regional warlords who soon tore the T'ang empire apart. RR: *dix armées*. P43.

5237 *shíh-èrh chiēn* 十二監
MING–CH'ING: **Twelve Directorates,** collective reference to major units in which palace eunuchs were organized, more important than other eunuch agencies such as the Four Offices (*ssu ssu*) and the Eight Services (*pa chü*); each headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*). The 12 units were the Directorates of Palace Eunuchs (*nei-kuan chien*), for Palace Accouterments (*yü-yung chien*), for Imperial Regalia (*ssu-she chien*), of the Imperial Horses (*yü-ma chien*), for Imperial Temples (*shen-kung chien*), for Palace Delicacies (*shang-shan chien*), of Palace Seals (*shang-pao chien*), for Credentials (*yin-shou chien*), for Palace Maintenance (*chih-tien chien*), for Imperial Apparel (*shang-i chien*), for Intimate Attendance (*tu-chih chien*), and of Ceremonial (*ssu-li chien*); the last became the paramount palace administrative agency from the early 1400s. In Ch'ing the Directorates were reconstituted only from 1656 to 1661 and then were replaced by agencies of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*).

5238 *shíh-èrh ch'ìng* 十二卿
N-S DIV (Liang): **Twelve Chamberlains,** from 508 a collective reference to central government officials previously known as the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*), newly expanded: the Chamberlains for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng*), and for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung*) now collectively called the Spring Chamberlains (*ch'un-ch'ing*); the Chamberlains for the Pal-

ace Bursary (*ta-fu*), for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), and for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*) now collectively called the Summer Chamberlains (*hsia-ch'ing*); the Chamberlains for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*), for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), and for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ta-chiang*) now collectively called the Autumn Chamberlains (*ch'iu-ch'ing*); and the Chamberlains for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*), for Dependencies (*hung-lu*), and for Waterways (*ta-chou*) now collectively called the Winter Chamberlains (*tung-ch'ing*).

5239 *shíh-èrh chün* 十二軍

Twelve Armies. (1) SUI: originally an apparent collective reference to groups of Garrisons (*fu*) in the Garrison Militia system (see *fu-ping*), subject for personnel administration to the Palace Military Headquarters (*ling tso-yu fu*). Not to be confused with the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) created c. 604 at the capital, in and out of which militiamen were rotated for capital service. (2) T'ANG: created in 620 by transformation of the Twelve Military Circuits (*shih-erh tao*) that had been established c. 618, each in charge of a cluster of Garrison Militia Garrisons; each Army headed by a General (*chiang-chün*). This structure of Armies was suspended from 623 to 625 and finally seems to have disappeared in a reorganization of the militia system (see especially under *fu*, Garrison) in 636. The Twelve Armies were not the same as units called Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*), which constituted the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at the capital. They were regional administrative headquarters supervising geographical clusters of units in the Garrison Militia system; sources repeatedly state that they supervised the agricultural work of their subordinate Garrisons as well as directed them in combat. They were commonly called *chün-fu*, a term that seems to suggest Armies and Garrisons (an Army and its Garrisons?) but perhaps was nearly equivalent to the Sung dynasty Military Prefecture (see *chün*). The Armies were named after zodiacal constellations, rendered as follows in only rough equivalence to traditional Western zodiacal terms: Army of the Celestial Lion's Pelt (*shen-ch'i chün*), Army of the Celestial Herdboy (*ku-ch'i chün*), Army of the Celestial Black Lance (*hsüan-ko chün*), Army of the Celestial Twins (*ching-yüeh chün*), Army of the Celestial Water Bearer (*yü-lin chün*), Army of the Celestial Wolf (*chi-kuan chün*), Fear-proof Army (*che-wei chün*), Army of the Celestial Cornucopia (*p'ing-tao chün*), Army of the Great Celestial Bear (*chao-yao chün*), Army of the Celestial Parks and Gardens (*yüan-yu chün*), Army of the Celestial Serpent (*t'ien-chi chün*), and Army of the Celestial Bull (*t'ien-chieh chün*). P44.

5240 *shíh-èrh fáng* 十二房

SUNG: **Twelve Sections,** collective reference to 12 (originally 10) subdivisions created in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) under Shen-tsung (r. 1067–1085), each of which served as a channel through which the Bureau administered military units in a designated area of the country or supervised specified military functions on a country-wide scale. The Twelve Sections replaced 4 prior Sections: War Section (*ping-fang*), Personnel Section (*li-fang*), Revenue Section (*hu-fang*), and Rites Section (*li-fang*). They apparently also superseded another 4 Sections with specialized, empire-wide functions: Diplomacy Section (*kuo-hsin fang*), Militia Section (*min-ping fang*), Horse Pasturage Section (*mu-ma fang*), and Transport Supervision Section (*tsung-ling fang*). The new Twelve Sections were staffed with various clerical officials of rank 8b; their number increased several times from an original authorization of 38 in each Section, including from 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*) who were apparently in charge, 5 Secretaries (*chu-shih*), 2 Acting Secretaries (*shou-ch'üeh chu-shih*), 13 or 14 Clerks (*ling-shih*), 15 to 19 Clerical Scribes (*shu ling-shih*), and 3 Acting (*shou-ch'üeh*) Clerical Scribes; there were also unranked Copyists (*cheng-ming t'ieh-fang*), increasing from 18 to 28. The Twelve Sections were titled as follows: Northern Defense Section (*pei-mien fang*), Northwestern Defense Section (*ho-hsi fang*), Southwestern Defense Section (*kuang-hsi fang*), Palace Defense Section (*tsai-ching fang*), Troop Dispositions Section (*chih-ch'ai fang*), Training and Monitoring Section (*chiao-yüeh fang*), Officer Assignments Section (*ping-chi fang*), Militia Section (*min-ping fang*), Directors-in-chief Section (*li-fang*), Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa fang*), Horse Management Section (*chih-ma fang*), and Appointments Section (*hsiao-li fang*).

5241 *shíh-èrh tào* 十二道

T'ANG: **Twelve Military Circuits,** 12 regional military headquarters supervising local units of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu* and *fu-ping*); all established in 618 (619?) in the area of early T'ang territorial jurisdiction, called Kuan-chung, and each identified by a place-name prefix, e.g., the Ch'ang-an Circuit, the T'ung-chou Circuit. In 620 the Twelve Military Circuits were transformed into Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*, q.v.). Not to be confused with T'ang's proto-provincial 10 then 15 Circuits (*tao*), the jurisdictions of many kinds of supervisory officials called Commissioners (*shih*), e.g., Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*).

5242 *shíh-èrh wèi-fǔ* 十二衛府 or *shih-erh wei*

SUI–SUNG: **Twelve Guards,** collective reference to the military units at the dynastic capital in and out of which Sui and T'ang militiamen of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu* and *fu-ping*) were rotated for service guarding the capital and the imperial palace; each headed by a General (*chiang-chün*), rank normally 3a. The term continued in use even after 636, when the original array was reorganized into Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*, q.v.) and even into the Sung dynasty, although from mid-T'ang the Guards had only nominal existence, providing grandiose military titles for members of the imperial family and other favored dignitaries. The Twelve Guards were created in 607 out of the early Sui Left and Right Guards (*tso-wei, yu-wei*) and 2 Palace Military Headquarters (*ling tso-yu fu*). The late Sui–early T'ang units, with few changes, were 2 Standby Guards (*i-wei*), 2 Courageous Cavalry Guards (*hsiao-chi wei*), 2 Militant Guards (*wu-wei*), 2 Encampment Guards (*t'un-wei*), 2 Protective Guards (*yü-wei*), and 2 Reserve Guards (*hou-wei*), all in Left and Right pairs. It should be noted that the term Twelve Guards may be found in several sources confused with the term Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*, q.v.). P43, 44.

5243 *shīh-fàn* 師範

CHIN: **National Exemplar,** honorific title of great prestige, apparently on the same level as the Three Dukes (*san kung*); probably awarded to a religious leader, but circumstances not clear. P67.

5244 *shìh-fèng ts'áo* 侍奉曹

HAN: **Attendants Section,** in Later Han found among the staff Sections of some Commandery Governors (*chün-shou, t'ai-shou*); personnel and functions not clear. HB: bureau of attendance.

5245 *shìh-fù* 世婦

CHOU, N-S DIV (N. Ch'i), SUI: **Hereditary Consort,**

categorical designation of 2nd or 3rd level imperial wives, ideally numbering 27, who were expected to counsel the Empress and participate in important ceremonies including receptions; rank =3b in N. Ch'i, 3a in Sui. Meaning of the title not clear, but traditionally explained as a mark of the ladies' high esteem. CL: *femmes de troisième rang*.

5246 *shìh-fù ch'īng* 世婦卿
CHOU: **Ministers of Hereditary Consorts,** 2 eunuchs for each of the Six Principal Wives (*liu kung*) of the ruler, attached to the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); each 2 assisted by 5 eunuchs ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*). CL: *attaché aux femmes impériales*.

5247 *shìh-hsí* 世襲
CH'ING: **Hereditary,** prefixed to titles of hereditary nobility (*chüeh-yin*) to indicate that the status was inheritable; the number of generations through which a title could be inherited was normally established at the time of the original enfeoffment.

5248 *shìh-hsí wǎng-t'ì* 世襲罔替
CH'ING: **Perpetual Inheritance,** a term referring to titles of nobility (*chüeh*) that were awarded without any limit to the number of generations through which they could be inherited.

5249 *shǐh-hsiàng* 使相
Commissioner-Councilor. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) who concurrently held one of the central government posts included under the generic term Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). (2) SUNG: quasiofficial reference to an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*), a Commissioner of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi shih*), a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*), etc., who concurrently was a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). (3) SUNG: unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor who, on leaving that office, had been given nominal status as Military Commissioner. SP: *commissaire-conseiller*. P3. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Governor-general (*tsung-tu*) with concurrent status as Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih*).

5250 *shīh-hsiàng* 師相
SUNG: variant of the prestigious title **Grand Preceptor** (*t'ai-shih*), reportedly used to indicate the post's pre-eminence over Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

5251 *shíh-hsièn k'ō* 時憲科
CH'ING: **Calendar Section** in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*), responsible for defining the 24 periods of the solar year and the 5 seasons (including *chung*, Mid-year) and for compiling the official state calendar; an aggregation of the calendrical agencies known as the Five Offices (*wu kuan*), one named after each season, each headed by one Manchu and one Chinese Director (*cheng*), rank 6b. BH: calendar section. P35.

5252 *shǐh-hsīng* 使星
Lit , sent as a star: throughout history a common unofficial reference to a **Commissioner** or **Envoy** representing the ruler; sometimes used in directly addressing such an official. See *hsing-shih*.

5253 *shíh-huò chiēn* 食貨監
T'ANG: **Director of Commerce,** staff member of an Area Command (*tsung-kuan fu*) responsible for provisioning the headquarters with mercantile goods. RR: *directeur des vivres et du commerce*.

5254 *shìh-í* 侍儀
YÜAN: from 1279, an official abbreviated reference to *shih-i feng-yü* (**Imperial Attendant**).

5255 *shìh-ī* 侍醫
Attending Physician, irregularly throughout history a designation for personal physicians of Emperors or Heirs Apparent, alternating in use with the more common title *yü-i*, q.v. P26, 36.

5256 *shíh-í* 拾遺
T'ANG–MING: **Reminder,** a remonstrance official (*chien-kuan*) responsible for catching and correcting errors of substance or style in state documents; one or more prefixed Left in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), one or more prefixed Right in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); both rank 8b in T'ang. Initiated in 685; in 988 retitled *cheng-yen* (Exhorter); reinstituted in 1183. In Chin members of the Remonstrance Bureau (*chien-yüan*). Existed in Ming only in the era 1399–1402. RR: *chargé de reprendre les oublis*. SP: *chargé de reprendre les oublis de l'empereur*. P19.

5257 *shíh-ī* 食醫
Lit., (responsible for) food and medication: **Dietician.** (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who determined that food offered the ruler was appropriate to the season and to his state of health. CL: *médecin pour les aliments*. (2) SUI–SUNG: 4, rank 9a2 in T'ang, members of the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR+SP: *médecin pour les aliments de l'empereur*. Also see *shih-i shih-yü* (Imperial Attendant Dietician). P37.

5258 *shíh-ì* 食邑
YÜAN: lit., to feed off a fief: a general reference to **landgrant nobles,** who had broad political, military, and fiscal control over tracts awarded them; see under *fen-ti* and *t'ou-hsia*.

5259 *shìh-í fèng-yù* 侍儀奉御
YÜAN: **Imperial Attendant.** (1) From 1271 to 1320, one each Left and Right, rank 4a, headed the Palace Ceremonial Office (*shih-i ssu*); from 1279 title abbreviated to *shih-i;* in 1320 replaced by 4 Commissioners (*shih*), 3a. (2) From 1278, one each Left and Right, rank not clear, replaced Rectifiers of Omissions (*pu-ch'üeh*) as collaborators with Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) in compiling the Imperial Diary (*ch'i-chü chu*). P24, 33.

5260 *shìh-ì hsià-chièh* 市易下界
SUNG: lit., 2nd realm or jurisdiction for commercial exchange: variant designation of the **Monopoly Tax Commission** (*chüeh-huo wu*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *deuxième section de l'agence des échanges commerciaux chargée des versements et des mandats*.

5261 *shìh-ì shàng-chièh* 市易上界
SUNG: lit., first realm or jurisdiction for commercial exchange: variant designation of the **Market Exchange Office** (*shih-i wu*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *première section de l'agence des échanges commerciaux chargée d'achats pour equilibrer les prix*.

5262 *shíh-ī shìh-yù* 食醫侍御
SUNG: **Imperial Attendant Dietician,** rank not clear, member(s) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*); see *shih-i* (Dietician). SP: *chef de nourriture et de médicine de l'empereur*.

5263 *shìh-í ssū* 侍儀司
YÜAN–MING: **Palace Ceremonial Office,** from 1271 to 1376 a central government agency loosely subordinated to the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) and in Yüan also to the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*), responsible for the

conduct of court audiences, especially those involving receptions of foreign dignitaries—functions at other times of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). Headed by 2 Imperial Attendants (*shih-i feng-yü;* from 1279 *shih-i*), rank 4a, till 1320, then by 4 Commissioners (*shih*), 3a. In early Ming there was apparently a solitary Commissioner, 5b till 1371, then 7b. In 1376 the agency was renamed *tien-t'ing i-li ssu,* and in 1397 it became the Court of State Ceremonial. P33.

5264 *shìh-ì ssū* 市易司

SUNG: variant of *shih-i wu* (**Market Exchange Office**).

5265 *shìh-ì tǐ-tàng k'ù* 市易抵當庫

SUNG: **Market Exchange Mortgage Storehouse,** apparently depositories of documents pertaining to state loans; established in some Huai River regions under Overseers-general (*tsung-ling*); possibly depots from which annual tribute payments were made by S. Sung to the Jurchen Chin state (?). SP: *magasin hypothécaire du troc étatique.*

5266 *shìh-ì wù* 市易務

SUNG: **Market Exchange Office,** in 1072 established in the dynastic capital, in border areas, and in major cities and towns throughout the empire to implement the price control system for mercantile goods instituted by the reform minister Wang An-shih; set market prices, bought and sold to stabilize markets, made loans to small merchants, etc.; each headed by a Supervisor (*chien-kuan, t'i-chü*); in 1100 renamed *p'ing-chun wu* (Price Stabilization Agency). SP: *agence des échanges commerciaux.*

5267 *shìh-jén* 筮人

CHOU: **Diviner with Stalks,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); specialists in divining by use of the stalks of plants. CL: *officier de la plante divinatoire.*

5268 *shíh-k'ù* 石庫

HAN: **Stoneyard,** a construction supply unit under the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ta-chiang*), headed by a Director (*ling*). HB: stoneyard. P14.

5269 *shíh-k'ū ch'éng* 石窟丞

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Aide for Stone Quarries** in the Pottery Office (*chen-kuan shu*) of the Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*). P14.

5270 *shìh-kuān* 世官

Hereditary Office: throughout history, designated a post reserved for a particular family, to be occupied by its eldest sons generation after generation. In Ming, a special reference to military posts in the Guards (*wei*) and lesser units—garrison posts that were inheritable as distinguished from supervisory posts of higher rank that were not inheritable, called circulating offices (*liu-kuan*).

5271 *shǐh-kuān* 史官

N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Historiographer,** occasionally a temporary duty assignment, but generally a generic reference to officials engaged in compilation of the Imperial Diary (*ch'i-chü chu*), True Records (*shih-lu*), and similar historical records; originally referred to Editorial Directors (*chu-tso lang*), then to personnel of the T'ang–Sung Historiography Institute (*shih-kuan*), eventually to Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*) and their associates in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). P23.

5272 *shǐh-kuǎn* 史館

T'ANG–SUNG: **Historiography Institute,** from 630 a special group of Senior Compilers (*hsiu-chuan*), Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*), etc., on ad hoc duty assignments to compile or revise dynastic histories; in T'ang under the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), in Sung one of the Three Institutes (*san kuan*) that constituted the Academy for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen yüan*). RR: *collège des annalistes.* SP: *collège des annalistes, institut d'histoire.* P23.

5273 *shìh-kuān* 試官

T'ANG–CH'ING: **Examination Official,** generic reference to officials who participated as examiners, proctors, and readers in recruitment examinations for candidates for civil service careers, primarily in Prefectural or Provincial examinations (*chieh-shih, hsiang-shih*) but also in Metropolitan Examinations (*sheng-shih, hui-shih*). See *chu-k'ao, lien-kuan, chien-shih.*

5274 *shíh-kuān* 食官

HAN–T'ANG: **Food Provisioner,** generic reference to officials responsible for providing foodstuffs for the Empress, the Heir Apparent, Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), etc.; in Han also posted at each imperial mausoleum (*ling*). Commonly a lowly post under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), or their successor agencies. In the era of N-S Division commonly constituted a Foodstuffs Service (*shih-kuan chü*), in T'ang an Office of Foodstuffs (*shih-kuan shu*). At the capital or a mausoleum normally headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels in Han, 8b2 in T'ang; in Princely Establishments commonly had Heads (*chang*), rank 600 bushels in Han, 9b2 in T'ang. P26, 29, 30, 69.

5275 *shíh-kuān chǎng* 食官長

HAN–T'ANG: **Head of Food Provisioners** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), also in Han in the household of the Empress; rank 600 bushels in Han, 9b2 in T'ang. HB: chief of the office of offerings, chief of the office of food. RR: *chef des fonctionnaires charǧés de la nourriture de la maison des princes.* P69.

5276 *shíh-kuān lìng* 食官令

HAN–T'ANG: **Director of Food Provisioners** in the household of the Heir Apparent or at an imperial mausoleum (*ling*), under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), or their successor agencies; rank 600 bushels in Han, 8b2 in T'ang. HB: prefect of the office of offerings, prefect of the office of food. P26, 29.

5277 *shíh-kuān shǔ* 食官署

T'ANG: **Office of Foodstuffs,** a minor provisioning agency in the Household Provisioner's Court (*chia-ling ssu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8b2. RR: *office des aliments de la maison de l'héritier du trône.* P26.

5278 *shìh-láng* 侍郎

(1) HAN–T'ANG: **Attendant Gentleman,** in Han the 2nd highest of 3 categories in which Court Gentlemen (*lang*) were divided, with status below Inner Gentlemen (*chung-lang*) but above Gentlemen of the Interior (*lang-chung*); rank =400 bushels. In Later Han 36 Attendant Gentlemen were distributed equally among the Six Sections (*liu ts'ao*) of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), as assistants to the Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*) who headed the Sections. During the era of N-S Division began to be used in the ways described under (2) and (3) following, but until T'ang continued in use as a relatively lowly secretarial post in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). HB: gentleman-in-attendance. RR: *secrétaire au service d'un prince.* P5, 69.

(2) N-S DIV–SUNG: **Vice Director,** 2nd executive post in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), in each case ranking after a Director (*ling* in the Secretariat, *shih-chung* in the Chancellery), in T'ang and Sung included among the officials serving as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). In T'ang one each of Left and Right in each of the great departments, rank 3a; in Sung one in each, 3b. RR+SP: *vice-président*. P3. (3) N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Vice Minister,** from late in the era of N-S Division, 2nd executive post in each of the Ministries (*pu*) that quickly became the administrative core of the central government, consolidated in a Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); from Sui through Ch'ing 2nd executive post in each of the standard Six Ministries (*liu pu*) of the central government, assisting Ministers (*shang-shu*); normally 2 in each Ministry prefixed Left and Right, rank 4a in T'ang, 3b in Sung, 4a in Chin and Yüan, 3a in Ming and early Ch'ing, then 2b in 1730, then 2a from 1749. In Ch'ing 2 each Left and Right, one Manchu and one Chinese. RR: *vice-président*. SP: *vice-président, vice-ministre*. BH: vice-president. P5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.

5279 *shìh-láng* 士郎

N-S DIV (Chin, N. Wei): **Caterer** (?), one each of Left and Right in the Chin Ministry of Sacrifices (*tz'u-pu*); in the N. Wei Ministry of General Administration (*tu-kuan*), number and status not clear; functions also not clear, but traditionally believed to have been providers of foodstuffs. P9.

5280 *shìh-láng hsüǎn* 侍郎選

SUNG: lit., selections by the Vice Minister: **Junior Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) appointments process (see under *hsüan*), in which the selection of men for appointments or reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The 2 Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) presided over appointments to the lower ranks, the Vice Minister of the Left handling the Junior Civil Appointments Process (*shih-lang tso-hsüan*), prior to 1080 known as the Bureau of Personnel Assignments (*k'ao-k'o yüan*), and the Vice Minister of the Right handling the Junior Military Appointments Process (*shih-lang yu-hsüan*), prior to 1080 known as the Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (*san-pan yüan*).

5281 *shìh-láng tsǒ-hsüǎn* 侍郎左選

SUNG: **Junior Civil Appointments Process;** see under *shih-lang hsüan*. Also see *hsüan, liu-nei ch'üan*. SP: *bureau des nominations civiles*.

5282 *shìh-láng yù-hsüǎn* 侍郎右選

SUNG: **Junior Military Appointments Process;** see under *shih-lang hsüan*. Also see *hsüan*. SP: *bureau des nominations militaires*.

5283 *shìh-lì hsiū-chù kuǎn* 侍立修注官

SUNG: lit., official who stands in attendance and makes notes: **Court Diarist,** duty assignment for a member of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); relationship to Imperial Diarists (*ch'i-chü she-jen*) not clear. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé d'inscription*. P24.

5284 *shíh-liáng ī-yüán* 食糧醫員

CH'ING: variant of *i-yüan* (**Salaried Apprentice Physician** in the Imperial Academy of Medicine, *t'ai-i yüan*). P36.

5285 *shìh-liáo* 眡瞭

CHOU: lit., those of clear sight: **Guides for Blind Musicians,** 300 equipped with small hand-drums, one unranked functionary for each blind musician under control of the Music Master (*ta-shih*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). CL: *clairvoyants, conducteurs d'aveugles*.

5286 *shìh-lièh* 石烈

LIAO: **Subtribe,** Chinese transcription of a Khitan word for a social and military unit smaller than a Tribe (*pu-tsu*) but, like a Tribe, led by a Grand Prince (*i-li-chin, ta-wang*).

5287 *shìh-lín kuǎn* 士林館

N-S DIV (Liang): lit., institute of the elite or of servicemen: **Elite Academy,** created by Emperor Wu (r. 502–549), who reportedly appointed as Scholars (*hsüeh-shih*) of the Elite Academy those who used, or were skilled in using, litchi nuts (?). P23.

5288 *shìh-lìng* 市令

(1) HAN–T'ANG: **Market Director,** one or more appointed to oversee commercial activities and collect commercial taxes, originally in marketplaces in the dynastic capitals but by T'ang times on the staff of all Prefectures (*chou*); rank as high as 5b in N. Wei, but 9b at best in T'ang. Sometimes called *shih-chang*, q.v. Also see *shih-shu* (Market Office). RR: *directeur des marchés*. P20, 57, 62. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Commander** (*chih-hui*) **of a Warden's Office** (*ping-ma ssu*) in the dynastic capital.

5289 *shìh liú-nèi* 視流內

SUI–T'ANG: lit., equivalent to being within the current, i.e., equivalent to official status: **Adjunct,** prefix added to titles of persons who were not regular officials (*kuan*) but were granted equivalent status for ceremonial purposes: e.g, honorably retired officials, palace women, palace eunuchs. In this dictionary such status is indicated by the equivalence symbol (=); thus *shih* 6a (rank) is rendered =6a. See *shih, pi*.

5290 *shíh-liù wèi-fǔ* 十六衛府 or *shih-liu wei*

T'ANG–SUNG: **Sixteen Guards,** collective reference to an important group of military units stationed at the dynastic capital. In 636 units previously called the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) were reorganized into the Sixteen Guards; at least in theory they were the principal defense force for the dynastic capital city, the palace, and the Emperor, in the aggregate called the Southern Command (*nan-ya*) in contrast to the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) of Armies (*chün*) that was the main striking force of the early T'ang rulers. The Guards consisted principally of militiamen called up from their local Garrisons (see *fu*) in rotational patterns, each Guard having an assigned geographic grouping of Garrisons under its jurisdiction, at least for the management of such troop rotations (see under *fan*, Term of Service; cf. *pan-chün*). Each Guard was commanded by a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), rank 3a1, and 2 Generals (*chiang-chün*), 3a2. From 786 an even more prestigious Generalissimo (*shang chiang-chün*), 2a2, was normally the Guard leader. Each Guard had administrative and logistical support agencies largely headed by civil service officials: an Administrative Aide (*chang-shih*), 6b1; an Administrative Supervisor (*lu-shih ts'an-chün-shih*), 8a1; an Administrator for Granaries (*ssu-ts'ang ts'an-chün-shih*), 8a2; an Administrator for Arms (*ssu-ping ts'an-chün-shih*), 8a2; an Administrator for Cavalry (*chi-ping ts'an-chün-shih*), 8a2; etc. In the early 700s these support services were reorganized into Sections (*ts'ao*): the Administrator for Granaries was replaced by 2 Administrators of a Granaries Section (*ts'ang-ts'ao ts'an-chün-shih*), the Administrator for Arms by 2 Administrators of an Arms Section (*ping-ts'ao*), the Admin-

istrator for Cavalry by 2 Administrators of a Cavalry Section (*chi-ts'ao*); and by 705 there was added an Armor Section (*k'ai-ts'ao*), in c. 712 renamed Helmets Section (*chou-ts'ao*), with 2 Administrators. Meantime, the Garrison Militia system (*fu-ping*) and its troop rotations deteriorated significantly, so that by 749 the Guards ceased calling up militiamen. Thereafter into Sung the Sixteen Guards were decorative, militarily unimportant units existing almost solely to provide grandiose titles and appropriate perquisites for members of the imperial family and occasionally other favored dignitaries; and active defense of the Emperor and his palace was managed with other forces such as the late T'ang Permanent Palace Guard (*ch'ang-ts'ung su-wei, k'uo-chi*) and the Sung Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*), counterpart of the early T'ang Southern Command. In Sung the general officers of the Sixteen Guards ranked 2b, 3a, or 3b (Generalissimos), 3a or 4a (Generals-in-chief), and 3b or 4b (Generals); and such titles became prestige titles (*san-kuan*) conferred automatically on military officers according to the ranks of their substantive posts. In both T'ang and Sung, names of the individual Guards changed from time to time, but the most common names in T'ang were the Left and Right Guards (*tso-wei, yu-wei*), 2 Courageous Guards (*hsiao-wei*) prefixed Left and Right as in all following cases, 2 Militant Guards (*wu-wei*), 2 Awesome Guards (*wei-wei*), 2 Metropolitan Guards (*ling-chün wei*), 2 Imperial Insignia Guards (*chin-wu wei*), 2 Palace Gate Guards (*chien-men wei*), and 2 Personal Guards (*ch'ien-niu wei*). The Sung array similarly included the Left and Right Guards, the Courageous Guards, the Militant Guards, the Imperial Insignia Guards, the Palace Gate Guards, and the Personal Guards, and in addition 2 Encampment Guards (*t'un-wei*) and 2 Army Guards (*chün-wei*). In both T'ang and Sung times the Sixteen Guards were commonly referred to as the Imperial Guards (*huan-wei*), and some of their names, prefixed *t'ai-tzu*, appeared in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. Cf. *chin-chün* (Imperial Armies), the Ming dynasty *chin-i wei*, the Ch'ing dynasty *luan-i wei*. P43.

5291 *shih-lù yüàn* 實錄院

SUNG: **True Records Institute,** one of 2 largely autonomous agencies that were nominally subordinate to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); responsible for recording day-by-day activities at court; headed by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) serving as Supervisor (*t'i-chü*). See under *kuo-shih shih-lu yüan* (Historiography and True Records Institute). SP: *cour des annales veridiques*. P23.

5292 *shìh-mǎi ssū* 市買司

SUNG: lit., office for purchases in the market: official variant (dates not clear) for *tsa-mai wu* (**Office of Miscellaneous Purchases**) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*).

5293 *shìh-nèi* 侍內

SUI–T'ANG: from c. 604 to 618, the official variant of *shih-chung* (**Director of the Chancellery**). P3.

5294 *shǐh-nǚ* 使女

CH'ING: **Palace Serving Women,** a low class of palace women requisitioned annually from families of members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) to provide menial service in the imperial palace for a specified term of years. BH: serving women of the imperial family.

5295 *shìh-pò shǐh* 市舶使

T'ANG–SUNG: lit., commissioner for seagoing junks: **Maritime Trade Commissioner,** from 763 established at modern Canton to collect customs duties on overseas trade; in early Sung (date not clear) retitled Maritime Trade Supervisor (*shih-po t'i-chü*). P62.

5296 *shìh-pò t'í-chǔ ssū* 市舶提擧司

SUNG–MING: **Maritime Trade Supervisorate,** a category of agencies subordinate to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) established along the southeast and south seacoasts to regulate overseas commerce, collect customs duties, prevent the smuggling of contraband goods, etc.; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*) on special duty assignment in Sung; a regular post, rank 5b, in Ming. Original numerous agencies reduced to 3 in Ming: at modern Ningpo in Chekiang, Ch'üan-chou in Fukien, and Canton in Kwangtung; came to be dominated by palace eunuchs and centers of friction between Chinese and Japanese and early modern European traders. In 1522 all but the Canton agency were closed. After Ming, control over coastal trade reverted to provincial authorities. SP: *bureau de douane*. P62.

5297 *shíh-sān ssū* 十三司

MING: **Thirteen Bureaus,** collective reference to the 13 Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*), each named after a Province (*sheng*), that were the major subordinate units in both the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) and the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*).

5298 *shíh-sān tào* 十三道

MING: **Thirteen Circuits,** collective reference to the 13 units called Circuits (*tao*), each named after a Province (*sheng*), among which Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) were distributed in the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). Each Circuit handled routine paperwork relating to judicial affairs of the Province for which it was named but otherwise had no special relationship with the Province; e.g., Investigating Censors of any Circuit were freely assigned to tours of duty as Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an*) of any Province. It was considered a badge of their independence in action that Investigating Censors were officially identified only as members of their Circuits, not as subordinates of the Censorate or its executive officials. P18.

5299 *shìh-shīh* 士師

CHOU: lit., master of the elite: **Chief Judge,** 3rd ranking executive post in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); 4 appointees ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), responsible for the enforcement of criminal laws. CL: *grand prévôt criminel, prévôt de justice*.

5300 *shǐh-shǐh* 室史

See under *chu-chi shih-shih* (**Recording Secretary**).

5301 *shìh-shīh* 市師

HAN: **Market Master,** in the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9–23) replaced Former Han's Market Directors (*shih-ling*) in the dynastic capital and 5 other major cities; see *wu chün-ssu shih-shih* (Five Market Masters) and *chün-ssu* (Economic Stabilization Office).

5302 *shīh-shìh* 師氏

Palace Master. (1) CHOU: one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu*) and 2 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for accompanying the ruler in all public appearances and rectifying his mistakes in conduct; collaborated with the Palace Protector (*pao-shih*) in tutoring the ruler's kinsmen and other nobles who did not yet have administrative appointments. CL: *instructeur, professeur*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master in the Ministry of Education, believed to have directed both the Palace School (*lu-men hsüeh*) and the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*). P34.

5303 *shìh-shìh* 筮仕
New Official, throughout history an unofficial, literary reference to a man newly entering on an official career, from an ancient practice of divining (first *shih*) to determine good or bad auspices before undertaking an appointment.

5304 *shìh-shìh* 羿氏
CHOU: **Bird Catcher,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) responsible for destroying birds of prey that must be caught by the wings. CL: *préposé aux ailes.*

5305 *shíh-shòu* 實授
Substantive appointment, in contrast to any form of acting, probationary, or otherwise irregular, temporary appointment. See *chen* (regular, true), *cheng* (regular), *pen-kuan* (titular office).

5306 *shìh-shū* 侍書
SUNG, MING: **Court Calligrapher,** members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); status in Sung not clear; 2, rank 9a, in Ming. SP: *lettré-calligraphe.* P23.

5307 *shìh-shǔ* 市署
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Market Office,** one established in each dynastic capital to supervise and control trade in the officially designated market(s); headed by a Director (*ling*), in T'ang rank 6b1; institutional affiliation not clear, possibly subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). Not to be confused with *shih-ling* (Market Director). See *liang-ching chu-shih shu.* P62.

5308 *shìh-shū hsüéh-shìh* 侍書學士
YÜAN: **Attendant Academician** in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), number and rank not clear; charged with tutoring and evaluating the ruler in accordance with classical and historical texts; abolished in 1269. P23.

5309 *shǐh-shū lìng-shǐh* 史書令史
HAN: **Calligraphy Clerk,** unspecified numbers of specialists on the staff of the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*); qualified for appointment by passing tests involving knowledge of 9,000 characters and all standard styles of calligraphy. HB: foreman clerk of clerkly writing.

5310 *shìh-shū shìh yǔ-shǐh* 侍書侍御史
T'ANG: variant of *chih-shu shih yü-shih* (**Secretarial Censor**), used to avoid a name taboo. P18.

5311 *shīh-shuài* 師帥
CHOU: **Regimental Commander,** with rank as Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu*); leader of a standard military unit of 2,500 soldiers called a *shih* (Regiment). CL: *chef de regiment.*

5312 *shìh shuài-fǔ* 侍率府
SUI–T'ANG: **Attendant Guard Command,** one designated Left and one Right, from c. 605 to 622 the official redesignation of the military units previously and later known as Defense Guard Commands (*wei shuai-fu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26.

5313 *shíh shuài-fǔ* 十率府
SUI–SUNG: **Ten Guard Commands,** collective reference to military units organized similarly to Guards (*wei*) that were assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each normally headed by a Commandant (*shuai*), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. The units always appeared in Left and Right pairs and were prefixed with *t'ai-tzu* or *tung-kung* (Eastern Palace). The names of the individual units repeatedly changed; some of the more durable were Defense Guard Command (*wei shuai-fu*), Protective Guard Command (*ssu-yü shuai-fu*), Gate Guard Command (*chien-men shuai-fu*), Police Patrol Guard Command (*ch'ing-tao shuai-fu*), and Inner Guard Command (*nei shuai-fu*). RR+SP: *dix gardes de l'héritier du trône.* P26.

5314 *shìh-sūn* 世孫
MING: **Grandson-heir,** designation of the eldest son by the principal wife of a deceased Heir (*shih-tzu*), i.e., the eldest son of an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*); prefixed with the place-name associated with the Princedom. P64.

5315 *shìh tà-fū* 士大夫
Lit., Servicemen (*shih*) and Grand Masters (*ta-fu*): **the official class,** throughout history a collective reference to all those who were, were entitled to be, or had been officials (*kuan*) in government service and in consequence constituted the elite group in Chinese society. Cf. *shen-shih* (the elite).

5316 *shíh-t'àn ch'ǎng* 石炭場
SUNG: **Coalyard,** a unit under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *aire de la réception et de la vente de l'anthracite.*

5317 *shīh tào-ān chǔ* 史道安局
YÜAN: **Service of Shih Tao-an,** an agency providing clothing for the imperial family, from its establishment in 1265 known by the name of the official authorized to make appointments in it. Subsequently regularized as an agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (*min-chiang tsung-kuan fu*) and staffed with artisans in obligatory service; headed by a Commissioner (*shih*) or Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 6b. Also called *yü-i* (imperial clothes) *shih tao-an chü;* but not to be confused with *yü-i chü* (Imperial Wardrobe Service).

5318 *shìh-tào hóu* 式道侯
HAN: **Commandant of the Imperial Escort,** 3 distinguished as Central, Left, and Right Commandants, each with rank of 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain of the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*); cleared the way for the Emperor on any outing from the palace, and on his return waved flags that called for the opening of the appropriate gate. HB: captain of the standard bearers.

5319 *shìh-ts'ái ch'ǎng* 事材場
SUNG: **Materials Yard,** a storage area for construction materials maintained by the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*), headed by 2 Supervisors (*chien-kuan*), probably unranked. SP: *aire de matériaux de construction.*

5320 *shìh-ts'áo* 士曹
Levied Service Section. (1) SUI–SUNG: a clerical agency found in such units of territorial administration as Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) and Superior Prefectures (*fu*), normally headed by an Administrator (*ts'an-chün-shih*), rank 7a or lower; managed local construction and maintenance projects in correspondence with the central government's Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). Antecedent of the Ming–Ch'ing *kung-ts'ao* (Works Section). Also see *liu ts'ao* (Six Sections). RR+SP: *service des travaux.* P49, 59, 69. (2) SUI–CH'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to the Ministry of Works.

5321 *shìh-ts'áo* 市曹
HAN: **Market Section,** a staff agency commonly found at the Commandery (*chün*) and District (*hsien*) levels of territorial administration, headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*); apparently supervised commercial activities and collected mercantile taxes in official markets in its jurisdiction. HB: bureau of markets.

5322 ***shíh-ts'áo*** 時曹
HAN: **Seasons Section,** apparently found as a staff agency in some Commanderies (*chün*), headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*); responsible for monitoring seasonal cosmological activities. HB: bureau of the seasons.

5323 ***shìh-tsǒ*** 侍左
SUNG: abbreviation of *shih-lang tso-hsüan* (**Junior Civil Appointments Process**).

5324 ***shìh-ts'úng*** 侍從
Attendant, throughout history a vague generic reference to officials who had personal contact with the Emperor; may be encountered as a prefix to a title.

5325 ***shìh-tú*** 侍讀
Reader-in-waiting, an attendant skilled in reciting classical texts. (1) N-S DIV–T'ANG, MING: a prestigious title added to a regular title (see under *chia-kuan*) when an official was delegated to provide tutorial services in the establishment of the Heir Apparent or in another Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). RR: *lecteur, lecteur d'un prince*. P23, 26, 69. (2) SUNG–CH'ING: regular members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); status in Sung not clear; 2 then 3, rank 6a, in Ming and early Ch'ing, then 5b from 1725; in Ch'ing 3 each Manchu and Chinese appointees. SP: *lecteur*. BH: sub-reader. P23. (3) CH'ING: designation given lowly copyreaders of documents issued from the imperial palace, on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); see *nei-ko shih-tu*. P2. Cf. *shih-chiang* (Expositor-in-waiting).

5326 ***shìh-tú hsüéh-shìh*** 侍讀學士
Academician Reader-in-waiting, a title of greater prestige than *shih-tu* alone. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: from 725, designation of non-official litterateurs invited to attend the Emperor as tutorial companions, with nominal status in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*), later in the Sung Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). Often prefixed Hanlin, even in T'ang. (2) CHIN–CH'ING: eminent regular members of the Hanlin Academy; unspecified number, rank 3b, in Chin; 2 then 3 then 2, 2b, in Yüan; 2, 5b, in Ming and early Ch'ing, then 4b from 1725; in Ch'ing 3 each Manchu and Chinese. BH: reader. P23. (3) CH'ING: designation given editors and translators of documents on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*); see *nei-ko shih-tu hsüeh-shih*. P2. Cf. *shih-chiang hsüeh-shih*.

5327 ***shìh-t'ú*** 仕途
Lit., (to have entered upon) the path of service: common general reference to **officials.**

5328 ***shìh-tzǔ*** 世子
Heir: from antiquity a common unofficial reference to the eldest son of anyone of noble status, sometimes including even the Heir Apparent; in Ming and Ch'ing times, the formal designation of the eldest son by the principal wife of an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*), with ceremonial rank between Imperial Princes and Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*). P64.

5329 ***shìh-tzǔ*** 士子
CH'ING: **Examination Candidate,** general reference to candidates at Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*). BH: scholar.

5330 ***shìh-tzǔ*** 適子
Son by the Principal Wife, a kinship term used throughout history, sometimes of significance in reference to the sons of rulers or members of the nobility, specifying the legal heir.

5331 ***shìh-tzǔ-chí chùi-wén pó-shìh*** 史子集綴文博士
T'ANG: **Erudite of History, the Masters, Belles Lettres, and Narrative,** 3 of 18 Palace Erudites (*nei-chiao po-shih*) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; from c. 741, eunuch posts. RR: *maître pour l'enseignement des historiens, des philosophes, des oeuvres littéraires et des compositions littéraires*.

5332 ***shìh-tz'ú hóu*** 侍祠侯
HAN: **Marquis Attending at Sacrifices,** in Later Han the least prestigious of 3 designations awarded (see under *chia-kuan*) to Adjunct Marquises (*lieh-hou*) who were permitted to reside in the capital and were among those collectively called Audience Attendants (*feng ch'ao-ching*); the designation imposed a responsibility to participate in certain sacrificial ceremonies but not to participate in regular court audiences. Cf. *t'e-chin* (specially advanced), *ch'ao-t'ing hou* (Marquis for Audiences). HB: marquis attending at sacrifices.

5333 ***shìh-wèi*** 侍衛
Imperial Guard or **Imperial Guardsman,** throughout history a recurring general designation of those military units and personnel that were responsible for the security of the Emperor and the imperial palace; prefixes must be relied on to determine identities more precisely.

5334 ***shìh-wèi ch'īn-chūn*** 侍衛親軍
Imperial Bodyguard, throughout history a common designation of Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei, ch'in-chün*) entrusted with the personal protection of the Emperor.

5335 ***shìh-wèi ch'īn-chūn mǎ-pù ssū*** 侍衛親軍馬步司
SUNG: **Metropolitan Command,** one of 2 major headquarters units under which the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) of professional soldiers were organized, each headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*); generally responsible for overseeing the Prefectural Armies (*hsiang-ping*) garrisoned throughout the empire, whereas the counterpart Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*) was responsible for defense of the dynastic capital and the imperial palace. In the mid-1000s divided into 2 headquarters units, a Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*) and a Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*). Often abbreviated as *shih-wei ssu*. See *erh ssu* (Two Commands), *san wei* (Three Capital Guards).

5336 ***shìh-wèi ch'ù*** 侍衛處
CH'ING: variant of *ling shih-wei fu* (**Headquarters of the Imperial Bodyguard**).

5337 ***shìh-wèi mǎ-chūn pù-chūn ssū*** 侍衛馬軍步軍司
SUNG: combined reference to the **Metropolitan Cavalry Command** (*ma-chün ssu*) **and the Metropolitan Infantry Command** (*pu-chün ssu*), into which the originally unified Metropolitan Command (*shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu*) was divided in the mid-1000s. SP: *bureau de la cavalerie et de l'infanterie de la garde de l'empereur*.

5338 ***shìh-wèi pān-lǐng*** 侍衛班領
CH'ING: **Imperial Guard Duty Group Commander,** leader of any of the 6 Duty Groups (*pan*) into which Imperial Guardsmen (*ch'in-chün*) were divided for active service on a rotational basis. BH: commander of a relief of the bodyguards.

5339 *shìh-wèi ssū* 侍衛司
SUNG: abbreviation of *shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu* (**Metropolitan Command**).

5340 *shíh-wǔ tào* 十五道
CH'ING: **Fifteen Circuits,** collective reference to the 15 units called Circuits (*tao*), each named after a Province (*sheng*), among which Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) were distributed in the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*); see *shih-san tao* (Thirteen Circuits). P18.

5341 *shìh-yù* 師友
SUNG: abbreviation of *shih-lang yu-hsüan* (**Junior Military Appointments Process**).

5342 *shīh-yǔ* 侍右
N-S DIV (Chin, S. Dyn.): **Tutorial Companion,** a dignitary on the staffs of Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). P69.

5343 *shìh-yù láng-kuān* 侍右郎官
SUNG: **Bureau Executive in the Military Appointments Process,** reference to a Director (*lang-chung*) or Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) of a Bureau (*ssu*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) when assigned to participate in the selection of military personnel for appointments or reappointments (see under *yu-hsüan*). SP: *secrétaire du bureau des nominations militaires*.

5344 *shìh-yù shìh-láng* 侍右侍郎
SUNG: **Vice Minister in the Military Appointments Process,** reference to a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) when assigned to participate in the selection of military personnel for appointments or reappointments (see under *yu-hsüan*). SP: *director du bureau des nominations militaires*.

5345 *shìh-yùng* 試用
CH'ING: **Probationer,** designation appended to all new appointees in units of territorial administration below the level of Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) for periods of from one to 2 years until, after evaluation of service, their appointments were made substantive (*shih, shih-shou*).

5346 *shìh-yù* 侍御
Common abbreviation of *shih yü-shih* (**Attendant Censor**), but sometimes used in unofficial reference to any kind of Censor (*yü-shih*).

5347 *shìh-yù chūng-sàn* 侍御中散
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Courtier-attendant,** rank 5a; one of many special duty assignments for aristocratic Courtiers (*chung-san*, q.v.).

5348 *shìh yù-ī* 侍御醫
SUI–SUNG: **Imperial Physician-in-attendance,** 4, rank 6b, in the Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*). RR: *médecin du service de l'empereur*. P36, 37.

5349 *shìh-yù shàng-ī* 侍御尚醫
T'ANG: **Medical Attendant,** 2, rank 6a1, on the staff of the Commissioner for the Palace Corrals and Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*). RR: *médecin chef du service de l'empereur*. P38.

5350 *shìh yù-shǐh* 侍御史
CH'IN–MING: **Attendant Censor,** a prominent post in the central government until its abolition in 1376, beginning as the designation of the core staff of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) and finally becoming the Censorate's 3rd ranking executive post. In general, maintained surveillance over the officialdom and impeached wayward officials. In Ch'in and Han times, dispatched on regional tours of inspection with the special designation Supervising Censors (*chien-ch'a shih, chien yü-shih*). The Han staff reportedly totaled 45 men ranked at 600 bushels, 30 of them distributed among 5 function-specific Sections (*ts'ao*) under the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) and 15 assigned to the staff of the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*). Their number fluctuated in the era of N-S Division; the Sections in which they functioned grew to 13, but the authorized quota for Attendant Censors early stabilized at 8. By Sui times other categories of Censors had been established, Palace Censors (*tien-nei shih yü-shih*) and Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*); and in T'ang the Censorate was formally organized in 3 units, one a Headquarters Bureau (*t'ai-yüan*) staffed with 4 then 6 Attendant Censors, rank 6b2 then 6a, who had the most general surveillance and impeachment powers, regularly participated in court audiences, and joined with members of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) in conducting major court trials. The T'ang form of Censorate organization persisted into early Ming, but the number of Attendant Censors was reduced to one in Sung and 2 thereafter; the rank was 6b in Sung, 5b in Chin, and 2b in Yüan and Ming till 1376, when the post was terminated. Also see *chih-shu shih yü-shih, tien-chung shih yü-shih*. HB: attending secretary. RR: *censeur de la cour des affaires générales*. SP: *censeur général-assistant*. P18.

5351 *shìh yù-shīh* 侍御師
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Imperial Physician-in-attendance,** 4 members of the Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*) under the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). See *shih yü-i*. P36, 37.

5352 *shìh yù-shǐh chīh tsá-shìh* 侍御史知雜事
5 DYN–SUNG: lit., Attending Censor for miscellaneous affairs: **General Purpose Censor,** a member of the headquarters staff of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), apparently the counterpart of Secretarial Censors (*chih-shu shih yü-shih*) of other times; rank not clear; became acting head of the Censorate whenever the offices of Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) and Vice Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*) were vacant. SP: *censeur-assistant des affaires diverses*. P18.

5353 *shǐh-yüàn* 使院
SUNG: abbreviated reference to a **Police Office** (*chün-hsün yüan*) in the dynastic capital or to a **Military Inspector** (*chün-hsün shih*) of such an agency.

5354 *shǐh-yüàn* 史院
CH'ING: unofficial reference to **Junior Compilers** (*pien-hsiu*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

5355 *shǒu* 守
(1) HAN–SUNG: **Probationary,** prefix to a title during the appointee's first year in service, only after which he was normally entitled to substantive (*shih, chen*) status and full salary. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Acting,** in addition to the meaning given under (1) above, sometimes prefixed to a title when the appointee's rank was lower than was appropriate for the post, or when there was already a nominal appointee for the post. (3) Common abbreviation of *t'ai-shou* (**Governor**). (4) Common abbreviation of *hsün-shou* (**Imperial Tour of Inspection**). (5) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Prefect** (*chih-fu*).

5356 *shòu* 授
T'ANG–CH'ING: one of the most common terms meaning **to appoint;** often with a prefix indicating the type of state document used in making the appointment, varying with the rank of the post and the appointee.

5357 *shòu* 狩
See under *hsün-shou* **(Imperial Tour of Inspection)**.

5358 *shōu-chǎng* 收掌
CH'ING: **Archivist,** unranked clerical functionaries, 4 assigned to the Military Archive (*fang-lüeh kuan*) in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), 4 to the Codification Office (*lü-li kuan*) in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*).

5359 *shǒu-chèng* 守正
SUNG: **Guardian of Rectitude,** a laudatory epithet bestowed on meritorious officials of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), etc.

5360 *shòu-chǐ* 受給 or *shòu-chǐ kuān* 官
SUNG–CHIN: lit., officials who receive and disburse: **Monitor,** one, rank not clear, in charge of the Sung Armaments Office (*chün-ch'i so*); 2, rank 8a, in the Chin Palace Maintenance Office (*hsiu-nei ssu*), and 2, 8a, in the Chin Construction and Maintenance Office (*tu-ch'eng so*). SP: *chargé des affaires*. P15, 38, 49.

5361 *shòu-chǐ k'ù* 受給庫
YÜAN: **Construction Storehouse,** a unit of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) that stored and issued various building materials for construction projects in the palace and the capital city; headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank 8a. P15.

5362 *shōu-chīh chū-wù k'ù* 收支諸物庫
YÜAN: **Storehouse** of the Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*), which apparently collected and appropriately disbursed goods received in tribute; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b. P11.

5363 *shī u-chīh k'ù* 收支庫
CHIN: **Materiel Storehouse,** a unit of the Palace Maintenance Office (*hsiu-nei ssu*) that stored and issued construction materials needed for palace maintenance; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu-chien*), rank not clear. P38.

5364 *shǒu-chō* 守捉
T'ANG: lit., to guard and catch: **Defense Detachment,** an early T'ang generic term for military units along the northern frontier too small to be considered Armies (*chün*), each commanded by a Commissioner (*shih*). RR: *détachement militaire (de milice locale)*.

5365 *shǒu-chō shǐh* 守捉使
T'ANG: **Defense Commissioner,** in early T'ang the head of a small frontier military unit called a Defense Detachment (*shou-cho*); from the 750s one of the many types of central government delegates with supervisory authority over a cluster of Prefectures (*chou*) called a Circuit (*tao*), normally subordinate to a Surveillance Commissioner (*kuan-ch'a shih*) or the equivalent. P52.

5366 *shǒu-chù yüàn* 守助掾
HAN: **Aid Provider,** several lowly appointees found on the staffs of Commanderies (*chün*) in Later Han, but functions not clear. HB: official in charge of aid.

5367 *shǒu-ch'üèh* 守闕
T'ANG–SUNG: **Acting,** prefix denoting a temporary appointment, especially when the appointee's rank was lower than was appropriate for the post.

5368 *shòu-ēn* 受恩
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Recipient of Grace,** from 400 a prestige title (*san-kuan*) for major tribal chiefs, comparable to the later titles Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (*t'e-chin kuang-lu ta-fu*) or Specially Promoted Grand Master for Glorious Happiness (*t'e-chin jung-lu ta-fu*), both rank 1a.

5369 *shōu-fā húng-pěn ch'ù* 收發紅本處
CH'ING: lit., place for the receipt and issuance of documents with imperial notations: **Imperial Documents Office,** one of several clerical agencies attached to the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). BH: receiving and forwarding office.

5370 *shǒu-fǔ* 守府
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Brigade Commander** (*shou-pei*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

5371 *shǒu-fǔ* 首府
CH'ING: **Principal Prefect,** designation of the Prefect (*chih-fu*) of a Prefecture (*fu*) that was a provincial capital.

5372 *shǒu-fǔ* 首輔
MING: lit., principal bulwark or support (of the Emperor): **Senior Grand Secretary,** quasiofficial designation of the Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih*) with longest tenure in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*), who organized the work of the Grand Secretariat and did final editing of rescripts submitted for imperial approval.

5373 *shǒu-hsiàng* 首相
SUNG: **Principal Grand Councilor,** designation of a senior or a sole Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). SP: *premier ministre*.

5374 *shǒu-hsièn* 首縣
CH'ING: **Principal Magistrate,** designation of a District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*) whose District (*hsien*) was a provincial capital.

5375 *shǒu-hsűn tào* 守巡道
MING–CH'ING: combined reference to **General Administration Circuits** (*fen-shou tao*) **and General Surveillance Circuits** (*fen-hsün tao*).

5376 *shǒu-hù líng-ch'ǐn tà-ch'én* 守護陵寢大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Protector of the Imperial Mausolea,** an official of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) delegated as Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*) of the 2 Imperial Mausolea Administrations (*ch'eng-pan shih-wu ya-men*) that supervised the imperial Ch'ing tombs in the Peking area.

5377 *shòu-ī* 獸醫
Veterinarian. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who apparently tended domestic animals in the royal palace. CL: *médecin pour les animaux, vétérinaire*. (2) T'ANG: 600 authorized for the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), 2 for each park controlled by the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (*kung-yüan tsung-chien*), and others for the Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), all apparently non-official specialists. RR: *vétérinaire*. P31, 39, 40.

5378 *shòu-ī pó-shìh* 獸醫博士
SUI–T'ANG: **Erudite of Veterinary Medicine,** non-official specialists attached to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); 120 reported for Sui, 4 for T'ang; in T'ang had 100 authorized students, not counting 600 Veterinarians (*shou-i*) in active service. RR: *maître vétérinaire au vaste savoir*. P31.

5379 *shòu-jén* 獸人
CHOU: **Hunter,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*) in the Ministry

of State (*t'ien-kuan*); supervised all hunting except for imperial hunts; during imperial hunts generally supervised the catching of game with nets; provided both live and dead animals for sacrifices. CL: *preneurs d'animaux, chasseurs.*

5380 *shǒu-kuān* 守關
SUNG: common variant of *shou-ch'üeh* (**Acting**).

5381 *shòu-kuāng shěng* 壽光省 or ***shòu-kuāng tiền*** 殿
N-S DIV (Liang): **Institute of Eternal Splendor,** apparently a palace organization to which favored litterateurs were appointed as Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*). P23.

5382 *shǒu-k'uěi* 首揆
MING: lit., principal calculator or arranger: unofficial reference to a **Senior Grand Secretary** (*shou-fu*).

5383 *shǒu-kūng lîng* 守宮令
HAN: **Palace Stationer,** in Later Han under the Chamberlain of the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), rank 600 bushels; provided paper, brushes, ink, and other writing materials for Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*); after A.D. 157, a palace eunuch post. HB: prefect of the palace stationery. P7.

5384 *shǒu-kūng shǔ* 守宮署
T'ANG–SUNG: **Canopies Office** in the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*), responsible for supplying the Emperor and other dignitaries with canopies, screens, and mats needed on ceremonial occasions; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8a2 in T'ang. RR+SP: *office des tentures du palais.* P29.

5385 *shǒu-lîng* 守令
MING–CH'ING: a combined, archaic, generic reference to **Prefects** (*chih-fu;* see *t'ai-shou*) **and District Magistrates** (*chih-hsien;* see *hsien-ling*).

5386 *shǒu-líng* 守陵
N-S DIV (Chou), MING: **Mausoleum Manager,** in charge of an imperial mausoleum (*ling*); ranked as Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*) in Chou, rank in Ming not clear. P29.

5387 *shǒu líng-ch'ĭn tsŭng-pīng kuān* 守陵寢總兵官
CH'ING: **Regional Commander for the Protection of Imperial Mausolea,** one appointed at each of 2 locations in Manchuria where there were ancestral graves of the Manchu monarchs; special duty assignments for Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P29.

5388 *shǒu-lĭng kuān* 首領官
Staff Supervisor. (1) CHIN–MING: generic reference to officials of various central government agencies who were considered responsible for the internal clerical functioning of the agencies; e.g., Registrars (*ching-li*) and Office Managers (*tu-shih, shih-wu*). (2) CH'ING: categorical reference to various senior eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*).

5389 *shǒu-líng t'ài-chiēn* 守陵太監
MING: **Eunuch Protector of the Mausoleum,** one posted at each imperial mausoleum (*ling*) to supervise the local Escort Guard (*hu-wei*). P29.

5390 *shǒu-lĭng t'ài-chiēn* 首令太監
CH'ING: **Eunuch Director,** prefix to the titles of 2nd-tier eunuch personnel of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*), especially including the Palace Guardian (*chih-shou shih*), rank 7. BH: chief of the office of eunuch affairs. P38.

5391 *shǒu-lĭng t'ĭng* 首領廳
(1) CHIN–MING: may be encountered in the sense of **Staff Supervisors Office;** see under *shou-ling kuan.* (2) MING–CH'ING: **Administrative Office** in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), headed by 2 Medical Secretaries (*li-mu*). BH: office of administration.

5392 *shǒu-nà p'ī-tuàn k'ù* 受納匹段庫
SUNG: **Storehouse of Silk Bolts** under the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*); staffing not clear, probably unranked. SP: *magasin de la réception d'étoffe de soie.*

5393 *shǒu-pèi* 守備
(1) MING–CH'ING: **Commandant,** common designation of the duty assignment of a military officer placed in charge of troops in a particular locality, especially an active defense post or a military station along the Grand Canal; normally with a function-specific prefix. (2) MING: **Grand Commandant,** from the 1420s the senior of 3 dignitaries who constituted a military regency council in control of the auxiliary capital, Nanking; nominally a duty assignment for a Marquis (*hou*) or an Earl (*po*), but early became an assignment for favored eunuchs. (3) CH'ING: **Assistant Brigade Commander,** rank 5b, in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*); commonly the officer in active control of a Brigade (*ying*). BH: second captain.

5394 *shǒu-pèi t'ài-chiēn* 守備太監
MING: (1) **Eunuch Protector-general of the Mausolea,** overseer of the Eunuch Protectors of the Mausolea (*shou-ling t'ai-chien*) posted at the Ming imperial tombs west of Peking. P29. (2) **Eunuch Grand Commandant,** senior member of the triumvirate in military control of the auxiliary capital, Nanking; see under *shou-pei.*

5395 *shǒu pĕn-kuān* 守本官
SUNG: **serving in his titular office,** a term encountered in early Sung in the relatively unusual case of an official who actually performed the duties associated with his title. See under *ch'ai-ch'ien.*

5396 *shǒu-p'íng* 守屏
Lit., to defend and protect: unofficial reference to a **Regional Governor** or **Metropolitan Governor** (both *chou mu;* see under *mu*).

5397 *shòu-shìh ssū* 受事司
SUNG: **Receiving Office,** one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*), rank 8a or 8b; received all kinds of registers and reports dispatched from units of territorial administration throughout the empire and distributed them within the Commission; terminated c. 1080. SP: *bureau des registres divers.*

5398 *shòu-shìh yŭ-shĭh* 受事御史
T'ANG: **Receptionist Censor,** from 726 the duty assignment of a Censor (*yü-shih*) to accept accusations against officials submitted by non-Censors and to record the names of the accusers. RR: *censeur chargé de la réception des affaires.*

5399 *shǒu-tāng kuān* 守當官
SUNG: lit., official who keeps records (?): **Clerk,** unranked or of very low rank, found in many central government agencies; superseded *pien-hsiu wen-tzu,* date not clear. SP: *assistant aux affaires, scribe-assistant.* P4, 9, 12, 13, 14.

5400 ***shǒu-tào*** 守道
MING–CH'ING: variant of *fen-shou tao* (**General Administration Circuit**). Also see *tao*.

5401 ***shǒu-t'iào*** 守祧
CHOU: **Caretaker,** 8 eunuchs attached to the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*), one for each of the 8 palace chambers that were dedicated to important (female?) ancestors of the royal family, each assisted by 2 Chambermaids (*nü-t'iao*). CL: *garde des tablettes de la famille régnante*.

5402 ***shǒu-tsǎi*** 守宰
N-S DIV: lit., protector and steward: **Territorial Administrator,** generic reference to members of units of territorial administration.

5403 ***shǒu-ts'ān*** 首參
SUNG: lit., chief participant (in state affairs): **Senior Grand Councilor,** unofficial reference to the senior or sole Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

5404 ***shǒu-ts'ùi*** 守倅
SUNG: lit., governors and their deputies: unofficial collective reference to the personnel of Circuits (*lu*). See *chien-ssu*.

5405 ***shǒu wéi-ch'ǎng pīng*** 守圍場兵
CH'ING: **Guards of the Hunting Preserve,** a special detachment of some 900 officers and soldiers stationed in the Imperial Hunting Preserve (*wei-ch'ang*) at Jehol, modern Ch'eng-te; instituted by the K'ang-hsi Emperor (r. 1661–1722); commanded by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*).

5406 ***shǒu-yù*** 守禦
CH'ING: **Commandant** of a Transport Command (*wei*), a military officer nominally of rank 5b on special duty assignment with the tax-grain transport establishment; see under *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu* (Director-general of Tax Transport). BH: first lieutenant on garrison duty. P60.

5407 ***shǒu-yù ch'iēn-hù sǒ*** 守禦千戶所
MING: **Independent Battalion,** a military unit of approximately 1,000 men organized like a normal Battalion (*ch'ien-hu so*) under a Battalion Commander (*ch'ien-hu*), but directly subordinate to a Regional Military Commission (*tu chih-hui ssu*) rather than part of a Guard (*wei*); see *wei-so*.

5408 ***shǒu-yù ch'iēn-tsǔng*** 守禦千總
CH'ING: **Assistant Gate Commandant,** 2 ranked as Company Commanders (*ch'ien-tsung*) stationed at each city gate of the dynastic capital, Peking; subordinate to 2 Gate Commandants (*ch'eng-men ling*). BH: lieutenant of the gate.

5409 ***shǔ*** 屬
(1) **Subordinate to,** throughout history normally used in its verbal sense, indicating the affiliation of one agency with another. (2) HAN: **Subsidiary Clerk,** rank 100 or 200 bushels, status between *yüan-shih* (Administrator) and *ling-shih* (Clerk), found in many agencies of both central and territorial governments, especially in Later Han. HB: associate. (3) T'ANG: **Clerical Supervisor,** rank 6a, oversaw the various clerical Sections (*ts'ao*) in which the paperwork of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) was done. RR: *deuxième administrateur des services de la maison d'un prince*.

5410 ***shǔ*** 署 or ***shù*** 署
(1: 3rd tone): **Office,** throughout history a common suffix in an agency name, especially of an agency of middle or low status; comparable to *ssu* (Office). (2: 4th tone): N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Acting** or **Acting Concurrent,** irregularly used as prefix to a title awarded on a more or less temporary basis to an official already on duty in another post; also, in Ch'ing times, **Deputy,** appended as prefix to a title in some cases, denoting a regular appointee junior to an appointee without the prefix.

5411 ***shù*** 豎
CHOU: **Juniors,** categorical reference to expectant officials who had not yet attained their majority.

5412 ***shù-chǎng*** 庶長
(1) CH'IN–HAN: **Militia General,** a title of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to deserving subjects; see entries with prefixes *ta, tso, yu, ssu-ch'e*. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Group Leader,** a rank 5a2 official subordinate to the Palace Chief Musician (*hsieh-lü chung-lang*); functions not clear; may have been a prefix to the title *hsieh-lü lang* (Chief Musician). P10.

5413 ***shǔ-chǎng*** 署長
Office Chief. (1) May be encountered in any era in reference to the head of any Office (*shu*). (2) HAN: used with the prefix *chung-lang* (Inner Gentleman), but whether it signifies a Chief of the Office of Inner Gentlemen, i.e., some kind of administrator of Inner Gentlemen, or an Office Chief for Inner Gentlemen on the staff of some dignitary is not clear; also used in Later Han as the title of numerous eunuchs on the staff of the eunuch Director of Imperial Gatekeepers (*huang-men ling;* see under *huang-men*); e.g., *huang-men shu-chang* (Chief of the Imperial Gatekeepers Office). HB: chief of the office of ....

5414 ***shù-ch'áng*** 庶常
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Hanlin Bachelor** (*shu-chi-shih*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

5415 ***shù-ch'áng kuǎn*** 庶常館
CH'ING: **Institute of Advanced Study** in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), in which Hanlin Bachelors (*shu-chi-shih*) improved their education under Grand Minister Instructors (*chiao-hsi ta-ch'en*) and Junior Instructors (*shao hsiao-hsi*). See under *liu-kuan* (retained in the Institute) and *san-kuan* (released from the Institute). BH: department of study of the national academy. P23.

5416 ***shǔ-chèng*** 署正
Office Director, common reference to the head of any Office (*shu*).

5417 ***shǔ-chí àn*** 屬籍案
SUNG: **Genealogy Section** in the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*). SP: *service des registres généalogiques*.

5418 ***shū-chī fáng*** 樞機房
T'ANG: **Central Control Office,** from the early 700s one of 5 staff agencies in the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia sheng*); specific responsibilities and staffing not clear.

5419 ***shù-chí-shìh*** 庶吉士
Lit., a host of fortunate scholars. (1) MING: **Bachelor,** till 1404 a category of new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence who were assigned as unranked Observers (*kuan-cheng*) in the Six Offices of Scrutiny (*liu k'o*), the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), and other central government agencies as trainees pending substantive appointments. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Hanlin Bachelor,** from 1404 a category of new Metropolitan Graduates with special literary promise who were assigned as unranked Observers to the Hanlin Academy for

advanced study, then after 3 years given special examinations, on the basis of which they were retained for regular appointments in the Academy or released for appointments elsewhere. In Ch'ing the Hanlin establishment in which they pursued their studies was organized as an Institute of Advanced Study (*shu-ch'ang kuan*). Also see *liu kuan* (retained in the Institute) and *san-kuan* (released from the Institute). BH: bachelor. P23.

5420 *shū-chíh* 書直
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., writer on duty: **Auxiliary Scribe,** unranked copyist in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*); from 731 to the end of T'ang superseded by the title *chih-yüan* (Auxiliary). RR: *écrivain auxiliaire*. SP: *copiste*. P25.

5421 *shú-chǐh chiàng* 熟紙匠
T'ANG: **Glossy Paper Maker,** one non-official specialist on the staff of the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen kuan*). RR: *ouvrier chargé de la fabrication du papier lisse*.

5422 *shú-chǐh chuāng-huàng chiàng* 熟紙裝潢匠
T'ANG: **Glossy Paper Maker and Mounter of Scrolls,** 8 non-official specialists on the staff of the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (*hung-wen kuan*). RR: *ouvrier chargé de la fabrication du papier lisse et des relieures*. P25.

5423 *shū-chíh hsiěh yù-shū shǒu* 書直寫御書手
T'ANG: **Copiers of Imperial Documents,** 90 unranked clerks on the staff of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*). RR: *écrivain auxiliaire et copiste chargé d'écrire les documents impériaux*. P25.

5424 *shǔ-chōu* 屬州
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Department Magistrate** (*chih-chou*).

5425 *shù-chǔ* 戍主
N-S DIV–SUNG: **Frontier Post Commander,** common designation for petty military leaders on frontier duty; in T'ang categorized as Major (*shang*), Ordinary (*chung*), and Minor (*hsia*), rank 8a2 down. RR+SP: *chef de poste frontière*.

5426 *shū-chǔn huáng-hó ssū* 疏濬黃河司
SUNG: **Office for Dredging the Yellow River,** probably a field agency of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), possibly also subordinate to the Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (*shui-pu*) in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). SP: *bureau chargé de draguer le fleuve jaune*.

5427 *shú-fēi* 淑妃
N-S DIV–MING: **Pure Consort,** irregularly the designation of a high-ranking imperial concubine, normally 2nd only to Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*). RR: *concubine pure*. SP: *concubine de l'empereur de premier rang*.

5428 *shū-fù* 樞副
SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Vice Commissioner** (*fu-shih*) **of the Bureau of Military Affairs** (*shu-mi yüan*).

5429 *shū-fǔ* 樞府
SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Bureau of Military Affairs** (*shu-mi yüan*).

5430 *shū-fǔ* 樞輔
SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Commissioner** (*shih*) **of the Bureau of Military Affairs** (*shu-mi yüan*).

5431 *shū-hsiàng* 樞相
SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Commissioner** (*shih*) **of the Bureau of Military Affairs** (*shu-mi yüan*).

5432 *shū-hsiěh* 書寫
CHIN–CH'ING: **Copier,** lowly or unranked staff member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and many other agencies of both the central and territorial governments. P23, 34, 66, etc.

5433 *shū-hsiěh chī-í wén-tzù* 書寫機宜文字
SUNG: **Confidential Copier,** unranked personnel on the staffs of various military and regional dignitaries, perhaps private hirelings. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé des écritures confidentielles*.

5434 *shū-hsüéh* 書學
SUI–SUNG: **Calligraphy School,** one of the schools at the capital maintained by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), staffed with Erudites (*po-shih*), Provosts (*hsüeh-lu*), etc.; in Sung eventually downgraded to a unit of the Calligrapher Service (*shu-i chü*) of the Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*). RR: *section de l'écriture*. SP: *école d'écriture*.

5435 *shú-í* 淑儀
Lady of Chaste Deportment, designation of a minor imperial wife. (1) N-S DIV (Chin, Sung): one of the palace women called the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*). (2) T'ANG–SUNG: one of the Six Ladies of Deportment (*liu i*), rank 2a in T'ang, 1b in Sung. RR: *correction pure*. SP: *concubine de l'empereur de second rang*.

5436 *shū-ì chǔ* 書藝局
SUNG: **Calligrapher Service,** one of 4 assemblages of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); headed by a Manager (*kou-tang kuan*). SP: *office de calligraphie, service de l'art d'écriture*.

5437 *shù-jén* 庶人
CHOU: lit., commoner: **Subofficial Functionary,** categorical reference to government employees below the status of Servicemen (*shih*); specifically, those designated *fu, shih* (scribe), *hsü,* and *t'u,* qq.v. CL: *officier subalterne*.

5438 *shú-jén* 淑人
(1) SUNG–CH'ING: **Lady of Virtue,** a title of honor sometimes conferred on the wives and mothers of officials. (2) CH'ING: **Princess-consort,** designation of the principal wife of a member of the imperial family ennobled as Supporter-general of the State (*feng-kuo chiang-chün*).

5439 *shú-júng* 淑容
N-S DIV, SUNG: **Lady of Chaste Countenance,** designation of a minor imperial wife; in the era of N-S Division, one of those called the Nine Concubines (*chiu-pin*); in Sung rank 1b. SP: *femme titrée intérieure du 2ème rang*.

5440 *shù-kǔ tiền chíh hsüéh-shìh* 述古殿直學士
SUNG: unofficial reference to an **Auxiliary Academician of the Bureau of Military Affairs** (*shu-mi chih hsüeh-shih*).

5441 *shū-k'ù* 書庫
SUNG: **Publications Office,** one each in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), the Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*), and the True Records Institute (*shih-lu yüan*).

5442 *shǔ-kuó* 屬國
Dependent State, throughout history a categorical reference to non-Chinese states or peoples that accepted China's overlordship and submitted tribute to the Chinese ruler.

5443 ***shǔ-kuó tū-wèi*** 屬國都尉
HAN: **Defender of the Dependent State of ...** (see prefix), designation of the principal Chinese dignitary representing the Emperor in a tributary state. HB: chief commandant of a dependent state.

5444 ***shù-lǎo*** 庶老
CHOU: **Elders of the People,** designation of retired officials who had held rank as Servicemen (*shih*), distinguishing them from retired Ministers (*ch'ing*) and Grand Ministers (*ta-fu*), who were called Elders of the State (*kuo-lao*). CL: *vieillards du peuple.*

5445 ***shū-lì*** 書吏
N-S DIV-YÜAN: **Clerk,** common designation of suboffical functionaries in many state agencies.

5446 ***shū lìng-shǐh*** 書令史
N-S DIV–SUNG: **Clerical Scribe,** common designation of subofficial functionaries found in many agencies and in great numbers; status generally lower than *ling-shih* (Clerk).

5447 ***shū-mì*** 樞密
Lit., of primary importance and confidential, i.e., great affairs of state. (1) T'ANG–YÜAN: prefix to titles of members of the *shu-mi yüan* (Palace Secretariat, Bureau of Military Affairs). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Grand Minister of State** (*chün-chi ta-ch'en*).

5448 ***shū-mì ch'éng-chǐh*** 樞密承旨
SUNG: **Recipient of Edicts in the Bureau of Military Affairs,** rank 6a; received and distributed imperial pronouncements directed to the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). SP: *transmetteur des directives de la cour des affaires militaires.*

5449 ***shū-mì chíh hsüéh-shìh*** 樞密直學士
SUNG: **Auxiliary Academician of the Bureau of Military Affairs,** 6 litterateurs, rank 3a, general aides to the executive officials of the Bureau (*shu-mi yüan*); authorized to act in routine matters in the absence of the executive officials. SP: *lettré auxiliaire de la cour des affaires militaires.* P23.

5450 ***shū-mì shǐh*** 樞密使
(1) T'ANG: **Palace Secretary,** a eunuch post created in 765 to coordinate and supervise the Emperor's paperwork; gradually grew in importance until from the 870s eunuchs of the Palace Secretariat (*shu-mi yüan*) dominated and manipulated the palace and central government. (2) 5 DYN–CHIN: **Military Affairs Commissioner,** one of the senior executive officials of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), rank 1b; transformed by those who terminated the T'ang dynasty from the eunuch secretaryship described under (1) above into a regular official post with chief military responsibility. SP: *commissaire aux affaires militaires.*

5451 ***shū-mì yüàn*** 樞密院
Lit., agency for the important and confidential, i.e., great affairs of state. (1) T'ANG: **Palace Secretariat,** from 765 an agency in which eunuch Palace Secretaries (*shu-mi shih*) coordinated and supervised the Emperor's paperwork and from which by the 870s they gained dictatorial power over the palace and the central government. (2) 5 DYN–YÜAN: **Bureau of Military Affairs,** reconstituted after the fall of T'ang as the paramount central government agency in control of the state's military forces, headed by one or more Military Affairs Commissioners (*shu-mi shih*), commonly rank 1b, or by Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) or similar dignitaries on special concurrent assignments as Bureau Managers (*chih-yüan*), or in Sung sometimes by both kinds of appointees at one time. The agency was always large and its organization complex, and its division of responsibilities with the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) was seldom clear; but the Bureau generally directed military operations and the Ministry generally consulted on military policy and provided supportive administrative services. In Sung the Bureau's principal subordinate units grew from 4 to 10 and finally, in the 1080s, to 12 Sections (*fang;* see *shih-erh fang,* Twelve Sections), some of which disappeared in S. Sung. The Yüan Bureau had as many as 35 subordinate agencies, and there were 5 transitory Branch Bureaus of Military Affairs (*hsing shu-mi yüan*), like the metropolitan Bureau headed by Bureau Managers; each at a given time was responsible for Mongol military activities in a vaguely defined jurisdiction called a Region (*ch'u*), which once stabilized came under the control of one or more Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng*) as the Branch Bureaus were deactivated. The Ming founder originally copied the Yüan Bureau but in 1361, still in predynastic times, transformed it into a Chief Military Commission (*tu-tu fu,* then *ta tu-tu fu*). SP: *cour des affaires militaires.* P21.

5452 ***shū-pàn*** 書辦
MING–CH'ING: **Clerical Subofficial,** generic reference to a category of workers in government offices at all levels without any officially recognized status, hence of lower status than unranked subofficial functionaries (*li*); apparently did the bulk of government paperwork. Those in local units of territorial administration such as Districts (*hsien*) were normally requisitioned for service from among the general populace, without compensation. However, those in central government agencies such as the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) seem often to have been well qualified, specialized careerists entrenched in their posts because of their detailed technical knowledge of their agencies' workings; they must have had reasonable compensation, and it seems not to have been difficult for them to pass their posts on to their sons at retirement.

5453 ***shú-p'í chǘ*** 熟皮局
YÜAN: **Finished Leather Goods Service,** a manufacturing unit of the Directorate of Leather and Fur Manufactures (*li-yung chien*); headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 8b (?); worked on each year's harvest of wild animal hides. P38.

5454 ***shū-piǎo*** 書表 or ***shū-piǎo ssū*** 司
SUNG–CHIN: **Clerk,** unranked subofficial found in the Sung Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) and the Office of Receptions (*tien-k'o shu*) of Chin's Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*). SP: *employé aux écritures.* P11, 27.

5455 ***shū-shěng*** 樞省
Lit., department for matters of primary importance: common unofficial reference to the **Ministry of War** (*ping-pu*).

5456 ***shū-shìh*** 庶氏
CHOU: **Worm Specialist,** one ranked as Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*) in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); traditionally understood to be responsible for studying worms and establishing rules for their preservation, but to what end is not clear. CL: *préservateur des vers.*

5457 ***shū-shǐh*** 書史
SUNG–YÜAN: **Scribe,** designation of some unranked subofficials. SP: *scribe.*

5458 *shū-shih* 樞使
SUNG: common abbreviated reference to *shu-mi shih* (**Military Affairs Commissioner**).

5459 *shū-shǒu* 書手
Copyist, common designation for some unranked subofficials.

5460 *shū tài-chào* 書待詔
SUNG: **Editorial Assistant for Calligraphy,** non-official specialist in the Imperial Academy of Calligraphy (*han-lin yü-shu yüan*). SP: *attendant des décrets pour la calligraphie.*

5461 *shǔ-t'ing* 屬廳
CH'ING: lit., subordinate Subprefecture, i.e., not directly under the supervision of a Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) but part of a Prefecture (*fu*): **Ordinary Subprefecture** as distinguished from an Independent Subprefecture (*chih-li t'ing*), which was not part of a Prefecture but was directly supervised by a Circuit Intendant. Also called *san-t'ing*.

5462 *shū-t'óu fū-jén* 梳頭夫人
SUNG: **Imperial Hairdresser,** designation of a palace woman, unranked.

5463 *shū-t'óu kuǎn-lǐ* 梳頭管理
CH'ING: **Manager of Combs,** an officer of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*). BH: overseer of combs.

5464 *shū-tsò* 書佐
HAN–T'ANG: **Administrative Clerk,** lowly or unranked aide in many Sections (*ts'ao*) of various government agencies, especially units of territorial administration down to the District (*hsien*) level. HB: accessory clerk for documents. RR: *administrateur*. P26, 52, etc.

5465 *shū-tsòu* 書奏
SUNG: **Memorial Scribe,** 4 unranked subofficials in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), shared by or divided between the Department's Left and Right Offices (*tso-ssu, yu-ssu*). SP: *scribe.*

5466 *shù-tsú* 戍卒
HAN: **Active Duty Conscript,** designation of a militiaman serving a year of active duty in the Southern Army (*nan-chün*) at the dynastic capital, in a Commandery (*chün*), or at a frontier post. HB: garrison conscript.

5467 *shù-tsūng* 庶宗
MING: **Ordinary Imperial Clansman,** apparently a general designation of male descendants of Emperors with status lower than Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), or of those borne by women of lesser status than principal and secondary wives; in some instances may refer to all imperial clansmen regardless of their titled status.

5468 *shù-tzǔ* 庶子
(1) **Son by a Secondary Wife,** throughout history a common kinship term, especially as applied to members of the ruling family and members of the nobility; but also used with special meanings as indicated below. (2) **Non-inheriting Son,** in ancient Chou times a standard reference to all sons of Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) other than Heirs (*shih-tzu*), and encountered subsequently in the same sense applied to sons of Emperors even by the principal wife. (3) CHOU–N-S DIV: **Cadet,** young men sometimes in the hundreds assigned to be companions and bodyguards of the Heir Apparent; also found in Chou on staff assignments in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*), in Han on the staffs of some Marquises (*hou*). In earliest times such appointees were chosen from among the sons and younger brothers of court officials, and the tradition may have persisted through the era of N-S Division. In Chou studied under a Royal Tutor (*chu-tzu*); in Han under the control of the Director of the Watches (*lei-keng ling*), subsequently under various subordinates of the Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih*), and numbers gradually dwindled to 4 or 5. CL+HB: *cadet.* (4) SUI–CH'ING: **Mentor,** prefixed Left and Right, heads of the 2 major subdivisions of the Supervisorate of the Household of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*)—in Sui the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*) and the Archive of the Heir Apparent (*tien-shu fang*), thereafter the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*tso-yu ch'un-fang;* see *ch'un-fang*); 2 each Left and Right, rank 4a, in T'ang; one each, 5b, in Sung; one each, 5a, in Ming; one Manchu and one Chinese in each, 5a, in Ch'ing. Appointees were the major administrative officials of the Heir Apparent's residence, the Eastern Palace (*tung-kung*), supervising numerous subordinate agencies. RR+SP: *président du grand secrétariat de l'héritier du trône.* BH: deputy supervisor of instruction. See *chung shu-tzu.* P26.

5469 *shú-yào k'ù* 贖葯庫
SUNG: **Storehouse for Drugs Acquired by Redemption,** an agency under the Director-general of Military Supplies (*tsung-ling*) in the modern Szechwan area; apparently collected medicinal herbs in lieu of punishments, probably for forwarding to the Pharmacy (*shu-yao so*) of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *magasin du rachat de médicaments.*

5470 *shú-yào sǒ* 熟葯所
SUNG: lit., location for prepared medications: **Pharmacy** of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *bureau des remèdes préparés.*

5471 *shū-yüàn* 書院
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Academy,** generic designation of establishments where litterateurs gathered to study, assemble collections of books, confer on scholarly issues, and teach; commonly believed to have originated in 718 with T'ang Hsüan-tsung's (r. 712–756) creation of an Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (*li-cheng tien hsiu-shu yüan*); from Sung on, widely established by private scholars, often with some state support, becoming important centers for the development of Neo-Confucian thought; in Ch'ing gradually transformed into elements of a national system of state-controlled education and preparation for civil service recruitment examinations. For the Sung–Ch'ing era, commonly rendered **Private Academy** to contrast with such official establishments as the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) in the central government.

5472 *shú-yüàn* 淑媛
N-S DIV: **Lady of Chaste Beauty,** in San-kuo Wei the designation of a high-ranking imperial consort, in Sung one of the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*).

5473 *shuā-chüàn tào* 刷卷道
MING: **Record Checking Circuit,** from 2 to 7 per Province (*sheng*), function-specific jurisdictions in regions identified by place-name prefixes, staffed by personnel of Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*) who periodically checked the files in all government agencies to determine if assigned responsibilities had been carried out, if deadlines had been met, etc., and to impeach responsible officials for malfeasance or inefficiency.

5474 *shuā-chüàn yù-shǐh* 刷卷御史
MING: **Record Checking Censor,** one of the duty assignments for Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*): to check the files of central government and provincial-level agencies periodically and to impeach officials for malfeasance or inefficiency accordingly. P19.

5475 *shuài* 帥
Commander. (1) Throughout history a common designation of the head of a military unit or post, normally of relatively low status. (2) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to both a Provincial Governor (*hsün-fu*) and a Governor-general (*tsung-tu*).

5476 *shuài* 率
(1) **Commandant,** a common military title, especially in Sui–Sung times; see under prefixes. (2) Also see under the romanization *lei*, as in *lei-keng ling* (Director of the Watches).

5477 *shuài-ch'én* 帥臣
SUNG: **Military Commissioner,** one of many designations used for the heads of Military Commissions (*shuai-ssu*) in Circuits (*lu*). SP: *directeur militaire de province*.

5478 *shuài-fǔ* 率府
SUI–SUNG: lit., office of a Commandant (*shuai*): **Guard Command,** generic reference to military units organized like Guards (*wei*) that were assigned to the Eastern Palace (*tung-kung*), the establishment of the Heir Apparent. See *shih shuai-fu* (Ten Guard Commands). P26.

5479 *shuài-fǔ shuài* 率府率
SUI–SUNG: **Commandant of the Guard Command,** commonly abbreviated to *shuai*, q.v.; also see *shuai-fu*.

5480 *shuài-fǔ t'ūng-p'àn* 帥府通判
SUNG: **Vice Prefect for Militia,** from 1135 appointed in many Prefectures (*chou*); see *t'ung-p'an*. P53.

5481 *shuài-hsìng t'áng* 率性堂
MING–CH'ING: **College for Guiding Human Nature,** one of the Six Colleges (*liu t'ang*, q.v.) among which students of the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) were distributed. P34.

5482 *shuai-keng* 率更
See under the romanization *lei-keng*.

5483 *shuài-ssū* 帥司
SUNG: **Military Commission,** one of the protoprovincial agencies used to coordinate groups of Prefectures (*chou*) in jurisdictions called Circuits (*lu*), known collectively as the Four Circuit Supervisorates (*ssu chien-ssu*); headed by a Military Commissioner variably designated *shuai-ch'en, an-fu shih*, etc. Usually the predominant regional authority; especially in frontier regions, commonly coordinated all civil as well as military affairs; increasingly important in S. Sung, when Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) were sometimes delegated as Military Commissioners. Also see *tu tsung-kuan*. SP: *autorité militaire de province*.

5484 *shuài-ts'áo-hsièn-ts'āng* 帥漕憲倉
SUNG: abbreviated collective reference to the **Four Circuit Supervisorates** (*ssu chien-ssu*): Military Commission (*shuai-ssu*), Fiscal Commission (*ts'ao-ssu*), Judicial Commission (*hsing-ssu*), and Supply Commission (*ts'ang-ssu*).

5485 *shuài tū-tū* 帥都督
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Area Commander-in-chief,** one of several titles awarded Regional Governors (*chou mu*) of special power and influence; apparently more prestigious than *tu-tu* alone and less prestigious than *ta tu-tu*. Before the end of the dynasty, all such titles were apparently changed to *tsung-kuan*. P50. (2) SUI: **Assistant Commander,** subordinate officials found in Pasturages (*mu-ch'ang*) overseen by the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). P31, 39.

5486 *shuǎng-chiū shìh* 爽鳩氏
CHOU: lit., kingfisher man, gatherer (?): unofficial reference to the **Minister of Justice** (*ta ssu-k'ou*).

5487 *shuāng-hsièn chǔ* 雙線局
YÜAN: **Double Sewing Service,** a manufacturing unit under the Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures (*li-yung chien*); headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 8b; produced leather falcon hoods, etc., for imperial use. P38.

5488 *shuāng-t'ái* 霜臺
Lit., frosty terrace; derivation not clear: unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*) or to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*).

5489 *shui* 瑞
See under the romanization *jui*.

5490 *shǔi-chèng* 水正
CHOU: lit., rectifier of the waters (?): unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Works** (*tung-kuan*).

5491 *shùi-ch'īng* 睡卿
T'ANG: lit., minister (who provides visitors with) sleep (?): unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of State Ceremonial** (*hung-lu ssu*), which among other things provided accommodations for visiting foreign rulers and envoys.

5492 *shǔi-chǔn* 水軍
Throughout history a common designation of military units prepared to fight on water in riverine or coastal engagements, i.e., a **Navy.**

5493 *shǔi-héng chiēn* 水衡監
T'ANG: lit., directorate for (taxing things taken from) the water by weight (?): from 685 to 705, the official redesignation of the **Directorate of Waterways** (*tu-shui chien*), the head then being known by the ancient title *shui-heng tu-wei* (Commandant of the Imperial Gardens).

5494 *shǔi-héng lìng* 水衡令
N-S DIV: beginning with Sung of the S. Dynasties, a common official variant of *tu-shui shih-che* (**Commissioner of Waterways**), a usage terminated by Sui. P14.

5495 *shǔi-héng sān kuān* 水衡三官
HAN: **Three Money Managers of the Court of the Imperial Gardens,** collective reference to 3 subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*) who were involved in the production and circulation of copper coins: the Director of Tax Substitutes (*chün-shu ling*), the Director of Minters (*chung-kuan ling*), and the Director of Grading and Sorting Raw Copper (*pien-t'ung ling*), each seconded by an Aide (*ch'eng*). P16.

5496 *shǔi-héng tiěn-yǔ* 水衡典虞
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): apparently a variant of *shui-heng tu-wei* (**Commandant of Waterways**). P37.

5497 *shǔi-héng tū-wèi* 水衡都尉
(1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Commandant of the Imperial Gardens,** from 115 B.C. a major official of the central government, in Han rank =2,000 bushels; in general supervisory control of the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*) and many revenue-producing and manufacturing activities associated with it; his subordinate Directors (*ling*) controlled such disparate things as coinage, granaries, stables,

and steel manufacturing. In Later Han the position was irregularly filled, its functions often being absorbed by the Chancellor of the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); it was revived in the Three Kingdoms era, but after Han its functions steadily narrowed to those described under (2) below. HB: chief commandant of waters and parks. P37, 40. (2) N-S DIV: **Commandant of Waterways,** exercised state-wide control over the construction and maintenance of dikes, boats, etc., alternating or coexisting with a Commissioner of Waterways (*tu-shui shih-che*); variably under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ta-chiang*), and the developing Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); in N. Wei ranked 5b2. From Sui on its functions were absorbed by the Ministry of Works and the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*). P14, 37. (3) T'ANG: from 685 to 705, the official redesignation of the **Commissioner** (*shih-che*) **of the Directorate of Waterways** (then called *shui-heng chien*). P59.

5498 *shùi-k'ò ssū* 稅課司 or ***shùi-k'ò chú*** 局
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Commercial Tax Office,** agencies of units of territorial administration down to the District (*hsien*) level, responsible for overseeing trade, issuing trading permits, and collecting various kinds of taxes imposed on merchants; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*) in Yüan, a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) in Ming and Ch'ing; ranks ranged from 5b down to subofficial functionary, depending on the burden of responsibility of particular Offices. See *hsüan-k'o ssu, t'ung-k'o ssu*. P53, 54, 62.

5499 *shùi-k'ù ssū* 稅庫司
MING: occasional variant of, or scribal error for, *shui-k'o ssu* (**Commercial Tax Office**).

5500 *shŭi-lì tào* 水利道
MING–CH'ING: **Irrigation Circuit,** also a reference to its **Irrigation Intendant,** rank 4a, found with place-name prefixes. See *tao, tao-t'ai*.

5501 *shŭi-lù chuán-yùn shĭh* 水陸轉運使
T'ANG: **Water and Land Transport Commissioner,** designation of a court dignitary delegated from 712 to supervise the moving of state grain supplies through the difficult gorges of the Yellow River to the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an. P60.

5502 *shŭi-lù fā-yùn shĭh* 水陸發運使
(1) T'ANG: variant of *shui-lu chuan-yün shih* (**Water and Land Transport Commissioner**). (2) SUNG: variant of *fa-yün shih* (**Supply Commissioner**). SP: *commissaire d'expédition par voie fluviale et terrestre*. P60.

5503 *shŭi-lù shīh t'í-tū* 水陸師持督
CH'ING: **Provincial Military and Naval Commander,** a variant of Provincial Military Commander (*t'i-tu*) found in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces.

5504 *shŭi-lù tū hsŭn-chiĕn shĭh* 水陸都巡檢使
SUNG: **Chief Military and Naval Inspector,** a variant of Chief Military Inspector (*tu hsün-chien;* see *hsün-chien ssu*). SP: *inspecteur général des voies fluviales et terrestres*.

5505 *shŭi-lù yùn-shĭh* 水陸運使
T'ANG: variant of *shui-lu chuan-yün shih* (**Water and Land Transport Commissioner**).

5506 *shŭi-mó wù* 水磨務
SUNG: **Water Mill Office** under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *bureau de moulins*.

5507 *shŭi-pù* 水部
(1) N-S DIV–MING: abbreviated reference to *shui-pu ssu* or *shui-pu ts'ao* (**Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation**). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Works** (*kung-pu*).

5508 *shŭi-pù ssū* 水部司 or ***shŭi-pù ts'áo*** 曹
N-S DIV–MING: **Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation,** from N. Wei if not earlier a major unit in the developing Ministry of General Administration (*tu-kuan*) or Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 6a in N. Wei, 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung. Responsible for the construction and maintenance of fords, boats, bridges, dikes, dams, irrigation canals, grain mills, etc., and for supervision of state grain transportation by water. In 1396 renamed *tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu*. RR+SP: *bureau des eaux*. P14, 15.

5509 *shŭi-shīh* 水師
CH'ING: **Naval Forces** of the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), organized by Provinces under Provincial Commanders (*t'i-tu*); cf. *lu-shih* (Land Forces). BH: marine forces.

5510 *shŭi-shīh yíng* 水師營
CH'ING: **Naval Brigade,** designation of Banner (*ch'i*) units assigned to riverine or coastal patrol duties. BH: marine battalion.

5511 *shŭi ssū-k'ūng chăng* 水司空長
HAN: **Director of Hydraulic Works** in the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*); one of numerous subordinates of the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*). HB: chief of the office of the director of water works.

5512 *shŭi-ts'áo* 水曹
Waterways Section. (1) HAN: one of numerous agencies found on the staffs of some Commanderies (*chün*) and Districts (*hsien*), headed by Administrators (*yüan-shih*); probably reappeared in later times where and when waterways and irrigation were particular problems. HB: bureau of waters. (2) T'ANG: until 649 or somewhat earlier, found on the staffs of Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), headed by Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*); supervised the use of boats, fishing, and apparently some irrigation. RR: *service des eaux*. (3) Occasional abbreviation of *shui-pu ts'ao* (Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation).

5513 *shŭi-tz'ù ts'āng-shŭ* 水次倉署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Riverside Granary Office,** established at several locations under supervision of the Court for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ssu*); each headed by a Director (*ling*). P8.

5514 *shùi-wù ssū* 稅務司
YÜAN: **Commercial Tax Office** under a Route Command (*tsung-kuan fu*), headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*) with the assistance of a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*); see *shui-k'o ssu, hsüan-k'o ssu*. P53.

5515 *shùn-ch'áng* 順常
HAN: **Lady of Complaisant Constancy,** designation of a palace woman with rank =200 bushels. HB: constant maid.

5516 *shùn-ch'éng* 順成
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Lady of Complete Complaisance,** designation of a palace woman.

5517 *shùn-fēi* 順妃
MING: **Complaisant Consort,** designation of a secondary wife of the Emperor.

5518 *shùn-huá* 順華
Lady of Complaisant Loveliness. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): designation of one of 6 Lesser Concubines (*hsia-pin*). (2) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*), rank 2a.

5519 *shùn-í* 順儀
Lady of Complaisant Deportment. (1) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*), rank 2a. (2) T'ANG: designation of one of the Six Ladies of Deportment (*liu i*), 2a. RR: *correction obéisante*. (3) SUNG: designation of a rank 1b secondary wife of the Emperor. SP: *concubine de second rang de l'empereur*.

5520 *shùn-júng* 順容
Lady of Complaisant Countenance. (1) SUI: designation of one of the Nine Concubines (*chiu pin*), rank 2a. (2) SUNG: designation of a rank 1b secondary wife of the Emperor. SP: *concubine de second rang de l'empereur*.

5521 *shuō-shū* 說書
SUNG–CHIN: lit., to speak about or explain writings: **Lecturer,** in Sung, low-ranking appointees found in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) as well as in such central government agencies as the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), the School for the Heir Apparent (*tzu-shan t'ang*), and the Hall for the Veneration of Governance (*ch'ung-cheng tien*), in the last case rank 7b; those in the central government presumably participated in the Classics Colloquium (*ching-yen*) with the Emperor. In Chin served comparable functions, but a duty assignment for the Minister of Rites (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*). SP: *lecteur*. P24, 69.

5522 *shuō-shū kūng* 說書宮 or *shuō-shū sǒ* 所
SUNG–CHIN: **Lecture Hall,** the location where Classics Colloquia (*ching-yen*) were conducted; in Sung called *so*, in Chin *kung*. SP: *lieu d'explication des textes*.

5523 *sǒ* 所
Lit., place, location. (1) **Office:** throughout history used to designate the station of a specified official or the location of a specified official activity, on balance less common and less prestigious than many comparable terms such as *ssu* (Office, Bureau, etc.), *pu* (Ministry, Region, Division, etc.), *ts'ao* (Section), *chien* (Directorate). Sometimes prefixed with an official title, e.g., the Ming–Ch'ing *chao-mo so* (Records Office) found in various agencies: lit., the office of the *chao-mo* (Record Keeper). Sometimes prefixed with a verbal construction suggesting the activity of the agency, e.g., the *ta-pu so* (Hunting Office) of the Yüan dynasty Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), and the *ying-shan so* (Construction Office) at Nanking under the Ming dynasty Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). The term *so* as designation of such an agency is rarely used by itself unless the full title is well established in the preceding context. (2) YÜAN–MING: abbreviation of *ch'ien-hu so* **(Battalion)** or *po-hu so* **(Company)** in the military establishment; sometimes a generic reference to both. (3) CH'ING: **Subsection,** 5 top-echelon units of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), each headed by a Director (*chang-yin kuan-chün shih*), rank 3a, each subdivided into from 2 to 8 Offices (*ssu*). See *tso-so, yu-so, chung-so, ch'ien-so, hou-so*. BH: sub-department. (4) CH'ING: **Transport Station,** designation of many small military units based along the Grand Canal to man tax-grain transport boats, prefixed with place-names; each headed by a military officer on duty assignment as Transport Station Commandant (*ling-yün*). Cf. *wei* (Transport Command). BH: second class transport station. P60.

5524 *sǒ* 鎖
SUNG: **Inspection Station,** 2 established in N. Sung in the vicinity of the dynastic capital to monitor and collect fees on upstream and downstream boat traffic on the Pien River, differentiated by the prefixes *shang* (up) and *hsia* (down). Supervised by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *octroi*.

5525 *sǒ-ssū* 所司
In addition to its perhaps more normal sense of "what ... is in charge of," a common expression in governmental documents with the sense of "those in charge": **the responsible authorities.** Cf. *yu-ssu* (the authorities).

5526 *sǒ-t'īng* 瑣廳
SUNG: lit., pavilion of anxieties or of fidgets: **Expectant Examinee,** unofficial reference to someone in office waiting to achieve status as a Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) in the regular civil service recruitment examination sequence or to take a Special Examination (*chih-k'o*) in the hope of extraordinary advancement.

5527 *sǒ-wéi* 瑣闈
Imperial Palace, an unofficial reference derived from the practice of inscribing paired phrases (*so-wen*) on palace gates (*wei*).

5528 *sǒ-yú* 所由
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., that through which or from which (governmental orders were promulgated): unofficial reference to a **Prefect** (*chih-chou, chih-fu*).

5529 *sǒu* 藪
CHOU: **Manager of Cultivated Marshes,** one of 9 categories of intermediaries between the central government and the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) called Unifying Agents (*ou*); members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*). CL: *marais cultivé*.

5530 *sōu-chiěn huài-hsièh kuān* 搜檢懷挾官
YÜAN: lit., official who searched for concealed notes (at civil service recruitment examinations): **Examination Monitor,** one soldier assigned to each examinee for constant surveillance during sessions of the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*), to prevent the examinee's consulting notes. The designation is also abbreviated to *sou-chien kuan*.

5531 *sōu-jén* 廋人
CHOU: **Horse Trainer,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsiao-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who supervised the training of horses in the 12 royal parks and chose horses for various royal uses. CL: *surveillant des troupes de chevaux*.

5532 *sōu-sù tū-wèi* 蒐粟都尉
HAN: **Commandant-in-chief for Foraging,** one of the principal aides to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*chih-su nei-shih, ta ssu-nung*), apparently in charge of collections for the capital granaries. HB: chief commandant who searches for grain. P8.

5533 *ssū* 司
Lit., to be in charge of; office, bureau, etc.: one of the most common terms used in traditional official nomenclature; as indicated below, rarely used alone. (1) Verb: **to be in charge of,** throughout history found in titles with suffixes specifying the appointee's responsibility; e.g., *ssu-ma* (lit., in charge of horses), *ssu-i* (lit., in charge of medicines). May be found nominalized with the sense of "the person in charge," as in (4) and (6) below, but very rarely. (2) Noun: **Office** or **Bureau,** throughout history a very common des-

ignation for government agencies, normally less prestigious than such terms as *sheng* (Department), *pu* (Ministry, Division, etc.), and *ssu* (Court), but found at all levels of the governmental hierarchy with prefixes specifying the official whose office was designated or the responsibility of the office; e.g., *pu-cheng ssu* (lit., office for disseminating governmental policies), *ying-tsao ssu* (lit., office for planning and building), *shih-wei ssu* (lit., office of attendant guards), *ching-li ssu* (lit., office of a registrar of documents), *liu-shou ssu* (lit., office of a regent). The term "the various offices" (*chu-ssu*) was a common collective reference to all governmental agencies, especially those located at the dynastic capital. (3) CHOU: **Third Class Administrative Official,** 3rd highest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*): below those designated *cheng* (Principal, etc.) and *shih* (Mentor, etc.) but above *lü* (Functionary), *fu* (Storekeeper), *shih* (Scribe), *hsü* (Assistant), and *t'u* (Attendant); notably included the Assistant Ministers (*tsai-fu*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) and District Preceptors (*hsiang-shih*). CL: *troisième degré de la subordination administrative, préposés supérieurs.* (4) SUI–MING: **Directresses,** collective reference to 24 palace women individually known as Directress (also *ssu*); rank 4a in T'ang, 6a from Sung on. See *erh-shih-ssu ssu, chu ssu-shih.* (5) MING–CH'ING: **Squad,** a military unit headed by a Squad Leader (*pa-tsung*). (6) CH'ING: informal reference to a *hsün-chien* (**Police Chief**); see under *hsün-chien ssu.* In all occurrences, prefixes and suffixes should be noted carefully, including numerical prefixes, e.g., *san ssu, erh ssu, liang ssu.*

5534 *ssù* 寺

Court: throughout history, one of several terms commonly designating government agencies, differentiated by prefixes; e.g., the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). Especially associated with a group of agencies collectively called the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*). Normally less prestigious than the term *sheng* (Department), about equal in prestige to *fu* (Court or Office), and more prestigious than such terms as *ssu* (Office), *ts'ao* (Section), and *k'o* (Section). See under the prefixed terms.

5535 *ssú* 食

Romanized *shih* throughout this dictionary.

5536 *ssū-ān chǎng* 司鞍長

CH'ING: **Director of Saddles,** 3 members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), likely imperial bondservants or Bannermen (see *ch'i*), assigned to the staff of the Department's Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*). Also see *a-tun shih-wei.* BH: saddlery inspector. P39.

5537 *ssū-chàng* 司仗

(1) SUI: **Swordsman in Attendance,** commonly suffixed with *tso-yu* (left and right: attendant); number and rank not clear; part of the establishment of the Heir Apparent until c. 604, then retitled *ch'ien-niu pei-shen* (Swordsman Guard). P26. (2) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Ceremonial Regalia,** head of the Ceremonial Regalia Office (*ssu-chang ssu*), an agency of palace women. RR: *directeur des insignes.* (3) MING: **Swordsman,** 6 with rank equivalent to Company Commander (*po-hu*) authorized in 1370 for each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*); in 1371 retitled *tien-chang* (Manager of Ceremonial Regalia). P69.

5538 *ssù-chǎng* 肆長

Market Shop Inspector. (1) CHOU: one of several duty assignments for members of the staff of the Market Shop Supervisor (*ch'an-jen*) in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*); one delegated to supervise each group (definition not specified) of market stalls or shops during business hours in the marketplace(s) of the capital city. CL: *chef de boutiques.* (2) SUI: 40, rank not clear, on the staff of the 2 Directors (*ling*) of the Market Office (*shih-ssu*) in the Court for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ssu*); supervised activities in the 5 marketplaces of the dynastic capital and collected taxes on sales. Also see *shih-ling, shih se-fu.* P32, 62.

5539 *ssū-chàng ssū* 司仗司

Ceremonial Regalia Office. (1) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: one of 4 palace women agencies under the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chang*), rank 6a; in charge of ceremonial flags, emblems, etc., used by palace women. (2) SUNG: a unit of the Imperial Insignia Guards (*chin-wu wei*). P43.

5540 *ssū-ch'áng* 司常

CHOU: lit., in charge of the flags, *ch'ang* in this usage denoting a flag reportedly decorated with the sun, the moon, and a dragon: **Manager of the Royal Flags,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for the maintenance and display of 9 types of flags or banners used by the King. CL: *préposé à l'étendard.*

5541 *ssū-ch'áng ssù* 司常寺

T'ANG: official variant from 684 to 705 of *t'ai-ch'ang ssu* (**Court of Imperial Sacrifices**).

5542 *ssù-ch'ē shù-chǎng* 駟車庶長

CH'IN–HAN: lit., militia general (see *shu-chang*) of 4-horse chariots: **Grandee of the Seventeenth Order,** 4th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to deserving subjects. P65.

5543 *ssū-chēn* 司珍

Lit., in charge of rarities. (1) T'ANG: variant from 662 to 671 of *chin-pu* (**Treasury Bureau** in the Ministry of Revenue, *hu-pu*). RR: *administration des objets précieux.* P6. (2) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Rarities,** 2 palace women, rank 6a, in charge of gems, pearls, and precious coins used by the Empress and other palace women; one of 4 major subordinate posts in the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). RR: *directeur des objets précieux du harem.*

5544 *ssū-chēn ssū* 司珍司

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Rarities Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chen*), rank 6a; in charge of pearls, gems, and coins used in the women's quarters of the imperial palace.

5545 *ssū-chēn tà-fū* 司珍大夫

T'ANG: official variant from 662 to 671 (?) of the **Director** (*lang-chung*) **of the Treasury Bureau** (*chin-pu,* then called *ssu-chen*), one of 4 principal agencies in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). P6.

5546 *ssū-ch'én* 司辰

T'ANG–CH'ING: **Timekeeper,** normally 8, rank normally 9a; normally subordinate to Supervisors of Water Clocks (*ch'ieh-hu cheng*) in the T'ang Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü, ssu-t'ien t'ai*), the Sung–Liao Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), the Yüan Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*), the early Ming Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*), and the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). Originated in 700, when the

title was abbreviated from *ssu-ch'en shih*. From c. 758 through Ch'ing, closely associated with the season-designated astronomical agencies known as the Five Offices (*wu kuan*). In Yüan the term Official (*kuan*) or Gentleman (*lang*) was commonly added as a suffix. RR+SP: *contrôleur des heures*. BH: assistant keeper of the clepsydra. P35.

5547 *ssū-ch'én shīh* 司辰師
SUI–T'ANG: **Timekeeper,** 4 till c. 604, thereafter 8, rank 9a; senior members of astrological and calendar-making agencies known in Sui as *t'ai-shih ts'ao* (Astrological Office), *t'ai-shih chü* (Astrological Service), and *t'ai-shih chien* (Directorate of Astrology) and in T'ang as *t'ai-shih chü* and *pi-shu ko* (both Astrological Service). Derived from pre-Sui titles such as *hou chung-lü, chung-lü lang*, qq.v. In 700 abbreviated to *ssu-ch'en*, q.v. RR: *contrôleur des heures*. P35.

5548 *ssū-chèng* 司正
(1) **Director:** throughout history a common reference to the head (see under *cheng*) of any government agency whose name ended in *ssu* (Office). (2) T'ANG–MING: **Directress of Palace Surveillance,** 2 palace women, rank 6a, principal assistants to the Chief of Palace Surveillance (*kung-cheng*), who was responsible for maintaining discipline among all palace women. RR: *directeur de la surveillance du harem*.

5549 *ssū-ch'éng* 司城
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the walls: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *chih-fang* (**Bureau of Operations**) in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), then officially named *ssu-jung;* the Director (*lang-chung*) of the Bureau during the same period was retitled *ta-fu* (Grand Master). RR: *administration des remparts*. P12.

5550 *ssū-ch'éng* 司成
Lit., in charge of maturation: **Rector.** (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 671, 2 designated as heads of the central government's Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) while it bore the variant name *ssu-ch'eng kuan;* i.e., official variant of the normal title Chancellor (*chi-chiu*); one appointee prefixed *ta* (Senior), the other *shao* (Junior). (2) SUNG: from 1102 to the end of N. Sung (?), title of the head of the Preparatory Branch of the National University (*pi-yung*). SP: *directeur de l'université, recteur*. P34.

5551 *ssū-ch'éng* 司程
MING: **Monitor of Measurements,** rank 7a, in the Bureau of Construction (*chiang-tso ssu*) in the early Ming Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). P15.

5552 *ssù-ch'éng* 祀丞
CH'ING: **Sacrificial Aide,** one Chinese official, rank 8b, subordinate to the Sacrificer (*feng-chi*) in each Sacrificial Office (*tz'u-chi shu*), e.g., those responsible for ceremonies at the Altar of Heaven (*t'ien-t'an*) and the Altar of Earth (*ti-t'an*). P28.

5553 *ssū-ch'éng hsüan-yèh* 司成宣業
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *po-shih* (**Erudite**) in the central government's Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) while it was called *ssu-ch'eng kuan*. Also see *hsüan-yeh*. P34.

5554 *ssū-ch'éng kuǎn* 司成館
T'ANG: lit., academy of the Rector (see *ssu-ch'eng*), or academy in charge of maturation: official variant from 662 to 671 of *kuo-tzu chien* (**Directorate of Education**). P34.

5555 *ssū-ch'éng kuān* 司程官
YÜAN: lit., official in charge of measurements: **Assayer,** 4, rank not specified, on the staff of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), presumably to inspect and approve materials used in construction projects at the dynastic capital. P15.

5556 *ssū-chí* 司寂
N-S DIV (Chou): lit., in charge of quiet seclusion: **Supervisor of the Buddhist Clergy** with rank as Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*), a member of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*).

5557 *ssū-chǐ* 司戟
T'ANG: lit., in charge of halberds: from 662 (?) to 670 the official variant of *k'u-pu* (**Bureau of Provisions** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*).

5558 *ssū-chī* 司稽
CHOU: **Market Shop Examiner,** one of several duty assignments for members of the staff of the Market Shop Supervisor (*ch'an-jen*) in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*); one delegated to enforce marketing regulations and catch marketplace thieves in each cluster of 5 groups (definition not specified) of market stalls or shops during business hours in the marketplace(s) of the capital city; immediately subordinate to a Market Shop Policeman (*ssu-pao*) overseeing 2 such Examiners. CL: *inspecteur*. P6.

5559 *ssū-chí* 司籍
(1) SUI: **Bureau of Receptions** in the developing Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); counterpart of the earlier Ministry of Receptions (*chu-k'o pu*) and the later Bureau of Receptions (*chu-k'o ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites; headed by a Director (*lang*). (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Directress of the Library,** 2 palace women, rank 6a; see *ssu-chi ssu* (Library Office). RR: *directeur de la bibliothèque du harem*.

5560 *ssū-chī* 司績
T'ANG: lit., in charge of merit: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *k'ao-kung* (**Bureau of Evaluations** in the Ministry of Personnel, *lì-pu*).

5561 *ssū-chì* 司計
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Directress of Accounts,** 2 palace women, rank 6a; see *ssu-chi ssu* (Accounts Office). RR: *directeur des comptes*. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of *pi-pu* (**Bureau of Review**) in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), which itself was known as *ssu-hsing* in the 660s and as *ssu-hsien* in the 750s. RR: *administration des comptes-rendus*. (3) YÜAN: **Account Keeper,** 4, rank not clear, minor members of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); also called *ssu-chi kuan* (lit., official in charge of accounts). P6.

5562 *ssū-chì* 司記
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Records,** 2 palace women; see *ssu-chi ssu* (Records Office). RR: *directeur de l'enregistrement des pièces*.

5563 *ssū-chí sǒ* 司籍所
YÜAN: **Office of Fines and Confiscations,** a unit of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) responsible for the collection of judicially imposed fines or the confiscation of possessions in lieu of fines; headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank not clear but low; established in 1283 to replace the Superintendency of Fines and Confiscations (*tuan-mo t'i-ling so*). Cf. *tsang-fa k'u*. P13.

5564 *ssū-chí ssū* 司籍司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Library Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chi*), rank 6a; in charge of the books available to the Empress and other

palace women, the education provided for such women, and the writing and study materials they used.

5565 ***ssū-chì ssū*** 司計司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Accounts Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chi*), rank 6a; kept records of clothing, foodstuffs, firewood, etc., issued to women in palace service.

5566 ***ssū-chì ssū*** 司記司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Records Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (*shang-kung ssu*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chi*), rank 6a; provided secretarial services within the palace women's quarters, handling the transmission of correspondence and other documents within the palace and keeping records about the receipt and distribution of such documents.

5567 ***ssū-chǐ tà-fū*** 司戟大夫
T'ANG: from 662 (?) to 670 the official variant of *k'u-pu lang-chung* (**Director of the Bureau of Provisions** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*).

5568 ***ssū-chī tà-fū*** 司績大夫
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *k'ao-kung lang-chung* (**Director of the Bureau of Evaluations** in the Ministry of Personnel, *li-pu*).

5569 ***ssū-chì tà-fū*** 司計大夫
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of *pi-pu lang-chung* (**Director of the Bureau of Review** in the Ministry of Justice, *hsing-pu*). P13.

5570 ***ssū chī-yén*** 司几筵
CHOU: **Supervisor of Ceremonial Seating,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for arranging benches and mats for ceremonial occasions and seating dignitaries in appropriate positions according to their ranks. CL: *préposé aux bancs d'appui et aux nattes pour s'asseoir*.

5571 ***ssū-ch'ì*** 司器
CHOU: **Crafts Tax Supervisor,** one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections, according to the ancient ritual treatise *Li-chi*. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors).

5572 ***ssū-ch'ì ssū*** 司饎司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Banquets Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-ch'i*), rank 6a; in charge of recording the receipt and distribution of foodstuffs and fuels in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR (*ssu-ch'i*): *directeur des repas*.

5573 ***ssū-chiǎ*** 司甲
CHOU: **Armorer,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) in charge of maintaining the ruler's body armor and dressing him in it when appropriate. CL: *préposé aux cuirasses*. P16.

5574 ***ssū-chià*** 司稼
CHOU: **Seed Specialist,** 8 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for inspecting and classifying grain seeds, distributing information about seed varieties and their suitability for various soils, and determining seasonal yields of grain for tax assessment purposes. CL: *préposé aux semences*.

5575 ***ssū-chià*** 司駕
T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of *chia-pu* (**Bureau of Equipment** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*). P12.

5576 ***ssū-chià ssù*** 司稼寺
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *ssu-nung ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Granaries**). P8.

5577 ***ssū-chiàng*** 司匠
CH'ING: **Supervisor of Craftsmen,** a petty official ranking 8a or below found in various storehouses, workshops, and similar agencies, in charge of workmen engaged in construction or manufacturing projects. BH: overseer of works, inspector of works, clerk of works.

5578 ***ssū-chiào*** 司教
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Instructor** (*chiao-yü*), the head of a local Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*).

5579 ***ssū-chiāo*** 司郊
N-S DIV (Chou): **Supervisor of the Suburban Sacrifices,** members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a), Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a); assisted in important state sacrificial rituals at the dynastic capital; counterparts of earlier staff members of the Hall of Enlightened Rule (*ming-t'ang*) or later officials of the Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she chü*), etc. P28.

5580 ***ssū-chiēh*** 司階
T'ANG–SUNG: **Guard of the Staircase,** 2 military officers of 6a rank in each of the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*); also in T'ang if not Sung, one in the Left Guard (*tso-wei*) and one in the Right Guard (*yu-wei*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. RR+SP: *officier des escaliers*. P26.

5581 ***ssū chiēn*** 四監
SUI: **Four Directorates,** collective reference to a group of 2nd-level agencies in the central government: Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*), and Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). Cf. *wu chien* (Five Directorates).

5582 ***ssū-chièn*** 司諫
Remonstrator, one of the titles of officials generically called *chien-kuan* (Remonstrance Officials), q.v. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for fostering proper conduct among the people and rectifying improper conduct; played some role in evaluating the qualifications of men to be local chiefs and headmen. CL: *chargé des remonstrances, censeur*. (2) SUNG: one each Left and Right initiated in 988 by retitling of Rectifiers of Omissions (*pu-ch'üeh*), both rank 7a; the former on the staff of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), the latter on the staff of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); from c. 1020 members of the Remonstrance Bureau (*chien-yüan*); responsible for inspecting all imperial pronouncements and returning for reconsideration those deemed improper (see under *feng-po*). SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de remonstrance, censeur politique*. (3) CHIN: number and ranks not clear; members of the Remonstrance Bureau. (4) MING: one each Left and Right, both rank 7a, members of the Remonstrance Bureau with functions as in Sung, but only from 1380 to 1382, when the Bureau was abolished and its functions reassigned to the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). Also one each Left and Right, both rank 9b, members of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (see *ch'un-fang*). P19, 26.

5583 ***ssù-chiēn*** 寺監
SUNG: **Courts and Directorates,** a common categorical reference to the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*), the Palace Library (*pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*), and the Palace Administration (*tien-chung chien, tien-chung sheng*). P54.

5584 ***ssù chiēn-ssū*** 四監司
SUNG: **Four Circuit Supervisors** or **Four Circuit Supervisorates,** collective reference to the 4 most common types of Circuit (*lu*) administrators (or their agencies): Military Commissioners (see *shuai-ssu*), Fiscal Commissioners (see *ts'ao-ssu*), Judicial Commissioners (see *hsien-ssu*), and Supply Commissioners (see *ts'ang-ssu*). Often abbreviated to *ssu ssu* (lit., 4 offices). See under *chien-ssu*. P51, 62.

5585 ***ssū-chíh*** 司直
Rectifier. (1) HAN: from 118 B.C. to A.D. 35 the senior subordinate of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), to whom he was responsible for reporting wayward officials; rank =2,000 bushels. HB: director of uprightness. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: 10 in N. Wei, 6 thereafter; rank 5 in N. Wei, 6b1 in T'ang, 8a in Sung; on the staff of the N. Wei Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*) and the Sui–Sung Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); commonly used as agents to conduct investigations or trials of officials on service outside the dynastic capital, in response to impeachments. RR+SP: *inspecteur judiciaire*. P22. (3) T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: from 656, 2 (later 1?), rank 7a in T'ang but not clear thereafter, on the staff of the Heir Apparent, responsible for maintaining censorial surveillance over members of his staff; perpetuated in Ming by the *ssu-chih lang* (Rectifier). RR+SP: *inspecteur judiciaire*. P26. (4) YÜAN: initiated in 1305 by retitling all *tien-pu* (Archivists), in 1312 all further retitled *ching-li* (Registrars); found at all levels of government. P23.

5586 ***ssū-chīh*** 司織
N-S DIV (Chou): **Director of Textile Production,** ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

5587 ***ssù chíh*** 四直
SUNG: **Four Duty Groups,** collective reference to 4 units of Palace Guards (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei*) that took up active duty in rotational shifts: Crossbowmen on Duty (*nu-chih*), Bowmen on Duty (*kung-chien chih*), Mace Bearers on Duty (*ku-to-tzu chih*), and Military Police on Duty (? *yü-lung chih*). See *chih*. Cf. *fan* (on rotational duty). SP: *quatre compagnies*.

5588 ***ssū-chíh láng*** 司直郎
MING: **Rectifier,** 2 each, rank 6b, in the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (see *ch'un-fang*); in the tradition of previous Rectifiers (see *ssu-chih*), maintained disciplinary surveillance over staff members of the household of the Heir Apparent. P26.

5589 ***ssū-chíh shǐh*** 司直史
T'ANG: **Rectification Clerk,** 12 unranked subofficials serving as aides to the Rectifiers (*ssu-chih*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). RR: *scribe d'inspecteur judiciaire*.

5590 ***ssū-chìh ssū*** 司製司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Sewing Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies subordinate to the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-chih*), rank 6a; made and maintained clothing of the Empress and other palace women. RR: (*ssu-chih*): *directeur de la confection des vêtements*.

5591 ***ssù-chíh tū yǘ-hòu*** 四直都虞候
SUNG: **Inspector-in-chief of the Four Duty Groups,** duty assignment for a military officer to serve, at least nominally, as disciplinary supervisor of those members of the Palace Guards (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei*) who performed active guard duty at the imperial palace in rotational shifts; normally 2nd in command under a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*) of the Palace Guards See *ssu chih* (Four Duty Groups), *yü-hou*. SP: *surveillant en chef des quatre compagnies*.

5592 ***ssū-chīn*** 司金
(1) N-S DIV: **Master of Metals,** principal court official in charge of metal-casting, perhaps including coinage; in Sankuo Wei had the status of Commandant (*tu-wei*), in Sankuo Shu that of Leader of Court Gentlemen (*chung-lang chiang*), but institutional affiliation not clear; in Chou was a major member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 4a). P14, 16. (2) T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of *chin-pu* (**Treasury Bureau** in the Ministry of Revenue, *hu-pu*), its Director (*lang-chung*) then being called *ta-fu* (Grand Master). RR: *administration de l'or*. P6.

5593 ***ssū-chīn chiēn*** 司津監
T'ANG: lit., Directorate in charge of fords: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *tu-shui chien* (**Directorate of Waterways**), its head then being called *chien* (Director) rather than the normal *shih-che* (Commissioner).

5594 ***ssū-chīng*** 司經
CHIN–YÜAN: **Librarian,** with the suffixes *cheng* (Principal) and *fu* (Assistant), in the household of the Heir Apparent; numbers and ranks not clear; counterparts of *hsien-ma* (Librarian) of other periods; also see *ssu-ching chü*. P26.

5595 ***ssū-chīng chǘ*** 司經局
SUI–T'ANG, LIAO, MING–CH'ING: **Editorial Service** in the household of the Heir Apparent, a new name for the era of N-S Division's *tien-ching chü* and *tien-ching fang;* responsible for maintaining the library and archive of the Heir Apparent, providing writing materials, and preparing compilations as desired; headed by one or more Librarians (*hsien-ma*), commonly rank 5b. Such Librarians existed in Sung without constituting a formally recognized Editorial Service; in Chin and Yüan there also were Librarians (*ssu-ching*), but there was no formalized Service. RR: *service de la bibliothèque de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

5596 ***ssū-chīng tà-fū*** 司經大夫
T'ANG: lit., grand master in charge of books: from 662 to 663 the official variant of *hsien-ma* (**Librarian**) of the Editorial Service (*ssu-ching chü*) in the household of the Heir Apparent; rank 5b2.

5597 ***ssū-chiù*** 司救
CHOU: **Welfare Supervisor,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for monitoring the morality of the people and reprimanding transgressors, also for aiding people in times of natural disasters and epidemics. CL: *chargé de secourir ou sauveur*.

5598 ***ssū-ch'iú*** 司裘
CHOU: **Manager of Furs,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for maintaining all furs and pelts used by the ruler for clothing, as gifts, etc. CL: *chef des habits de fourrure*.

5599 *ssū-chōu* 司州
HAN–N-S DIV: lit., in charge of the (capital) region: **Metropolitan Area,** a common designation, and from Chin on the official designation, of the large territorial jurisdiction surrounding the dynastic capital, under the dominant supervision of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei* in Han, then *ssu-chou mu* or *ssu-chou tz'u-shih*). Comparable to the later terms *chih-li* and *ching-shih* (both Metropolitan Area). Also see *chou* (Region), *mu* (Governor), *tz'u-shih* (Regional Inspector). P32, 50, 51, 52.

5600 *ssū-chù* 司祝
CH'ING: **Petitioner,** 12 priestesses of Shamanism, one of the religions officially patronized by the court; members of the Shamanism Office (*shen-fang*) in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); normally wives of Manchu Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*). See under *sa-man t'ai-t'ai*. BH: shamanic priestess.

5601 *ssū-chú chǎng* 司竹長
HAN: **Director of Bamboo Crafts,** rank and hierarchical affiliation not clear; probably a middle-level official on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*).

5602 *ssū-chú chiēn* 司竹監
SUI–T'ANG: **Directorate of Bamboo Crafts,** one of many agencies under the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 6b2; responsible for cultivating bamboo and rattan and for making bamboo and rattan curtains, baskets, etc., for use in the palace and agencies of the central government. RR: *direction du service des bambous.*

5603 *ssū-chú tū-wèi* 司竹都尉
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Commandant of Bamboo Crafts,** rank and hierarchical status not clear; probably a middle-level subordinate in the Ministry of Granaries (*k'u-pu* or *t'ai-ts'ang*) responsible for cultivation and manufacture of bamboo for palace and government use.

5604 *ssū-ch'ú* 司儲
T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of *ts'ang-pu* (**Bureau of Granaries** in the Ministry of Revenue, *hu-pu*); during the same period its Director (*lang-chung*) was retitled *ta-fu* (Grand Master). RR: *administration des provisions; bureau des greniers de l'empire.* P6.

5605 *ssū-chuàn* 司饌
T'ANG: **Directress of Foodstuffs,** 2 palace women, probably with rank 6a2, in the household of the Heir Apparent; supervised the preparation of meals for the female members of the household. RR: *directeur des mets du harem de l'héritier du trône.*

5606 *ssū-ch'uān* 司川
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of *shui-pu* (**Bureau of Waterways** in the Ministry of Works, *kung-pu*); during the same period its Director (*lang-chung*) was retitled *ta-fu* (Grand Master). RR: *administration des fleuves; bureau des eaux.* P15.

5607 *ssū-ch'ūi* 司吹
N-S DIV (Chou): **Flutist,** number not specified, some ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and some as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

5608 *ssū-chǔn* 司準
N-S DIV (Chou): **Weighmaster,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

5609 *ssū-chūng* 司中
N-S DIV: lit., in charge of the palace: only in the reign of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 8–23), the official variant of *kuang-lu-hsün* (**Chamberlain for Attendants**).

5610 *ssū chūng-ch'ìng* 司鐘磬
N-S DIV (Chou): **Ringer of Bells and Musical Stones,** number not specified, some ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and some as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a); subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

5611 *ssù chú* 四局
SUNG: **Four Artisan Services,** collective reference to the 4 component units of the Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*) in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), all staffed with non-official specialists, some hereditary: the Astrologer Service (*t'ien-wen chü*), the Painter Service (*t'u-hua chü*), the Calligrapher Service (*shu-i chü*), and the Physician Service (*i-kuan chü*). SP: *quatre bureaux.*

5612 *ssū-chǔ ts'úng-shìh* 司擧從事
T'ANG: lit., assistants in charge of undertakings: **Regional Investigator,** a duty assignment comparable in functions and status to Attendant Censor (*shih yü-shih,* rank 6a2) in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); 2 appointed in 711 on the staff of each of 24 newly established Supervisors-in-chief (*tu-tu*), among whom all of the empire's Prefectures (*chou*) were allocated for surveillance supervision. One source confusingly reports that Regional Investigators were created by retitling Administrative Supervisors (*lu-shih ts'an-chün-shih*). Regional Investigators who failed to perform their surveillance and disciplinary functions effectively were to be impeached by the Censorate. How long the posts existed is not clear. RR: *enquêter adjoint.*

5613 *ssū-chǔn* 司軍
CHIN: **Commandant,** one or more, rank 9b, on the staff of the Prefect (*tz'u-shih*) of each Prefecture (*chou*); specific functions and relations with the regular military establishment not clear. P53.

5614 *ssù chǔn* 四軍
T'ANG: **Four Imperial Armies,** from 738 or 739 a collective reference to the forces of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*): the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*) and the Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*). The term was superseded in 757 by the term Six Imperial Armies (*liu chün*) on establishment of the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*), but it occasionally reappeared as a specific reference to the Forest of Plumes Armies and the Militant as Dragons Armies. Also see *shih chün* (Ten Armies), *pei-men ssu chün.*

5615 *ssū-fǎ* 司法
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the laws: a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser personnel of Law Sections (*fa-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5616 *ssū-fān* 司蕃
SUI–T'ANG: **Bureau of Receptions,** one of 4 top-echelon units in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), in c. 607 replacing the name Ministry of Receptions (*chu-k'o*), in c. 620 replaced by *chu-k'o* meaning Bureau of Receptions, a usage that endured through Sung except during the period 661–670, when *ssu-fan* was revived; headed by a Director (*lang,*

lang-chung, ta-fu), rank 5b, and a Vice Director (*ch'eng-wu lang, yüan-wai lang*), 6b; in collaboration with the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*), managed the reception of foreign rulers and envoys at court. RR: *administration des princes tributaires*. P9.

5617 *ssù fáng* 四房

SUNG: **Four Sections,** collective reference to 4 agencies of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) that were superseded c. 1080 by Twelve Sections (*shih-erh fang*); the 4 original agencies were the War Section (*ping-fang*), the Personnel Section (*li-fang*), the Revenue Section (*hu-fang*), and the Rites Section (*lǐ-fang*). The collective term may also be found referring to 4 other agencies in the same Bureau, which apparently were also superseded by the Twelve Sections c. 1080: the Diplomacy Section (*kuo-hsin fang*), the Militia Section (*min-ping fang*), the Horse Pasturage Section (*mu-ma fang*), and the Transport Supervision Section (*tsung-ling fang*). Cf. *wu fang* (Five Sections).

5618 *ssù-fāng kuǎn* 四方館

N-S DIV–CHIN: **Hostel for Tributary Envoys,** an agency responsible for the greeting of foreign rulers and envoys, their preparation for presentation at court audience, the handling of their tributary gifts, etc. Originated possibly as early as Later Han, had intermittent existence during the era of N-S Division as a unit of the evolving Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), staffed as circumstances warranted by Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*) of the Secretariat under a court official designated Manager (*kuan-chu*); alternated or collaborated with various kinds of units subordinate to the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu;* also see *ta hung-lu*). In Sui attached to the Court for Dependencies, but from T'ang on was a unit of the Secretariat, staffed with Receptionists; in T'ang headed by a court official on duty assignment as Administrator (*chih ... shih*) or Supervisor (*p'an ... shih*) of the Hostel, in Sung and Liao by one or 2 Commissioners (*shih*), rank 6a. Chin attached the agency to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) with a Commissioner, 5a, as head, and gave it the principal function of transmitting official documents between the central government and Route (*lu*) territorial administrations, like a Bureau of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng yüan*) or Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*) of later dynasties or even the Ming dynasty Messenger Office (*hsing-jen ssu*). In Yüan, Ming, and Ch'ing times the reception of foreign dignitaries was managed by an Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*), first established in 1276. Also see *k'o-kuan, chu-k'o ssu, li-fan yüan*. RR+SP: *collège des quatre directions*. SP: *centre d'accueil des étrangers*. P11, 21.

5619 *ssù fēi* 四妃

T'ANG–SUNG: **Four Principal Consorts,** collective designation of the Emperor's most esteemed secondary wives, rank =1a: in the early T'ang order of precedence, the Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*), Pure Consort (*shu-fei*), Virtuous Consort (*te-fei*), and Worthy Consort (*hsien-fei*).

5620 *ssū-fēng ssū* 司封司

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Bureau of Honors,** one of 4 major units in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*), originated in 661 as the new name of the *chu-chüeh,* q.v.; in 1396 renamed *yen-feng ch'ing-li ssu,* q.v. Responsible for processing conferrals of noble titles, confirming the inheritance of noble titles, etc.; by Sung if not earlier expanded to include processing awards of posthumous titles to officials, claims for the inheritance of official status, etc. Headed by a Director (*ta-fu* till 684, thereafter *lang-chung*), rank 5b1 in T'ang, 6b in Sung; with a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*), 6b1 in T'ang, 7a in Sung. A Yüan counterpart was designated *feng-kao k'o* (Honors Section). RR+SP: *bureau des titres nobiliaires*. P5.

5621 *ssū-fù* 司副 or 寺副

Common variants of *fu* (Vice), i.e., **Vice Director** of ... Office (first form) or **Vice Minister** of ... Court (2nd form).

5622 *ssū-fú* 司服

(1) CHOU: **Master of the Wardrobe,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) in charge of the production of gowns with which the ruler rewarded officials on their 2nd promotions. Cf. *nei ssu-fu, shang-fu, shih-fu*. CL: *préposé aux costumes*. (2) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to a **Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing** (*chih-tsao chien-tu*).

5623 *ssù fǔ* 四輔 or *ssù fǔ-kuān* 官

Four Supports. (1) HAN (first form): collective reference in the time of Wang Mang (r. A.D. 9–23) to the eminent dignitaries entitled Grand Preceptor (*t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor (*t'ai-fu*), Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*), and Junior Mentor (*shao-fu*). (2) MING (2nd form): from 1380 to 1382 only, duty assignments for Confucian literati who were concurrently Advisers to the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu pin-k'o*) to assist the Emperor in ceremonies at the Imperial Ancestral Temple (*t'ai-miao*) and generally to be his intimate advisers; individually designated Spring Support (*ch'un-kuan*), Summer Support (*hsia-kuan*), Autumn Support (*ch'iu-kuan*), and Winter Support (*tung-kuan*), each post being available to more than one appointee at a time, although the last 2 posts were never filled. P4, 67.

5624 *ssū-fǔ* 私府

HAN: **Private Storehouse,** an agency in the household of the Empress and of each Princess; each supervised by a Director (*ling* in Former Han, *chang* in Later Han), rank 600 bushels, with an Aide (*ch'eng*). HB: private storehouse. P69.

5625 *ssū-fǔ lìng* 司府令

SUI: from c. 605, the official variant of *chia-ling* (**Household Provisioner** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent). P26.

5626 *ssū-fǔ ssù* 司府寺

T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *t'ai-fu ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Treasury**). P7.

5627 *ssū-hán* 司函

CH'ING: **Armorer,** unspecified numbers of non-official specialists employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*), an agency of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: supervisor of armour-making.

5628 *ssū-hòu* 司候

CHIN–YÜAN: **Chief of Attendants,** one in charge of unranked subofficials in certain units of territorial administration, who were authorized in proportion to the number of households in the jurisdiction. In Chin rank 9a, commonly found in the headquarters of frontier Prefectures (*chou*); in Yüan rank not clear, authorized for Route Commands (*tsung-kuan fu*) until 1283, then replaced with Overseers (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*). P53.

5629 *ssù hsiá* 四轄

SUNG: **Four Controllers,** collective reference to officials charged with supervising the Chief Tea Markets (*tu ch'a-ch'ang*) of the Monopoly Tax Commission (*chüeh-huo wu*), the Market of Miscellanies (*tsa-mai ch'ang*) of the Office

of Miscellaneous Purchases (*tsa-mai wu*), and the Eastern and Western Storehouses (*tung-k'u, hsi-k'u*) of the Left Vault (*tso-tsang*), all fiscal agencies under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); and the Crafts Institute (*wen-ssu yüan*) maintained by the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). SP: *quatres régisseurs*. P15.

5630 *ssū-hsiāng* 司香

CH'ING: **Incense Handler,** numerous subofficials of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) attached to the Department's Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) and to each imperial mausoleum (*ling*). BH: acolyte.

5631 *ssù hsiāng* 四廂

SUNG: **Four Capital Townships,** the units of local police and judicial administration into which both Kaifeng and Hangchow, the successive capital cities, were subdivided. Township organizations coexisted with the regular Prefecture (*fu*) and District (*hsien*) administrations, especially supplementing District Defenders (*hsien-wei*). In the case of Kaifeng 2 Capital Townships, one Left and one Right, supervised the area within the city walls as Inner Capital Townships (*nei-hsiang*), and 2 others, also differentiated as Left and Right, supervised the area immediately surrounding the walled city as Outer Capital Townships (*wai-hsiang*). The extramural population grew so rapidly that 8 additional Outer Townships were established in 1008 (or the existing 2 were increased to a total of 8?); and a 9th was added in 1021. In the case of Hangchow, where Four Capital Townships were established in the 1130s, there were similarly 2 Inner Townships differentiated as Left and Right, but the 2 Outer Townships were differentiated as South and North. In both capitals, all Capital Townships were supervised or directed by Censors (*yü-shih*) on rotational duty assignments as Capital Inspectors (*hsün-shih*), and the central government's Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) occasionally delegated senior officers as Military Directors-in-chief (*ping-ma tu-chien*) to oversee the military aspects of Township operations. The regular Township establishment was dominated by a Police Office (*chün-hsün yüan*) staffed by junior military officers serving as Military Inspectors (*chün-hsün shih*) and Administrative Assistants (*chün-hsün p'an-kuan*); there were also civil officials serving as Police Executives (*kung-shih kan-tang kuan*) or Managers (*kou-kuan*). Members of the Township staffs were generically referred to as Capital Township Officials (*hsiang-kuan*). Whether of the military or of the civil service, Township personnel had unusual powers to arrest and sentence troublemakers. Originally they were apparently subordinate to the Kaifeng Superior Prefecture (*fu*), but through most of the dynasty they seem to have enjoyed great independence of action, though under the close scrutiny of the central government. The Townships were roughly comparable to the earlier Commandant of the Capital Patrol (*liu-pu wei*) and the later (Ming–Ch'ing) Wardens' Offices of the Five Wards (*wu-ch'eng ping-ma chih-hui ssu, wu-ch'eng ping-ma ssu*). Also see *hsiang* and *pu-tsei kuan* (Metropolitan Police Officials). Cf. the T'ang–Sung *wei-wei ssu* (Court of the Imperial Regalia). P20.

5632 *ssū-hsièn* 司憲

(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*); cf. *feng-hsien kuan*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): formal name of the traditional *yü-shih t'ai* (**Censorate**); its personnel were differentiated by rank designations—one Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a) comparable to a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) or Vice Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*) of other times, 2 Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a), an unspecified number of Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), and 18 Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a). P18. (3) T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official variant of *hsing-pu* (**Ministry of Justice**). RR: *administration de la loi*.

5633 *ssū-hsiěn* 司險

(1) CHOU: **Director of Defense Works,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for planning and preparing ditches, lines of trees, etc., for purposes of military defense. CL: *préposé aux travaux de défense*. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Director of the Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation** (*shui-pu lang-chung*) in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*).

5634 *ssū-hsièn tà-fū* 司憲大夫

T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (**Vice Censor-in-chief**), during the period when the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) was called *hsien-t'ai*. P18.

5635 *ssū-hsíng* 司刑

(1) CHOU: **Director of Corporal Punishments,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). CL: *préposé aux supplices*. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *hsing-pu* (both **Ministry of Justice** and the Ministry's **Bureau of Judicial Administration**); during this period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was retitled Grand Executive Attendant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was retitled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration de la justice*. P13.

5636 *ssù hsīng* 四星

T'ANG: lit., the 4 stars: **Four Luminaries,** under Hsüan-tsung (r. 712–756) an unofficial collective reference to the Emperor and his secondary wives known as the Three Consorts (*san fei*): Gracious Consort (*hui-fei*), Elegant Consort (*li-fei*), and Splendid Consort (*hua-fei*). Cf. *ssu fei* (Four Principal Consorts).

5637 *ssū-hsíng ssù* 司刑寺

T'ANG: from 684 to 704 the official variant of *ta-li ssu* (**Court of Judicial Review**). P22.

5638 *ssù hsüǎn* 四選

SUNG: **Four Appointments Processes,** collective reference to the ways in which the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) organized its staff, and to the procedures it followed, for the evaluation and selection of inactive officials for reappointment: Senior Civil Appointments Process (*shang-shu tso-hsüan*), Senior Military Appointments Process (*shang-shu yu-hsüan*), Junior Civil Appointments Process (*shih-lang tso-hsüan*), and Junior Military Appointments Process (*shih-lang yu-hsüan*). Also used in reference to the early Sung agencies entitled East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan tung-yüan*), West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan hsi-yüan*), Bureau of Personnel Assignments (*liu-nei ch'üan*), and Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (*san-pan yüan*). Also see *shen-kuan yüan, hsüan*. SP: *quatre bureaux de nomination*.

5639 *ssū-hsüān shìh* 司烜氏

CHOU: **Light Tender,** 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) responsible for igniting ceremonial torches by mirrored sunlight or moonlight, providing torchlight for all important state occasions, and promulgating warnings and prohibitions about the use of fire. CL: *préposé à la lumière du feu*.

5640 ***ssū-hsün*** 司勳
(1) CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): **Director of Merit Awards,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who processed grants of land and other awards to meritorious military personnel. CL: *préposé aux actions d'éclat*. P5. (2) SUI–SUNG: common alternate reference to the **Bureau of Merit Titles** (*ssu-hsün ssu*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*).

5641 ***ssū-hsùn*** 司訓
MING–CH'ING: lit., in charge of admonishment: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Instructor** (*hsün-tao*) in a Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*).

5642 ***ssū-hsün ssū*** 司勳司
SUI–SUNG: **Bureau of Merit Titles,** one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*), rank 5b1 in T'ang, 6b in Sung; processed the awards of merit titles (*hsün*) to both civil and military personnel on the basis of their achievements com bined with seniority. In Ming and Ch'ing replaced by a Bureau of Records (*chi-hsün ch'ing-li ssu*). RR+SP: *bureau des titres honorifiques*. P5.

5643 ***ssū-hù*** 司戶
T'ANG: lit., in charge of revenue: **Revenue Manager,** a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser personnel of Revenue Sections (*hu-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5644 ***ssù hù*** 四戶
N-S DIV: **Four Households,** common collective reference to Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*) or to Secretarial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*), all members of the evolving Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). Especially in S. Ch'i, the 4 posts as Secretarial Receptionists were very powerful.

5645 ***ssù-hù lìng*** 寺互令
HAN: **Director of the Ssu-hu,** meaning and function not clear; on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), then of the Commandant of the Nobles (*chu-chüeh tu-wei*), and ultimately (after 104 B.C.) of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*); assisted by one Aide (*ch'eng*). HB: prefect of the Ssu-hu.

5646 ***ssū-huán*** 司圜
CHOU: **Jailor of the Central Prison,** 6 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 12 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); supervised the main prison in the royal capital. CL: *préposé à la prison centrale*.

5647 ***ssū-hùi*** 司卉
N-S DIV (Chou): **Chief Gardener,** ranked as Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) who supervised the care of flowers and other plants in the imperial palace. P14.

5648 ***ssu-hui*** 司會
See under *ssu-k'uai*.

5649 ***ssū-hūn*** 司閽
T'ANG: **Directress of the Inner Gates,** apparently a variant reference to the palace women entitled *ssu-wei*, q.v. RR: *directeur des portes du harem*.

5650 ***ssū-huò*** 司貨
CHOU: **Market (?) Tax Supervisor,** according to the ancient ritual record *Li-chi*, one of 6 agents in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors).

5651 ***ssū-í*** 司儀
Ceremonials Official. (1) CHOU: 8 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 16 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) subordinate to the Senior Messengers (*ta hsing-jen*) of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); assisted in receptions for important court guests including foreign envoys. CL: *chef d'étiquette*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranks (7a, 8a) and status as in ancient Chou times, but apparently had broader responsibilities regarding court ceremonies. P33. (3) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–MING: lowly members of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*), counterparts of Ming–Ch'ing Ushers (*hsü-pan*); from N. Ch'i through T'ang belonged to the Court's Ceremonials Office (*ssu-i shu*), which principally conducted the funerals of officials. RR: *directeur des rites funéraires*. SP: *chargé des rites*. P33.

5652 ***ssū-ī*** 司衣
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Clothing,** 2 palace women, rank 6a, heads of the Clothing Office (*ssu-i ssu*) in the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*). RR: *directeur des vêtements du harem*.

5653 ***ssū-ì*** 司議
YÜAN: **Counselor,** 2, rank not clear, on the staff of the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (*ch'u-cheng yüan*); others in the Household Service for the Empress (*chung-cheng yüan*). Apparently redesignated *chung-i*, q.v., when the Household Service for the Heir Apparent was reorganized as the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih yüan;* date not clear). Counterpart of *ssu-i lang* (Remonstrance Secretary) in earlier periods. P26.

5654 ***ssū-ī*** 司醫
SUI–T'ANG: **Palace Physician,** 4, rank 8a, members of the Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng, tien-chung sheng*); probably hereditary specialists. RR: *médecin du palais*. P36.

5655 ***ssū-í chǎng*** 司儀長
CH'ING: **Director of Ceremonials,** rank 4a; one on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). BH: majordomo. P69.

5656 ***ssù-ì kuǎn*** 四譯館 or 四夷館
MING–CH'ING (2nd form a common unofficial variant): **Translators Institute,** an agency that handled correspondence between the court and foreign states; originally an integral part of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), but in 1496 placed under a Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), rank 4a, assigned as Superintendent (*t'i-tu*) of the Institute; in 1748 merged with the Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*) into a single Interpreters and Translators Institute (*hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan*) under a Superintendent with status as Director (*lang-chung*) of the Bureau of Receptions (*chu-k'o ch'ing-li ssu*) and concurrent Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*) of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*), ranks 5a and 5b, each Superintendent serving a 3-year term of duty. BH: residence for envoys of the four tributary states. P21.

5657 ***ssū-ì kuān*** 司議官
CHIN: **Remonstrator,** number unlimited, rank 8a, members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*); specific functions not clear, but likely the counterpart of earlier Remonstrance Secretaries (*ssu-i lang*) and later Counselors (*ssu-i*). P25.

5658 ***ssù-í kùng-fèng ssū*** 四夷貢奉司
SUNG: **Office for Foreign Tribute Envoys,** headed by one

or more Commissioners (*shih*); apparently a subsidiary of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*); probably a counterpart of the later Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*), but specific functions not clear. SP: *bureau des commissaires des tributs des barbares*.

5659 *ssū-í láng* 司議郎
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: **Remonstrance Secretary,** 4, rank 6a, in T'ang; number and rank not clear for Sung and Liao; members of the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang;* see *ch'un-fang*); served as confidential advisers to the Heir Apparent and checked on the correctness of documents flowing to and from his palace. Cf. *ssu-i* (Counselor), *ssu-i kuan* (Remonstrator). RR: *secrétaire du grand secrétariat de gauche*. SP: *secrétaire du grand secrétariat de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

5660 *ssū-í shǔ* 司儀署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Ceremonials Office,** a major subsection of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*); headed by one or 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 8a in T'ang; principally managed the funerals of officials. RR: *office des rites funéraires*. P33.

5661 *ssū-ī ssū* 司衣司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Clothing Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-i*), rank 6a, who were responsible for making and maintaining all items of clothing required by the Empress and other female members of the imperial household.

5662 *ssū-jǎn shǔ* 司染署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Dyeing Office,** a craft workshop headed by a Director (*ling*), rank not clear, in the Left Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*tso shang-fang*) under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); the Director supervised 3 branches called Services (*chü*) located at the dynastic capital, at Ho-tung, and at Hsin-tu, each managed by an Aide (*ch'eng*). P37.

5663 *sù-jén* 寺人
Lit., a variant of *shih* (Attendant). (1) **Eunuch,** one of several terms used as a generic reference to palace eunuchs; cf. *huan-kuan, yen-jen, nei-shih*. (2) CHOU: **Chief Steward,** 5 eunuch attendants in the royal palace specially responsible for overseeing and protecting the Empress and other palace women. CL: *assistant ou eunuque*. (3) T'ANG: **Eunuch Escort,** 6, rank 7b2, members of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*) charged with guarding the entrance to the Empress's quarters and escorting her carriage on horseback whenever she left the palace. RR: *eunuque chargé d'escorter l'impératrice*.

5664 *ssū-júng* 司戎
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the military: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *ping-pu* (both **Ministry of War** and the Ministry's **Bureau of Military Appointments**); during this period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was retitled Grand Executive Attendant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Director of the Bureau was retitled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des armes*. P12.

5665 *ssū-kān* 司干
CHOU: **Director of Shields,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who directed a ceremonial shield-dance traced back to the Chou founder, King Wu, in which dancers beat on their shields. CL: *préposé au bouclier*.

5666 *ssū-kēng ssù* 司更寺
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *lei-keng ssu* (**Court of the Watches**); during this period the Director (*ling*) was retitled Grand Master (*ta-fu*).

5667 *ssū-kō* 司戈
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Lances,** a petty military officer, rank commonly 8a; 2 or more normally found in each Guard (*wei*) or comparable military unit at the dynastic capital. RR+SP: *officier des petites lances*. P26.

5668 *ssū-kō* 司歌
N-S DIV (Chou): **Singer,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a); members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

5669 *ssū-kó* 司閣
T'ANG: **Gatekeeper,** rank 9b, in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). RR: *directeur des palais (du prince)*.

5670 *ssū kō-tùn* 司戈盾
CHOU: **Director of Lances and Shields,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*); provided lances and shields for men ranked as Grand Masters (*ta-fu*) and Servicemen (*shih*), a lesser responsibility than that of the Director of Arms (*ssu-ping*). Cf. *ssu kung-shih*. CL: *préposé aux lances et aux boucliers*.

5671 *ssū-k'òu* 司寇
(1) CHOU: variant of *ta ssu-k'ou* (**Minister of Justice**), one of the 6 great Ministers (*ch'ing*) at the royal court, head of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). (2) HAN: from 1 B.C. to A.D. 1 only, the official variant of *hu-chün tu-wei* (**Chief Commandant-protector**), a subordinate of the eminent Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*). HB: director against brigands. (3) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Minister of Justice** (*hsing-pu shang-shu*).

5672 *ssū-k'òu ts'ān-chǔn* 司寇參軍
SUNG: **Administrator for Public Order,** a petty official or subofficial found on the staffs of many Prefects (*chih-fu, chih-chou*), responsible for supervising police activities at the prefectural seat. Also called *ssu-li ts'an-chün*. SP: *inspecteur-policier*.

5673 *ssū-kǔ* 司鼓
N-S DIV (Chou): **Drummer,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

5674 *ssū-k'ù* 司庫
(1) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 and again from 752 to 757 the official variant of *k'u-pu* (**Bureau of Provisions** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*); during these periods the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was retitled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des magasins*. P12. (2) T'ANG, YÜAN, CH'ING: **Warehouseman:** in T'ang one, rank 9a2, in the Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). In Yüan petty officials or subofficials associated with several storehouses in the dynastic capital. In Ch'ing number highly variable, rank from 6a down to subofficial status, found in storehouses of many sorts, e.g., those jointly supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) and the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) and collectively called the Three Storehouses (*san k'u,* q.v.), that maintained by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), those in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). RR: *directeur des selleries*. BH: treasurer, controller, inspector. P7, 14, 17, 30, 39, etc.

5675 ***ssù k'ù*** 四庫
Four Treasuries: from the era of N-S Division, a quasi-official name for the Palace Library (*pi-shu chien, pi-shu sheng*), in which books were stored according to the traditional division into Four Categories (*ssu pu*). In Sung times, each of the Four Treasuries was allocated 2 Librarians (*shu-kuan*), rank not clear. SP: *quatre collections de la littérature, quatre magasins de livres.*

5676 ***ssū-k'uài*** 司會
CHOU: **Accountant,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), 4 as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), and 16 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who conducted monthly and annual audits of fiscal records in all government agencies, maintained land and population registers, and kept other important government documents. CL: *chef des comptes généraux.* P6.

5677 ***ssū-kuān*** 司官
MING–CH'ING: lit., officials of Bureaus (*ssu*), but application widened; hence, **Administrative Associates.** Originally a generic term for Directors (*lang-chung*), Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), and Secretaries (*chu-shih*) of the various Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) of the central government—an echelon of officials differentiated from higher ranking Senior Officials (*t'ang-shang, t'ang-kuan*) and lower ranking Staff Supervisors (*shou-ling kuan*) of Ministries. Later, especially in Ch'ing, usage expanded to include, e.g., Commanders (*chih-hui*) of Wardens' Offices (*ping-ma ssu*) in the capital, Judicial Administrators (*pan-shih ssu-yüan*) in the administrative regions of Mongolia, and Secretaries (*chang-ching*) in the late Ch'ing Foreign Office (*tsung-li ya-men*). BH: officers.

5678 ***ssū-kuàn*** 司爟
CHOU: **Fire Director,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who promulgated regulations about the proper uses of fire, firewoods, etc.; in public ceremonies offered sacrifices to the discoverer of fire. CL: *préposé au feu, préposé au feu allumé.*

5679 ***ssū-kuān*** 司關
(1) CHOU: **Supervisor of Customs Duties,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for collecting mercantile transit fees and dealing with related matters throughout the royal domain; in addition, 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*) assigned to each frontier entry and exit point. CL: *préposé aux barrières.* (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *ssu-men* (**Transit Authorization Bureau** in the Ministry of Justice, *hsing-pu*). RR: *administration des barrières.*

5680 ***ssù-kuān chāi-láng*** 祀官齋郎
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Court Gentleman for Sacrifices and Fasting,** number unspecified, rank 9b; organizational affiliation not clear, but apparently not identical with Court Gentlemen for Fasting (*chai-lang*, q.v.) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*). P28.

5681 ***ssū-kuēi*** 司閨
T'ANG: **Directress of the Inner Quarters,** 2 palace women, rank 6a2, principal attendants on the consort (*fei*) of the Heir Apparent and supervisors of other female attendants in his palace. RR: *directeur du service de l'administration du harem de l'héritier du trône.*

5682 ***ssū-kūng*** 司功
T'ANG: **Personnel Manager**: a prefix commonly found attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser members of Personnel Evaluation Sections (*kung-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5683 ***ssū-kūng*** 司弓
CH'ING: **Bowmaker,** unspecified number, apparently non-official specialists employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*). BH: supervisor of bow-making.

5684 ***ssū kùng-chí*** 司貢籍
T'ANG: **Chief Examiner** in a civil service recruitment examination.

5685 ***ssū kūng-shǐh*** 司弓矢
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Bows and Arrows,** in ancient Chou 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*); in later Chou numbers not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a); in both eras members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). CL: *préposé aux arcs et aux flèches.* P12.

5686 ***ssū-kūng t'ái*** 司宮臺
T'ANG: lit., office in charge of the palace: from 685 to 705 the official variant of the eunuch agency name *nei-shih sheng* (**Palace Domestic Service**). P38.

5687 ***ssū-k'ūng*** 司空
Lit., in charge of digging, e.g., the digging of canals. (1) **Minister of Works,** a title of great prestige from high antiquity. In Chou, as head of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*), one of the 6 great Ministers (*ch'ing*) in the royal government; supervised all governmental construction and provisioning through many subordinate agencies and agents. In A.D. 51 in Han, revived in place of *ta ssu-k'ung* (Grand Minister of Works) as one of the Three Dukes (*san kung*) who were the paramount dignitaries of the central government, rank 10,000 bushels; continued in such usage intermittently till 1122 in Sung and Liao; thereafter through Ch'ing a common unofficial reference to the central government's Minister of Works (*kung-pu shang-shu*). CL: *ministre des travaux, ministre de l'hiver.* HB: minister of works. RR+SP: *directeur des travaux publics.* (2) HAN: **Capital Construction Office,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, each headed by a Director (*ling*); works agencies under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). P37. (3) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Central Prison,** organizational affiliation and staffing not clear; reportedly successor of the prison for dignitaries previously called *ling-wu* and *jo-lu yü*, qq.v.

5688 ***ssū-k'ūng kūng*** 司空公
HAN: common Later Han variant of *ssu-k'ung* (**Minister of Works**).

5689 ***ssū-k'ūng lìng*** 司空令
HAN: **Director of Convict Labor,** in Former Han one subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng*) and 2 to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the former prefixed *tu* (Chief) and the latter 2 prefixed Left and Right, in reference to the eastern and western sectors, respectively, of the capital city; rank and specific functions not clear, but apparently supervised convicted criminals (members of the imperial clan in the first instance) who were assigned to labor projects in the capital. Reference is also found to such an official title prefixed *chün* (Army), suggesting Director of Military Convict Labor. HB: prefect director of works.

5690 ***ssū-lì*** 司厲
CHOU, N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Criminal Gear,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) in both eras; kept weapons and other instruments apparently confiscated from convicted thieves and robbers. CL: *préposé aux malfaiteurs.*

5691 ***ssū-lì*** 司吏
CHIN–YÜAN: **Staff Foreman,** rank very low or unranked, numbers highly variable; found in many agencies in which large numbers of unranked subofficials were employed.

5692 ***ssū-lì*** 司曆
SUI–YÜAN: **Manager of the Calendar,** in charge of astronomical-astrological calculations required for preparation of the state-issued calendar; in Sui 2, rank 9b, members of the Astrological Office (*t'ai-shih ts'ao*) in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); in T'ang 5, 8b1, members of the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü, ssu-t'ien t'ai*); from 758 called *ssu-li wu-kuan,* q.v.; in Sung number not clear, 8a1, members of the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*); in Liao number and rank not clear, members of the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*); in Yüan 12, 9a, one per Province, members of the Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*). In Ming superseded by *wu-kuan ssu-li.* RR+SP: *contrôleur du calendrier.* P35.

5693 ***ssū-lǐ*** 司理
(1) Throughout history a common unofficial reference to the **Court of Judicial Review** (*ta-li ssu*) or its senior personnel. (2) SUNG: common quasiofficial reference to an **Administrator for Public Order** (*ssu-k'ou ts'an-chün, ssu-li ts'an-chün*) on the staff of a Prefecture (*fu, chou*). Also see *ssu-li yüan.* SP: *administrateur judiciaire.* P53.

5694 ***ssū-lǐ*** 司禮
T'ANG: from 662 to 684 the official variant of *lǐ-pu* (both **Ministry of Rites** and the Ministry's **Headquarters Bureau**); during this period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Bureau Director was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). Cf. *ssu-li ssu.* P9.

5695 ***ssū-lì*** 司隸
Lit., in charge of slaves, i.e., war prisoners or criminals sentenced to hard state labor. (1) CHOU–N-S DIV: **Director of Convict Labor,** in ancient Chou 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 12 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who supervised the use of convict laborers on public works projects. In early Han one (?) supervised convict labor on roads and canals; in 89 B.C. superseded by the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*); in 7 B.C. restored with original functions, rank =2,000 bushels, subordinate to the Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*). Apparently not continued in Later Han, but restored by later Chou in the ancient Chou pattern, number not clear, ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu;* 5a). CL: *préposé aux condamnés à des travaux ignominieux.* HB: director of the retainers. P13. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: common abbreviated reference to the **Metropolitan Commandant** or by analogy to the area of his jurisdiction, the **Metropolitan Area** (both *ssu-li hsiao-wei*).

5696 ***ssū-lǐ chiēn*** 司禮監
MING: **Directorate of Ceremonial,** one of 12 eunuch Directorates (*chien*) among which, together with 4 Offices (*ssu*) and 8 Services (*chü*), all palace eunuchs were distributed; quickly became by far the most prestigious and powerful of these agencies, its Director (*t'ai-chien*) being the de facto chief of the imperial household staff, supervisor of secret police units called the Eastern and Western Depots (*tung-ch'ang, hsi-ch'ang*), and chief collaborator with the Imperial Bodyguard (*chin-i wei*) in recurrent terroristic purges of officials from the 1400s on.

5697 ***ssū-lì hsiào-wèi*** 司隸校尉
HAN–N-S DIV: **Metropolitan Commandant,** in 89 B.C. appointed to supersede the Director of Convict Labor (*ssu-li*), with expanded powers of investigation and impeachment over officials of the area around the dynastic capital (see under *ching-shih, ssu-chou, san fu*); directed a kind of personal censorial service for the Emperor. Stripped of some powers in 45 B.C. and abolished in 9 B.C.; revived in Later Han with rank reduced from 2,000 to =2,000 bushels, and again wielded great supervisory control over the capital officialdom; shared with the Director of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu ling*) and the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*) the awesome collective designation Three Venerables (*san tu-tso*). Had a large staff including a Recorder (*chu-pu*) and many Retainer Clerks (*ts'ung-shih shih*), who were in charge of functionally differentiated Sections (*ts'ao*); e.g., see *tu-kuan ts'ao* (Capital Officials Section), *kung-ts'ao* (Labor Section). In the era of N-S Division perpetuated along with the variants Regional Governor (*mu*) or Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) of the Metropolitan Area (*ssu-chou*). The tradition was apparently reflected in Sui's *ssu-li t'ai ta-fu* (Grand Master of the Tribunal of Inspectors). HB: colonel director of the retainers. P20, 50, 52.

5698 ***ssū-lǐ ssū*** 司禮寺
(1) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *t'ai-ch'ang ssu* (**Court of Imperial Sacrifices**). P27. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Court of Imperial Sacrifices.** Cf. *ssu-li.*

5699 ***ssū-lì t'ái*** 司隸臺
SUI: **Tribunal of Inspectors,** created c. 605 with a Grand Master (*ta-fu*) as head, rank not clear, to conduct disciplinary investigations of officials on duty in the Metropolitan Area (*chi-nei*) including the dynastic capital and its environs; traditionally equated with Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) of other large areas; shared with the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) and the Tribunal of Receptions (*yeh-che t'ai*) the collective designation Three Surveillance Agencies (*san t'ai*). P52.

5700 ***ssū-lǐ ts'ān-chǔn*** 司理參軍
SUNG: official variant of *ssu-k'ou ts'an-chün* (**Administrator for Public Order**) in a Prefecture (*fu, chou*). SP: *administrateur du bureau judiciaire, officier de paix de préfecture, inspecteur de police.*

5701 ***ssū-lì wǔ-kuān*** 司曆五官
T'ANG: **Manager of the Calendar,** 5, rank 8b, members of the Astrological Service (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*); title changed from *ssu-li* in 758. Cf. *wu kuan* (Five Offices), *wu-kuan ssu-li.*

5702 ***ssū-lǐ yüàn*** 司理院
SUNG: **Office of Public Order,** designation of the headquarters of the Administrator for Public Order (*ssu-li ts'an-chün*) in the Prefecture (*fu*) in which the dynastic capital was located. SP: *cour judiciaire.*

5703 ***ssū-liàng*** 司量
N-S DIV (Chou): **Grain Measurer,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

5704 ***ssū-lièh*** 司列
T'ANG: from 662 to 684 the official variant of *lì-pu* (both

Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry's **Bureau of Appointments**); during the same period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). P5.

5705 *ssū-lǐ* 司廩

T'ANG–SUNG: **Granary Manager,** 2, rank 9a2, in the Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) in T'ang; number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear in Sung. RR: *directeur des greniers*. SP: *administrateur de grenier*. P39.

5706 *ssū-lìng* 司令

Abbreviation of ... *ssu ling* **(Director of the ... Office)**; specific identification can be determined only by reference to prefix of *ssu* in preceding context.

5707 *ssū-lù* 司錄

Record Keeper. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who kept accounts concerning issuance of funds and supplies to various government agencies (?). CL: *préposé aux appointements ou fournitures affectées aux différentes charges*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): normally ranked from 4a to 6b, found in units of territorial administration including Branch Departments of State Affairs (*chung-wai fu*) and Regions (*chou*), rank depending on the size of the resident population; functions not specified, but apparently responsible for handling unit correspondence and paperwork in general. P52. (3) SUNG: rank variable, commonly found in Prefectures (*chou, fu*), often as heads of the Six Sections (*liu ts'ao*) through which prefectural affairs were managed; equated with Notary of the Administrative Assistant (*ch'ien-shu p'an-kuan t'ing kung-shih*). SP: *fonctionnaire chargé d'enregistrer les expéditions, exécutif général, signataire de préfecture*. P32, 49, 53.

5708 *ssū lù-shìh* 司錄事

SUNG: **Record Keeper,** variant of *ssu-lu ts'an-chün* **(Administrator for Records)** in the Capital Prefecture (*ching-fu*). SP: *chargé d'enregistrer les expéditions*.

5709 *ssū-lù ssū* 司錄司

SUNG: **Records Office** in the Capital Prefecture (*ching-fu*), headed by an Administrator for Records (*ssu-lu ts'an-chün*). SP: *bureau chargé d'enregistrer les expéditions*.

5710 *ssū-lù ts'ān-chün-shìh* 司錄參軍事 or *ssu-lu ts'an-chün*

T'ANG–SUNG: **Administrator for Records,** 2 in T'ang and one in Sung, rank 7a, in charge of correspondence in Superior Prefectures (*fu*) and Capital Prefectures (*ching-fu*). See *ts'an-chün-shih*. RR: *administrateur inscrivant les expéditions*. SP: *administrateur chargé d'enregistrer les expéditions*. P49.

5711 *ssū-lún kó* 絲綸閣

T'ANG: lit., silk-thread hall, i.e., hall of imperial utterances: unofficial reference to the **Secretariat** (*chung-shu sheng*). See *lun-ko*.

5712 *ssū-lǜ chūng-láng chiàng* 司律中郎將

N-S DIV (Chin): **Leader of Court Gentlemen in Charge of Music,** variant reference to the Director of Imperial Music (*hsieh-lü hsiao-wei, hsieh-lü tu-wei*). P10.

5713 *ssū-mǎ* 司馬

Lit., to be in charge of horses, i.e., of cavalry; a title deriving from high antiquity and used through most of imperial history; prefixes are especially to be noted with care, e.g., *ta ssu-ma, shao ssu-ma*. (1) CHOU: common abbreviated reference to the **Minister of War** (*ta ssu-ma*), head of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) and paramount military dignitary in the royal government. (2) CHOU: **Commander,** common generic reference to all, or an abbreviated reference to one, of the military officers serving under the Minister of War with such titles as Vice Minister of War (*shao ssu-ma*), Cavalry Commander of the Army (*chün ssu-ma*), Commander of Chariots (*yü ssu-ma*), and Cavalry Commander on Campaign (*hsing ssu-ma*). (3) HAN–N-S DIV: common abbreviated reference to the **Defender-in-chief** (*t'ai-wei, ta ssu-ma*), one of the eminent central government dignitaries collectively called the Three Dukes (*san kung*). (4) HAN–N-S DIV: **Commander,** title of a 2nd-level military officer found in many agencies, e.g., on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chung-wei, chih chin-wu*), who commanded the Northern Army (*pei-chün*) at the dynastic capital. HB: major. (5) N-S DIV–SUNG: erratically used as a title for 2nd- or 3rd-level executive officials, i.e., **Vice ...** or **Assistant ...,** in territorial units of administration such as Regions (*chou*), Area Commands (*tu-tu fu*), Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), Commanderies (*chün*), Prefectures (*chou, fu*); normally rank 4b or lower; commonly alternating with the title *chih-chung*, q.v. RR: *administrateur supérieur*. SP: *administrateur supérieur, sous-directeur du bureau, surintendant-adjoint*. (6) SUI–T'ANG: **Adjutant,** a 2nd- or 3rd-level executive officer found in most military Guards (*wei*) stationed at the dynastic capital. RR: *administrateur supérieur*. (7) CHIN–YÜAN: **Adjutant,** rank 6b in Chin, 4 of rank 4a in Yüan, on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), specifically in charge of police security. P69. (8) MING–CH'ING: deriving from the usage described in (5) above, an unofficial reference to a **Vice Prefect** (*t'ung-chih*) in a Prefecture (*fu*) and, in Ch'ing, also to a **Vice Magistrate** (also *t'ung-chih*) in a Department (*chou*). (9) MING–CH'ING: deriving from the usage described in (1) above, an unofficial reference to executive officials of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), with the prefix *ta* indicating a **Minister of War** (*ping-pu shang-shu*), with the prefix *shao* indicating a **Vice Minister of War** (*ping-pu shih-lang*).

5714 *ssū-mǎ chūng* 司馬中

HAN: lit., doors (under the control of) the Commander (*ssu-ma*): **Inner Palace Doors,** distinguished from the Outer Palace Gates (*ssu-ma men*); both under the military jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*). P21.

5715 *ssū-mǎ mén* 司馬門

HAN: lit., gates (under the control of) the Commander (*ssu-ma*): **Outer Palace Gates,** distinguished from the Inner Palace Doors (*ssu-ma chung*); under the direct military control of Gate Traffic Control Offices (*kung-ch'e ssu-ma men*), one at each of the 4 great palace entrances; supervised by the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*). P21.

5716 *ssū-mǎ tà-fū* 司馬大夫

T'ANG: especially after 662, an occasional unofficial reference to the **Director** (*lang-chung*) **of the Bureau of Military Appointments** (*ping-pu*) in the Ministry of War (also *ping-pu*). Cf. *ssu-jung*.

5717 *ssū-mǎ tū* 司馬督

Commander: see under *tien-chung ssu-ma tu* (Palace Commander) and *yüan-wai ssu-ma tu* (Auxiliary Commander).

5718 *ssū-mén* 司門

(1) CHOU: **Gatekeeper,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters

(*hsia ta-fu*), 4 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who had charge of the locks on the gates of the royal capital, controlled the exit and entry of people and goods at the gates, informed the royal court of important arrivals, and collected gate fees with which the court supported dependents of those who had died in state service. CL: *préposé aux portes*. (2) SUI–MING: **Transit Authorization Bureau,** one of the 4 Bureaus (*ssu*) through which the Ministry of Justice (*tu-kuan* in early Sui, thereafter *hsing-pu*) conducted its business, headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; responsible for monitoring traffic in and out of the gates of the dynastic capital and through all recognized gateways or ports of entry into the empire. Terminated in 1390, when the Ministry of Justice was reorganized; see under *hsing-pu, ch'ing-li ssu*. RR+SP: *bureau de la surveillance des barrières*. P13.

5719 *ssù-mén hsüéh* 四門學

N-S DIV (N. Wei)–SUNG: **School of the Four Gates,** one of several schools located at the dynastic capital, from Sui on under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); open to sons of lesser nobles and officials and to some specially gifted sons of commoners, enrollment reaching a high point of about 300 in T'ang times; staffed primarily with Erudites (*po-shih*). First established in the late 400s, probably not fully operational until Sui; existed only nominally in Sung. The name derived from the tradition that in ancient Chou times schools were established in all of the 4 suburban areas around the royal capital; the school was commonly known as the Elementary School (*hsiao-hsüeh*), in contrast to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*). RR: *collège des quatre portes*. SP: *école de quatre sections*. P34.

5720 *ssū-méng* 司盟

CHOU: **Sanctifier of Covenants,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) responsible for sanctifying agreements among Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) by applying to them the blood of sacrificial animals, also for impeaching those who violated such agreements. CL: *préposé aux serments solennels*.

5721 *ssū-mín* 司民

CHOU: **Population Registrar,** 6 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) responsible for making an annual census of teething babies and more generally, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), maintaining various demographic records. CL: *préposé au peuple*.

5722 *ssù-mièn chiēn* 四面監

T'ANG: **Directorates of Parks of the Four Quadrants,** collective reference to the 4 Directorates that supervised parks and gardens in the dynastic capital and its environs; see *ch'ang-lo chien, chin-chai chien, tung-chien, hsi-chien*. P40.

5723 *ssū-míng* 私名

SUNG: **Probationer** (?), 35 or so lowly or unranked personnel in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); status and functions not clear, but apparently differentiated from "regular" appointees; see under *cheng-ming*. SP: *employé stagiaire*.

5724 *ssū-míng tsàn-chě* 私名贊者

SUNG: **Probationary Ceremonial Assistant** (?), 7 authorized in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); status and functions not clear, but differentiated from *cheng-ming tsan-che* (Ceremonial Assistant). SP: *héraut-stagiaire*. P27.

5725 *ssū-mù* 司木

(1) CHOU: **Forest Tax Supervisor,** according to the ancient ritual text *Li-chi*, one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Director of Woodcraft Production** in the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a). P14.

5726 *ssū-mù chú* 司牧局

MING: **Horse Pasturage Service,** a local agency for maintenance of the palace horse herds under supervision of the Directorate of the Imperial Horses (*yü-ma chien*), headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9a. P39.

5727 *ssū-nèi* 司內

N-S DIV (Chou): **Palace Attendant,** a eunuch title with rank of Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*). Cf. *hsiao ssu-nei* (Junior Palace Attendant).

5728 *ssū-nièh* 司臬

Variant of *nieh-ssu* (**Law Office**); see under *nieh-fu*.

5729 *ssū-núng* 司農

Lit., in charge of agriculture. (1) Throughout history a common variant of *ta ssu-nung* (**Chamberlain for the National Treasury**), q.v. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Agriculture,** one ranked as Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*), a member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*). P8. (3) N-S DIV–SUI: common abbreviation of *ssu-nung ssu* (**Court for the National Treasury**) or *ssu-nung ch'ing* (**Chamberlain for the National Treasury**). (4) T'ANG–SUNG: common abbreviation of *ssu-nung ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Granaries**) or *ssu-nung ch'ing* (**Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Granaries**). (5) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to a **Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

5730 *ssū-núng ch'īng* 司農卿

(1) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en, N. Ch'i)–SUI: **Chamberlain for the National Treasury,** from 508 gradually displacing the former title *ta ssu-nung*, q.v., his establishment becoming known as the Court for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ssu*); responsible for fostering agriculture, collecting grain revenues in granaries at the dynastic capital, and through a subsidiary Market Office (*shih-shu*) collecting mercantile taxes in the capital marketplaces. After the Market Office was transferred to the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*) in 605, the Court for the National Treasury changed in character and had narrower responsibilities. P6, 8, 32, 40. (2) SUI–SUNG: common reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the National Granaries** (*ssu-nung ssu*).

5731 *ssū-núng ssū* 司農寺

(1) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en, N. Ch'i)–SUI: **Court for the National Treasury,** from 508 a central government revenue agency headed by the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ch'ing*). (2) SUI–SUNG: **Court of the National Granaries,** from 605 evolving out of the Court for the National Treasury (see #1 above), with supervisory responsibility over receipts and disbursements of the central government's grain revenues, especially through subsidiaries such as the Imperial Granaries Office (*t'ai-ts'ang shu*) and Directorates (*chien*) of various other granaries. Headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a in T'ang, 4b in Sung, aided by 2 Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*), 4b1, in T'ang and one Vice Minister, 6a, in Sung. Although in early Sung the management of state revenues was dominated by the State Finance Commission (see *san ssu*), the Court retained su-

pervisory control over the Ever-normal Granary (*ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang*) system. RR+SP: *cour de la direction de l'agriculture*. P8.

5732 *ssū-p'àn* 司判
CHIN: **Disciplinarian of Attendants,** one, rank 9b, commonly an aide to the Chief of Attendants (*ssu-hou*) in charge of unranked subofficials assigned to frontier Prefectures (*chou*). P53.

5733 *ssū-pào* 司疏
CHOU: **Market Shop Policeman,** one assigned to each cluster of 10 shops in the capital marketplace(s) to publicize and enforce commercial prohibitions; unranked subordinates of the Market Shop Supervisors (*ch'an-jen*) of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*). CL: *préposé aux violences*. P6.

5734 *ssū-pǎo ssū* 司寶司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Seals Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-pao*), rank 6a, who maintained and monitored the use of various precious seals and tallies used in the imperial palace and who recorded the departures and returnings of palace women. RR (*ssu-pao*): *directeur des sceaux*.

5735 *ssū p'ào-ǎo* 司袍襖
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Outer Garments,** numbers not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). P12.

5736 *ssū-p'ēng tà-fū* 司烹大夫
T'ANG: lit., grand master of cookery: unofficial reference to the **Vice Director** (*yüan-wai lang*) **of the Catering Bureau** (*shan-pu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*).

5737 *ssū-p'í* 司皮
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Leatherwork,** number not clear, ranked as Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a) in the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

5738 *ssū-pīn ssū* 司賓司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Visitors Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-pin*), rank 6a, who supervised and monitored all receptions of visitors in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR: *directeur des visites du harem*.

5739 *ssū-pīn ssù* 司賓寺
(1) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *hung-lu ssu* (**Court of State Ceremonial**). P33. (2) CH'ING: quasiofficial variant of *li-fan yüan* (**Court of Colonial Affairs**).

5740 *ssū-pīn tà-fū* 司賓大夫
Grand Master of Guests: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the head of the Han dynasty Section for Receptions (*k'o-ts'ao*) in the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) or the head of the T'ang–Sung Bureau of Receptions (*chu-k'o ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*).

5741 *ssū-pīng* 司兵
(1) CHOU: **Manager of Arms,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who maintained and issued weapons and shields. CL: *préposé aux armes*. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Military:** a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser personnel of War Sections (*ping-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration, or in T'ang dynasty Military Service Sections (also *ping-ts'ao*) in military units at the dynastic capital. P26, 43, 53.

5742 *ssù pīng* 四兵
SUNG: **Four Categories of Troops,** collective reference to the various kinds of military groups in the national military establishment: Imperial Troops (*chin-ping*), Prefectural Troops (*hsiang-ping*), Conscripted Troops (*i-ping*), and Local Militiamen (*hsiang-ping, min-ping*).

5743 *ssū-pìng kuān* 司病官
YÜAN: **Military Coroner,** a duty assignment from 1278 for officials to investigate cases of death by illness in the military forces.

5744 *ssū-p'íng* 司平
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *kung-pu* (both **Ministry of Works** and the Ministry's **Headquarters Bureau**); during this period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was titled Grand Executive Attendant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration de l'aplanissement*. P15.

5745 *ssù pù* 四部
Four Bureaus, also **Four Classifications:** see under *pi-shu chien* (Director of the Palace Library).

5746 *ssù-pù* 寺簿
SUNG: **Registrar of the Court ...,** one or more, rank 7a, in each of the central government agencies known collectively as the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu,* q.v.); apparently responsible for keeping registers of correspondence received and dispatched. SP: *préposé aux registres*.

5747 *ssū-pù ssū* 司薄司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Registration Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-pu*), rank 6a, who kept registers of all palace women, their assigned duties, and their authorized remunerations. RR (*ssu-pu*): *directeur des registres du harem*.

5748 *ssū-p'ú* 司僕
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *tu-kuan* (**Bureau of Prisons** in the Ministry of Justice, *hsing-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des esclaves*. P13.

5749 *ssū-p'ú ssù* 司僕寺
T'ANG–CH'ING: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *t'ai-p'u ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Stud**); thereafter a not uncommon unofficial reference to it. P31.

5750 *ssū-sè* 司色
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Coloring Processes,** ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

5751 *ssù-sè kuān* 四色官
T'ANG: **Officers of the Four Categories,** collective reference to 4 types of military officers established in 691 throughout the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital: Managers of Lances (*ssu-ko*), Halberdiers (*chih-chi*), Watch Officers (*chung-hou*), and Guards of the Staircase (*ssu-chieh*). RR: *officers des quatre genres*.

5752 *ssū-shàn* 四膳
(1) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *shan-pu* (**Catering Bureau** in the Ministry of Rites, *lǐ-pu*). P9. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Directress of Foods,** 2 palace women, rank 6a, heads of the Foods Office (*ssu-shan ssu*) in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*). RR: *directeur des mets exquis*. (3) YÜAN: **Cook,** unranked subofficials found in various agencies.

5753 *ssū-shàn ssū* 司膳司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Foods Office,** one of 4 palace women

agencies in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-shan*), rank 6a, who were in charge of table service for imperial banquets and other ceremonies.

5754 *ssū-shàn ssù* 司膳寺
T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *kuang-lu ssu* (**Court of Imperial Entertainments**). P30.

5755 *ssū-shàn tà-fū* 司膳大夫
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the **Director** (*lang-chung*) **of the Catering Bureau** (*shan-pu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*). P9.

5756 *ssū-shè* 司社
N-S DIV (Chou): **Supervisor of Sacrifices to the Soil,** members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a), Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a); assisted in important state sacrifices at the dynastic capital; counterparts of earlier staff members of the Hall of Enlightened Rule (*ming-t'ang*) and later officials of the Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she shu*), etc. P28.

5757 *ssū-shè chiēn* 司設監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Imperial Regalia,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) among which, together with 4 Offices (*ssu*) and 8 Services (*chü*), palace eunuchs were distributed; responsible for the Emperor's personal insignia, ceremonial weapons, tents, etc. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates).

5758 *ssū-shè ssū* 司設司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Interior Maintenance Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-she*), rank 6a, who were responsible for providing beds, blankets, pillows, nets, mats, etc., and for cleaning the imperial bedchambers. RR (*ssu-she*): *directeur de l'arrangement intérieur du harem.*

5759 *ssù shěng* 四省
SUI: **Four Departments,** collective reference to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), and the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). P5.

5760 *ssū-shēng chú* 司牲局 or ***ssū-shēng ssū*** 司牲司
MING–CH'ING: **Service** (*chü*) or **Office** (*ssu*) **of Sacrificial Animals,** a unit of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b; the two agencies apparently coexisted until 1528, when the Service was discontinued; the Office was eventually also discontinued in 1658; differences in functions are not clear. P30.

5761 *ssū-shìh* 司士
(1) CHOU: **Manager of Servicemen,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), 6 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 12 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who maintained registers of all active military personnel classed as Servicemen (*shih*), processed reports on their conduct, positioned them appropriately at sacrificial and other ceremonies, etc. CL: *chef des gradués ou officiers secondaires.* P5. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Requisitioned Labor,** prefix attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser personnel of Levied Service Sections (*shih-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration. P53.

5762 *ssū-shìh* 司市
Director of Markets. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), 4 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who supervised the marketplace and all mercantile transactions in the royal capital, establishing the physical layout of the marketplace, fixing rules governing transactions there, punishing violators of the rules, adjudicating disputes between merchants, fixing fair prices for commodities, issuing trading permits, even supervising coinage. CL: *prévôt du marché.* P6. (2) N-S DIV: established irregularly to supervise marketplaces in dynastic capitals, organizational relationships not clear; in later Chou ranked as Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu*). P20, 32, 62.

5763 *ssū-shǐh* 司矢
CH'ING: **Arrow Maker,** unspecified number of non-official specialists in the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: supervisor of arrow-making.

5764 *ssū-shìh* 司筮
MING: **Augur,** number not clear, rank 9a, in the short-lived Religious Office (*chi-i ssu*) of early Ming. P35.

5765 *ssù-shìh* 嗣適
Lit., succession through the principal wife: throughout history an unofficial reference to the **Heir Apparent** (*t'ai-tzu*).

5766 *ssù-shīh* 肆師
CHOU: **Master of the Sacrifices,** 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who assisted or represented the executive officials of the Ministry in many ways, especially in supervising the establishment and conduct of appropriate sacrificial rituals in feudatory realms. CL: *maître des sacrifices.*

5767 *ssù-shìh hsüéh* 四氏學
CH'ING: **School of the Four Sage Clans,** a state-sponsored school for educating pupils of families descended from the early thinkers considered founders of Confucianism: Confucius, Yen Hui, Tseng-tzu, and Mencius; located at the Confucian family estate at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung; staffed with one Instructor (*chiao-shou*), rank 7a, and one Instructor Third Class (*hsüeh-lu*), 8a, both originally appointed by the current most direct male descendant of Confucius, who was ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*), but eventually so appointed only with the approval of the Provincial Governor (*hsün-fu*) of Shantung. See *san-shih hsüeh.* P66.

5768 *ssū-shìh ssū* 司飾司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Adornments Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-shih*), rank 6a; managed personal adornments worn by palace women, also supervised the palace women's baths. RR (*ssu-shih*): *directeur des parures du harem.*

5769 *ssū-shū* 司書
(1) CHOU: **Manager of Writings,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 2 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who processed all major state documents, registers, and pronouncements. CL: *chef des écritures.* (2) CH'ING: **Compiler,** one non-official specialist in the Calendar Section (*shih-hsien k'o*) of the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*); editor of the official calendar issued by the central government. BH: compiler.

5770 *ssū-shǔ ssù* 司屬寺
T'ANG: lit., court in charge of dependents: from 684 to 705

the official variant of *tsung-cheng ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Clan**).

5771 *ssū-shŭi* 司水

(1) CHOU: **River Tax Supervisor,** according to the ancient ritual text *Li-chi,* one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Waterways,** one or more ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) who supervised the maintenance of waterways and perhaps even the water transport of grain to the dynastic capital. P14, 59, 60. (3) T'ANG: from 752 to c. 757 the official variant of *shui-pu* (**Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation** in the Ministry of Works, *kung-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was retitled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). P15.

5772 *ssū-shùi* 司稅

CH'ING: **Rent Collector,** number and status unspecified, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) who collected rents from state lands controlled by the Office. BH: rent collector.

5773 *ssū-shuò* 司矟

N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Long Lances,** unspecified number ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). P12.

5774 *ssù ssū* 四司

Four Offices. (1) SUNG: abbreviation of *ssu chien-ssu* (Four Circuit Supervisors or Supervisorates). (2) SUNG: collective reference to the 4 Bureaus of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*): Bureau of Military Appointments (also *ping-pu*), Bureau of Equipment (*chia-pu*), Bureau of Operations (*chih-fang*), and Bureau of Provisions (*k'u-pu*); also to the 4 Bureaus of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*): Headquarters Bureau (also *kung-pu*), State Farms Bureau (*t'un-t'ien ssu*), Bureau of Forestry and Crafts (*yü-pu*), and Bureau of Waterways and Irrigation (*shui-pu*). SP: *quatre bureaux.* (3) MING: collective reference to 4 minor agencies of palace eunuchs, less important than those called Directorates (*chien;* see *shih-erh chien*), each headed by a Director (*cheng* or *t'ai-chien*): Firewood Office (*hsi-hsin ssu*), Bells and Drums Office (*chung-ku ssu*), Paper Office (*pao-ch'ao ssu*), and Bathing Office (*hun-t'ang ssu*).

5775 *ssù tà-pù* 四大部

LIAO: **Four Great Tribes,** collective reference to the 4 most esteemed tribal groups in the Khitan confederation: the Five Groups (*wu yüan*), the Six Groups (*liu yüan*), the I-shih Tribes (*i-shih pu*), and the Six Hsi Tribes (*hsi liu pu*); also see *ssu ta-wang fu.* P17.

5776 *ssù tà-wáng fŭ* 四大王府

LIAO: **Four Offices of the Grand Princes,** collective reference to the court agencies in the Northern Establishment (*pei-yüan*) of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) representing the interests of the 4 most esteemed tribal groups in the Khitan confederation (see under *ssu ta-pu*), each of which was represented in government by a headquarters unit called Office of the Grand Prince (*ta-wang fu*). Cf. *wang-fu* (Princely Establishment). P17.

5777 *ssū tāo-tùn* 司刀盾

N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Swords and Shields,** number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). P12.

5778 *ssū-tēng ssū* 司燈司

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Lanterns Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-teng*), rank 6a; in charge of lanterns, lamps, candles, kerosene supplies, etc., used in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR (*ssu-teng*): *directeur des lamps du harem.*

5779 *ssū-t'ién* 司田

T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *t'un-t'ien ssu* (**State Farms Bureau** in the Ministry of Works, *kung-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des champs.*

5780 *ssū-t'iēn chiēn* 司天監

(1) T'ANG, CHIN–YÜAN: **Director of Astronomy,** in T'ang one, rank 3a, head of the Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*); in Chin one (?), 5b, 2nd-level executive post in the Bureau of Astronomy under a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5a; in Yüan 3, 4a, 2nd-level executive posts in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*) under a Superintendent, 4a or 3a. Commonly assisted by one or more Vice Directors of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien shao-chien*). P35. (2) 5 DYN–MING: **Directorate of Astronomy,** an autonomous agency in the central government concerned with making and recording astronomical observations, preparing the official calendar issued annually by the state, and training students of astronomy; branched off from, and through Yüan partly coexisted with, a tradition of astrologically-oriented institutions stemming from the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih, t'ai-shih ling*) of high antiquity. This name apparently originated in the Later Chou state (950–959) as a replacement for the T'ang Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), which was headed by a Director (*chien*); in Later Chou the agency was headed by a Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu ch'ing*) as concurrent Supervisor (*p'an*). Sung perpetuated the Later Chou institution and added a separate Bureau of Astronomy (*t'ien-wen yüan*) in the 1060s (?), but after 1078 both seem to have fallen under the dominance of a more traditional Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), which unlike the astronomical agencies indulged in weather forecasting and various astrological esoterica; all 3 agencies were in some degree subordinated to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). Consolidation of these different agencies was achieved by Liao in a *ssu-t'ien chien* headed by a *t'ai-shih ling,* for which Chin revived the T'ang name *ssu-t'ien t'ai.* In Yüan an original Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*) was renamed *ssu-t'ien chien* in the 1260s, and after 1271 there was at least one Branch Directorate of Astronomy (*hsing ssu-t'ien chien*), location not clear; the Directorate was headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*) whose rank changed from 4a to 3a in 1314 and then back to 4a in 1320; he was aided by 3 Directors (*chien*), also rank 4a, and 5 Vice Directors (*shao-chien*), rank 5a. However, in 1267 the Directorate was effectively subordinated to a higher-ranking Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*), which thereafter was principally responsible for preparation of the calendar while the Directorate became primarily an institution for the training of astronomers for service in the Commission. The Directorate's executive posts became almost sinecures, and its principal active officials were 2 Superintendents of Training (*t'i-hsüeh*), rank 9b, and 2 Instructors (*chiao-shou*) of equal rank, who oversaw subdivisions called the Section for Astronomy (*t'ien-wen k'o*),

the Section for Calendrical Calculations (*suan-li k'o*), the Section for Astrological Interpretation (*san-shih k'o*), the Section for Validations (*ts'e-yen k'o*), and the Water Clock Section (*lou-k'o k'o*), each administered by 2 Clerks (*kuan-kou*) of 9b rank. In early Ming, from 1368 to 1370, a *ssu-t'ien chien* existed under the leadership of a Director (*ling*), rank 3a; but it was then permanently renamed *ch'in-t'ien chien* (Directorate of Astronomy). Also see *hui-hui ssu-t'ien chien*. SP: *direction des observations astronomiques*. P35. (3) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the **Directorate of Astronomy** (*ch'in-t'ien chien*).

5781 *ssū-t'iēn kuān* 司天官
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Astronomical Officials,** common generic reference to hereditary professional astronomical specialists utilized in such central government astronomical agencies as the *ssu-t'ien t'ai, ssu-t'ien chien, t'ai-shih chü, ch'in-t'ien chien,* qq.v.

5782 *ssū-t'iēn líng-t'ái láng* 司天靈臺郎
SUNG: **Director of the Imperial Observatory** (*ling-t'ai*), rank 8b or 7a2, a hereditary professional specialist known in other eras from T'ang through Ming as *wu-kuan ling-t'ai lang;* also see *ling-t'ai*. SP: *maître astronomique de la direction des observations astronomiques*. P35.

5783 *ssū-t'iēn t'ái* 司天臺
(1) T'ANG, CHIN–YÜAN: **Bureau of Astronomy,** a central government agency generally responsible for astronomical observations and preparation of the official calendar issued annually by the state; created in 758 by renaming the traditional Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), superseded in Sung and Liao by a Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*) but restored in Chin and Yüan till the 1260s, then again named Directorate of Astronomy; normally subordinated to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng, pi-shu chien*); staffed largely with hereditary professional specialists, principally clustered in seasonally-designated agencies collectively called the Five Offices (*wu kuan*). In T'ang headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 3a; in Chin and early Yüan by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), 5a, assisted by a Director (*chien*), 5b. RR: *tribunal des observations astronomiques*. P35. (2) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the **Directorate of Astronomy** (*ch'in-t'ien chien*).

5784 *ssū-tĭng* 司鼎
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., in charge of the tripod, i.e., of the symbol of sovereignty and state power: a common unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*).

5785 *ssū-tsăi ssù* 司宰寺
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., court in charge of slaughtering (?): from 662 to 671 the official variant of *kuang-lu ssu* (**Court of Imperial Entertainments**); thereafter into Ch'ing an unofficial reference to that Court. P30.

5786 *ssū-ts'ái ssū* 司綵司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Silks Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-ts'ai*), rank 6a; in charge of all raw materials used in the making of clothing for palace women. RR (*ssu-ts'ai*): *directeur des soieries*.

5787 *ssū-tsàn ssū* 司贊司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Ritual Receptions Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-tsan*), rank 6a; directed palace women in various imperial processions and in great palace receptions. RR (*ssu-tsan*): *directeur des cérémonies du harem*.

5788 *ssū-tsàng* 司藏 or ***ssū-tsàng shŭ*** 署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG, CHIN: **Storehouse Office** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by one or more Household Provisioners (*chia-ling*) through Sui, one or more Directors (*ling*), rank 8b2, in T'ang, and one or more Directors (*cheng*) in Chin; managed the receipt, storage, and disbursement of the Heir Apparent's non-grain wealth; in T'ang subordinate to the Household Provisioner's Court (*chia-ling ssu;* see under *chia-ling*). RR: *office des magasins de la maison de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

5789 *ssū-ts'āng* 司倉
Lit., in charge of granaries. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Granary Master,** ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for maintaining adequate grain supplies in the dynastic capital. P8. (2) T'ANG: **Director of Granaries,** a prefix commonly attached to the titles of Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*) and lesser personnel of Granaries Sections (*ts'ang-ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration. P53. (3) CHIN: **Director of Granaries** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; rank not clear.

5790 *ssū-ts'ăo* 司草
CHOU: **Grain Tax Supervisor,** according to the ancient ritual text *Li-chi,* one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors).

5791 *ssù ts'áo* 四曹
HAN: **Four Sections,** collective designation of the units, each headed by an Imperial Secretary (*shang-shu*), rank 600 bushels, that constituted what was informally called the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) until 29 B.C., when a 5th Section was added (see *wu ts'ao*). The original Four Sections were the Sections for Attendants-in-ordinary (*ch'ang-shih ts'ao*), for Commandery Governors (*erh-ch'ien shih ts'ao*), for the People (*min-ts'ao*), and for Receptions (*chu-k'o ts'ao*). Also see *liu ts'ao*. HB: four bureaus. P5.

5792 *ssū-tsé* 司則
T'ANG: **Directress of Standards,** 2 palace women, rank 8a2, in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; responsible for proper conduct in the harem and for the reception of visitors there. RR: *directeur du service des règlements du harem de l'héritier du trône*.

5793 *ssū-tsò kuān* 司阼官
CH'ING: **Sacrificing Official,** 4 or 5, rank 6a, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); after the early Ch'ing years, retitled *ssu-tsu kuan*. BH: supervisor of sacrificial attributes. P37.

5794 *ssū-tsŭ kuān* 司俎官
CH'ING: **Sacrificing Official,** 5, rank 6a, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); changed from *ssu-tso kuan* after the early Ch'ing years. BH: supervisor of sacrificial attributes. P37.

5795 *ssū-ts'uàn* 司爨
CH'ING: **Cook for Sacrifices,** number not specified, probably unranked subofficials, members of the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: supervisor of preparation of eatables for sacrifices.

5796 *ssū tsūn-i* 司尊彝
CHOU: **Manager of the Wine Goblets,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites

(*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for the preparation and handling of wine goblets of the forms called *tsun* and *i* in sacrificial and other ceremonial events. CL: *préposé aux vases tsun et i*.

5797 *ssū-tsūng* 司宗
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Headquarters Bureau** (the *lǐ-pu* of later eras) of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan;* later also *lǐ-pu*); headed by a Grand Master (*ta-fu*) with rank as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a). P9. (2) Throughout imperial history an archaic reference to a **Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng*) or the **head of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (see *tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*).

5798 *ssū-tsūng ssù* 司宗寺
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 (684?) the official variant of *tsung-cheng ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Clan**).

5799 *ssū-tù* 司度
(1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Estimator,** number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *tu-chih* (**Tax Bureau** in the Ministry of Revenue, *hu-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des estimations*. P6.

5800 *ssū-t'ǔ* 司土
(1) CHOU: **Land Tax Supervisor,** according to the ancient ritual text *Li-chi,* one of 6 agencies in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for various tax collections. See *liu fu* (Six Tax Supervisors). (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Earthwork** (?), number not specified, ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu;* 5a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*); may have supervised state digging enterprises and the provision of earth for walls, etc. P14.

5801 *ssū-t'ú* 司徒
Lit., to be in charge of disciples or followers: **Minister of Education,** a title of great prestige from high antiquity. (1) CHOU: head of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), in general charge of training in and enforcement of proper moral and political values among the people, with special responsibility for overseeing commercial activities, through a large staff of subordinates. CL: *ministre de l'enseignement officiel, directeur des multitudes*. (2) HAN–LIAO: from A.D. 1 on, intermittently the title of one of the eminent central government officials called the Three Dukes (*san kung*); until 1122 in Sung and Liao used almost interchangeably with *ta ssu-t'u, ch'eng-hsiang,* etc. HB: minister over the masses. RR+SP: *directeur de l'instruction*. P2. (3) YÜAN: though not considered one of the Three Dukes, sometimes used for similar quasi-honorific appointments. P67. (4) CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the executive officials of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*).

5802 *ssū-t'ú kūng* 司徒公
HAN: after A.D. 51 a common variant of *ssu-t'u* (**Minister of Education**).

5803 *ssū-tùi* 司碓
CH'ING: **Bark Grinder,** number unspecified, apparently non-official artisans employed in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); powdered bark used in the manufacture of incense. BH: supervisor of preparation of incense.

5804 *ssù-t'ùi yù-shǐh* 四推御史
T'ANG: **Four Surveillance Censors,** collective reference to Censors (*yü-shih*) who, on the basis of seniority, were delegated in 2 pairs to be responsible for an East Surveillance Jurisdiction (*tung-t'ui*) and a West Surveillance Jurisdiction (*hsi-t'ui*); the nature of their responsibilities is not clear, except that the East Surveillance Jurisdiction included receipts and disbursements from the Imperial Granaries (*t'ai-ts'ang*) and that of the West included receipts and disbursements from the Left Vault (*tso-tsang*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). RR: *quatre censeurs qui examinent judiciairement les affaires*.

5805 *ssū-tz'ù* 司刺
Executioner. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); made arrests and conducted executions, also made inquiries among the people about their living conditions. CL: *chef des exécutions capitales*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). P13.

5806 *ssù-wáng* 嗣王
N-S DIV (Liang)–SUNG: **Prince Presumptive,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) with rank 1a2 in T'ang, 1b in Sung; normally granted to the eldest son of an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) by his principal wife, other sons being granted the less prestigious title Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*); counterpart of *shih-tzu* (Heir). RR+SP: *prince successeur*.

5807 *ssù wèi* 四尉
HAN–N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Four Defenders,** collective reference to 4 military officers with rank of 400 bushels among whom were divided responsibilities for policing the capital cities, capturing burglars and thieves, and investigating all sorts of wrongdoing; for purposes of police surveillance, each capital city was divided into a Left and a Right Division (*pu*), each having 2 such Defenders. The Defenders were traditionally considered counterparts of the Wardens' Offices (*ping-ma chih-hui ssu*) of later dynasties. P20.

5808 *ssū-wèi ssù* 司衛寺
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 684 to 704, the official variant of *wei-wei ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Regalia**).

5809 *ssū-wéi ssū* 司闈司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Inner Gates Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-wei*), rank 6a; supervised the locks and keys at the entrances to the inner quarters of the imperial palace and monitored passage in and out. RR (*ssu-wei*): *directeur des portes intérieures du harem*.

5810 *ssū-wén chiēn* 司文監
MING: **Directorate for Documents,** from 1377 to 1378 only, an autonomous agency of the central government responsible for assisting in drafting imperial rescripts and edicts; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6a then 7a.

5811 *ssū-wén chǔ* 司文局
T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *chu-tso chü* (**Editorial Service** in the Palace Library, *pi-shu sheng*). P23.

5812 *ssū-wò* 司幄
CH'ING: **Tentmaker,** unspecified number of hereditary non-official artisans employed in the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*). BH: supervisor of tent-making.

5813 *ssū-wù* 司寤
CHOU: lit., in charge of the awake: **Night Patroller,** 2

ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who with a corps of underlings watched over all who were abroad at night in the royal capital, called out the time at night, and were expected to prevent nighttime thievery. CL: *préposé aux éveillés*.

5814 *ssū-wū* 司巫
CHOU: **Director of Sorcery,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for all sorcery at court including appeals for rain in times of drought and various activities in response to other sorts of calamities; participated in all court ceremonies and funerals. See *wu, nan-wu, nü-wu*. CL: *chef des sorciers*.

5815 *ssū-wǔ* 司舞
N-S DIV (Chou): **Dancer,** number not specified, with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

5816 *ssù-wù ssū* 寺務司
SUNG: **Temple Maintenance Office,** an agency of the capital prefecture at Kaifeng in N. Sung; staffing and functions not specified. SP: *bureau de l'entretien des temples dans la capitale*.

5817 *ssū-wù t'īng* 司務廳
MING–CH'ING: lit., office in charge of business: **General Services Office,** an internal management office in the executive structure of each of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) in the central government, also in the Ch'ing Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) and the early Ch'ing Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*); headed in Ming by one Office Manager (*ssu-wu*), rank 9b, in Ch'ing by one Manchu and one Chinese appointee excepting one Manchu and one Mongol in the Court of Colonial Affairs; 9b till 1760, then 8a. The post was among those considered in the category of Staff Supervisors (*shou-ling kuan*). BH: chancery. P5, 6, etc.

5818 *ssū-yáng shǔ* 司羊署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Sheep Office** in charge of the imperial herds of sheep, under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); headed by a Director (*ling*); supervised a Rams Service (*t'e-yang chü*) and a Ewes Service (*tzu-yang chü*).

5819 *ssū-yào chǎng* 司鑰長
CH'ING: **Keeper of the Palace Keys,** a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), perhaps serving on rotational assignment.

5820 *ssū-yào ssū* 司藥司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Medicines Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yao*), rank 6a; in charge of all medicines and medical treatments in the quarters of the palace women. RR (*ssu-yao*): *directeur des remèdes*.

5821 *ssū-yèh* 司業
Lit., in charge of the (scholastic) inheritance or profession: **Director of Studies.** (1) SUI–CH'ING: from c. 605, the 2nd executive official of the central government's Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), subordinate only to its Chancellor (*chi-chiu*); generally supervised the Directorate's instructional programs. Normally one, rank 4b2 in T'ang, 6a in Sung, 5a in Chin and Yüan, 6a in Ming and Ch'ing; but 2 appointees common in T'ang and Yüan; in Ch'ing originally 2 Manchus but after early Ch'ing one each Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese. RR: *vice-recteur*. SP: *sous-directeur d'éducation*. BH: tutor. P34. (2) CH'ING: also one non-official specialist in the Tibetan School (*t'ang-ku-t'e hsüeh*) maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*). P17.

5822 *ssū-yén chiēn* 司鹽監
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei–Chin): **Directorate of Salt Distribution,** a central government agency apparently responsible for supervising the distribution of salt under state monopoly; headed by a Commandant-in-chief (*tu-wei*), rank 6. P61.

5823 *ssū-yén ssū* 司言司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Communications Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yen*), rank 6a; received and distributed imperial orders affecting palace women. RR (*ssu-yen*): *directeur de la transmission des ordres*.

5824 *ssū-yīn* 司禋
T'ANG: lit., in charge of sacrifices: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *tz'u-pu* (**Bureau of Sacrifices** in the Ministry of Rites, *lǐ-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). P9.

5825 *ssū-yīn chiēn* 司禋監
YÜAN: **Directorate of Sacrifices,** a relatively autonomous agency of the central government, apparently headed by a Director (*chien*) probably under an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*), responsible for making appropriate offerings before images of the original 3 Grand Khans (Chingis, Ögödëi, and Mangu) in the Stone Buddha Temple (*shih-fo ssu*) at the dynastic capital. P28.

5826 *ssū-yù* 司右
CHOU: **Manager of the Royal Lancers,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who scheduled appropriate military officers with rank as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and Senior Servicemen for duty as bodyguards of the King in the royal chariot, where one at a time was positioned with lance and shield at the right side of the King. CL: *chef de droite*.

5827 *ssū-yù* 司域
T'ANG: lit., in charge of the frontier: from 662 to 670 (?) the official variant of *chih-fang* (**Bureau of Operations** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*).

5828 *ssū-yǔ* 司庾
T'ANG: lit., in charge of grain stores: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *ts'ang-pu* (**Granaries Bureau** in the Ministry of Revenue, *hu-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des approvisionnements*. P6.

5829 *ssū-yù* 司獄
CHIN–CH'ING: **Warder,** head of a Prison (*ssu-yü ssu*). BH: warder, jail warden.

5830 *ssū-yù* 司玉
N-S DIV (Chou): **Jadeworker,** probably one ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) in charge of non-official specialist jade artisans. P14.

5831 *ssū-yù* 司禦
SUNG: **Protector,** head of a Protective Guard Command (*ssu-yü shuai-fu*); equivalent to *shuai* (Commandant); may

have been used in T'ang times. SP: *chargé de la protection de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

5832 *ssū-yü* 司虞

T'ANG: from 662 to 671 and again from 752 to 758 the official variant of *yü-yü* (**Bureau of Forestry and Crafts** in the Ministry of Works, *kung-pu*); during the first of these periods the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des forêts*. P15.

5833 *ssū-yü* 司輿

(1) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Transport,** head of the palace women agency called the Transport Office (*ssu-yü ssu*), rank 6a. RR: *directeur des chaises à porter du harem*. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *chia-pu* (**Bureau of Equipment** in the Ministry of War, *ping-pu*); during this period the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*). RR: *administration des chars*. P12.

5834 *ssū-yü shuài-fǔ* 司禦率府

T'ANG–SUNG: **Protective Guard Command,** one each of Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Protector (*ssu-yü*) or Commandant (*shuai*), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. Founded in 622 by renaming the Clan Defense Guard Command (*tsung-wei shuai-fu*); resumed the former name from 705 to 711. P26.

5835 *ssū-yü ssū* 司獄司

CHIN–CH'ING: **Prison,** headed by from one to 6 Warders (*ssu-yü*), rank commonly 9a; maintained by various central government agencies, particularly including the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and, in Ming, the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*); provincial-level agencies such as the Yüan Route Commands (*tsung-kuan fu*), the Ming–Ch'ing Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*), and in Ming the Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) as well; and lesser units of territorial units especially including Prefectures (*chou, fu*) and in Ming some Districts (*hsien*), especially those at the dynastic capital. P13, 18, 20, 49, 52, 53.

5836 *ssū-yü ssū* 司輿司

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Transport Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yü*), rank 6a; in charge of vehicles, umbrellas, etc., used on outings by palace women.

5837 *ssū-yü ssū* 司馭寺

T'ANG: lit., court in charge of charioteering: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *t'ai-p'u ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Stud**). P31.

5838 *ssū-yüán* 司元

Lit., in charge of what is primary. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): **Taoist Administrator,** number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) with apparent responsibility for regulating the Taoist clergy. P6. (2) T'ANG: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *hu-pu* (both **Ministry of Revenue** and the Ministry's **Census Bureau**); during this period the Minister (*shang-shu*) was titled Grand Executive Assistant (*t'ai ch'ang-po*) and the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) was titled Grand Master (*ta-fu*).

5839 *ssū-yüán* 司員

CH'ING: (1) abbreviation of *pan-shih ssu-yüan* (**Judicial Administrator**). (2) **Secretary,** a reference to Secretaries (*chang-ching*) of various central government agencies detached to serve in the Western-style Foreign Office (*tsung-li ya-men*) that was established in 1861. BH: secretary.

5840 *ssù-yüán* 四元

T'ANG, CHIN: **Quadruple First,** quasiofficial reference to the extremely rare man who in T'ang stood first on the pass lists of civil service recruitment examinations at both the prefectural level and the level presided over by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) and, in addition, on 2 subsequent Special Examinations (*chih-k'o*); and in Chin stood first on the pass lists of 2 prefectural examinations, the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*), and the Palace Examination (*t'ing-shih*). Cf. *san-yüan* (Triple First).

5841 *ssū-yüàn chú* 司苑局

CH'ING: **Garden Service,** a minor agency of palace eunuchs headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) or Director (*t'ai-chien*); provided vegetables, melons, and fruits for the imperial table; see *pa chü* (Eight Services).

5842 *ssū-yüàn ssū* 司苑司

T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Gardens Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yüan*), rank 6a; in charge of parks and gardens in the women's quarters of the imperial palace. RR (*ssu-yüan*): *directeur des jardins du harem*.

5843 *ssù yüán-yüàn t'í-chǔ kuān* 四園苑提擧官

SUNG: **Supervisor of the Four Imperial Parks,** the duty assignment of an eminent court official or a palace eunuch, to oversee 4 imperial parks in the N. Sung capital, modern Kaifeng; eventually (date not clear) the parks came directly under the control of the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). The parks were named the Jade Ford (*yü-chin*), Auspicious Sage (*jui-sheng*), Always Spring (*i-ch'un*), and Glorious Grove (*ch'iung-lin*). SP: *intendant ou administrateur des quatre parcs impériaux*. P40.

5844 *ssū-yüèh* 司樂

(1) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Directress of Music,** 2 palace women, rank 6a, heads of the Music Office (*ssu-yüeh ssu*). RR: *directeur de la musique du harem*. (2) MING: **Music Director,** one prefixed Left and one Right, rank 9b, members of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P10. (3) MING–CH'ING: **Music Director,** one prefixed Left and one Right, rank 9b, members of the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*) maintained by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); retitled *ssu-yüeh lang* and became more numerous in 1729 when the Office was split into a Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) and an Imperial Music Office (*shen-yüeh shu*). BH: bandmaster. P10. (4) MING–CH'ING: **Music Director,** also one, rank 7a, authorized for the Shantung establishment of the most direct male descendant of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*). P66. Cf. *ta ssu-yüeh, hsiao ssu-yüeh*.

5845 *ssū-yüēh* 司約

CHOU: **Enforcer of Agreements,** 2 ranked as Junior Service men (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) charged with preventing violations of responsibilities owed to the state or those undertaken between individuals. Cf. *ssu-meng* (Sanctifier of Covenants). CL: *préposé aux engagements*.

5846 *ssū-yüèh láng* 司樂郎

CH'ING: **Music Director,** number indefinite, rank 9b, from 1729 in both the Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) and the Imperial Music Office (*shen-yüeh shu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); previously titled *ssu-yüeh,* q.v. BH: bandmaster. P10.

5847 ***ssū-yüèh ssū*** 司樂司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Music Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yüeh*), rank 6a; supervised the musical instruments available to palace women.

5848 ***ssū-yün ssū*** 司醞司
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Wines Office,** one of 4 palace women agencies in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*); headed by 2 Directresses (*ssu-yün*), rank 6a; in charge of all wines and liquors in the quarters of the palace women. RR (*ssu-yün*): *directeur des boissons fermentées.*

5849 ***sù-chèng lién-fǎng ssū*** 肅政廉訪司
YÜAN: lit., office to conduct investigations to make government respectable: **Surveillance Commission,** normally 22 but varying in number to a maximum of 24, each with a territorial jurisdiction called a Circuit (*tao*) particularized by its place-name prefix. Responsible for making interrogations and audits relating to the functioning of government at all levels from Pacification Commissions (*hsüan-wei ssu*) and Route Commands (*tsung-kuan fu*) down to Districts (*hsien*), and for submitting reports and impeachments accordingly either to the metropolitan Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) at the dynastic capital or to one of the 2 Branch Censorates (*hsing yü-shih t'ai*) at Sian and Hangchow, each Surveillance Commission being directly subordinate to, and something like a regional representative of, one of these Censorates, according to its geographical location. Until 1291 the Commissions were named *t'i-hsing an-ch'a ssu.* Each Commission had a staff of censorial officials headed by 2 Commissioners (*shih,* commonly called *lien-fang shih*), rank 3a; members of the staff reportedly toured their jurisdictions from the 2nd to 10th months each year. They were traditionally considered forerunners of the Ming dynasty's Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an yü-shih*), dispatched from the metropolitan Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). P52.

5850 ***sù-chèng t'ái*** 肅政臺
T'ANG: lit., pavilion for making government respectable: from 684 to 713 the official variant of *yü-shih t'ai* (**Censorate**), from 685 divided into 2 units called the Left and Right *su-cheng t'ai,* each headed by a Censor-in-chief called *su-cheng t'ai ta-fu.* P18.

5851 ***sù-chī*** 肅機
Lit., engine of rectification. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 705 (?) the official variant of *shang-shu ch'eng* (**Assistant Director of the Department of State Affairs,** *shang-shu sheng*). (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shih-lang*) of any of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*).

5852 ***sù-k'ò*** 粟客
HAN: early Han variant of *chih-su tu-wei* (**Commandant-in-chief of the Granaries**) or *chih-su nei-shih* (**Chamberlain for the National Treasury**).

5853 ***sū-lā*** 蘇拉
CH'ING: **Office Boy,** a term for youths employed as general servants in Inner Court (*nei-t'ing*) agencies such as the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*); apparent Chinese transcription of a Manchu word.

5854 ***sù-wèi*** 宿衛
Lit., guard of the lodgings. (1) One of many terms used throughout history for military units serving as the **Imperial Bodyguard;** cf. *chin-wei, ch'in-wei, pei-shen.* (2) YÜAN: **Palace Guards,** one segment of the Imperial Armies (*ch'in-chün*) stationed at the dynastic capital, responsible for guarding the imperial palace in contrast to the Capital Guards (*shih-wei*) that were responsible for guarding the capital city; included the most elite military group, the Imperial Bodyguard (*kesig:* see *ch'ieh-hsieh*).

5855 ***sù-wèi*** 肅衛
SUNG: **Majestic Guardsman,** 10th in a hierarchy of laudatory epithets conferred on meritorious members of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*).

5856 ***suàn-hsüéh*** 算學
SUI–SUNG: **Mathematics School,** one of 5 schools organized by Sui's Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), staffed with Erudites (*po-shih*) and Instructors (*chu-chiao*) and with an authorized quota of 80 enrolled students, chosen on the basis of special mathematical aptitude from among the sons of petty officials and commoners, who after their training could take regular civil service recruitment examinations in mathematics or move directly from the Mathematics School into the officialdom. T'ang did not duplicate the Sui school until 657, when it was added to the then normal complement of 6 schools supervised by the Directorate of Education; it had 2 Erudites, rank 9b2, and one Instructor, and its prescribed student enrollment was set at only 10. After only one year it was abolished. In 662 it was revived, only to be transferred the next year to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Astrological Service (*pi-ko chü;* also see *t'ai-shih chien*), but in 671 (705? not later than 739) it was durably restored to the Directorate of Education. In early Sung the school seems to have had only a nominal existence, but in 1084 the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) won approval for a proposal that vacant posts as Erudites and Instructors (*chiao-yü*) of the Mathematics School be filled in current evaluations of officials for reappointment, on the basis of demonstrated mathematical skills. Such posts were abolished in 1086, revived in 1104, abolished again in 1106, but revived once more the same year. Until that time the school presumably remained under the Directorate of Education, but in the restoration of 1106 it was assigned to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*), and from 1110 on it was a unit in the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*) again, apparently perpetuating the same staff titles and concentrating on calendrical calculations. After Sung such educational functions were performed by the Superintendent of Training (*t'i-hsüeh*) and his subordinates in the Yüan dynasty Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), and in the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). Also see *t'ien-wen suan-hsüeh.* RR+SP: *section des mathématiques.* P35.

5857 ***suàn-lì k'ō*** 算曆科
YÜAN: **Section for Calendrical Calculations,** one of 5 Sections in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai, ssu-t'ien chien*), headed by 2 Clerks (*kuan-kou*), rank 9b; probably under the intermediary supervision of the Directorate's Superintendent of Training (*t'i-hsüeh*), as a teaching unit similar in functions to the Sui–Sung Mathematics School (*suan-hsüeh*). P35.

5858 ***suàn pó-shìh*** 算博士
T'ANG: **Erudite of Mathematics,** one of 18 Palace Erudites (*nei-chiao po-shih*) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; from c. 741, a eunuch post. RR: *maître de calcul.*

5859 ***sùi*** 遂
CHOU: **District,** the largest unit of local organization of the population outside the royal domain, comparable to a *hsiang* (District) within the royal domain, each theoretically

consisting of 12,500 families in 5 Townships (*hsien* or *chou*); headed, according to tradition, by a popularly elected District Grand Master (*sui ta-fu*).

5860 *súi-ch'áo pàn-kuān* 隨朝伴官
MING–CH'ING: **Escort for Court Audiences** on the staff of the Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*), i.e., the most direct male descendant of Confucius and head of the Confucian family estate in Shantung Province; made all arrangements for the Duke's visits to the dynastic capital; one to 6, rank 7a; normally members of the Confucian clan appointed upon recommendation of the Duke. P66.

5861 *súi-ch'áo t'ài-ī* 隨朝太醫
YÜAN: **Court Physician,** general reference to those members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*) who were medical practitioners in personal attendance on the Emperor; hereditary professionals, subject to qualifying examinations on entering service and periodic examinations thereafter.

5862 *sùi-chǐ* 歲計
MING: **Annual Personnel Evaluation,** a consolidated merit rating of all officials in his jurisdiction submitted by each Prefect (*chih-fu*) to his superior Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*); based largely on monthly personnel evaluations (*yüeh-chi*) submitted to the Prefect by District and Subprefectural Magistrates (*chih-hsien, chih-chou*) in his jurisdiction; contributed to triennial Outer Evaluations (*wai-ch'a*) of officials on duty outside the dynastic capital, conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), as a result of which officials were reassigned, promoted, demoted, dismissed, etc. Also see *ta-chi*.

5863 *sùi chìn-shìh* 歲進士
MING–CH'ING: lit., annual presented scholar: unofficial general reference to **Tribute Students** (*kung-sheng*) promoted annually from local Confucian Schools (*ju-hsüeh*) throughout the empire into the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh, kuo-tzu chien*). Cf. *chin-shih* (Metropolitan Graduate).

5864 *súi-chǖn* 隨軍
T'ANG: **Attendant Officer,** 4 military officers authorized for duty assignments on the staff of each Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*), to carry out whatever special orders they might be given. RR: *officier adjoint*. P57.

5865 *súi-chǖn chuǎn-yùn shǐh* 隨軍轉運使
SUNG: **Army Provisioning Commissioner,** responsible for ensuring logistical support for campaigning armies; apparently a duty assignment for staff members of the Fiscal Commissions (*chuan-yün ssu*) of appropriate Circuits (*lu*), sometimes those of Bandit-suppression Commissions (*chao-t'ao ssu*); cf. *liang-t'ai* (Paymaster). SP: *commissaire au transport chargé d'accompagner l'armée*. P60.

5866 *súi-chǖn kàn-pàn kuān* 隨軍幹辦官
SUNG: **Manager for the Campaigning Army,** duty assignment for an administrative clerk with status as an unranked subofficial; see *kan-pan kuan*. SP: *régisseur chargé d'accompagner l'armée*.

5867 *sùi-fǎ* 遂法
N-S DIV (Chou): **Law Compliance Official,** number not clear, ranked as Senior and Ordinary Servicemen (*shang-shih, chung-shih;* 7a and 8a), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); functions not clear, but traditionally understood to be equivalent to a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) of a Bureau (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*) in the later Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*). P13.

5868 *sùi-jén* 遂人
CHOU: **Supervisor of Exterior Districts,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who served as general administrative supervisors of Districts (*sui*) outside the royal domain, with authority comparable to that of the Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*) within the royal domain. CL: *grand officier des districts extérieurs*.

5869 *sùi-kùng* 歲貢 or ***sùi kùng-shēng*** 生
MING–CH'ING: **Tribute Student,** one of several variant references to students annually promoted into the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh, kuo-tzu chien*) at the dynastic capital from local Confucian Schools (*ju-hsüeh*) throughout the empire; most commonly called *kung-sheng*, q.v. BH: senior licentiate of the second class.

5870 *súi-lù tà-pǔ yīng-fáng chū-sè mín-chiàng tsǔng-kuǎn fǔ* 隨路打捕鷹房諸色民匠總管府
YÜAN: **Supervisorate-in-chief of Migratory Hunters, Falconers, and All Classes of Artisans,** organizational affiliation and functions not entirely clear, but apparently a central government agency headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*) responsible for registering or otherwise keeping watch over persons of migratory occupations who by their nature were outside normal place-specific jurisdictions.

5871 *súi-shēn* 隨身
SUNG: **Escort,** prefix to the title of an official assigned to accompany a dignitary such as a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) or a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*) in travel status. SP: *escorte*.

5872 *sùi-shìh* 遂士
CHOU: **District Judge,** 12 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) with special responsibility for the administration of justice in the Districts (*sui*) beyond the immediate environs of the royal domain; cf. *hsiang-shih* (District Judge). CL: *prévôts de justice des districts extérieures*.

5873 *sùi-shīh* 遂師
CHOU: **District Preceptor,** 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*), half appointed for each 3 of the 6 Districts (*sui*) beyond the immediate environs of the royal domain; responsible for instruction, taking the census, assigning corvée duties, commanding militia, participating in various rituals, sharing in the settlement of litigations among the people; responsible to the Supervisors of Exterior Districts (*sui-jen*), supervised District Grand Masters (*sui ta-fu*). CL: *chefs des districts extérieures*.

5874 *sùi tà-fū* 遂大夫
CHOU: **District Grand Master,** one with rank as Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu*), member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) serving as general administrative head for each of the 6 exterior Districts (*sui*) beyond the immediate environs of the royal domain; under the supervision of a designated District Preceptor (*sui-shih*), oversaw the moral and agrarian promotional efforts undertaken by the local heads of administrative units in his jurisdiction, from Townships (*hsien*) down to Neighborhoods (*lin*). Cf. *hsiang ta-fu*. CL: *préfet de district extérieur*.

5875 *sùng-hsǜn* 誦訓
CHOU: **Travel Guide,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), mem-

bers of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who accompanied the King on his travels and explained to him the history and mores of the areas through which he passed. CL: *lecteur démonstrateur*.

5876 *sùng-pàn shǐh* 送伴使
SUNG: **Commissioner-escort** for foreign visitors; organizational affiliation not clear, no doubt an ad hoc duty assignment for an appropriate official. SP: *commissaire chargé d'accompagner les visiteurs étrangers*.

5877 *szu*
See under the romanization *ssu*.

5878 *tà* 大
Used as a prefix in titles to mean **Grand ...** or **...-in-chief,** as in Grand Master (*ta-fu*) and Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*); normally not paired with a contrasting prefix such as *hsiao* (small, lesser) or *shao* (few, junior); rather, the difference most commonly is between a Commissioner-in-chief and an ordinary Commissioner (*shih*), or between a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*) and an ordinary General (*chiang-chün*); not as prestigious as the prefix *shang* (upper, supreme). Also see under *t'ai*.

5879 *tà ch'án-tsūng* 大禪宗
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Central Buddhist Registry** (*seng-lu ssu*) in the central government.

5880 *tà chǎng-hàn* 大掌翰
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a clerical **Secretary** (*chung-shu*) in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*).

5881 *tà chǎng-hóu* 大長侯
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Company Commander** (*ch'ien-tsung*) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

5882 *tà-chǎng kūng-chǔ* 大長公主
Princess Supreme: throughout imperial history the standard designation of a paternal aunt of an Emperor. RR+SP: *grande princesse impériale aînée*. P69.

5883 *tà chǎng-lù* 大掌籙
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Central Taoist Registry** (*tao-lu ssu*) in the central government.

5884 *tà chǎng-shū* 大掌樞
T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of War** (*ping-pu*) or to a **Minister of War** (*ping-pu shang-shu*).

5885 *tà chǎng-shù* 大掌術
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Principal of a Prefectural Geomancy School** (*cheng-shu*).

5886 *tà ch'áng-ch'iū* 大長秋
(1) HAN–N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Director of the Palace Domestic Service** (see *ch'ang-ch'iu chien*), a eunuch agency primarily responsible for administering the household of the Empress; in 144 B.C. superseded the title *chiang-hsing* (Empress's Usher), then in 18 B.C. superseded the title *chan-shih* (Supervisor of the Household) as the ranking post on the Empress's staff; through Later Han had a substantial group of eunuch subordinates, including Directors (*ling*); rank 2,000 bushels. HB: grand prolonger of autumn. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **palace eunuch** (*t'ai-chien, huan-kuan*).

5887 *tà ch'áng-pó* 大常伯
CH'ING: **Executive Attendant-in-chief,** unofficial reference to a Minister (*shang-shu*) of any of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*). Also see *t'ai ch'ang-po* (Grand Executive Attendant).

5888 *tà-ch'én* 大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister,** common suffix to the duty assignments of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) and other nobles and dignitaries who served as senior officials of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), e.g., *tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en* (Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department); also a common generic reference to such officials.

5889 *tà ch'éng-hsiàng* 大丞相
N-S DIV, YÜAN: **Grand Counselor-in-chief, Grand Councilor-in-chief:** used irregularly, apparently to give special prestige to a favored Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or Grand Councilor (*ch'eng-hsiang, tsai-hsiang*). P2, 4.

5890 *tà-chí* 大棘
CH'ING: lit., great jujube tree: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Judicial Review** (*ta-li ssu*); see *chi-shu*.

5891 *tà-chì* 大計
Great Reckoning. (1) CHOU: an evaluation of officials reportedly conducted every 3rd year. (2) MING–CH'ING: a general evaluation of all officials, referring primarily to the Outer Evaluation (*wai-ch'a*) of officials on duty outside the capital, conducted regularly every 3rd year, but sometimes referring also to the Capital Evaluation (*ching-ch'a*) of officials serving in the capital, which was conducted less regularly in Ming, more or less in a 6-year cycle, and regularly in a 3-year cycle in Ch'ing. These were evaluations in addition to merit ratings (*k'ao*) given individual officials in separate cycles. Every month each District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*) submitted a status report on officials in his jurisdiction to his Prefect (*chih-fu*); every year each Prefect submitted a consolidated status report to provincial authorities; and every 3rd year the Grand Coordinator or Provincial Governor (both *hsün-fu*), in Ming acting together with the Censorate's Regional Inspector (*hsün-an yü-shih*) in his Province, submitted a consolidated provincial personnel report. This was then supplemented with other information in the files of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) and the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), which joined in making recommendations concerning the promotion, demotion, reassignment, transfer, dismissal, etc., of provincial officials who had been summoned to the capital in thousands for the event. These evaluations focused on instances of malfeasance or shortcomings in 8 specific categories: avarice, cruelty, frivolity or instability, inadequacy, senility, ill health, weariness, and inattentiveness. Each official summoned to the capital for the triennial evaluations was required to submit in advance a self-evaluation that was taken into account in deliberations by the Ministry and the Censorate.

5892 *tà chǐ-chièn* 大給諫
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a *chi-shih-chung* (**Supervising Secretary, Supervising Censor**).

5893 *tà chí-mù* 大畿牧
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Governor** (*yin*) **of Shun-t'ien Prefecture,** site of the dynastic capital.

5894 *tà-chiā* 大家
Your Majesty: from the era of N-S Division, one of the terms irregularly used for the Emperor in direct address.

5895 *tà-chiàng* 大匠
SUI–SUNG: **Director of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings** (*chiang-tso chien*), replaced intermittently in Sui and T'ang by *ling* and *chien;* rank 3a2 in T'ang. RR: *grand artisan*. SP: *chef de la direction des travaux*.

5896 ***tà-chiàng ch'īng*** 大匠卿
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Chief Minister for the Palace Buildings,** from 508 the official variant of *chiang-tso ta-chiang* (Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings). P14.

5897 ***tà chiàng-chūn*** 大將軍 or ***ta-chiang***
General-in-chief: throughout history a designation of military officers in command of armies; more prestigious than General (*chiang, chiang-chün*) alone, less prestigious than Generalissimo (*shang chiang-chün*); location- or task-specific prefixes should be noted. HB: general-in-chief. RR+SP: *grand général.*

5898 ***tà chiàng-chūn fǔ*** 大將軍府
Headquarters (or **Command**) **of the General-in-chief,** an ad hoc name used from Han on during military campaigns. Cf. *chün-fu.* RR: *administration du grand général.*

5899 ***tà-chiēn*** 大監
SUI–YÜAN: occasional variant of *chien* (**Director**). Distinguish from the Ming–Ch'ing eunuch title *t'ai-chien.* RR+SP: *grand directeur.*

5900 ***tà-chièn*** 大諫
T'ANG–SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Grand Master of Remonstrance** (*chien-i ta-fu*).

5901 ***tà chiēn-pù*** 大監部
SUI: **Waterways Supervisor,** an official responsible for constructing a transport canal connecting the dynastic capital near modern Sian with the Yellow River; apparently unrelated to the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*).

5902 ***tà chíh-chǐh*** 大直指
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Investigating Censor** (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), most particularly to one on duty assignment a. **Ward-inspecting Censor** (*hsün-ch'eng yü-shih*) in the dynastic capital. See *chih-chih.*

5903 ***tà chìh-tsūng*** 大秩宗
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Rites** (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*). See *chih-tsung.*

5904 ***tà chīn-wú*** 大金吾
MING: unofficial reference in late Ming to the **Guard Commander** (*chih-hui shih*) **of the Imperial Bodyguard** (*chin-i wei*). See *chin-wu, chih chin-wu.*

5905 ***tà chīng-chào*** 大京兆
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Governor** (*yin*) **of Shun-t'ien Prefecture,** site of the dynastic capital after 1420. See *ching-chao.*

5906 ***tà chiǔ ch'īng*** 大九卿
MING–CH'ING: **Nine Greater Chief Ministers,** collective reference to the heads of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), and the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*); Ch'ing usage not consistent. Cf. *chiu ch'ing, hsiao chiu ch'ing.*

5907 ***tà-chiù lìng*** 大廄令
HAN: **Director of the Palace Stable,** one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), rank 600 bushels. HB: prefect of the great stables. P31.

5908 ***tà ch'iū-t'ái*** 大秋臺
T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Justice** (*hsing-pu*). Cf. *ch'iu-kuan.*

5909 ***tà chiūng-pó*** 大冏伯
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u ssu*).

5910 ***tà-chōu*** 大舟 or ***tà-chōu ch'īng*** 卿
N-S DIV (Liang)–SUI: **Chamberlain for Waterways,** official variant of *tu-shui shih* (Commissioner for Waterways). P14, 17, 59.

5911 ***tà chōu-mù*** 大州牧
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Chief of Police** (*li-mu*) in an Independent Department (*chih-li chou*).

5912 ***tà chōu-mù*** 大州幕
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Department Magistrate** (*chih-chou*) of an Independent Department (*chih-li chou*).

5913 ***tà-chù*** 大祝
CHOU: **Senior Supplicator,** 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who prayed for the ruler's good fortune, invoked the spirits during state sacrificial ceremonies, etc.; cf. *hsiao-chu, t'ai-chu.* CL: *grand officier des prières, grand invocateur.*

5914 ***tà-chù*** 大著
SUNG: **Senior Writer,** counterpart in the earliest Sung years of the later *chu-tso lang* (Editorial Director in the Palace Library, *pi-shu sheng*); cf. *hsiao-shu.* P23.

5915 ***tà chǔ-k'ǎo*** 大主考
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Principal Examiner** (*cheng k'ao-kuan*) in a Provincial Examination (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

5916 ***tà chù-kuó*** 大柱國
Grand Pillar of State: throughout history a common unofficial reference to paramount executive officials in the central government such as Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), and Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*); in Ming also referred to a provincial-level Grand Coordinator (*hsün-fu*); cf. *chu-kuo, shang chu-kuo.*

5917 ***tà chù-shǐh*** 大柱史
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Censor (*yü-shih*) on duty assignment as **Regional Inspector** (*hsün-an yü-shih*).

5918 ***tà chù-shíh*** 大柱石
CH'ING: lit., great pillar stone: unofficial reference to a **Grand Secretary** (*ta hsüeh-shih*).

5919 ***tà chù-tsò*** 大著作
Imperial Editor. (1) N-S DIV: occasional variant of *chu-tso lang* (Editorial Director in the Palace Library, *pi-shu sheng*). P23. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Chancellor (*hsüeh-shih*) of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

5920 ***tà chǔ-yīn*** 大主禋
CH'ING: lit., great master of sacrifices: unofficial reference to the *tz'u-chi ssu* (**Bureau of Sacrifices** in the Ministry of Rites, *lǐ-pu*).

5921 ***tà ch'ú-tuān*** 大儲端
CH'ING: lit., great exemplar for the Heir Apparent: unofficial reference to the *chan-shih* (**Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent**).

5922 ***tà ch'uán-chīng*** 大傳經
CH'ING: lit., great transmitter of the classics: unofficial reference to an **Instructor** (*chiao-shou*), the head of a Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*) at the Prefecture (*fu*) level.

5923 ***tà chūng-ch'éng*** 大中丞
MING–CH'ING: lit., great palace aide (to the Censor-in-chief); see *yü-shih chung-ch'eng:* unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*tu yü-shih*), particularly one serving as a provincial-level **Grand Coordinator** (*hsün-fu*).

5924 ***tà chūng-hù*** 大中護
CH'ING: lit., great protector of the palace: unofficial reference to a **Mentor** (*shu-tzu*) in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*).

5925 ***tà chŭng-tsăi*** 大冢宰
Grand Minister of State. (1) N-S DIV (Chou): from 556 head of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), considered the paramount executive official of the central government, comparable to a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) of other times. P2. (2) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Personnel (*lì-pu shang-shu*). See *chung-tsai*.

5926 ***tà ch'üān-héng*** 大銓衡
CH'ING: lit., great assayer and measurer: unofficial reference to the **Minister of Personnel** (*lì-pu shang-shu*).

5927 ***tà-chüĕh shoŭ*** 大角手
T'ANG: **Blower of the Great Horn,** designation of 600 soldiers in the Imperial Insignia Guard (*chin-wu wei*). RR: *joueur de grande corne*.

5928 ***tà chūn-chī*** 大軍機
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Grand Minister of State** (*chün-chi ta-ch'en*), i.e., a member of the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*).

5929 ***tà chùn-hóu*** 大郡侯
Lit., great Commandery Marquis: unofficial reference throughout history to a **Commandery Governor** (*chün-shou*) or to a **Prefect** (*chih-chou, chih-fu*).

5930 ***tà chùn-pó*** 大郡伯
Lit., great Commandery Earl: unofficial reference throughout history to a **Commandery Governor** (*chün-shou*) or to a **Prefect** (*chih-chou, chih-fu*).

5931 ***tà èrh-hóu*** 大貳侯
CH'ING: lit., great secondary Marquis: unofficial reference to a **Vice Prefect** (*t'ung chih-fu, t'ung-chih*).

5932 ***tà fān-fŭ*** 大藩府
SUNG: **Great Border Prefecture,** generic reference to a specific group of large and strategic Prefectures (*chou*): Ching-chao, Ch'eng-tu, T'ai-yüan, Ching-nan, Chiang-ning, Yen-chou, T'ai-chou, Yangchow, Hangchow, T'an-chou, Kuang-chou, and the Prefectures in which N. Sung's 3 auxiliary capitals were located. SP: *grande préfecture*.

5933 ***tà fān-hóu*** 大藩侯
MING–CH'ING: lit., great border Marquis: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (*pu-cheng shih*).

5934 ***tà-fāng*** 大方
HAN: appeared in the last century of Later Han as a title used in at least one rebel movement, apparently in the sense of big boss (*ta*) of a region (*fang*), or perhaps boss of a large region; traditionally equated with **General** (*chiang-chün*). See *hsiao-fang*.

5935 ***tà fāng-pó*** 大方伯
MING–CH'ING: lit., great regional Earl: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (*pu-cheng shih*).

5936 ***tà fāng-yüèh*** 大方岳
CH'ING: lit., great regional peak: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (*pu-cheng shih*).

5937 ***tà fēn-hūi*** 大分麾
CH'ING: lit., great detached flag: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Regional Commander** (*ts'an-chiang*) or to a **Brigade Commander** (*yu-chi*) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

5938 ***tà-fèng*** 大鳳
SUNG: lit., great phoenix: unofficial reference to a **Hanlin Academician** (*han-lin hsüeh-shih*).

5939 ***tà-fū*** 大夫
(1) **Grand Master:** throughout history found as a suffix in many titles of relative importance, both functional such as Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) and honorific such as Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (*t'e-chin kuang-lu ta-fu*); see under prefixed terms. (2) CHOU: **Grand Master,** designation of the 2nd highest category of officials, below Minister (*ch'ing*) and above Serviceman (*shih*); subdivided into 3 grades: Senior Grand Master (*shang ta-fu*), Ordinary (*chung*) Grand Master, and Junior (*hsia*) Grand Master. CL: *préfet*. (3) CH'IN–HAN: **Grandee of the Fifth Order,** the 16th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. HB: grandee. P65. (4) HAN–N-S DIV: **Grand Master,** found on the administrative staffs of Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), functions not clear; rank =600 bushels in Han. P69. (5) T'ANG: **Grand Master,** from 662 to 671 the official variant title of various mid-level posts in the central government, including Directors (*lang-chung*) of all Bureaus (*ssu*) in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) in the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*), various Aides or Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*), and Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*) of the Services (*chü*) that constituted the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). (6) SUNG: **Grand Master,** briefly in the early 1100s the official variant of *shih* (Commissioner) of the Palace Audience Gates (*shang ko-men*). P33.

5940 ***tà-fŭ*** 大府
(1) CHOU: **Grand Treasurer,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who supervised the palace storehouses and accepted payments of taxes, tribute, and fees. Traditionally considered comparable to the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*). CL: *grand trésorier*. (2) N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Chamberlain for the Palace Bursary,** responsible for supervising marketplace transactions in the dynastic capital city, probably among other things not specified, such as collecting fees and taxes from merchants. P62. Cf. *t'ai-fu*.

5941 ***tà-fū àn*** 大夫案
SUNG: **Section for Grand Masters,** a subdivision of the Senior Military Appointments Process (*shang-shu yu-hsüan*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); specific functions not clear. SP: *service des nominations des commissaires militaires*.

5942 ***tà-fū chiēn*** 大夫監
CHOU: **Grand Master Inspector,** a delegate of the King assigned to visit and inspect the domain of a Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*).

5943 ***tà fŭ-fŭ*** 大黼黻
CH'ING: lit., great (provider of) embroidered sacrificial gowns: unofficial reference to a **Superintendent of Imperial Silk Manufacturing** (*chih-tsao chien-tu*).

5944 ***tà-hàn chiāng-chūn*** 大漢將軍
MING: **Elite Guard,** designation of 1,500 members of the Imperial Bodyguard (*chin-i wei*) who attended the Emperor on all ceremonial occasions; chosen for their tallness.

5945 ***tà hàn-pó*** 大翰博
CH'ING: lit., abbreviation of great Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) Erudite (*po-shih*): unofficial reference to **Erudite**

of the Five Classics (*wu-ching po-shih*), a title awarded hereditarily to direct male descendants of noted Confucians or paragons of Confucian virtues.

5946 ***tà hó-kēng*** 大和羹
CH'ING: lit., great (provider of) mild broth: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*).

5947 ***tà húng-lú*** 大鴻臚
HAN–N-S DIV: lit., great maintainer of orderliness: **Chamberlain for Dependencies,** rank 2,000 bushels in Han, rank 3 in N. Wei, one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in the central government; responsible for supervising the receptions of Princes (*wang*) and Marquises (*hou*) at the capital, keeping genealogical records of nobles not of the imperial lineage, handling diplomatic relations with non-Chinese leaders, and ordering the conduct of all officials and visitors in imperial audiences. Initiated in 104 B.C. to supersede the Director of the Messenger Office (*ta-hsing ling*); in Former Han included among his subordinates a Director of Interpreters (*i-kuan ling*), a Director of Fire Renewal (*pieh-huo ling*), and a reconstituted Director of the Messenger Office (as above); in addition, supervised all Liaison Hostels for Commanderies (*chün-ti*) established in the capital. In Later Han some of these subordinates were redistributed to other agencies or downgraded to minor posts, but the Chamberlain remained an important part of the central government until reorganizations in Liang and N. Wei transformed the post into the Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*). HB: grand herald. P11, 17, 33.

5948 ***tà-hsí tsūng-yīn yüàn*** 大禧宗禋院
YÜAN: **Office for Religious Administration,** a central government agency that supervised state-supported religious institutions such as temples and monasteries, monitoring the uses of their lands, endowment funds, and dependents; staffing not clear.

5949 ***tà hsiàng-t'ái*** 大相臺
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Investigating Censor (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) on duty assignment as a **Regional Inspector** (*hsün-an yü-shih*).

5950 ***tà-hsiǎo tiāo-mù chú*** 大小彫木局
YÜAN: **Large and Small Woodworking Service,** one of numerous craft workshops under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*); probably 2 Services, one Large and one Small.

5951 ***tà hsièn-ch'iēn*** 大憲僉
MING–CH'ING: lit., assistant to the great (enforcer of) fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a provincial-level **Assistant Surveillance Commissioner** (*an-ch'a ch'ien-shih*).

5952 ***tà hsièn-fù*** 大憲副
MING–CH'ING: lit., vice great (enforcer of) fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a provincial-level **Surveillance Vice Commissioner** (*an-ch'a fu-shih*).

5953 ***tà hsièn-nà*** 大獻納
Lit., great presenter-submitter. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Petition Box Commissioner** (*hsien-na shih*). (2) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Transmission Commissioner** (*t'ung-cheng shih*).

5954 ***tà hsièn-t'ái*** 大憲臺
MING–CH'ING: lit., great pavilion of fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a nominal senior official of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) serving as a Ming **Grand Coordinator** or a Ch'ing **Provincial Governor** (both *hsün-fu*) or to an Investigating Censor (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) serving as **Regional Inspector** (*hsün-an yü-shih*).

5955 ***tà-hsíng*** 大行
HAN–N-S DIV: **Messenger Office,** headed by a Director (*ling*) with rank of 600 bushels, at least one Aide (*ch'eng*), and a staff of Messengers (*hsing-jen*); maintained communications with enfeoffed Princes (*wang*) and Marquises (*hou*) and with non-Chinese leaders. Superseded the *tien-k'o* (Chamberlain for Dependencies) in 144 B.C., then in 104 B.C. superseded by the *ta hung-lu* (also Chamberlain for Dependencies), became one of its subsidiary units; perhaps did not endure beyond Chin times. HB: grand usher. P17.

5956 ***tà-hsíng chìh-lǐ ch'éng*** 大行治禮丞
HAN: **Aide for Ceremonial in the Messenger Office;** see *ta-hsing*.

5957 ***tà hsíng-jén*** 大行人
(1) CHOU: **Senior Messenger,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who made arrangements for the visits and receptions of Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) at the royal court; assisted by Junior Messengers (*hsiao hsing-jen*). CL: *grand voyageur*. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of State Ceremonial** (*hung-lu ssu*). Cf. *hsing-jen, hsing-jen ssu*.

5958 ***tà hsíng-t'ái*** 大行臺
N-S DIV: abbreviation of *shang-shu ta hsing-t'ai* (**Branch Department of State Affairs**).

5959 ***tà-hsǔ*** 大胥
CHOU: **Senior Dancing Master,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who taught the children of central government officials the art of court dancing and helped direct the music and dance aspects of state ceremonies; assisted by Junior Dancing Masters (*hsiao-hsü*). CL: *grand aide*.

5960 ***tà-hsüǎn*** 大選
CH'ING: **Regular Selection,** part of the personnel appointment process conducted by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); principally referred to the consideration for appointments of new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) and Provincial Graduates (*chü-jen*); normally conducted in even months, in contrast to Expedited Selection (*chi-hsüan*) normally conducted in odd months. Also known as *cheng-hsüan*.

5961 ***tà-hsüéh*** 大學
Variant of *t'ai-hsüeh* (**National University**).

5962 ***tà hsüéh-shìh*** 大學士
(1) T'ANG–YÜAN: **Grand Academician,** prefixed with the name of some Hall (*tien, ko*) in the palace such as the Hall of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien*); a designation awarded to Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) suggesting a concurrent function, but actually given to enhance prestige without adding any functions. RR+SP: *grand lettré*. P3, 25. (2) MING: **Grand Academician,** one, rank 5a, shared with Mentors (*shu-tzu*) seniority in each of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*ch'un-fang*); a general counselor in charge of the Heir Apparent's communications to the throne. P26. (3) MING–CH'ING: **Grand Secretary,** officials of great power in the central government, comparable to Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) of earlier dynasties; originated in 1382 as a new category of posts in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), rank 5a, with the specific duties

of tutoring the Heir Apparent and assisting the Emperor with his paperwork, which had greatly increased after reorganizations of 1380 that included abolition of the Grand Councilorship. In the early 1400s their influence increased, and from 1424 they were regularly given concurrent nominal appointments as Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) or Ministers (*shang-shu*) in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), which raised their ranks to the level of 3a or 2a; in addition, they came to be given even more prestigious status in the officialdom with top-echelon but non-functioning posts among the Three Dukes (*san kung*) or Three Solitaries (*san ku*), with 1a or 1b rank. Each Grand Secretary was assigned to a Hall in the palace, e.g., Grand Secretary of the Hall of Military Glory (*wu-ying tien ta hsüeh-shih*); their numbers varied, normally in the range from 3 to 6, and their working procedures gradually stabilized under a Senior Grand Secretary (*shou-fu*) as recognized leader and decision-maker in the group. Their principal function came to be recommending imperial action on memorials and preparing edicts after an imperial decision was reached; they utilized the services of the Central Drafting Office (*chung-shu k'o*) but had no supporting staffs of their own. After the earliest years, appointees as Grand Secretaries came almost exclusively through a special channel from status as Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence into a series of positions in the Hanlin Academy, without ever having active service in regular administrative agencies, either in central or territorial administrations. Consequently, despite their nominal status as Ministers or Vice Ministers, which was intended to provide a linkage for them with the administrative hierarchy, Grand Secretaries inevitably came to be looked on as members of the Inner Court (*nei-t'ing, nei-ch'ao*) who were agents of the Emperor, not as leaders of the Outer Court (*wai-t'ing, wai-ch'ao*) comparable to Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) of antiquity; and from early in the 16th century they became focal points of controversies between the Inner and Outer Courts. Few Senior Grand Secretaries had successful, happy tenures. From the beginning the Grand Secretaries were referred to collectively as the *nei-ko* (lit., the inner or palace Halls), and by 1600 this term became at least a quasiofficial agency name, rendered as Grand Secretariat. In Ch'ing, after some institutional experimenting (see under *nei san yüan*, Three Palace Academies), the Grand Secretariat was formally constituted in 1658 as the paramount coordinating agency in the central government with a large staff headed by 2 Manchu and 2 Chinese Grand Secretaries, rank 1a, each nominally assigned to a palace Hall as in Ming times. Although the Grand Secretariat as an institution gradually yielded in influence to informal deliberative groups and eventually was formally subordinated to a Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*) in 1730, individual Grand Secretaries remained prestigious and commonly served ex officio as members of the Council of State. P2.

5963 *tà hsün-hàn* 大訓翰
SUNG: lit., big counseling writing brush: unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), hence **Hanlin Academician.**

5964 *tà hsün-hsüān* 大旬宣
CH'ING: lit., great thorough promulgator (?): unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (*pu-cheng shih*).

5965 *tà-í* 大儀
Lit., great ritualist. (1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Rites** (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*) or to the **Director** (*lang-chung*) **of the Headquarters Bureau** (*lǐ-pu*) in the Ministry of Rites (also *lǐ-pu*). Also see *chung-i, hsiao-i, shao-i*. (2) SUNG: **Lady of Supreme Deportment,** from the late 990s a consort title, rank 1b, regularly awarded to surviving wives of deceased Emperors other than Empresses. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

5966 *tà-ì* 大議
Great Court Conference: throughout imperial history an important assemblage of senior central government officials to consider a problem of policy and recommend a solution; distinguished from normal Court Conferences (*hui-i, t'ing-i*) by being presided over by the Emperor in person, or perhaps at times by an especially eminent surrogate.

5967 *tà-ì* 大醫
SUNG–CH'ING: **Grand Physician,** unofficial reference to a physician in palace service, such as a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*).

5968 *tà ì-tsǎi* 大邑宰
CH'ING: lit., great steward of the fief: unofficial reference to a **District Magistrate** (*chih-hsien*).

5969 *tà-jén* 大人
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Tribal Overseer,** originally 2 prefixed North and South, then 4, finally 8; responsible for supervising affairs of all tribes (*pu-lo*), i.e., presumably all non-Chinese groups within the domain. See *pa pu ta-jen*.

5970 *tà júng-pó* 大戎伯
CH'ING: lit., great military Earl: unofficial reference to a **Company Commander** (*ch'ien-tsung*) in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

5971 *tà-kuān* 達官
Lit., an official who had gained success. (1) Throughout history may be encountered in unofficial reference to an eminent official such as a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*), i.e., someone who had access to the ruler. (2) MING: **Mongol Official,** generic designation of Mongols who entered Ming service; apparently abbreviated from a Chinese transliteration of Tatar or some similar Mongol term.

5972 *tà-kuān lìng* 大官令
Variant of *t'ai-kuan ling* (**Provisioner**).

5973 *tà-kuān shǔ* 大官署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–SUNG, MING–CH'ING: **Banquets Office,** one of a normal complement of 4 major subordinate Offices in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); headed by a Director (*ling* through Sung, *cheng* in Ming and Ch'ing), rank 7b2 in T'ang, 9a in Sung, 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese appointee. Responsible for preparing meals for the palace and the court, commonly supervising a huge staff of cooks, waiters, etc. In Sung subordinated to an intermediary supervising agency called the Imperial Kitchen (*yü-ch'u*), but limited to the preparation of sacrificial foodstuffs; the feeding of the palace and the court became the responsibility of the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*) of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). No Banquets Office was established in Liao, Chin, or Yüan. RR: *office de la direction générale des banquets de l'empereur*. SP: *bureau d'approvisionnement*. P30.

5974 *tà-k'uéi* 大魁
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., big chief: unofficial reference to a **Principal Graduate** (*chuang-yüan*) in the highest civil service recruitment examination.

5975 ***tà kūng-fǔ*** 大宮輔
Lit., great palace bulwark: common unofficial reference to the **Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent** (*chan-shih*).

5976 ***tà kūng-té shǐh*** 大功德使
T'ANG: **Grand Commissioner for Merit and Virtue,** one appointed to supervise Buddhist establishments in the eastern half of the capital city, another appointed for the western half; see *kung-te shih*. RR: *grand commissaire pour la mérite et la vertu*. P17.

5977 ***tà kūng-tsàn*** 大宮贊
CH'ING: lit., great palace encourager: unofficial reference to an **Admonisher** (*tsan-shan*) in one of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*ch'un-fang*).

5978 ***tà kūng-ts'áo*** 大功曹
CH'ING: lit., great section for requisitioned labor: unofficial reference to a **Chief of Police** (*li-mu*) in an Independent Department (*chih-li chou*). See *kung-ts'ao*.

5979 ***tà kūng-tuān*** 大宮端
CH'ING: lit., great palace exemplar: unofficial reference to a **Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent** (*chan-shih*).

5980 ***tà kūng-yǔn*** 大宮允
CH'ING: lit., great palace confidant: unofficial reference to a **Companion** (*chung-yün*) in one of the 2 Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*ch'un-fang*).

5981 ***tà kuó-ī*** 大國醫
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Principal of a Prefectural Medical School** (*cheng-k'o*).

5982 ***tá-lá-huǒ-ch'ìh*** 答剌火赤
YÜAN: variant of *ta-lu-hua-ch'ih* (**Overseer**).

5983 ***tà lǎo-yéh*** 大老爺
CH'ING: lit., great old gentleman: **His Honor, Your Honor,** polite reference to, or form of direct address for, a Prefect (*chih-fu*), a Departmental Magistrate (*chih-chou*), or a District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*).

5984 ***tà-lǐ*** 大理
HAN–N-S DIV: intermittent official variant of *t'ing-wei* (**Chamberlain for Law Enforcement**). HB: grand judge.

5985 ***tà-lǐ shǐh*** 大禮使
SUNG: **Commissioner for Grand Ceremonials,** an ad hoc duty assignment for a court official; specific functions or occasions not clear. SP: *commissaire des grands cérémonies de sacrifice*.

5986 ***tà-lǐ ssù*** 大理寺
N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Court of Judicial Review,** an important central government agency, considered one of the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*) and one of the Three Judicial Offices (*san fa-ssu*). Emerged out of the *ta-li* (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement) tradition, by N. Ch'i and Sui was a stable, large agency responsible for reviewing reports of judicial proceedings at all levels of territorial administration, recommending to the Emperor what cases involving major punishments should be returned for retrial, submitted to a gathering of court dignitaries for deliberation, or decided by the Emperor himself, and participating in important judicial proceedings at court along with the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*) and the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*). In general, the regular administrative hierarchy, under supervision of the Ministry, conducted trials and implemented sentences; the Censorate maintained surveillance over such activities for the purpose of impeaching officials for misconduct; and the Court reviewed judicial proceedings from the point of view of law, justice, and equity. The Court was headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung, 4a in Chin, 3a in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) and Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*) commonly supervised 2 Bureaus (*t'ing*) or Courts of Review (*ssu*), prefixed Left and Right, which had functional differences or divided the empire geographically into 2 jurisdictions, staffed with such officials as Rectifiers (*ssu-chih*) and Case Reviewers (*p'ing-shih*). In Yüan the Court existed only from 1283 to 1285, and then only as the redesignation of a Protectorate (*tu-hu fu*) headed by 4 Grand Protectors (*ta tu-hu*) who heard legal complaints submitted by Uighur and other non-Mongol nomadic peoples in the empire. RR+SP: *cour suprême de justice*. BH: court of judicature and revision. P22.

5987 ***tà liáng-hsiàng*** 大良相
Lit., great minister of excellence. (1) MING: unofficial reference to a **Commissioner** (*shih*) **of the Imperial Academy of Medicine** (*t'ai-i yüan*). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Principal of a Prefectural Medical School** (*cheng-k'o*).

5988 ***tà lién-hsièn*** 大廉憲
CH'ING: lit., great (monitor of) integrity and fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Surveillance Commissioner** (*an-ch'a shih*).

5989 ***tà lín-yá yüàn*** 大林牙院
LIAO: **Secretarial Academy,** a unit of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), apparently responsible for documents in the Khitan language or documents concerning Khitan affairs; staffing not clear. See *lin-ya*. P23.

5990 ***tà-lìng*** 大令
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Magistrate** (*chih-hsien*).

5991 ***tá-lò-tá*** 達勒達
YÜAN: variant of *ta-ta* (**Postal Relay Station**).

5992 ***tà-lù chiù*** 大輅廄
HAN: **Stable for Ceremonial Chariots,** one of numerous function-specific units under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). HB: coachhouses for great state chariots.

5993 ***tá-lǔ-huā-ch'ìh*** 達魯花赤
YÜAN: **Overseer,** Chinese transliteration of the Mongol word *daruhachi*, translated into Chinese as *chang-yin kuan* (Seal-holding Official); designation of Mongols who, with varying ranks, were appointed alongside the regular heads of many agencies in both central and territorial administrations as mandatory co-signers of all official documents issuing from the agencies; commonly hereditary posts for Mongols with status in the Mongol military hierarchy. The term appears in many variant transliterations.

5994 ***tà mù-chèng*** 大牧正
MING: lit., great pasturage director: unofficial reference to the **Supervisor** (*chien*) **of the Imperial Forest Park** (*shang-lin yüan*).

5995 ***tà mù-ch'īn fǔ*** 大睦親府
CHIN: lit., great office for the friendly treatment of relatives: the official variant of *ta tsung-cheng fu* (**Court of the Imperial Clan**) from 1206, to avoid an imperial name taboo; headed by a Supervisor (*p'an ... shih*), no doubt of the imperial lineage. Cf. *kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai*. P1.

5996 *tà mù-chǔ* 大木局
YÜAN: **Carpentry Service,** a unit of the Palace Maintenance Office (*hsiu-nei ssu*); headed by 7 Superintendents (*t'i-ling*), apparently non-official specialists. P15.

5997 *tà nà-yén* 大納言
CH'ING: lit., great maker of statements (to the ruler): unofficial reference to the head of the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*), titled **Transmission Commissioner** (*t'ung-cheng shih*). Cf. *na-yen*.

5998 *tà-nèi* 大內
(1) **Great Within,** from Han if not earlier a common quasi-official reference to the imperial palace, especially its innermost private quarters. (2) HAN: apparently a variant reference to the early Han **Chamberlain for the National Treasury** (*chih-su nei-shih*), among whose subordinates were Palace Managers (*nei-kuan*) of Left and Right. HB: grand inner palace office.

5999 *tà nèi-shǐh* 大內史
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Secretary** (*chung-shu*) on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). See *nei-shih*.

6000 *tà-nèi tū-pù shǔ* 大內都部署
SUNG, LIAO: **Chief Administration Office of the Imperial Residence,** hierarchical status in Sung not clear; in Liao established in some auxiliary capitals as equivalents of Palace Service Offices (*nei-sheng ssu*) elsewhere; probably staffed by eunuchs and headed by a Chief Administrator (*tu-pu*), since some agencies were referred to as *fu-pu shu* (lit., vice administrator's office). SP: *directeur général du palais*. P49.

6001 *tà-núng* 大農
N-S DIV–SUNG: **Minister of Agriculture,** chief fiscal administrator in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), rank 6 in N. Wei, 8b2 in T'ang; in the era of N-S Division commonly appointed also in Marquisates (*hou-kuo*) and other neo-feudal fiefs. RR+SP: *directeur des travaux agricoles du fief d'un prince*. P69.

6002 *tà-núng lìng* 大農令
HAN: **Chamberlain for the National Treasury,** changed from *chih-su nei-shih* in 144 B.C., changed to *ta ssu-nung* in 104 B.C. HB: grand prefect of agriculture. P15.

6003 *tà-pài* 大拜
Lit., great (recipient of) homage: **His Eminence, Your Eminence:** throughout history a common unofficial reference to the most prestigious officials, e.g., Counselors-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), and Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) in direct address as well as in indirect reference.

6004 *tà pāng-pó* 大邦伯
CH'ING: lit., great Earl of the domain: unofficial reference to the **Governor** (*yin*) of Shun-t'ien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital.

6005 *tà pǎo-lí* 大保釐
CH'ING: lit., abbreviation of Grand Guardian (*t'ai-pao*) of the Metropolitan Area (*chih-li*): unofficial reference to the **Governor** (*yin*) of Shun-t'ien Prefecture, site of the dynastic capital.

6006 *tà-pǐ* 大比
Grand Competition. (1) CHOU: reportedly a search conducted every 3rd year by District Grand Masters (*hsiang ta-fu*) in collaboration with District Elders (*hsiang-lao*) to find worthy and capable men suitable for appointment to office. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: quasiofficial reference to each sequence of civil service recruitment examinations, especially the qualifying examinations held at the prefectural or provincial levels.

6007 *tà pīn-k'ò* 大賓客
CHOU: **Grand Guest,** reference to a Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*) while visiting the royal court. CL: *grand visiteur*.

6008 *tà-pǔ* 大卜
CHOU: **Grand Diviner,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) assisted by 4 Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) called Divination Masters (*pu-shih*), 8 Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) called Diviners (*pu-jen*), and 16 Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*); specialists in tortoiseshell divination but in supervisory charge of other forms of divining, soothsaying, etc. Also called *t'ai-pu*. CL: *grand augure*.

6009 *tǎ-pǔ sǒ* 打捕所
YÜAN: **Hunting Office** under the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); apparently several field agencies, commonly prefixed with place-names plus *t'un-t'ien* (State Farm)—i.e., each in supervisory control of hunting on a specified domain of state lands; staffing not clear, probably ad hoc and transitory.

6010 *tǎ-pǔ tsǔng-kuǎn fǔ* 打捕總管府
YÜAN: **Area Command for Hunting** under the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); comparable to a Hunting Office (*ta-pu so*), but more prestigious; presumably headed by an Area Commander-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*).

6011 *tà-p'ú* 大僕
CHOU: **Royal Groom,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who were principally responsible for assisting the King with his costume and serving as mounted escorts in all his public appearances. Cf. *p'u, t'ai-p'u*. CL: *assistant impérial*.

6012 *tà sān-ssū* 大三司
T'ANG: **Senior Three Judicial Offices,** designation of a court tribunal consisting of the heads of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). See *san ssu, hsiao san-ssu*.

6013 *tà shàng-shū* 大尚書
N-S DIV (Chin): **Grand Imperial Secretary,** probably not an official title but an unofficial reference to any Imperial Secretary (*shang-shu*), or perhaps a reference to the Imperial Secretary of the Personnel Section (*li-pu ts'ao*), who was usually the most esteemed of the group.

6014 *tà shàng-tsào* 大上造
CH'IN–HAN: lit., senior producer for the ruler (?): **Grandee of the Sixteenth Order,** the 5th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6015 *tà shào-fù* 大少府
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*).

6016 *tà-shèng fǔ* 大晟府
SUNG: **Imperial Music Bureau,** established from 1103 to 1120 in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) to provide court music for ceremonial occasions; apparently staffed entirely with non-official specialists, headed by a Musician-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) with the assistance of a Grand Director of Music (*t'ai-yüeh ling*) who at other times was head of the Imperial Music Service (*t'ai-yüeh chü*). The Bureau included 6 Sections (*an*): Headquarters Section (*t'ai-yüeh an*), Drum and Fife Section (*ku-ch'ui an*), Banquet Music Section (*yen-an yüeh an*), Regalia Section (*fa-wu an*),

Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa an*), and Law Section (*chang-fa an*). SP: *bureau de musique impériale*. P10.

6017 *tà-shǐh* 大使
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Commissioner-in-chief** or simply **Commissioner,** common designation of the head of an agency, usually of low status; e.g., the Ming–early Ch'ing Auditing Office (*chien-shen k'u*) in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), rank 9b; consistently seconded by a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*). Most common, and most likely to have relatively high rank, in Yüan; e.g., in the Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), rank 4a.

6018 *tà-shǐh* 大史
CHOU: **Grand Scribe,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 4 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), semi-autonomous advisers to the King attached to the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); responsible for informing Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) and other territorial administrators of royal regulations and policies, monitoring the compliance of such dignitaries and reporting irregularities in their activities, maintaining duplicate copies of state documents sent to and received from them, preparing annalistic records of important state affairs, preparing the royal calendar, advising the King concerning astrological conditions for important sacrifices, funerals, and similar events, etc. Later Censors (*yü-shih*), Historiographers (*shih-kuan*), and state astrologers (see under *t'ai-shih ling*) were all considered to have had their origins in this office. Commonly also read *t'ai-shih*. CL: *grand annaliste*.

6019 *tà-shìh* 大士
CHOU: **Jailor,** apparently a term in common use though it does not appear in the *Chou-li*.

6020 *tà-shīh* 大師
CHOU: **Music Master,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who took part in musical education at court and directed the musical aspects of state sacrifices, archery contests, troop reviews, funerals, etc. Cf. *t'ai-shih* (Grand Preceptor). CL: *grand instructeur*.

6021 *tà shìh-chǎng* 大世長
CH'IN–HAN: lit., senior member of his generation (?): **Grandee of the Eighteenth Order,** 3rd highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to meritorious subjects. P65.

6022 *tà-shǐh ch'én* 大使臣
SUNG: **Minister Commissioner-in-chief,** collective reference to military officers having prestige titles (*san-kuan*) of rank 8. SP: *grands envoyés militaires*.

6023 *tà shǒu-hóu* 大守侯
CH'ING: lit., great guardian Marquis: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Brigade Commander** (*shou-pei*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6024 *tà shù-chǎng* 大庶長
CH'IN–HAN: lit., great chief of a host, i.e., great militia leader: **Grandee of the Third Order,** the 18th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to meritorious subjects.

6025 *tà shū-t'ái* 大樞臺
CH'ING: great pavilion of important matters: unofficial reference to a multi-Province **Governor-general** (*tsung-tu*).

6026 *tà-shuài* 大帥
Lit., great leader; see under *shuai*. (1) **Grand Marshal:** throughout history found occasionally as the ad hoc designation of a major military commander. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Governor** (*hsün-fu*) or a multi-Province **Governor-general** (*tsung-tu*).

6027 *tà-shuài chiéh-tù shǐh* 大率節度使
T'ANG: **Grand Marshal Military Commissioner,** from the 780s the designation of a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) who was also an active Prefect (*tz'u-shih*). P50.

6028 *tà ssū-ch'éng* 大司城
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Commander** (*chih-hui*) **of a Warden's Office** (*ping-ma chih-hui ssu*), a police-like agency responsible for one of the 5 Wards (*ch'eng*) into which the capital city was divided.

6029 *tà ssū-ch'éng* 大司成
Lit., great fulfiller or maturer; see *ssu-ch'eng*. (1) CHOU: variant of *shih-shih* (**Palace Master**). (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: from 662 to 670 the official variant of *chi-chiu* (**Chancellor** of the Directorate of Education, *kuo-tzu chien*); thereafter a common unofficial reference to a Chancellor. P34. (3) SUNG: **Rector,** from 1102 to c. 1111 head of the short-lived Preparatory Branch of the National University (*pi-yung*), considered to rank above Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*), rank 3b. SP: *grand recteur*. P34.

6030 *tà ssū-ch'ì* 大司戚
Lit., great supervisor of kinsmen: from Han on, a common unofficial reference to a **Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng*) or his later counterpart, a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*).

6031 *tà ssū-ch'ú* 大司儲
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Grand Storekeeper,** a common unofficial reference to an official of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), especially its subordinate Granaries Bureau (*ts'ang-pu*) in T'ang–Sung times. Cf. *ssu-ch'u*.

6032 *tà ssū-fù* 大司賦
CH'ING: lit., great tax collector: unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*).

6033 *tà ssū-hsièn* 大司憲
Lit., great keeper of the fundamental laws; cf. *ssu-hsien*. (1) T'ANG: from 662 to 671 the official variant of *yü-shih ta-fu*) (**Censor-in-chief**). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*tu yü-shih*), also to an **Investigating Censor** (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) or a **Supervising Censor** (*chi-shih-chung*).

6034 *tà ssū-hsún* 大司巡
CH'ING: lit., great patroller: unofficial reference to a local **Police Chief** (*hsün-chien*).

6035 *tà ssū-í* 大司儀
CH'ING: lit., great ritualist: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of State Ceremonial** (*hung-lu ssu*). Cf. *ssu-i* (Ceremonials Official).

6036 *tà ssū-k'òu* 大司寇
Lit., great manager of criminals: **Minister of Justice.** (1) CHOU: ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing*), head of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) in the royal government, responsible for publicizing and enforcing laws throughout the realm; principally aided by 2 Vice Ministers (*hsiao ssu-k'ou*) ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*) and 4 Chief Judges (*shih-shih*) ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*); directed many other subordinates. CL: *grand préposé aux brigands, grand juge criminel*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): head of the Ministry of Justice (as above), ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing;* 3a). P13. (3) T'ANG–CH'ING: may be encoun-

tered as an unofficial reference to a Minister of Justice (*hsing-pu shang-shu*).

6037 *tà ssū-k'ūng* 大司空
Grand Minister of Works. (1) CHOU: variant of *ssu-k'ung* (Minister of Works). (2) HAN: irregularly the title of one of the Three Dukes (*san kung*); superseded Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) in 8 B.C., changed back to Censor-in-chief in 5 B.C., superseded Censor-in-chief again in 1 B.C., finally in A.D. 51 changed to Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*). HB: grand minister of works. P18. (3) N-S DIV (Chou): head of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*), with rank as Minister (*ch'ing;* 3a). P14. (4) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Works (*kung-pu shang-shu*).

6038 *tà ssū-lǐ* 大司禮
N-S DIV (Chou): **Minister of Rites,** one of several titles used for the head of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). Cf. *ssu-li*.

6039 *tà ssū-mǎ* 大司馬
Lit., great manager of mounts; cf. *ssu-ma*. (1) CHOU: **Minister of War,** ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing*), head of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*), responsible for all military personnel and activities in the realm, including supervision of the 6 authorized royal Armies (*chün*); assisted principally by 2 Vice Ministers (*hsiao ssu-ma*) ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*) and 4 Cavalry Commanders of the Armies (*chün ssu-ma*) ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*). CL: *grand commandant des chevaux*. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Commander-in-chief,** official variant of Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*), one of the Three Dukes (*san kung*), from 119 B.C. to A.D. 51; from 87 B.C. was virtual regent. Perpetuated interchangeably with *t'ai-wei* as one of the Three Dukes in the era of N-S Division. HB: commander-in-chief. (3) N-S DIV (Chou): **Minister of War,** ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing;* 3a), head of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). P12. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister of War** (*ping-pu shang-shu*).

6040 *tà ssū-mǎ ch'ē-chì chiāng-chūn* 大司馬車騎將軍
HAN: **Chariot and Horse General Serving as Commander-in-chief,** in Former Han a title used for a military officer who was virtual regent, dominating the central government.

6041 *tà ssū-mǎ tà chiāng-chūn* 大司馬大將軍
HAN: **General-in-chief Serving as Commander-in-chief,** in Former Han a title used for a military officer who was virtual regent, dominating the central government.

6042 *tà ssū-núng* 大司農
Lit., great supervisor of agriculture; cf. *ssu-nung*. (1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for the National Treasury,** initiated in 104 B.C. in a change from *ta-nung ling;* one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in the central government; had very broad responsibilities for the registration of agricultural lands, the collection of land taxes, the storage of state grain supplies, management of the state monopolies of such commodities as salt and iron, management of the state's price stabilization schemes including its Ever-normal Granaries (*ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang*), etc.; rank 2,000 bushels; assisted by an Aide (*ch'eng*) and numerous Directors (*ling*) of special-function agencies. In the era of N-S Division rank usually 3, sometimes 2; endured into N. Wei, but his responsibilities were steadily lost to other agencies, especially the emerging Ministry of Revenue (*min-pu, hu-pu*). HB: grand minister of agriculture. P6, 8. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

6043 *tà ssū-núng ch'īng* 大司農卿
HAN–N-S DIV: common variant of *ta ssu-nung* (**Chamberlain for the National Treasury**). Cf. *ssu-nung ch'ing*.

6044 *tà ssū-núng ssū* 大司農司
YÜAN: **Grand Agricultural Administration,** a central government agency headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and 2 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*); responsible for promoting agriculture, sericulture, irrigation, famine relief, local education, etc., and for managing some State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*). Continued by the Ming founder with one or more Chief Ministers, but quickly terminated; date not clear. Cf. *ssu-nung ssu*.

6045 *tà ssū-p'íng* 大司平
HAN: lit., great supervisor of peace: unofficial reference to a **Chamberlain for Law Enforcement** (*t'ing-wei*). Cf. *ssu-p'ing*.

6046 *tà ssū-p'ú* 大司僕
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of coachmen: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). Cf. *ssu-p'u*.

6047 *tà ssū-shàn* 大司膳
CH'ING: lit., great manager of delicacies: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*). Cf. *ssu-shan*.

6048 *tà ssū-t'iēn* 大司天
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Director** (*chien-cheng*) **of the Directorate of Astronomy** (*ch'in-t'ien chien*).

6049 *tà ssū-ts'áo* 大司漕
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of canal transport: unofficial reference to a **Director-general of Grain Transport** (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*).

6050 *tà ssū-tsú* 大司族
Lit., great supervisor of the lineage: throughout history an unofficial reference to a **Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng*) or his later counterpart, a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*).

6051 *tà ssū-tsūng* 大司宗
CH'ING: lit., great supervisor of the lineage: unofficial reference to an **Associate Director** (*tsung-cheng*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*). Cf. *ssu-tsung*.

6052 *tà ssū-t'ú* 大司徒
Lit., great supervisor of disciples or followers: **Grand Minister of Education.** (1) CHOU: variant of *ssu-t'u* (Minister of Education). CL: *grand directeur des multitudes*. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: irregularly the title of one of the Three Dukes (*san kung*); revived in a change from *ch'eng-hsiang* (Counselor-in-chief) in 1 B.C., in A.D. 51 changed to *ssu-t'u* (Minister of Education); in the Three Kingdoms period reappeared irregularly (see under *ssu-t'u*). HB: grand minister of the masses. (3) YÜAN: an occasional variant of *ssu-t'u* (Minister of Education). P2, 6.

6053 *tà ssū-yǔ* 大司庾
Variant of *ta ssu-ch'u* (**Grand Storekeeper**).

6054 *tà ssū-yǔ* 大司籞
MING: lit., great manager of hedges: unofficial reference to a **Supervisor** (*chien*) **of the Imperial Forest Park** (*shang-lin yüan*).

6055 ***tà ssū-yüán*** 大司元
Lit., great supervisor of what is primary; cf. *ssu-yüan*. (1) CHOU: variant of *ssu-k'uai* (**Accountant**). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

6056 ***tà ssū-yüèh*** 大司樂
Musician-in-chief. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who were in charge of all musical education and performances at court, supervising a corps of Music Masters (*yüeh-shih*). CL: *grand directeur de la musique*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear; otherwise as in (1) above. P10. (3) SUNG: head of the short-lived Imperial Music Bureau (*ta-sheng fu*) established in 1103 under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); unranked, probably a non-official specialist. SP: *chef du bureau musical*. P10. Cf. *ssu-yüeh*.

6057 ***tà ssū-yǔn*** 大司允
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): unofficial reference to an **Arbiter** (*t'ing-wei p'ing*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*).

6058 ***tá-tá*** 達達
YÜAN: **Postal Relay Station,** under supervision of the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng yüan*); Chinese transliteration of a Mongolian word. P17.

6059 ***tà t'ài-shǐh*** 大太史
CH'ING: **Paramount Scribe:** unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). See *ta-shih, t'ai-shih*.

6060 ***tà-t'áng*** 大堂
MING–CH'ING: **Headquarters,** a variant of *t'ang*, q.v.

6061 ***tǎ-t'ào chǘ*** 打套局
SUNG: **Scents Service,** a minor unit under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *bureau de sélection du musc etc*.

6062 ***tà t'è-lǐ-kǔn ssù*** 大特哩袞司
LIAO: **Court of the Imperial Clan,** deriving from the Chinese transliteration *t'e-li-kun* of a Khitan word designating the head of the agency; counterpart of the T'ang–Sung *tsung-cheng ssu*. P1.

6063 ***tà t'ì-yǐn ssū*** 大惕隱司
LIAO: **Office of the Grand Clansman,** headed by a Grand Clansman (*t'i-yin:* Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word) or by an Administrator (*chih ... shih*); relationship with the Court of the Imperial Clan (*ta t'e-li-kun ssu*) not clear, possibly had more of a tutorial function relating to the Emperor and his family than an administrative function relating to the imperial clan; apparently transcended the organization of central government agencies in Northern and Southern Administrations (*pei-mien, nan-mien*), but is sometimes indicated to have been part of the Northern Administration.

6064 ***tà tién-lǐ*** 大典禮
CH'ING: lit., great manager of rituals: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Rites** (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*) or a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

6065 ***tà-t'iēn*** 大天
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Personnel** (*li-pu shang-shu*); the lit. meaning, Great Heaven, probably suggested that the Minister of Personnel, by his control of or influence on appointments, had Heaven-like power over the fates of officials in their careers.

6066 ***tà tǐng-hsiàng*** 大鼎相
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments** (*kuang-lu ssu*).

6067 ***tà-t'īng*** 大廳
CH'ING: lit., great office: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Regional Commander** (*ts'an-chiang*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*) when he was serving as head of the Command (*piao*) of a Provincial Governor (*hsün-fu*).

6068 ***tà-tsǎi*** 大宰
Grand Steward. (1) CHOU: variant of *chung-tsai* (Minister of State). (2) Throughout history may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to a central government dignitary such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

6069 ***tà tsàn-chèng*** 大贊政
CH'ING: lit., great participant in administration: unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*).

6070 ***tà tsàn-chìh*** 大贊治
CH'ING: lit., great participant in administration: unofficial reference to a **Vice Prefect** (*t'ung-chih*) or an **Assistant Prefect** (*t'ung-p'an*). Cf. *tsan-chih*.

6071 ***tà tsàn-fǔ*** 大贊府
CH'ING: lit., great assistant in the office (?): unofficial reference to a **Registrar** (*ching-li*) in a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). Cf. *tsan-fu*.

6072 ***tà tsàn-hóu*** 大贊侯
CH'ING: lit., great assistant to the Marquis (?): unofficial reference to a **District Vice Magistrate** (*hsien-ch'eng*).

6073 ***tà-ts'ān*** 大參
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Administration Vice Commissioner** (*ts'an-cheng*) in a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). Cf. *shao-ts'an* (Assistant Administration Commissioner).

6074 ***tà ts'ān-júng*** 大參戎
CH'ING: great participant in military affairs: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Regional Commander** (*ts'an-chiang*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*). Cf. *ts'an-jung*.

6075 ***tà-ts'áo*** 大漕
SUNG: lit., great transporter by water; unofficial reference to a **Supply Commissioner** (*fa-yün shih*). Cf. *ts'ao-ch'en, ts'ao-shuai, ts'ao-ssu*.

6076 ***tà tsò-fù*** 大佐賦
CH'ING: lit., great assistant in taxation; unofficial reference to a **Deputy Salt Controller** (*yün-t'ung*), an **Assistant Salt Controller** (*yün-fu*), or a **Second Assistant Salt Controller** (*yün-p'an*).

6077 ***tà ts'ó-hóu*** 大鹺侯
CH'ING: lit., great salt Marquis (?): unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*) or a **Deputy Salt Controller** (*yün-t'ung*). Also see *ts'o-erh*.

6078 ***tà ts'ó-hsièn*** 大鹺憲
CH'ING: lit., great (enforcer) of salt laws: unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*). Also see *ts'o-jen*.

6079 ***tà-tsú chǔn-chǔ*** 大族軍主
SUNG: **Great Tribal Chief,** honorific title conferred on

heads of some southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes comprising more than 100 households. P72.

6080 *tà-tsūn* 大尊
N-S DIV (N. Dyn.): lit., greatly venerable: **His Majesty,** unofficial reference to the Emperor.

6081 *tà-tsūng* 大宗
Grand Clansman. (1) CHOU: variant of *tsung-po* (Minister of Rites). (2) Throughout history an occasional reference to the Emperor. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister of Rites (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*).

6082 *tà tsūng-chèng fǔ* 大宗正府
(1) CHIN: **Court of the Imperial Clan,** counterpart of the *tsung-cheng ssu* and *tsung-jen fu* of other periods; maintained genealogical records of the imperial clan and generally administered the affairs of its members; headed by a Supervisor (*p'an ... shih*), no doubt an eminent clansman. In 1206 renamed *ta mu-ch'in fu*. P1. (2) YÜAN: **High Court of Justice,** an autonomous agency of the central government headed by from 8 to 46 Judges (*cha-erh-hu-ch'i*); exercised judicial powers over the whole empire until c. 1312, thereafter remained the agency that dealt with all Mongols and all residents of the 2 principal Mongol capitals, Ta-tu (modern Peking) and Shang-tu (in modern Chahar), but yielded its jurisdiction over non-Mongols elsewhere to the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and regular units of territorial administration. P1.

6083 *tà tsūng-chèng ssū* 大宗正司
SUNG: **Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs,** established in 1036 separate from but complementary to the traditional Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*); headed by Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) normally serving as Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*) or in comparable posts, with the designations Administrator (*chih*) and Vice Administrator (*t'ung-chih*) prefixing the agency name. Whereas the Court routinely recorded genealogical data concerning the imperial clan, confirmed inheritances, etc., the Chief Office was specially charged with admonishing the clansmen about their responsibilities, hearing their grievances, exposing their transgressions, impeaching them for their misconduct, and in general recommending rewards and punishments for them; and it submitted annual reports to the Court accordingly. Civil officials served as Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*) of the Chief Office and in its lesser administrative posts. From 1104 until the flight of the Sung court southward in the 1120s, the Chief Office had branch offices at Loyang and Yangchow (see *hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu, nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu*). From c. 1000 it also maintained one and possibly more Hostels for Imperial Clansmen (*kuang-ch'in mu-ch'in chai*). SP: *grande cour des affaires de la famille impériale chargée d'instruction et de surveillance.* P1.

6084 *tà tsūng-chèng yüàn* 大宗正院
YÜAN–MING: quasiofficial variant of *t'ai tsung-cheng yüan* (**Office of the Imperial Clan**). Cf. *tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu.* P1.

6085 *tà tsǔng-chìh* 大總制
CH'ING: lit., great chief regulator: unofficial reference to a **Regional Commander** (*tsung-ping*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*) or to a multi-Province **Governor-general** (*tsung-tu*). Cf. *tsung-chih.*

6086 *tà tsǔng-hóu* 大總侯
CH'ING: lit., great chief Marquis: unofficial reference to a **Regional Commander** (*tsung-ping*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6087 *tà tsǔng-kuǎn fǔ* 大總管府
SUI–T'ANG: **Superior Area Command,** the headquarters of a Commander-in-chief (*ta tsung-kuan*) appointed in a frontier zone or some other strategic area, with a jurisdiction commonly called a Circuit (*tao*). In 624 the names were changed to *ta tu-tu fu* and *ta tu-tu,* but till 649 the earlier names continued to be used when military forces were on active campaign. See *tsung-kuan fu.* RR (*ta tsung-kuan*): *grand commandant en chef.* P50.

6088 *tà tsūng-pó* 大宗伯
Lit., grand clansman Earl, apparently a change from the more ancient title Grand Clansman (*ta-tsung*). (1) CHOU: **Minister of Rites,** ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing*), head of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); counseled and assisted the King in all sacrificial and other major ritual matters, established and enforced ritual regulations for the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), and supervised numerous agencies concerned with the preparation for and conduct of state rituals; principally assisted by 2 Vice Ministers (*hsiao tsung-po, shao-tsung*) ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*); Senior Supplicators (*ta-chu*), 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*); and 2 Grand Diviners (*ta-pu*) ranked as Junior Grand Masters. CL: *grand supérieur des cérémonies sacrées.* (2) N-S DIV (Chou): revival of the ancient Chou post, rank 3. Cf. *tsung-po.* P27.

6089 *tà tsūng-shīh* 大宗師
MING–CH'ING: lit. meaning not clear; see *tsung-shih:* unofficial reference to a *t'i-hsüeh,* i.e., a Ming–early Ch'ing **Education Intendant** (*tu-hsüeh tao-t'ai*) or a later Ch'ing **Provincial Education Commissioner** (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*).

6090 *tà tsǔng-ts'ái* 大總裁
CH'ING: lit., great chief decider: unofficial reference to a principal **Examining Official** (*k'ao-kung*) in a civil service recruitment examination. Cf. *tsung-ts'ai.*

6091 *tà tū-hó* 大督河
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Director-general of the Grand Canal** (*ho-tao tsung-tu*) for the Shantung–Honan region.

6092 *tà tū-hsièn* 大都憲
(1) T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** from 662 to 671, when his official title was *ta ssu-hsien* rather than the traditional *yü-shih ta-fu.* (2) MING: unofficial reference to a provincial-level **Grand Coordinator** (*hsün-fu*), who usually was a nominal Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief of the Left (*tso tu yü-shih*), i.e., one in actual charge of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*).

6093 *tà tū-hù* 大都護
Grand Protector. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: nominal head of a Grand Protectorate (*ta tu-hu fu*), in T'ang rank 2a but commonly an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) not on active service, in Sung probably a non-functional post. RR: *grand protecteur général.* SP: *grand protecteur.* P50. (2) YÜAN: 4, rank 2b, each the head of a Protectorate (*tu-hu fu*) that supervised the affairs of Uighur and other non-Mongol nomadic peoples in the empire. See *tu-hu.* P22.

6094 *tà tū-hù fǔ* 大都護府
T'ANG–SUNG: **Grand Protectorate,** the most eminent type of military administration established to govern submitted

non-Chinese in Mongolia and Central Asia, nominally headed by a Grand Protector (*ta tu-hu*), rank 2a, who most commonly was an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) not on active service, so that the Vice Grand Protector (*fu ta tu-hu*), rank 3a, was the actual head. The title was perpetuated in Sung, but probably an entirely non-functional post. See *tu-hu fu*. RR: *grand protectorat général*. P50.

6095 *tà tū-k'ŭn* 大都閫
CH'ING: lit., great chief pacifier (?): unofficial reference to a **Brigade Vice Commander** (*tu-ssu*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), presumably when he was in actual command of a Brigade (*ying*). Cf. *tu-k'un*.

6096 *tà tū-tū* 大都督
(1) N-S DIV: **Area Commander-in-chief,** one of several titles awarded to or adopted by warlords who dominated clusters of Regions (*chou*), usually from power bases as Governors (*mu*) or Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) of single Regions; apparently less prestigious than the variant *tsung-tu* (Supreme Commander) but more or less interchangeable with *tsung-kuan* and *tu-tu*. P50. (2) SUI: **Area Commander-in-chief,** apparently interchangeable with Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) until c. 607, then made a prestige title (*san-kuan*) divided into 9 grades, from upper-upper (*shang-shang*) down to lower-lower (*hsia-hsia*); also **Commander,** one of several terms used for the heads and even secondary officials of horse or cattle pasturages (*mu;* see *mu-chang*) supervised by the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). P31, 39, 50. (3) T'ANG–YÜAN: **Commander-in-chief,** the common title of the senior official of a *ta tu-tu fu* (Superior Area Command, Chief Military Command). RR+SP: *grand gouverneur général*.

6097 *tà tū-tū fŭ* 大都督府
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Superior Area Command,** the most prestigious type of Area Command (*tu-tu fu*), headed by a Commander-in-chief (*ta tu-tu*), in T'ang and perhaps Sung a nominal appointment for an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) or other dignitary who was not actively on military duty, so that actual control was exercised by a Commander-in-chief (*tu-tu*), rank 2a, with the help of an Aide (*chang-shih*), 3a. RR: *grand gouvernement général*. SP: *gouvernement du grand gouverneur général*. P50. (2) YÜAN: **Chief Military Command,** a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) that controlled a special, notoriously fierce group of Turkic warriors organized into Left and Right Kipchak Guards (*ch'in-ch'a wei*). (3) MING: **Chief Military Command,** a predynastic central government agency in charge of all military forces, created in 1361 by redesignation of the Yüan-style Bureau of Military Affairs in the central government; headed by one Commander-in-chief (*ta tu-tu*) until 1367; then reorganized into a Chief Military Commission (*tu-tu fu*) with one Left and one Right Commissioner-in-chief (*tu-tu*), which in 1380 was divided into 5 Chief Military Commissions. Also see *wu fu*.

6098 *tà tuān-tsò* 大端佐
CH'ING: lit., great assistant exemplar: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Prefect** (*t'ung-p'an*).

6099 *tà-t'ŭng* 大統
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): **Controller-in-chief,** head of the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (*chao-hsüan ssu*). P17.

6100 *tà-tzū* 大資
SUNG: lit., great assistant: unofficial, abbreviated reference to a **Grand Academician** (*ta hsüeh-shih*) **of the Hall for Aid in Governance** (*tzu-cheng tien*).

6101 *tà tz'ú-hàn* 大詞翰
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., great brush-writer of phrases: **Grand Stylist,** unofficial reference to a member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

6102 *tà wài-hàn* 大外翰
CH'ING: lit., great outer brush-writer: unofficial reference to an **Instructor** (*chiao-shou*) in a Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*) at the Prefecture (*fu*) level. Also see *wai-han*.

6103 *tà-wáng* 大王
LIAO: **Grand Prince,** Chinese translation of a Khitan term transliterated as *i-li-chin;* chief of a Tribe (*pu-tsu*). Cf. *wang*.

6104 *tà-wáng fŭ* 大王府
LIAO: **Office of the Grand Prince,** a court agency representing the interests of a major tribal group in the Northern Establishment (*pei-yüan*) of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*). See under *ssu ta-wang fu* (Four Offices of the Grand Princes). Cf. *wang-fu* (Princely Establishment). P17.

6105 *tà wēi-wèi* 大威衛
CH'ING: lit., great august guardian: unofficial reference to a **Commissioner of the Imperial Procession Guard** (*luan-i shih;* see under *luan-i wei*). Cf. *wei-wei*.

6106 *tà wén-héng* 大文衡
CH'ING: lit., great arbiter of literature: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Education Commissioner** (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*).

6107 *tà wén-tsūng* 大文宗
MING–CH'ING: lit., great literatus: unofficial reference to a Ming–early Ch'ing **Education Intendant** (*tu-hsüeh tao-t'ai*) or a later Ch'ing **Provincial Education Commissioner** (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*). Cf. *wen-tsung*.

6108 *tà wū-t'ái* 大烏臺
MING–CH'ING: lit., great blackbird pavilion; see under *wu-t'ai* (Censorate): unofficial reference to a Censor (*yü-shih*) on duty assignment as a **Regional Inspector** (*hsün-an yü-shih*).

6109 *tà-yèh* 大業
Lit., the great vocation, i.e., governing: **His Majesty,** throughout history an unofficial reference to the ruler.

6110 *tà yèh-chĕ* 大謁者
HAN: lit., great receptionist: apparently a variant reference to a **Supervisor of Receptionists** (*yeh-che p'u-yeh*): P33.

6111 *tà-yĭn* 大尹
(1) HAN: official variant of *t'ai-shou* (**Governor** of a Commandery, *chün*) during the reign of Wang Mang (A.D. 9–23). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Magistrate** (*chih-hsien*). Cf. *yin*.

6112 *tà yín-t'ái* 大銀臺
CH'ING: lit., great silver pavilion, derived from the name of a Sung agency called *yin-t'ai ssu*, q.v.: unofficial reference to the **Office of Transmission** (*t'ung-cheng ssu*) or to its head, the **Transmission Commissioner** (*t'ung-cheng shih*).

6113 *tā-yìng* 答應
Responder. (1) MING: categorical designation of one low-status group of palace eunuchs. (2) CH'ING: categorical designation of one low-status group of palace women, ranking below Worthy Ladies (*kuei-jen*).

6114 ***tà yú-júng*** 大遊戎
CH'ING: great roving warrior: unofficial reference to a **Brigade Commander** (*yu-chi*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6115 ***tà-yù*** 大馭
CHOU: **Grand Charioteer,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for driving a jade (jade ornamented?) chariot in which the King rode to major state sacrificial ceremonies. CL: *grand cocher*.

6116 ***tà yǔ-ch'īng*** 大虞卿
MING: lit., great minister of precautions: unofficial reference to a **Supervisor** (*chien*) **of the Imperial Forest Park** (*shang-lin yüan*).

6117 ***tà yǔ-yüèh*** 大于越
LIAO: **Grand Counselor,** highest official post in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), qualifications and functions not clear but probably a quasi-honorary appointment for an imperial clansman or some other tribal dignitary. See *yü-yüeh*.

6118 ***tà yüán-fǔ*** 大元輔
CH'ING: lit., great principal bulwark: unofficial reference to a **Grand Secretary** (*ta hsüeh-shih*).

6119 ***tà yüán-hóu*** 大元侯
CH'ING: lit., great principal Marquis: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Military Commander** (*t'i-tu*).

6120 ***tà yüán-shuài*** 大元帥
SUNG: **Grand Marshal,** one of the most eminent duty assignment designations for military commanders on active campaign. See *yüan-shuai*.

6121 ***tà yüán-tsǎi*** 大元宰
CH'ING: lit., great principal steward: unofficial reference to a **Grand Secretary** (*ta hsüeh-shih*).

6122 ***tà-yüèh àn*** 大樂案
See under *t'ai-yüeh an*.

6123 ***tà yüèh-mù*** 大岳牧
MING–CH'ING: lit., great regional authority (see under *yüeh-mu*): unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commissioner** (*pu-cheng shih*).

6124 ***t'à-lín*** 撻林
LIAO: apparently a transcription of a Khitan word: variant of both *p'u-yeh* (**Vice Director of the Department of State Affairs**) and *ssu-k'ung* (**Minister of Works**).

6125 ***t'à-shū shǒu*** 搨書手
T'ANG: **Rubbing Maker,** 3 (6?) non-official craftsmen on the staff of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*), to make impressions from woodblocks or stone engravings. P25.

6126 ***tài*** 帶
N-S DIV–T'ANG: lit., to take charge of: **Concurrent,** prefix used with a title awarded as a quasi-honorary supplement to a regular title, often for no purpose other than to increase the prestige or income of a relatively lowly official; especially in pre-T'ang times, regularly used for favorites of dignitaries, creating personal factions.

6127 ***tài-chào*** 待詔
Lit., awaiting an edict. (1) HAN–T'ANG: **Expectant Official,** basically someone serving, or expecting to serve, in a post requiring an imperial appointment, when the imperial appointment had not yet been issued; sometimes occurs by itself, suggesting a recommendee awaiting a duty assignment probably of lower status than a Court Gentlemen (*lang*), but most commonly occurs with a prefix indicating the agency served in or the function performed; e.g., *t'ai-shih tai-chao* (Expectant Official under the Grand Astrologer), one of several instances in which *tai-chao* became an authorized, quota-limited status in itself even in Han times. HB: expectant appointee. P23, 35, etc. (2) SUNG, CH'ING: **Editorial Assistant,** lowly compilers found in such Sung agencies as the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*); in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese, both rank 9b, in the Editorial Office (*tai-chao t'ing*) of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). SP: *attendant des décrets*. BH: compiler. P23.

6128 ***tài-chào t'īng*** 待詔廳
CH'ING: **Editorial Office** in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), staffed with one Manchu and one Chinese Editorial Assistant (*tai-chao*), rank 9b, and a number of Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*); apparently responsible for making preliminary drafts of certain kinds of imperial pronouncements, but functions not wholly clear. BH: office for compilation of edicts (manifests). P23.

6129 ***tài-chìh kuān*** 待制官 ***or tai-chih***
T'ANG–SUNG: **Edict Attendant,** litterateur apparently assigned to take notes on imperial pronouncements during the Emperor's meetings with officials; in T'ang members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*), unranked; in Sung members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), 4b, prefixed with the name of one or another palace Hall (*ko*). RR: *fonctionnaire attendant les édits impériaux*. SP: *lettré attendant les édits impériaux du pavillon* .... P25.

6130 ***tài-chōu ch'ién-chiēn*** 代州錢監
CHIN: **Tai-chou Directorate of Coinage,** established in 1178 at Tai-chou in modern Shansi; in 1180 renamed *fu-t'ung ch'ien-chien* (Directorate of Money Circulation). Also see *li-yung ch'ien-chien*. P16.

6131 ***tài-fèng*** 帶俸
MING: **receiving salary,** a term sometimes prefixed to the title of a military officer, indicating that he received his pay in the status indicated but was on detached duty in another post and was not actually performing the duty suggested by his nominal title. Cf. *kuan ... shih* (in charge of the affairs ...).

6132 ***tài-jén lìng-shǐh*** 代人令史
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Replacement Clerk,** one, probably unranked, in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) from 396 or 397; function not clear but, since the post was regularly authorized, may have handled the filling of vacancies rather than being a substitute. P5.

6133 ***tài yù ch'ì-chièh*** 帶御器械
SUNG: **Bearer of the Imperial Arms,** from 6 to 10 attached to the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) with status above Editorial Clerks (*chien-hsiang wen-tzu;* see *chien-hsiang fang*); functions not clear. SP: *officier armé de carquois et d'épées impériaux*.

6134 ***t'ài*** 太
Lit., great, supreme: a common prefix in titles. In addition to the following entries, see under the common variant *ta* (large, grand).

6135 ***t'ái*** 臺
Lit., terrace, pavilion: a suffix in many agency names; identifiable only by preceding terminology, but in isolation

most likely refers in most periods to the *yü-shih t'ai* (Censorate).

6136 *t'ái-chǎng* 臺長
Head of the Censorate: throughout history an unofficial reference to the senior executive official of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*), i.e., the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*) or, in periods when the Censor-in-chief was dissociated from active duty in the Censorate, the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief or the Vice Censor-in-chief (both *yü-shih chung-ch'eng*).

6137 *t'ài-ch'áng* 太常
CH'IN–N-S DIV (Liang): li[t], great flag bearer (see under *feng-ch'ang*): **Chamberlain for Ceremonials,** in charge of great state sacrificial ceremonies, especially at the Imperial Ancestral Temple (*tsung-miao, t'ai-miao*) and at imperial mausolea (*ling*); rank 2,000 bushels in Han; foremost of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in prestige. Assisted principally by an Aide (*ch'eng*), rank 1,000 bushels in Han; supervised many subordinate units commonly headed by Directors (*ling*), rank 600 bushels. These included a Great Supplicator (*t'ai-chu*), a Great Sacrificial Butcher (*t'ai-tsai*), a Grand Director of Music (*t'ai-yüeh ling*), an Imperial Diviner (*t'ai-pu*), a Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*), and the Chancellor (*chi-chiu*) of the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*). In early Han if not thereafter, the Chamberlain for Ceremonials examined candidates for office nominated by officials in units of territorial administration. In Liang the Chamberlain's title was officially made *t'ai-ch'ang ch'ing*, and in N. Ch'i his agency was officially designated *t'ai-ch'ang ssu* (Court); both terms had been used quasiofficially since Chin times. HB: grand master of ceremonies. P27.

6138 *t'ài-ch'áng ch'īng* 太常卿
(1) N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for Ceremonials,** from Liang on, in both southern and northern regimes, the common official redesignation of *t'ai-ch'ang*. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Chief Minister of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices;** see under *t'ai-ch'ang ssu*. P27.

6139 *t'ài-ch'áng fǔ* 太常府
N-S DIV (Sung, Ch'i): **Office of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials,** antecedent of the name Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P27.

6140 *t'ài-ch'áng lǐ-í yüàn* 太常禮儀院
YÜAN: **Commission for Ritual Observances,** recurrent variant of *t'ai-ch'ang ssu* (Court of Imperial Sacrifices), dominant from 1329; headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 2a. Distinguish from *li-i yüan* (Court of Ceremonial Propriety) of Sung and Ch'ing times. P27.

6141 *t'ài-ch'áng lǐ-yüàn* 太常禮院
T'ANG–SUNG: common variant of *li-yüan* (**Ritual Academy**), normally a subordinate unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P27.

6142 *t'ài ch'áng-pó* 太常伯
T'ANG: **Grand Executive Attendant,** from 662 to 670 the official variant of *shang-shu* (Minister) in all of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) of the central government. See *ch'ang-po, ta ch'ang-po*.

6143 *t'ài-ch'áng pó-shìh* 太常博士
Erudite of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (Ch'in–era of N-S Division) or **Erudite of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (era of N-S Division–Ch'ing); see under *po-shih* (Erudite). P27.

6144 *t'ài-ch'áng ssū* 太常司
MING: **Office of Imperial Sacrifices,** from 1367 to 1397 the official variant of *t'ai-ch'ang ssu* (Court of Imperial Sacrifices); headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a. P27.

6145 *t'ài-ch'áng ssù* 太常寺
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–CH'ING: **Court of Imperial Sacrifices,** one of the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*) in the central government and foremost in prestige among the Courts until Ch'ing, when it yielded this status to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); generally responsible for the conduct of major state sacrificial ceremonies according to ritual regulations prescribed by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), and through most of its history indirectly subordinated to the Ministry; through Sung also responsible for recommending posthumous titles of Emperors, a function then yielded to the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*) in Ming. Headed by one or 2 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), rank 3 in N. Wei, 3a in T'ang, 4a in Sung, 3a in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Aided by one or more Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) and Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*). Commonly had several subordinate agencies: e.g., in T'ang an Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she shu*), an Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*), an Office of Drums and Fifes (*ku-ch'ui shu*), an Imperial Medical Office (*t'ai-i shu*), an Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*), an Office of Sacrificial Grains and Animals (*lin-hsi shu*), an Office of Sacrificial Treasures (*t'ien-fu yüan*), an Office of Sacrificial Clothing (*yü-i yüan*), an Office of Sacrificial Music (*yüeh-hsien yüan*), and an Office of Sacrificial Foods (*shen-ch'u yüan*); in Sung 5 subordinate Sections (*an*); in Ming a Sacrificial Office (*tz'u-chi shu*) and an Office of Animal Offerings (*hsi-sheng so*). The staff usually included such officials as Erudites (*po-shih*), Chief Musicians (*hsieh-lü lang*), and Sacrificers (*feng-ssu*). RR+SP: *cour des sacrifices impériaux*. BH: court of sacrificial worship. P27.

6146 *t'ái-ch'éng* 臺丞
T'ANG–SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Vice Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*).

6147 *t'ai-ch'eng fu* 太晟府
See under *ta-sheng fu* (**Imperial Music Bureau**).

6148 *t'ài-chiēn* 太監
(1) **Director,** from Sung if not earlier a variant of *chien* (Director), used for heads of some agencies called Directorates (*chien*) and occasionally with other designations; in Ming and perhaps earlier referred to the eunuch chief of any palace agency called a Directorate, e.g., the Directorate of Ceremonial (*ssu-li chien*). (2) MING–CH'ING: **Palace Eunuch,** a generic term deriving from the usage described in (1) above.

6149 *t'ái-chièn* 臺諫
SUNG–MING: abbreviated combination of *yü-shih t'ai* (Censorate) and *chien-yüan* (Remonstrance Bureau): **Censors and Remonstrators,** a quasiofficial reference to members of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*) and the Sung dynasty Remonstrance Bureau or the Ming dynasty Offices of Scrutiny (see *liu k'o;* i.e., Supervising Secretaries, *chi-shih-chung*); from some mid-Ming point became primarily a reference to Censors (*yü-shih*), while *chi-shih-chung* came to be known separately as *chi-chien* (submitters of remonstrances). P19.

6150 *t'ài-ch'īng* 太卿
YÜAN: **Grand Minister,** variant of *ch'ing* (Minister, Chief Minister) found in some agencies designated *chien* (Directorate), *ssu* (Court), and *ssu* (Office), usually of relatively low status.

6151 ***t'ài-chǔ*** 太主
HAN: **Princess Supreme,** designation of the paternal aunt of an Emperor; comparable to *ta-chang kung-chu*.

6152 ***t'ài-chù*** 太祝
CH'IN–MING: **Great Supplicator,** chief specialist in ceremonial prayers at ancestral temples on the staff of the Ch'in–Han and early post-Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), then commonly titled *t'ai-chu ling*, and his institutional successor the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) or, in Yüan, the Commission for Ritual Observances (*t'ai-ch'ang li-i yüan*); derived from the ancient Chou *ta-chu* (Senior Supplicator). In T'ang 6, rank 9a1; in Sung and Chin one, 8b; in Yüan 10, 8b; in Ming existed only from 1399 to 1402, number and rank not clear. RR: *invocateur*. SP: *chef des invocations*. P27.

6153 ***t'ái-chǔ*** 臺主
N-S DIV: lit., chief of the pavilion, i.e., of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*): common unofficial reference to the **Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), then the senior executive official in the Censorate.

6154 ***t'ài-chù lìng*** 太祝令
HAN–N-S DIV: **Great Supplicator,** rank in Han 600 bushels, one of the chief subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*); see *t'ai-chu*. HB: prefect grand supplicator. P27.

6155 ***t'ài chūng tà-fū*** 太中大夫
Superior Grand Master of the Palace. (1) HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): one of 3 or more eminent personages in the Emperor's personal service as counselors and remonstrators, in Han with rank of 2,000 (1,000?) bushels; see *chung ta-fu, chien ta-fu, kuang-lu-hsün*. HB: grand palace grandee. (2) T'ANG–MING: prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 4b1 in T'ang, Sung, and Chin, rank 3b in Yüan and Ming. P68.

6156 ***t'ài-chūn*** 太君
SUNG: see *chün t'ai-chün* (**Grand Lord** or **Lady of the Commandery**).

6157 ***t'ài-fèi*** 太妃
Great Consort. (1) From Chin of the era of N-S Division on, a title or quasiofficial designation of the natural mother of a reigning Emperor who had not been his father's Empress, especially when the title Empress Dowager (*huang t'ai-hou*) was otherwise in use. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): official designation of the principal wife of a Prince. (3) T'ANG: from 790, designation of the mother of a Prince. See *fei*.

6158 ***t'ài-fù*** 太傅
Grand Mentor. (1) Throughout history one of the eminent court dignitaries known as the Three Preceptors (*san shih*) or the Three Dukes (*san kung*), ranked as a Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*) in Chou, at 10,000 bushels in Han, thereafter 1a. In Han, a special case, the Grand Mentor was esteemed as the paramount post in the officialdom, above the Three Dukes as then constituted, but it was seldom filled in Former Han. In Later Han it was ordinarily filled, and appointees were also normally designated Directors (*ling*) of the powerful Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), becoming important actors in the political struggles of their times. HB: grand tutor. RR+SP: *grand maître*. BH: grand tutor. (2) HAN: designation given the most eminent adviser on the staff of a Princedom (*wang-kuo*), rank 2,000 bushels; from 8 B.C. reduced to the simpler title *fu* (Mentor). P67, 69.

6159 ***t'ài-fǔ*** 太府
N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues,** apparently interchangeable with *shao-fu*; one of the so-called Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in the central government; gradually became involved primarily with the central government's non-grain revenues whereas grain revenues were managed by the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung*), and the *shao-fu* became increasingly involved with palace construction and manufacturing activities. From Liang on, coexisted with *ta-fu* (Chamberlain for the Palace Bursary), although the sources may be in error in differentiating between *t'ai-fu* and *ta-fu* in this era. P38.

6160 ***t'ái-fǔ*** 台輔
Chief Bulwark of the State: throughout imperial history an occasional unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

6161 ***t'ài-fǔ chiēn*** 太府監
LIAO, CHIN, YÜAN: **Directorate of the Imperial Treasury,** headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 4a, until Yüan, then by 6 Grand Ministers (*t'ai-ch'ing*), 2a or 3a; generally responsible, under guidelines established by the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), for managing the receipt and disbursement of the central government's non-grain revenues and the various storehouses in which such revenues were kept; counterpart of the earlier Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). Not established in Ming, its functions taken over more directly by the Ministry of Revenue and palace eunuchs. P38.

6162 ***t'ài-fǔ ch'īng*** 太府卿
Common variant of *t'ai-fu* (**Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues**) and *t'ai-fu ssu ch'ing* (**Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Treasury**).

6163 ***t'ài fū-jén*** 太夫人
SUNG: see *chün t'ai fu-jen* (**Commandery Grand Mistress**).

6164 ***t'ài-fù shàng-kūng*** 太傅上公
HAN: **Superior Duke Grand Mentor,** a title of the highest eminence in the central government, awarded to a personal confidant of the Emperor who was expected to provide him moral guidance.

6165 ***t'ài-fǔ ssù*** 太府寺
(1) N-S DIV–SUI: **Court for the Palace Revenues,** from Liang interchangeable with *shao-fu ssu* till N. Wei, then absorbed or finally displaced the *shao-fu ssu* and became the central government's principal agency for the management of non-grain revenues, provisioning the palace, etc.; in Sui gradually transformed into a nationally-oriented fiscal agency (see #2 below). Headed by a Chamberlain (*ch'ing*), commonly rank 3. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Court of the Imperial Treasury,** a 2nd-tier central government agency responsible for managing the central government's non-grain receipts and disbursements; headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a in T'ang, 4b in Sung, with the help of one or more Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) and various subalterns who managed an array of storehouses and vaults and in addition supervised trade in the capital city's marketplaces, where they presumably collected fees and taxes on mercantile transactions. In Sung dominated successively by the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) and the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); in Liao, Chin, and Yüan superseded by the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*). In general, the Court was always subject to policies established by the Ministry of Revenue, and the central government's grain revenues were separately managed by the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). RR+SP: *cour du trésor impérial*. P38. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Imperial Household Department** (*nei-wu fu*).

6166 *t'ài-hòu* 太后
(1) HAN: **Consort Dowager,** designation of the mother of an Imperial Marquis (*chu-hou*), i.e., a son of a Prince who did not succeed to his father's title and status. (2) May be encountered occasionally as an abbreviation for *huang t'ai-hou* (**Empress Dowager**).

6167 *t'ài-hsī tsūng-yīn yüàn* 太禧宗禋院
YÜAN: **Office of Imperial Ancestral Worship,** a central government agency headed by a Commissioner (*shih*); supervised the offering of prayers and sacrifices at temples to all Mongol Emperors, each temple having a branch office called a Supervisorate-in-chief (*tsung-kuan fu*).

6168 *t'ài-hsüéh* 太學
Lit., supreme school: **National University.** (1) HAN–SUNG: created in 124 B.C., when 50 disciples or students were chosen and distributed among 5 pre-existing Erudites (*po-shih*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*); thereafter was the paramount educational institution in dynastic capitals, staffed most importantly by Erudites supervised by a Chief Administrator (*p'u-yeh*) or, from late in Former Han, a Chancellor (*chi-chiu*). In Han the number of Erudites and students fluctuated considerably, enrollment rising to 3,000 under Wang Mang's patronage and to 30,000 in the 2nd century A.D. Post-Han dynasties perpetuated the University in coexistence with other educational agencies. The names *t'ai-hsüeh* and *kuo-hsüeh* (lit., school of the state) alternated and sometimes apparently coexisted, and in addition there was commonly a School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*). In Sui the National University became one of 3 major schools now removed from traditional status in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) and organized into a consolidated Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) headed by a Chancellor with the assistance of a Director of Studies (*ssu-yeh*); the *t'ai-hsüeh* alone had some 500 students regularly enrolled. In T'ang the new Directorate of Education was expanded to incorporate 7 schools; the *t'ai-hsüeh* continued to enroll some 500 students under Erudites, its students being primarily the sons of lesser nobles and middle-rank officials. In early Sung the 2 principal schools in the Directorate were consolidated into a single institution, *t'ai-hsüeh* and *kuo-tzu hsüeh* both becoming variant references to the Directorate; some 4,000 students were divided among 80 Study Halls (*chai*). In reforms of the 1070s the school was reorganized into 3 Colleges (*she*): an Outer College (*wai-she*), about 20% of whose graduates continued their studies in an Inner College (*nei-she*), less than half of whose graduates were admitted to a Superior College (*shang-she*). In S. Sung the whole Directorate of Education declined in vitality, in part because of a burgeoning of private Academies (*shu-yüan*), but it retained a regular enrollment of some 1,000 students. Throughout its history, the National University served as a channel through which educated men were obtained for service as officials. Some of its graduates always moved directly into low-level official posts; others were good prospects for service as subalterns of regional and local authorities, from whom some could get recommendations that moved them up into regular office. From Sui on, graduates commonly competed in both regular and irregular civil service recruitment examinations with candidates qualified by other means such as recommendation. The rise in importance of relatively open recruitment examinations probably was most responsible for the decline of the National University in S. Sung. See separate entries, also *chien-chü* (recruitment by nomination) and *k'o-chü* (Recruitment by Examination). HB: academy. RR: *section des études supérieures*. SP: *université*. P34. (2) MING–CH'ING: quasi-official reference to the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) and to the school it operated, officially named School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*).

6169 *t'ài-huáng t'ài-hòu* 太皇太后
Grand Empress Dowager: throughout imperial history the standard official designation of the paternal grandmother of a reigning Emperor, normally having previously been Empress and then, during the reign of her son, Empress Dowager (*huang t'ai-hou*).

6170 *t'ài-í* 太儀
Lady of Supreme Deportment, a title granted to women. (1) T'ANG: awarded to mothers of Imperial Princesses (*kung-chu*) other than the Empress; prefixed with place-names identifying the daughters' assigned fiefs. (2) SUNG: variant of *ta-i*, q.v.

6171 *t'ài-ī* 太醫
Palace Physician: throughout history a common unofficial or quasiofficial designation of a physician in attendance on the ruler, normally a non-official specialist, often hereditary or selected from a social class of hereditary physicians. Similar generic designations include *i-kuan, i-shih, i-yüan, yü-i*. The principal agency in which such personnel served was the office of the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*) from Ch'in into the era of N-S Division, the Sui–T'ang Imperial Medical Office (*t'ai-i shu*), the Sung–Liao Imperial Medical Service (*t'ai-i chü*), and the Chin–Ch'ing Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*). In early times medical practitioners were under the supervision of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*) or the agency that superseded him, the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); but from Yüan through Ch'ing they constituted an independent central government institution. From Sung on, there was a special hierarchy of prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for physicians. P36, 37.

6172 *t'ái-ī* 臺醫
YÜAN: **Censorate Physician,** 2 non-official specialists on the staff of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); special functions if any not clear. P18.

6173 *t'ài-ī àn* 太醫案
SUNG: variant (official?) designation of the **Imperial Medical Service** (*t'ai-i chü*). SP: *service de la médecine impériale*.

6174 *t'ài-ī chèng* 太醫正
(1) N-S DIV (Liang): **Director of Palace Physicians** (?), probably the equivalent of *t'ai-i ling* (Imperial Physician) in other periods, but sources not clear. P36. (2) SUNG: variant, perhaps quasiofficial reference to the **Imperial Physician** (*t'ai-i ling*). SP: *directeur du bureau de la médecine impériale, directeur de l'office impérial de la médecine*. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Medical Secretary** (*li-mu*) in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*).

6175 *t'ài-ī ch'éng* 太醫丞
(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Aide to the Imperial Physician,** commonly the 2nd executive official in the group of Palace Physicians (*t'ai-i*), assisting the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*). P36. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Commissioner** (*yüan-p'an*) **of the Imperial Academy of Medicine** (*t'ai-i yüan*).

6176 *t'ài-ī chiào-kuān* 太醫教官
YÜAN: **Medical Instructor,** non-official specialist(s) on the staff of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*).

6177 *t'ài-ī chiēn* 太醫監

(1) HAN: **Imperial Medical Supervisor,** status not clear but apparently not a variant reference to the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*). HB: inspector of the grand physician. (2) MING: **Directorate of Imperial Medicine,** predynastic agency name, in 1367 changed to *t'ai-i yüan* (Imperial Academy of Medicine); earlier (date not clear) changed from Supervisorate of Medicines (*i-yao t'i-chü ssu*). P36.

6178 *t'ài-ī chù-chiào* 太醫助教

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Medical Instructor,** one or more, rank 9b, assistants to the Medical Erudite(s) (*t'ai-i po-shih*) on the staff of the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*). P36.

6179 *t'ài-ī chǔ* 太醫局

SUNG–LIAO: **Imperial Medical Service,** a quasi-autonomous agency of the central government generally subordinated to the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), in Liao part of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*); maintained a staff of Palace Physicians (*t'ai-i*) headed in Sung by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*) or a Director (*ling* or *cheng*), in Liao by both a Supreme Secretary (*tu lin-ya*) and a Commissioner (*shih*); in Sung had a particularly erratic existence as one of several medical agencies in the palace and central government, repeatedly abolished and re-established, briefly from 1102 attached to the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*). Successor of the Sui–T'ang *t'ai-i shu,* antecedent of the Chin–Ch'ing *t'ai-i yüan*. SP: *office impérial de la médecine*. P36.

6180 *t'ài-ī lìng* 太醫令

Imperial Physician. (1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: principal medical attendant on the Emperor and supervisor of a staff of Palace Physicians (*t'ai-i*); from Han on, commonly 2 or more in the central government, one attached to the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), rank 1,000 bushels; another, rank 600 bushels, attached to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) in Han and the Three Kingdoms era, thereafter gravitating to the emerging Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). Also, from Han on, commonly found on the staffs of Princes and various other central government or regional dignitaries. The Imperial Physicians were normally assisted by Aides (*ch'eng*) and at times large numbers of Palace Physicians. In Han the Imperial Physician attached to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues had 2 Aides, one Medical Treatment Aide (*fang-ch'eng*) and one Pharmacist Aide (*yao-ch'eng*), the latter possibly a practitioner of Taoist-type alchemical medicine. HB: prefect grand physician. P36. (2) SUNG: common reference to the Director (*ling*) of the Imperial Medical Service (*t'ai-i chü*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Commissioner (*shih*) of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*).

6181 *t'ài-ī pó-shìh* 太一博士

T'ANG: **Erudite of the Supreme Unity,** a teacher of Taoist doctrines; one of 18 Palace Erudites (*nei-chiao po-shih*) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; from c. 741, a eunuch post. RR: *maître de la doctrine du suprême un.*

6182 *t'ài-ī pó-shìh* 太醫博士

N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Medical Erudite,** one or more, rank 7b, teachers of medical practices on the staff of the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*). P36.

6183 *t'ài-ī shǔ* 太醫署

SUI–T'ANG: **Imperial Medical Office,** a quasi-autonomous unit under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), nominally responsible for medical care of the Emperor but after c. 605, when a Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*) was established in the Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng*), increasingly became a teaching and certifying agency for professional physicians in government service. In Sui notably included a Director (*ling*), an Aide (*ch'eng*), 2 Pharmacists (*chu-yao*), 200 Master Physicians (*i-shih*), 2 Herbal Gardeners (*yao-yüan shih*), 2 Erudites for General Medicine (*i po-shih*), 2 Erudites for Massage (*an-mo po-shih*), and 2 Erudites for Exorcism (*chou-chin po-shih*). The T'ang agency was much the same, with 2 Directors, rank 7b2, and with the addition of one or more Erudites for Acupuncture (*chen po-shih*). The tradition was carried on during the Five Dynasties era principally by medical practitioners in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and in Sung by an Imperial Medical Service (*t'ai-i chü*). RR: *office de la médecine suprême*. P36.

6184 *t'ài-ī yüàn* 太醫院

CHIN–CH'ING: **Imperial Academy of Medicine,** in Chin subordinate to the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*) but thereafter an autonomous agency of the central government; in general charge of establishing medical standards throughout the empire, training medical practitioners for government service, and at least nominally providing medical care for the Emperor. In Chin headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 5a, and a Commissioner (*shih*), 5b, and divided into 10 Sections (*k'o*) with various ranks of Master Physicians (*i-shih*). In Yüan headed by 4 rank 2a Superintendents and from 2 eventually to 12 Commissioners, rank 3a then also 2a; among its constituent units was a Supervisorate of Medical Schools (*i-hsüeh t'i-chü ssu*). In Ming headed by a single Commissioner, rank 3a then 5a, assisted by several Administrative Assistants (*yüan-p'an*), 6a; and divided into 13 Sections (*k'o*) staffed with Imperial Physicians (*yü-i*); from 1381 to 1389 the head was a Director (*ling*). Ch'ing followed the Ming structure but superimposed atop it a member of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) as Manager (*kuan-li*). For antecedents of the Academy, see under *t'ai-i*. Cf. *yü-yao yüan* (Imperial Dispensary). BH: imperial medical department. P36.

6185 *t'ài-kuān* 太官 or *t'ài-kuān lìng* 令

(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Provisioner,** one of the major subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), rank from 600 to 1,000 bushels in Han; responsible for preparing meals for the palace and the court, at some point reportedly employed 3,000 state slaves and annually spent 200 million coins. By the end of the era of N-S Division, the Provisioner's staff had stabilized as one of the major agencies under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); see *ta-kuan ssu*. HB: prefect grand provisioner. P30. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Entertainments.**

6186 *t'ài-kuān shǔ* 太官署

See *ta-kuan shu* (**Banquets Office**).

6187 *t'ài-láng* 臺郎

(1) HAN–N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a **Secretarial Court Gentleman** (*shang-shu lang*). (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Bureau Director** (*lang-chung*) in a Ministry (*pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). (3) May be encountered at any time as an unofficial reference to a **Censor** (*yü-shih*).

6188 *t'ài-miào* 太廟

Imperial Ancestral Temple: throughout history the family temple at which Emperors regularly worshipped; at times maintained by the Imperial Clan Court (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*), at times by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices

(*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), at times by a special Office of the Imperial Ancestral Temple (*t'ai-miao shu*) or Director of the Imperial Ancestral Temple (*t'ai-miao ling*). Cf. *chai-lang* (Court Gentleman for Fasting), *chiao-she chü* (Office of the National Altars), *she-chi t'an* (Altar of Land and Grain).

6189 *t'ài-miào chì-ch'ì fǎ-wù k'ù* 太廟祭器法物庫

SUNG: **Storehouse of Utensils for the Imperial Ancestral Temple,** a unit of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*); staffing not clear, probably unranked subofficials. SP: *magasin des objets de sacrifice du temple des ancêtres de l'empereur.*

6190 *t'ài-miào chǔ* 太廟局

SUNG: **Imperial Ancestral Temple Service,** organizational affiliation not clear; headed by one Director (*ling*), probably a court official on ad hoc detached duty assignment from a regular central government agency; specific functions not clear, but no doubt organized to assist the Emperor in worship. SP: *bureau des temples des ancêtres de l'empereur.*

6191 *t'ài-miào lìng* 太廟令

N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Director of the Imperial Ancestral Temple,** sometimes a court dignitary on ad hoc duty assignment from a regular central government post for short-term assistance of the Emperor in his worship, commonly with an Aide (*ch'eng*); sometimes an abbreviated reference to the Director (*ling*) of the Imperial Ancestral Temple Service (*t'ai-miao chü*) or of the Imperial Ancestral Temple Office (*t'ai-miao shu*). P28.

6192 *t'ài-miào shǔ* 太廟署

Imperial Ancestral Temple Office. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): a unit under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank not clear. (2) YÜAN: one of 3 special sacrificial agencies in the central government (see *chiao-ssu shu, she-chi shu*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b. P28.

6193 *t'ài-miào wèi* 太廟尉

CH'ING: **Commandant at the Imperial Ancestral Temple,** 10 Manchu military officers, 2 of rank 4, 8 of rank 5, under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); in rotation took active command of soldiers guarding the temple, on sacrificial days monitored the comings and goings of authorized persons. P28.

6194 *t'ài-mǔ* 太母

(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Imperial Mother,** one of many designations used for the natural mother of a reigning Emperor. (2) **Imperial Grandmother,** occasional reference to the mother of a reigning Emperor's mother, or possibly to a Grand Empress Dowager (*t'ai-huang t'ai-hou*).

6195 *t'ài-pǎo* 太保

(1) **Grand Guardian,** throughout history one of the eminent court dignitaries collectively known as the Three Preceptors (*san shih*) or the Three Dukes (*san kung*); ranked as a Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*) in Chou, at 10,000 bushels in Han, thereafter 1a. Cf. *t'ai-wei*. HB: grand guardian. RR: *grand gardien*. SP: *grand protecteur*. P67. (2) LIAO: **Keeper of Horse Herds,** apparently unranked underlings in Horse Pasturages (*ch'ün-ma ssu*).

6196 *t'ài-p'íng hùi-mín chǔ* 太平惠民局

SUNG: lit., service for favoring the people in an era of great peace: variant name of the **Pharmacy** (*shu-yao so*) maintained by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ao-fu ssu*).

6197 *t'ài-pǔ* 太卜

(1) CHOU: variant of *ta-pu* (**Grand Diviner**), from which subsequent *t'ai-pu* titles derived. (2) CH'IN, N-S DIV, SUNG: **Imperial Diviner,** generally in charge of divining about good and bad auspices concerning court and state activities; occurred irregularly in Ch'in, status not clear; in Chou of the era of N-S Division in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) with rank as Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a); in Sung, rank not clear, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). Also see *t'ai-pu ling, t'ai-pu chü, t'ai-pu shu*. SP: *chef de divination*. P35.

6198 *t'ài-pǔ chǔ* 太卜局

N-S DIV: **Imperial Divination Service,** especially in N. Ch'i but probably in other periods as well, the office headed by the Imperial Diviner (*t'ai-pu ling*) under the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*). P35.

6199 *t'ài-pǔ lìng* 太卜令

Imperial Diviner. (1) HAN: established in 104 B.C. under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), with rank of 600 bushels and a staff including an Aide (*ch'eng*), one or more Erudites (*po-shih*), and sometimes Expectant Officials (*tai-chao*); in Later Han the title may have been perpetuated irregularly, but the functions were apparently wholly absorbed under the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*). HB: prefect grand augur. (2) N-S DIV–T'ANG: abbreviated reference to the Director (*ling*) of the Imperial Divination Service (*t'ai-pu chü*) or the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*). P35.

6200 *t'ài-pǔ shǔ* 太卜署

T'ANG: **Imperial Divination Office** under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), responsible for all forms of divination pertaining to imperial sacrifices, including the use of tortoiseshells and the ancient text *I-ching;* headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b2 then 8b2, with the assistance of 2 Aides (*ch'eng*), 2 Divination Directors (*pu-cheng*), 2 Erudites (*po-shih*), etc. Such divination responsibilities were subsequently shifted to the astrological-astronomical agencies that evolved into the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). RR: *office de la divination suprême*. P35.

6201 *t'ài-p'ú* 太僕

(1) CHOU: variant of *ta-p'u* (**Royal Groom**). (2) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud,** one of the 2nd-tier central government dignitaries collectively called the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*), in general charge of providing the Emperor and the court with horses and vehicles and maintaining the imperial horse herds; rank generally 2,000 bushels; supervised a large staff of subordinates ranging from Aides (*ch'eng*) ranked at 1,000 bushels down to state slaves reportedly numbering 30,000; managed stables, corrals, coachhouses, and pasturages where as many as 300,000 horses were reportedly maintained in Han. Subordinates of the Han Chamberlain included Directors (*ling*) of the Palace Stable (*ta-chiu ling*), of the Inner Compound Stable (*wei-yang ling*), of the Imperial Mares (*chia-ma ling, t'ung-ma ling*), of the Livery Office (*ch'e-fu ling*), of the Imperial Hunting Chariots (*lu-ling ling*), of Cavalry Mounts (*chi-ma ling*), and of the Finest Steeds (*chün-ma ling*); and Directors (*chang*) of the Directorates of Dragon Horses (*lung-ma chien*), of Horse Corrals (*hsien-chü chien*), of the T'o-ch'üan Pasturage (*t'o-ch'üan chien*), of the Wild Horse Pasturage (*t'ao-t'u chien*), and of the Ch'eng-hua Pasturage (*ch'eng-hua chien*). Late in the era of N-S Division the Chamberlain's agency became stably institutionalized as the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), a

name it retained through the Ch'ing dynasty. Cf. *p'u*. HB: grand coachman. P31. (3) HAN: **Royal Coachman,** one in charge of the horses and vehicles in each Princedom (*wang-kuo*), rank identical with the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud; in 104 B.C. retitled *p'u* and demoted to the rank of 1,000 bushels; one also appointed in the establishments of all Empresses Dowager (*huang t'ai-hou*) briefly from 5 B.C. HB: grand coachman. P69.

6202 *t'ài-p'ú ch'ĭng* 太僕卿

(1) Common variant of *t'ai-p'u* (**Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud**). (2) N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Stud** (*t'ai-p'u ssu*, q.v.).

6203 *t'ài-p'ú ssū* 太僕司

SUI: **Office of the Imperial Coachman** (?), a central government agency created c. 605 by a division of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) into 2 agencies, the 2nd being an Office of Palace Attendants (*men-hsia ssu*); functions and staffing not clear; not perpetuated into T'ang.

6204 *t'ài-p'ú ssù* 太僕寺

N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Court of the Imperial Stud,** a 2nd-tier agency of the central government principally responsible, under policies determined by the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), for managing state horse pasturages throughout the empire and maintaining related vehicles and gear; after T'ang shared management of stables and corrals at the dynastic capital, which provided horses and vehicles for use by the imperial household and members of the central government, with other agencies such as the Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*) of the Sung Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), the Yüan Court of the Imperial Saddlery (*shang-ch'eng ssu*), the Ming eunuch-staffed Directorate for Imperial Mounts (*yü-ma chien*), and the Ch'ing Imperial Household Department's (*nei-wu fu*) Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*). Considered one of the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*), headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a in N. Wei, 3b in T'ang, 4b in Sung, 2b in Yüan (2 appointees), 3b in Ming and Ch'ing (2 appointees in Ch'ing), normally with the assistance of one or more Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) and Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*). The Court normally supervised a large number of local horse pasturages (*mu-ch'ang*). Other subordinate units included, in T'ang, an Office of the Imperial Coachman (*ch'eng-huang shu*), an Office of the Imperial Stables (*tien-chiu shu*), an Office of Herds (*tien-mu shu*), and a Livery Office (*ch'e-fu shu*); in Sung, a Carriage Livery (*ch'e-lu yüan*), a Mounts Service (*ch'i-chi yüan*), a Left and a Right Directorate of Fine Steeds (*t'ien-ssu chien*), a Saddlery Storehouse (*an-p'ei k'u*), an Office for Elephant Care (*yang-hsiang so*), a Camel Corral (*t'o-fang*), and a Wagon Camp (*ch'e-ying*); in Ming, 4 Branch Courts of the Imperial Stud (*hsing t'ai-p'u ssu*) with staffs comparable to the metropolitan Court based in the good pasturelands along the northern frontier. RR+SP: *cour des équipages impériaux*. BH: court of the imperial stud. P31.

6205 *t'ài-shàng* 太上

Lit., great superior: from Han on, an unofficial reference to the **Emperor.**

6206 *t'ài-shàng chŭn* 太上君

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Grand Princess-cognate,** designation of the principal wife of the father (but not necessarily the mother) of an Empress.

6207 *t'ài-shàng huáng-hòu* 太上皇后

SUNG: **Imperial Mother,** occasional variant of the normal designation *huang t'ai-hou* (Empress Dowager), possibly used particularly when the Emperor's natural mother had never borne the title Empress.

6208 *t'ài-shàng huáng-tì* 太上皇帝 or *t'ài-shàng huáng*

(1) **Emperor Emeritus,** common designation of an abdicated Emperor during his remaining life, particularly during the reign of a son. (2) **Honorary Emperor,** common designation of the living father of an Emperor who had not himself reigned. Cf. *huang-k'ao* (Deceased Imperial Father).

6209 *t'ài-shè chŭ* 太社局

SUNG: **Service for the Altars of the Soil and Grain,** a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 9a. SP: *bureau de l'autel du dieu du sol et des moissons*. P28.

6210 *t'ài-shè lĭng* 太社令

N-S DIV: **Director of the Altar of the Soil and Grain** under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*); in Sui the post was absorbed into the Office of the National Altars (*chiao-she shu*), but also see *t'ai-she chü*. P28.

6211 *t'ái-shĕng* 臺省

(1) HAN–SUNG: common unofficial reference to the **Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*), because from Han on it was also unofficially called *chung-t'ai* (lit., central or palace pavilion). (2) T'ANG: unofficial collective reference to the **Three Departments** (*san sheng*), i.e., the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), known as *chung-t'ai* (central or palace pavilion); the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), known as *hsi-t'ai* (western pavilion); and the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), known as *tung-t'ai* (eastern pavilion). Cf. *san t'ai*. (3) MING–CH'ING: unofficial collective reference to **Censors** (*yü-shih*) **and Supervising Secretaries** (*chi-shih-chung*), combining elements from the old names *yü-shih t'ai* (Censorate), to which Censors belonged, and *men-hsia sheng* (Chancellery), to which Supervising Secretaries belonged.

6212 *t'ài-shĭh* 太史

Lit., grand scribe. (1) CHOU: variant of *ta-shih* (**Grand Scribe**). (2) CH'IN–YÜAN: variant of *t'ai-shih ling* (**Grand Astrologer**); not later than very early Han lost its scribal functions, thereafter throughout imperial history was associated with the recording and interpreting of celestial and other remarkable natural phenomena, weather forecasting, and other esoteric aspects of astronomy, in contrast to the more rational and objective astronomical and calendrical work that, from T'ang on, was assigned to separate agencies (see under *ssu-t'ien chien*). (3) N-S DIV (Chou): **Grand Astrologer,** one ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a), in charge of calendrical calculations in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). (4) T'ANG: **Grand Scribe,** from 662 to 670 the official designation of the head of the Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*), then the archaic official name of the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). (5) CH'ING: unofficial reference to members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), especially **Junior Compilers** (*pien-hsiu*). P35.

6213 *t'ài-shīh* 太師

Grand Preceptor: throughout history one of the eminent court dignitaries known as the Three Preceptors (*san shih*) or the Three Dukes (*san kung*), ranked as a Feudal Lord (*chu-hou*) in Chou, at 10,000 bushels in Han, thereafter 1a. In the post-Han Chin dynasty and the following S. Dynasties, commonly replaced by the equally archaic title *ta-tsai* (Grand Steward). HB: grand master. RR+SP: *grand précepteur*. P67.

6214 *t'ài-shǐh àn* 太史案

SUNG: **Astrological Section** in the Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*), apparently an early Sung variant of *t'ai-shih chü* or *pi-ko chü* (both Astrological Service). SP: *service des observations astronomiques*.

6215 *t'ài-shǐh chiēn* 太史監

(1) SUI–T'ANG, MING, CH'ING: **Directorate of Astrology,** changed from *t'ai-shih chü* (Astrological Service) in 604, changed back and subordinated to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) in 621; revived as an independent agency in 708–711, 714–726, 742–758, then transformed into an independent Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*) with an emphasis on objective celestial observation and calendrical calculations; thereafter not revived until formation of the original predynastic Ming government, but in 1367 renamed Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*); in Ch'ing used only as an unofficial reference to the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). RR: *direction des observations astronomiques*. P35. (2) SUI–T'ANG: **Supervisor of the Directorate of Astrology** (also *t'ai-shih chien*), rank apparently 3a in T'ang. P35.

6216 *t'ài-shǐh chǘ* 太史局

SUI–SUNG: **Astrological Service,** a unit of the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) headed by one or 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b in Sui, not clear from T'ang to Sung; originated as a variant of the early Sui name Astrological Office (*t'ai-shih ts'ao*), renamed Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*) in 604; revived in 621, then from 662 to 758 alternated with *t'ai-shih chien* and other variants, appearing in 670–700, 702–708, and 726–742; thereafter not revived until c. 1080 and not continued after the end of Sung. Principal functions were interpreting celestial and other extraordinary natural phenomena, divining about auspicious days for state ceremonies, weather forecasting, and contributing to the preparation of the official state calendar. Subordinates included the Office of Celestial Understanding (*t'ung-hsüan yüan*), Five Offices (*wu kuan*, q.v.) of astrological interpreters, Directors of Calendrical Calculations (*pao-chang cheng*), the Imperial Observatory (*ling-t'ai*), Erudites of the Water Clock (*lou-k'o po-shih*) and other specialized teachers, the Armillary Sphere Office (*hun-i t'ai*), the Bureau of Bells and Drums (*chung-ku yüan*), and the Calendar Printing Office (*yin-li so*). From 758 the more rational and objective aspects of astronomical work were shifted to other agencies such as the T'ang Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), the Sung Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), and the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). RR: *service des observations astronomiques*. SP: *bureau des* .... P35.

6217 *t'ài-shǐh kūng* 太史公

HAN: lit., the honorable *t'ai-shih:* not a title, but the honorfic way in which the great historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien referred to his dead father, from whom he inherited the official post of **Grand Astrologer** (*t'ai-shih ling*). P35.

6218 *t'ài-shǐh lìng* 太史令

(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Grand Astrologer,** a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*) till N. Wei, then subordinated to the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); rank 600 bushels in Han, commonly rank 7 thereafter; in very early Han apparently had some historiographic duties, but in general was in charge of observing celestial phenomena and irregularities in nature, interpreting portents, divining and weather forecasting as regards important state ceremonies, and preparing the official state calendar. His staff regularly consisted of one or more Aides (*ch'eng*); in Later Han there was a specialized Aide for the Hall of Enlightened Rule (*ming-t'ang ch'eng*) and another for the Imperial Observatory (*ling-t'ai ch'eng*), both rank 200 bushels, supported by dozens of Expectant Officials (*tai-chao*) with specialized assignments, Gentlemen Observers (*wang-lang*), and Clerks (*chang-ku*). From Later Han on, the post of Imperial Diviner (*t'ai-pu*) was normally incorporated into the staff of the Grand Astrologer. HB: prefect grand astrologer. P35. (2) SUI–YÜAN: variant reference to the **Director** (*ling*) in a series of astrological agencies: the Sui Astrological Office (*t'ai-shih ts'ao*), 2, rank 7b; the T'ang–Sung Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), rank not clear; the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*); the Yüan Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*), 3a then 2b then 2a; and the predynastic Ming Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*), rank not clear. RR+SP: *directeur*. P35. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference both to a **Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan chang-yüan hsüeh-shih*) and a **Director** (*chien-cheng*) **of the Directorate of Astronomy** (*ch'in-t'ien chien*).

6219 *t'ài-shǐh ts'áo* 太史曹

SUI: **Astrological Office** in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); responsible for observing and interpreting celestial phenomena, weather forecasting, preparing the official state calendar, etc.; headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b, and 2 Vice Directors (*ch'eng*), 9a; staffed additionally with specialists such as Managers of the Calendar (*ssu-li*), Astronomical Observers (*chien-hou*), Erudites of the Calendar (*li po-shih*), Erudites of Astronomy (*t'ien-wen po-shih*), Erudites of the Water Clock (*lou-k'o po-shih*), etc. Also called *t'ai-shih chü* (Astrological Service). In 604 reorganized as the Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*). P35.

6220 *t'ài-shǐh yüàn* 太史院

YÜAN: **Astrological Commission,** a large autonomous central government agency responsible for preparing and distributing the official state calendar, in contrast to the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), which was responsible for the training of astronomers and astrologers; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 3a then 2b then 2a, and a Commissioner (*shih*) of equal rank, assisted by an executive staff including 2 Vice Directors (*t'ung-chih*), 3a, 2 Assistant Commissioners (*ch'ien-yüan*), 3b, 2 Deputies (*t'ung-ch'ien*), 4a, and 2 Administrative Assistants (*yüan-p'an*), 5a. Subordinate specialists included seasonal astrological interpreters in what were collectively called the Five Offices (*wu kuan*), 5 Directors of Calendrical Calculations (*pao-chang cheng*), 7a, and the Director of the Imperial Observatory (*ling-t'ai lang*), 7a. In each Province (*sheng*) the Commission was represented by a Manager of the Calendar (*ssu-li*), 9a. Revived briefly in predynastic Ming times by a renaming of the *t'ai-shih chien* (Directorate of Astrology) in 1367, then in 1368 reorganized as the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*). P35.

6221 *t'ài-shǒu* 太守

(1) CH'IN–SUI: **Governor** of the territorial unit of administration called a Commandery (*chün*), normally with both military and civil responsibilities and often bearing the additional title General (*chiang-chün*); in Han rank 2,000 bushels, in the era of N-S Division rank from 3 down to 7 depending on the size of the resident population; discontinued with T'ang's abolition of the Commandery level of administration. (2) HAN–SUI: **Grand Protector,** a title commonly awarded chieftains of southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes. (3) SUNG–CH'ING: common quasiofficial or unofficial reference to a **Prefect** (*chih-chou, chih-*

fu). HB: grand administrator. RR: *préfet de commanderie*. P53, 72.

6222 *t'ài-sūn* 太孫
Grandson Successor: throughout imperial history the designation most commonly used for the eldest son of the Heir Apparent, especially used when the Heir Apparent had predeceased him before taking the throne, so that the *t'ai-sun* was expected to become the next Emperor.

6223 *t'ái-tsá* 臺雜
SUNG: unofficial abbreviation of *shih yü-shih chih tsa-shih* (**General Purpose Censor**) in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*).

6224 *t'ái-tsǎi* 台宰
HAN: unofficial reference to a **Counselor-in-chief** (*ch'eng-hsiang*).

6225 *t'ài-tsǎi* 太宰
Great Steward. (1) Variant of *ta-tsai* (Grand Steward). Also see *shao-tsai*. (2) HAN: variant of *t'ai-tsai ling* (Great Sacrificial Butcher). (3) N-S DIV: from Chin on, commonly replaced *t'ai-shih* (Grand Preceptor) among the dignitaries known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*). P67. (4) T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Minister of Personnel (*li-pu shang-shu*). (5) SUNG: briefly in the early 1100s and again during S. Sung the official redesignation of the Vice Director of the Left (*tso p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), one of the senior Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). SP: *grand intendant, conseiller en chef de l'état*. P3.

6226 *t'ài-tsǎi lìng* 太宰令
HAN: **Great Sacrificial Butcher,** one of the principal subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), responsible for the preparation of meats for major state sacrificial ceremonies, rank 600 bushels; assisted by an Aide (*ch'eng*) and a large staff reportedly including more than 200 Butchers (*tsai*) and several dozen Meat Trimmers (*t'u-che*). The post seems not to have survived Later Han. HB: prefect grand butcher. P27.

6227 *t'ài-ts'āng* 太倉
Imperial Granaries: throughout history a quasiofficial or official collective designation for the principal state granaries located at the dynastic capital to provide for the imperial palace and the central government; individual granary units sometimes identified with place-name prefixes, function-specific descriptive prefixes, numerical prefixes based on the Chinese sequence of "stems" (*chia, i, ping, ting*, etc.), and perhaps others. Supervised by a Director (*ling*) from Ch'in until late in the era of N-S Division, then by an Office (*shu*) through T'ang, and by a Commissioner (*shih*) in Chin; in Sung, Yüan, Ming, and Ch'ing known formally by such other names as *t'i-ling ts'ang-chien, tso-ao t'ing, tso-liang t'ing*. HB: great granary. RR+SP: *grenier impérial*. P8.

6228 *t'ài-ts'āng ch'ū-nà shǐh* 太倉出納使
T'ANG: **Inspector of Receipts and Disbursements at the Imperial Granaries,** an irregular duty assignment for a Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*) of the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*), apparently to check records maintained by the Imperial Granaries Office (*t'ai-ts'ang shu*) concerning the flow of grain in and out of the granaries at the dynastic capital. See *t'ai-ts'ang shih*. P8.

6229 *t'ài-ts'āng k'ù* 太倉庫
MING: **National Silver Vault,** the principal treasury maintained by the central government; under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), managed by a Vice Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shih-lang*); established in 1442, by the late 1500s normally handled 4 million taels of silver annually, including many kinds of taxes, fines, and confiscations converted into silver. The original Vault eventually came to have 2 attached buildings, where receipt and disbursement were most convenient; the original building then was called the Inner Vault (*chung-k'u*) and the 2 added buildings were said to constitute the Outer Vault (*wai-k'u*). Because it only dealt with silver, the Vault was also known as the Silver Vault (*yin-k'u*).

6230 *t'ài-ts'āng lìng* 太倉令
CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Director of the Imperial Granaries,** a principal subordinate of the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta-nung ling, ta ssu-nung, ssu-nung ch'ing*); responsible for the management of the state granaries at the dynastic capital and their receipts and disbursements; rank 600 bushels, assisted by an Aide (*ch'eng*) and an unspecified but no doubt large number of underlings. Late in the era of N-S Division the post was transformed into an agency called the Imperial Granaries Office (*t'ai-ts'ang shu*). HB: prefect of the great granary. P8.

6231 *t'ài-ts'āng shǐh* 太倉使
(1) T'ANG: **Inspector of the Imperial Granaries,** status not clear; probably an abbreviated reference to the *t'ai-ts'ang ch'u-na shih* (Inspector of Receipts and Disbursements at the Imperial Granaries). (2) CHIN: **Commissioner of the Imperial Granaries,** rank 6b, under the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*); responsible for managing the state granaries at the dynastic capital. P8.

6232 *t'ài-ts'āng shǔ* 太倉署
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Imperial Granaries Office** under the National Treasury or Court of the National Granaries (both *ssu-nung ssu*); managed state granaries at the dynastic capital; an institutionalization of the earlier Director of the Imperial Granaries (*t'ai-ts'ang ling*), headed by 2 Directors (*ling*) in Sui, 3 ranked 7b2 in T'ang; in Sui had 3 subordinate Supervisors (*tu*)—Supervisors of the Salt Storehouse (*yen-ts'ang*), the Rice Granary (*mi-lin*), and the Grain Granary (*ku-ts'ang*). The Office was not perpetuated beyond T'ang. RR: *office du grenier impérial*. P8.

6233 *t'ài-ts'āng yín-k'ù* 太倉銀庫
MING: variant of *t'ai-ts'ang k'u* (**National Silver Vault**).

6234 *t'ài-tsūn* 太尊
CH'ING: lit., the great venerable: **His Honor** or **Your Honor,** an unofficial reference to a Prefect (*chih-fu*). Cf. *ta-tsun* (His Majesty).

6235 *t'ài-tsūng* 太宗
CHOU: lit., great clansman: variant of *tsung-po* (**Minister of Rites**). See *ta-tsung*.

6236 *t'ài tsūng-chèng* 太宗正
SUNG: variant reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu*) or to anyone assigned to manage the Court without that title. See *ta tsung-cheng* entries. SP: *directeur de la grande maison des affaires impériales*.

6237 *t'ài tsūng-chèng yüàn* 太宗正院
YÜAN–MING: **Office of the Imperial Clan,** staffed with imperial relatives charged with maintaining the imperial genealogy, certifying inheritances within the imperial clan, etc.; in 1389 renamed Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-jen fu*). Commonly rendered *ta tsung-cheng yüan*.

6238 *t'ái-tuān* 臺端
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., leader or exemplar of the Censorate

(*yü-shih t'ai*), a common unofficial reference to an **Attendant Censor** (*shih yü-shih*) or by extension to any executive official of the Censorate. See *tsa-tuan, san-tuan*. RR: *chef du tribunal*. P18.

6239 *t'ài-tzŭ* 太子

Heir Apparent: throughout history the formal designation of a reigning ruler's son chosen to be successor on the throne, most commonly in Chinese dynasties the ruler's eldest son, especially the eldest son borne by the principal wife (Queen or Empress). His living quarters in imperial times were referred to as the Eastern Palace (*tung-kung*), and his affairs were generally managed by a Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu;* also see *chan-shih*). The term *t'ai-tzu* is commonly prefixed to the titles of all posts in his establishment, many duplicating posts elsewhere in the central government. In addition to the entries that follow, note should be taken of entries without the *t'ai-tzu* prefix.

6240 *t'ài-tzŭ kūng-fù fŭ* 太子宮傅府

YÜAN: official variant from 1346 to 1353 of *chan-shih fu* **(Household Administration of the Heir Apparent)**; staffed with Advisers (*yü-te*), Admonishers (*tsan-shan*), etc., apparently for the most part constituting a school called the Hall of Fundamentals (*tuan-pen t'ang*). P26.

6241 *t'ài-tzŭ líng* 太子陵

T'ANG: **Mausoleum of the Heir Apparent,** headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8b2, subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*); one apparently created for each successive Heir Apparent, becoming his imperial mausoleum upon his accession to the throne. RR: *tombeau de l'héritier du trône*.

6242 *t'ài-tzŭ miào* 太子廟

T'ANG: **Temple of the Heir Apparent,** headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8b1, under the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*), perhaps created only for Heirs Apparent who died before succeeding to the throne, but possibly built in anticipation of each successive Heir Apparent's eventual accession and death on the throne. RR: *temple de l'héritier du trône (décedé)*.

6243 *t'ài-tzŭ nèi-fāng chŭ* 太子內坊局

T'ANG: **Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent,** an agency of the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*) till 739, then assigned to the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); probably staffed with eunuchs responsible for personal attendance on the Heir Apparent and his harem. Commonly called *nei-fang* (Inner Quarters). RR: *service du palais intérieur de la maison de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6244 *t'ài-tzŭ pīn-k'ò* 太子賓客

T'ANG–MING: **Adviser to the Heir Apparent,** nominally a regular post with rank of 3a in T'ang, 3b in Sung, and 3a in Ming, but almost always a post held concurrently by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) or comparable court dignitary; expected to provide companionship and guidance in governmental affairs in preparing the Heir Apparent for his future role as Emperor; sometimes more than one appointee. RR: *moniteur de l'héritier du trône*. SP: *moniteur de l'héritier du trône, conseiller en chef de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6245 *t'ài-tzŭ p'ú* 太子僕

HAN–SUNG: **Coachman of the Heir Apparent,** one of the dignitaries assigned to the household of the Heir Apparent, rank 1,000 bushels in Han, rank 4 or 5 in the era of N-S Division, 4b1 in T'ang; in general charge of the horses and vehicles available to the Heir Apparent and his staff; from Sui if not earlier, head of an office called the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu*). See *p'u*. HB: coachman of the heir apparent. RR: *chef de la cour des équipages de l'héritier du trône*. SP: *maître d'écurie de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

6246 *t'ài-tzŭ p'ú-ssù* 太子僕寺

SUI–CHIN: **Livery Service of the Heir Apparent,** in charge of all horses and vehicles assigned to the Heir Apparent's establishment; headed by the Coachman of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu p'u*) through Sung, but in Liao and Chin by a Director (*ling* in Liao, *cheng* in Chin). See *p'u, t'ai-p'u ssu*. RR: *cour des équipages de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

6247 *t'ài-tzŭ sān ch'īng* 太子三卿

N-S DIV: **Three Chamberlains of the Heir Apparent,** a collective reference to the Household Provisioner (*chia-ling*), the Director of the Watches (*lei-keng ling*), and the Coachman of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu p'u*), the 3 most important dignitaries assigned to the Heir Apparent's establishment to supplement the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*). Cf. *san ch'ing*. P26.

6248 *t'ài-tzŭ sān shào* 太子三少

Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent: from the post-Han Chin dynasty on, counterparts on the staff of the Heir Apparent of the dignitaries at the imperial court known as the Three Solitaries (*san ku*): specifically, Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu shao-shih*), Junior Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu shao-fu*), and Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu shao-pao*). Considered regular, substantive appointments, but normally awarded only as concurrent appointments to officials already in positions of considerable stature at court, solely for the purpose of enhancing their prestige and possibly their income. All normally ranked 2a. P67.

6249 *t'ài-tzŭ sān shīh* 太子三師

Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent: from the post-Han Chin dynasty on, counterparts on the staff of the Heir Apparent of the eminent dignitaries at the imperial court known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*) or Three Preceptors (*san shih*). Considered regular, substantive appointments, but normally awarded only as concurrent appointments to officials already having considerable stature at court, solely for the purpose of enhancing their prestige and possibly their income. The standard individual titles were Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao*). All normally carried rank 1b. It is noteworthy that the term Three Dukes seems never to have carried the prefix *t'ai-tzu*. P67.

6250 *t'ài-tzŭ shào chān-shìh* 太子少詹事

Vice Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent; see under *shao chan-shih*.

6251 *t'ài-tzŭ shào-fù* 太子少傅

HAN–CH'ING: **Junior Mentor of the Heir Apparent,** in Han shared with the Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu*) responsibility for the education of the Heir Apparent; both posts filled with distinguished scholars; rank 2,000 bushels. From the post-Han Chin dynasty on, one of the Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shao*), rank normally 2a. HB: junior tutor of the heir-apparent. RR+SP: *second maître de l'héritier du trône*. BH: junior tutor of the heir apparent. P67.

6252 *t'ài-tzŭ shào-pǎo* 太子少保
N-S DIV (Chin)–CH'ING: **Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent,** one of the Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shao*), normal rank 2a. RR: *second gardien de l'héritier du trône*. SP: *second protecteur de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6253 *t'ài-tzŭ shào-shīh* 太子少師
N-S DIV (Chin)–CH'ING: **Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent,** one of the Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shao*), normal rank 2a. RR+SP: *second précepteur de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6254 *t'ài-tzŭ shuài-kēng lìng* 太子帥更令
SUNG: commonly appears as a scribal error for *t'ai-tzu lei-keng ling;* see under *lei-keng ling* (**Director of the Watches** in the household of the Heir Apparent).

6255 *t'ài-tzŭ shuài-kēng ssù* 太子率更寺
See under *lei-keng ssu* (**Court of the Watches** in the household of the Heir Apparent).

6256 *t'ài-tzŭ t'ài-fù* 太子太傅
HAN–CH'ING: **Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent,** in Han shared with the Junior Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu shao-fu*) responsibility for the education of the Heir Apparent; both posts filled only with distinguished scholars, rank 2,000 bushels. From the post-Han Chin dynasty on, one of the Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shih*), rank normally 1b. HB: grand tutor of the heir-apparent. RR+SP: *grand maître de l'héritier du trône*. BH: grand tutor of the heir apparent. P67.

6257 *t'ài-tzŭ t'ài-pǎo* 太子太保
N-S DIV (Chin)–CH'ING: **Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent,** one of the Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shih*), normal rank 1b. RR: *grand gardien de l'héritier du trône*. SP: *grand protecteur de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6258 *t'ài-tzŭ t'ài-shīh* 太子太師
N-S DIV (Chin)–CH'ING: **Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent,** one of the Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu san shih*), normal rank 1b. RR+SP: *grand précepteur de l'héritier du trône*. P67.

6259 *t'ài-tzŭ yüèh-lìng* 太子樂令
HAN: common scribal error for the Later Han title *t'ai yü-yüeh ling* (**Grand Director of Music**). P10.

6260 *t'ài-wèi* 太尉
Defender-in-chief. (1) CH'IN–HAN: commander of the empire's armed forces, one of the Three Dukes (*san kung*) among whom major responsibilities in the central government were divided; rank 10,000 bushels in Han; supervised an Office (*fu*) subdivided into a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*): Eastern Section (*tung-ts'ao*) in charge of the Office's fiscal affairs, Western Section (*hsi-ts'ao*) in charge of personnel appointments in the military service, Civil Affairs Section (*hu-ts'ao*), Memorials Section (*tsou-ts'ao*), Complaints Section (*tz'u-ts'ao*), Communications Section (*fa-ts'ao*), Conscript Section (*wei-ts'ao*), Judicial Section (*chüeh-ts'ao*), Banditry Section (*tsei-ts'ao*), Military Section (*ping-ts'ao*), Revenues Section (*chin-ts'ao*), Granaries Section (*ts'ang-ts'ao*), Archives Section (*huang-ko ts'ao*), and Consultation Section (*i-ts'ao*), each headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =300 or =400 bushels. From 119 B.C. to A.D. 51 the title *t'ai-wei* was replaced by *ta ssu-ma* (Commander-in-chief). HB: grand commandant. (2) N-S DIV–YÜAN: in irregular alternation with *t'ai-pao* (Grand Guardian), one of the eminent posts in the central government collectively known as the Three Dukes (*san kung*) or the Three Preceptors (*san shih*), rank 1a or 2a. RR+SP: *grand chef des armées,* also (SP only) *grand maréchal*. P2, 12. (3) N-S DIV: occasionally occurs as the title of the senior military officer in a Princedom (*wang-kuo*). P69.

6261 *t'ài-wèi kūng* 太尉公
HAN: official variant of *t'ai-wei* (**Defender-in-chief**) in Later Han. P12.

6262 *t'ài yǔ-yüèh lìng* 太予樂令
HAN: lit. meaning traditionally disputed; *yü* may have been a term for musician in high antiquity: from A.D. 60 the official redesignation of *t'ai-yüeh ling* (**Grand Director of Music**). P10.

6263 *t'ái-yüàn* 臺院
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Headquarters Bureau,** one of 3 units among which Censors (*yü-shih*) were distributed in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); staffed with 4 to 6 Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) in T'ang, only one in Sung; in T'ang its personnel regularly participated in court audiences and major judicial proceedings at court; in Sung the lone Attendant Censor became a junior executive official of the Censorate. RR+SP: *cour des affaires générales*. P18. (2) YÜAN: unofficial reference to the entire **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*). P19.

6264 *t'ài-yüèh* 太樂
CHOU: quasiofficial variant of *ta ssu-yüeh* (**Musician-in-chief**).

6265 *t'ài-yüèh àn* 太樂案
SUNG: **Headquarters Section** of the short-lived Imperial Music Bureau (*ta-sheng fu*), one of its 6 subordinate units; very possibly a reorganization of what, except from 1103 to 1120, was the Imperial Music Service (*t'ai-yüeh chü*). P10.

6266 *t'ài yüèh-chèng* 太樂正
CHIN: **Music Master,** rank 9b, in the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*); the counterpart of *yüeh-cheng* in other periods. P10.

6267 *t'ài-yüèh chǔ* 太樂局
SUNG: **Imperial Music Service,** a major unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) that provided music and dancing for state sacrificial and other ceremonies; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank not clear, perhaps a non-official specialist. From 1103 to 1120 apparently absorbed into a new Imperial Music Bureau (*ta-sheng fu*). SP: *bureau de musique*. P10.

6268 *t'ài-yüèh lìng* 太樂令
(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Grand Director of Music,** one of the major subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang*), rank 600 bushels in Han; headed a large staff, including 388 musicians incorporated from the terminated Music Bureau (*yüeh-fu*) in 7 B.C.; provided music and dancing for sacrificial and other ceremonial occasions at court. In A.D. 60 renamed *t'ai yü-yüeh ling;* restored by San-kuo Wei. At times in the era of N-S Division apparently under the intermediary supervision of the Director of Imperial Music (*hsieh-lü hsiao-wei*) or the Palace Chief Musician (*hsieh-lü chung-lang*), also subordinates of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials. By N. Ch'i evolved into the head of a more stably institutionalized Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*). HB: prefect grand musician. P10. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–YÜAN: abbreviated reference to the **Director** (*ling*) **of the Imperial Music Office** (*t'ai yüeh shu*) or, in Sung, the Imperial Music Service (*t'ai-yüeh chü*). P10.

6269 ***t'ài-yüèh shǔ*** 太樂署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–YÜAN: **Imperial Music Office,** a major unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) except in Sung times (see *t'ai-yüeh chü*), responsible for providing music and dancing for state sacrifices and other ceremonies; headed by one or 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b2 in T'ang, 6b in Chin and Yüan, responsible for supervising Erudites (*po-shih*) who selected and trained professional performers, usually hereditary, for palace service, and Music Masters (*yüeh-cheng*), who directed performances. In Ming the Office's functions were carried on by Chief Musicians (*hsieh-lü lang*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. RR: *office de la musique suprême*. P10.

6270 ***tān-ch'ē tz'ù-shǐh*** 單車刺史
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei–S. Dyn.): lit., single-chariot *tz'u-shih*: **Restricted Regional Inspector,** designation of the chief administrator of a Region (*chou*) who did not have status as a General (*chiang-chün*) and was limited to civil aspects of administration in his jurisdiction; suggests officials who were career bureaucrats rather than members of the military elite. P50.

6271 ***tān-fěn sǒ*** 丹粉所
SUNG: **Paint Production Office** in the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); manufactured paint pigments for use in decorating the imperial palace; headed by a Supervisor (*chien-kuan*), probably a non-official technician. SP: *bureau de peinture pour décoration*. P15.

6272 ***tān-pǎng chuàng-yüán*** 擔榜壯元
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., "principal graduate" whose shoulders supported the list of graduates: **Bottom Graduate,** unofficial reference to a Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) whose name was last on the pass list promulgated after the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih, hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. *chuang-yüan*.

6273 ***tān-yú*** 單于
See under *shan-yü* (**Khan** of the Hsiung-nu).

6274 ***t'àn-ch'ǎng*** 炭場
SUNG: **Charcoal Yard** under the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); presumably a storage depot for charcoal used in the palace and the central government; staffing not clear. SP: *magasin de charbon*.

6275 ***t'àn-huā lāng*** 探花郎 or ***t'an-hua***
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., to seek the garland (?): **Third Graduate,** quasiofficial designation of the Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) who ranked 3rd in the final pass list posted after the last stage of the civil service recruitment examinations, the Palace Examination (*tien-shih, t'ing-shih*), after the Principal Graduate (*chuang-yüan*) and the Second Graduate (*pang-yen*); in Ming and Ch'ing normally appointed directly as Junior Compiler (*pien-hsiu*) in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

6276 ***t'ǎn-jén*** 擔人
CHOU: lit., hand-carrier (?): **Disseminator,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for carrying royal decisions throughout the realm and explaining them to local authorities. CL: *teneur de main*.

6277 ***t'àn-mǎ-ch'ìh chūn*** 探馬赤軍
YÜAN: Chinese transliteration of a Mongol word: **Allied Army,** one of the military forces that constituted the regular Yüan army, made up of Khitan, Jurchen, and Chinese soldiers who joined the Mongol cause early during Chingis Khan's assault on Chin, together with troops of land-grant nobles (see under *fen-ti* and *t'ou-hsia*).

6278 ***t'án-miào àn*** 壇廟案
SUNG: **Section for Altars and Temples** under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); specific functions and staffing not clear. SP: *service des autels, temples et tombeaux impériaux*.

6279 ***t'án-wěi*** 壇壝
SUNG: **Caretaker of the Altar Mound,** number, status, and specific functions not clear; in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). SP: *chargé de balayer les autels et tertres*.

6280 ***t'àn-yā*** 彈壓
CHIN–YÜAN: lit., to press down, repress: **Disciplinarian** (?), at least on one occasion in Chin a duty assignment for a Battalion Commander (*ch'ien-hu*) to quell rioting among construction workers; in Yüan commonly a regular staff officer in a military Company (*po-hu so*). P59.

6281 ***tāng*** 璫
Lit., earring, pendant: from Later Han on, one of many designations for **Palace Eunuch;** see *huan-kuan, nei-shih, t'ai-chien*.

6282 ***tǎng*** 黨
(1) CHOU: **Ward,** a local self-government unit in the royal domain with a Head (*cheng*) who was reportedly popularly elected; consisted of 5 Precincts (*tsu*) totaling 500 families; 5 Wards constituted a Township (*chou*). CL: *canton*. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Ward,** a unit of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population comprising 5 Villages (*li*) totaling 125 families, with a designated Head (*chang*); see *san chang* (Three Elders). (3) SUI: **Township,** a unit of sub-District organization of the population whose Head (*chang*) was responsible for 5 rural Villages (*li*) totaling 50 families.

6283 ***tāng-chīn fó-yéh*** 當今佛爺
CH'ING: **Present Day Buddha,** an unofficial reference to the Emperor.

6284 ***tāng-chú*** 當軸
Lit., a pivot, someone in control: from Han on, an unofficial reference to anyone **on official duty.**

6285 ***tàng-fáng*** 檔房
Archive: e.g., see *man-tang fang, huang-tang fang, han-tang fang, feng-tang fang*.

6286 ***tāng-lù-tzǔ*** 當路子 or ***tang-lu***
Lit., one who is on the road, deriving from a passage in *Meng-tzu* reporting that when "the master was on the road to Ch'i ...": unofficial reference to anyone **on official duty.**

6287 ***tāng-yüèh ch'ù*** 當月處
CH'ING: lit., in (such-and-such) month office: **Seal Office** in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), the name suggesting that the Court's documents were here dated and certified; staffing not clear. BH: record office.

6288 ***t'áng*** 堂
(1) MING–CH'ING: **Headquarters,** quasiofficial designation of the duty station for senior officials of an agency at any level of government. See *kung-t'ang, cheng-t'ang, ta-t'ang, t'ang-kuan, t'ang-shang*. (2) MING–CH'ING: **College,** generic designation of 6 study units among which students of the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) were distributed; see *liu t'ang* (Six Colleges). P34.

6289 *t'áng* 塘
CH'ING: **Postal Relay Station,** a Sinkiang variant of the term *i-chan;* each headed by a Station Master (*t'i-t'ang*). BH: military courier bureau.

6290 *t'áng-chiàng* 錫匠
T'ANG: **Confectioner,** 5 non-official specialists in the Office of Delicacies (*chen-hsiu shu*) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*). RR: *confiseur*.

6291 *t'āng-chiēn* 湯監
T'ANG: **Directorate of Hot Baths,** one established at each of several noted spas where the state had built special housing facilities to which dignitaries were invited for bathing, also responsible for growing special kinds of vegetables around the hot springs; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*), each headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 6b2. RR: *direction de la source chaude*.

6292 *t'áng chǔ-shìh* 堂主事
CH'ING: **Headquarters Secretary,** a title specifying a Secretary (*chu-shih*) on the executive staff of an agency rather than a member of a subsidiary unit; e.g., on the executive staff of a Ministry (*pu*) in contrast to a Secretary in a Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) of a Ministry; rank generally 6a. BH: secretary, chief secretary, senior secretary. P1, 5, 6, 9, etc.

6293 *t'áng-ch'ú* 堂除
SUNG: **Departmental Appointment,** signifying the appointment (*ch'u*) of an official by the Executive Office (*tu-t'ang*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) without recourse to normal Evaluation Processes (*hsüan*); the practice was terminated by imperial order in 1172. See *t'ang-hsüan*.

6294 *t'áng-hòu kuān* 堂後官
T'ANG–SUNG–LIAO: lit., officials serving behind the headquarters, i.e., members of the clerical units reportedly "arrayed behind" the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia*) when it was reorganized in the 720s from the prior Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*): **Secretariat Clerk,** unranked subofficials in the Five Offices (*wu fang*) and the Six Offices (*liu fang*) that served the Secretariat-Chancellery. In Liao considered to rank lower than Secretaries (*chung she-jen*). SP: *préposé aux affaires*. P3, 4.

6295 *t'áng-hsüǎn* 堂選
SUNG: variant of *t'ang-ch'u* (**Departmental Appointment**).

6296 *t'áng-kǔ-t'è hsüéh* 唐古忒學
CH'ING: **Tangutan** (i.e., **Tibetan) School** in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), staffed with one Director of Studies (*ssu-yeh*), one Instructor (*chu-chiao*), and 4 Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*). P17.

6297 *t'áng-kuān* 堂官
MING–CH'ING: **Senior Official(s),** generic reference to the heads of any governmental agencies, usually including the top 2 or 3 officials of any one agency; in contrast to *ssu-kuan* (Administrative Associates) and *shou-ling kuan* (Staff Supervisors); rarely used as a specific title (see under *shang-ssu yüan*, Palace Stud). P39, 52.

6298 *t'āng-kuān* 湯官
HAN: **Office of Drinks and Delicacies** under the Provisioner (*t'ai-kuan*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); in charge of providing the palace with wines, cakes, and other sweets; headed by a Director (*ling*) assisted by 2 Aides (*ch'eng*), in control of 3,000 state slaves; abolished early in Later Han. HB: office of liquors. P37.

6299 *t'áng láng-chūng* 堂郎中
CH'ING: **Headquarters Bureau Director,** one, rank 5a, senior administrative aide to the Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (*tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*); another on the staff of the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*). BH: department director. P37.

6300 *t'áng-lǎo* 堂老
SUNG: **Your Honor,** a term by which Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) addressed one another.

6301 *t'āng-mù ì* 湯沐邑 or 湯木邑
Lit., fief (that provides) hot water for bathing. (1) HAN: **Fief,** a quasiofficial designation of a District (*hsien*) whose tax collections were assigned as private income to the Heir Apparent or the Empress. HB: town which provides hot water for washing the hair. (2) YÜAN: **Land Grant,** a territory awarded to a Prince or another noble in which, in the early Yüan years, he had broad political, military, and fiscal controls; see under *fen-ti* and *t'ou-hsia*.

6302 *t'áng pǐ-t'iēh-shìh* 堂筆帖式
CH'ING: **Headquarters Clerk,** many low-ranking or unranked Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*) who directly served the Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (*tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*). BH: clerk.

6303 *t'áng-shàng* 堂上
MING–CH'ING: common variant of *t'ang-kuan* (**Senior Official**).

6304 *t'ǎng-tsàng* 帑藏
HAN: **Treasury of the Chamberlain for the National Treasury** (*ta ssu-nung*), directly supervised by an Aide (*ch'eng*) to the Chamberlain, rank 600 bushels; established in A.D. 82. HB: treasury of the grand minister of agriculture.

6305 *t'áng-tzǔ* 堂子
CH'ING: **National Temple** located outside the Left Ch'ang-an Gate of Peking, where the Emperor worshipped on New Year's Day and at times of dynastic crisis; overseen by 8 Manchu Commandants (*wei*), 2 ranked 7 and 6 ranked 8, under supervision of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*). P28.

6306 *tào* 道
Lit., a path, a way, hence the rather loosely delineated jurisdiction of an itinerant supervisory official: **Circuit,** normally with a particularizing geographic prefix. (1) HAN: official designation of a District (*hsien*) in a strategic frontier area predominantly populated by non-Chinese. How its staffing differed from a normal District is not clear. HB: march. (2) T'ANG: from the earliest years of the dynasty, a frontier military jurisdiction encompassing several Armies (*chün*) supervised by a General-in-chief (*ta-chiang*), then a Commander-in-chief (*ta tsung-kuan*), then a Commander-in-chief (*ta tu-tu*); not to be confused with the Circuits described in (3) below, though in the 700s both became jurisdictions of Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*). RR: *district*. (3) T'ANG–SUNG: from 706 a Province-size area supervised by a Commissioner (*shih*) specially delegated from the central government, each serving as a coordinating intermediary between a cluster of Prefectures (*chou, fu*) and the capital; originally 10, created as the jurisdictions of itinerant Surveillance Commissioners (*an-ch'a shih*), whose title soon developed such variants as Surveil-

lance, Investigation, and Supervisory Commissioner (*an-ch'a ts'ai-fang ch'u-chih shih*), Investigation and Supervisory Commissioner (*kuan-ch'a ch'u-chih shih*), and Bandit-suppression Commissioner (*chao-t'ao shih*). In 733 Circuits were increased to 15, each with an Investigation Commissioner (*ts'ai-fang shih*), soon retitled Surveillance Commissioner (*kuan-ch'a shih*); the Commissioners became more stable coordinators of territorial administration. In response to the great rebellion of An Lu-shan beginning in 755, many Surveillance Commissioners were made concurrent Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*); soon Circuits had both Surveillance and Military Commissioners as civil and military supervisors, respectively. As regional warlordism escalated, Military Commissioners of this type and those described under (2) above commonly became almost autonomous regional satraps, and their number grew large. At the end of T'ang, Circuits in South China were transformed into the independent regimes known to historians as the Ten Kingdoms, and Military Commissioners succeeded one another in control of the North China Plain, establishing the Five Dynasties that followed T'ang. When most of China Proper was reconsolidated by Sung, it was again divided into 10 Circuits, but governmental powers in each Circuit were divided among several function-specific Commissioners; see under *ssu chien-ssu* (Four Circuit Supervisorates). In 997 such Circuits were all redesignated *lu*, q.v. RR: *province*. (4) LIAO: 5 Province-size areas into which the empire was divided, each governed from a Capital (*ching*) and prefixed accordingly: Supreme (*shang*), Eastern, Central, Southern, and Western. Except for the Circuit surrounding the Supreme Capital, which was governed by the dynastic central government, each Circuit was governed by a Regent (*liu-shou*) with a staff including 2 Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). (5) YÜAN: the jurisdiction of a Pacification Commission (*hsüan-wei ssu*), as many as 60 into which the empire was divided for administrative, military, or combined military and administrative supervision; each supervised a cluster of Route Commands (*lu tsung-kuan fu*) and in turn was responsible to the metropolitan Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) at Peking or to a Branch Secretariat (*hsing chung-shu sheng*) and, for military purposes, to the metropolitan Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) or one of its branches. In lieu of Pacification Commissions, some Circuits had comparable agencies named Pacification Commission and Chief Military Command (*hsüan-wei ssu tu yüan-shuai fu*), Chief Military Command (*tu yüan-shuai fu*), Military Command (*yüan-shuai fu*), or a further variant such as *hsüan-fu ssu, an-fu ssu,* or *chao-t'ao ssu* (all rendered Pacification Commission). (6) YÜAN: also the separate jurisdiction of a Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a ssu, su-cheng lien-fang ssu*), 24 at their peak, each a regional subordinate of the metropolitan Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) or one of its branches. (7) MING–CH'ING: the jurisdiction of a Branch Office (*fen-ssu*) of a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) or a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*), staffed by a Vice Commissioner (*ts'an-cheng, an-ch'a fu-shih*) or an Assistant Commissioner (*ts'an-i, an-ch'a ch'ien-shih*) of such a provincial agency. Officials on such duty were known generically as Circuit Intendants (*tao-t'ai*). Some Circuits were function-specific and had Province-wide responsibilities, such as Tax Intendant Circuits (*tu-liang tao*), Education Intendant Circuits (*t'i-tu hsüeh-tao*), Troop Purification Circuits (*ch'ing-chün tao*), and Postal Service Circuits (*i-ch'uan tao*). Others exercised full powers of their base agencies in limited areas; these were called General Administration Circuits (*fen-shou tao*) and General Surveillance Circuits (*fen-hsün tao*). Circuit Intendants delegated from Provincial Surveillance Commissions also included several who were limited both in area and in function: Record Checking Circuits (*shua-chüan tao*) and Military Defense Circuits (*ping-pei tao*). This pattern persisted until 1735, when Circuits were given status as regular posts (*kuan*) rather than duty assignments (*ch'ai-ch'ien*); were dissociated, at least nominally, from the provincial agencies; and got more direct authority over the Prefectures in their jurisdictions. Most continued to be General Administration Circuits (*shou-tao*) or General Surveillance Circuits (*hsün-tao*), but function-specific Circuits also survived, especially Waterways Circuits (*ho-tao*), Grain Tax Circuits (*tu-liang tao*), Military Defense Circuits (*ping-pei tao*), River Maintenance Circuits (*ho-wu tao*), Irrigation Circuits (*shui-li tao*), Education Circuits (*hsüeh-cheng tao*), etc. In the middle 1700s the total number of all Circuits in the empire was 89. After the reorganization of 1735, the name of a Circuit and the title of its Intendant were generally identical, and the rank of all Intendants was 4a. BH: circuit. (8) MING–CH'ING: also subsections, one named for each Province (*sheng*), among which Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) were distributed for internal administrative purposes within the Censorate (*tu ch'a-kuan*), each headed by one member designated Investigating Censor in charge of the ... Circuit (*chang ... tao chien-ch'a yü-shih*). Two things are especially noteworthy about this mode of designation. On one hand, the individual authority and responsibility of each Censor, or his independence from the Censors-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) and other executive officials of the Censorate, were emphasized by the official designation of Censors as members of their Circuits, never as members of the Censorate. On the other hand, although members of the Circuits were routinely responsible for auditing accounts and reviewing judicial proceedings emanating from the Provinces for which the Circuits were named, they were based in the dynastic capital, and when Censors were sent out from the capital on special investigatory assignments they were sent to Provinces without regard to the names of the Circuits of which they were members. In addition to its routine functions, each Circuit was assigned responsibility for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over a specified group of central government agencies, including the Censorate itself. In Ming all Investigating Censors on duty in the capital at any time were considered to constitute a Metropolitan Circuit (*ching-chi tao*), with responsibility for checking records in the capital agencies. In Ch'ing the Metropolitan Circuit became a Circuit like any other, with routine responsibilities regarding the Metropolitan Area (*chih-li*); and routine surveillance over the administration of Manchuria, which was eventually divided into 3 Provinces, was vested in a single Liao-Shen Circuit, i.e., Circuit for Liao-yang and Shen-yang. BH: circuit. P18, 19.

6307 *tào-chèng ssū* 道正司

MING–CH'ING: **Taoist Registry,** unit in a Ming Subprefecture or a Ch'ing Department (both *chou*) responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners in the jurisdiction; headed by a non-official Taoist Registrar (*tao-cheng*). BH: superior of the Taoist priesthood.

6308 *tào-chì ssū* 道紀司

MING–CH'ING: **Taoist Registry,** unit in a Prefecture (*fu*) responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners in the jurisdiction; headed by a non-official Taoist Registrar (*tao-chi*), nominal rank 9b. BH: superior of the Taoist priesthood.

6309 ***tào-ch'iáo ts'áo*** 道橋曹
HAN: **Section for Roads and Bridges,** clerical subdivision of some Commanderies (*chün*) and some Districts (*hsien*), probably headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*) concerned with the maintenance of transport and communication routes. HB: bureau of roads and bridges.

6310 ***tào-chíh*** 道職
SUNG: **Taoist Posts,** 8 degrees or categories of positions created by Hui-tsung (r. 1100–1125) for Taoist adepts, along with 26 degrees of prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for Taoists, collectively called *tao-kuan* (Taoist Offices).

6311 ***tào-chǔ*** 道擧
T'ANG: **Taoist Recruit,** designation created by Hsüan-tsung (r. 712–756) to be awarded to Taoist adepts after study in the Institute of Taoist Worship (*ch'ung-hsüan kuan*).

6312 ***tào-hùi ssū*** 道會司
MING–CH'ING: **Taoist Registry** in a District (*hsien*), responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners in the jurisdiction; headed by a non-official Taoist Registrar (*tao-hui*). BH: superior of the Taoist priesthood.

6313 ***tāo-jén*** 刀人
SUI: **Beard Trimmer** (?), designation of a category of palace women, rank =6 or lower.

6314 ***tào-jén*** 稻人
CHOU: **Paddy Supervisor,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for the cultivation of rice and other crops in flooded fields, providing goods for rain prayers in times of drought, etc. CL: *officier des semences en terrain inondé.*

6315 ***tǎo-k'ò chǔ*** 導客局
N-S DIV (Ch'i): **Reception Service** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, responsible for guiding and assisting persons having audience with the Heir Apparent; headed by one Office Manager for Ceremonial (*tien-i lu-shih*). P33.

6316 ***tǎo-k'ò shè-jén*** 導客舍人
T'ANG: **Reception Secretary,** 6, rank not clear (possibly eunuchs), members of the Domestic Service of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu nei-fang chü*). RR: *introducteur des visiteurs de l'héritier du trône.*

6317 ***tào-kuān*** 道官
SUNG: **Taoist Offices,** general designation of 26 degrees or levels of prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for Taoist adepts created by Hui-tsung (r. 1100–1125); also see *tao-chih* (Taoist Posts).

6318 ***tǎo-kuān shǔ*** 纛官署 or ***tao-kuan***
HAN–SUNG: **Office of Grain Supplies,** an agency for provisioning the imperial palace with dried foods and especially for the sorting and hulling of rice for palace use; originally under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), from Later Han under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung, ssu-nung ch'ing*), in Sui under the Court for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ssu*), in T'ang and Sung under the Court for the National Granaries (also *ssu-nung ssu*); headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels in Han, thereafter 2 appointees with rank 8a1 in T'ang. HB: office for the selection of grain. RR+SP: *office du triage des grains.* P6, 37.

6319 ***tào-lù ssū*** 道錄司
MING–CH'ING: **Central Taoist Registry,** a central government agency responsible for certifying and disciplining Taoist religious practitioners throughout the empire through Taoist Registries (*tao-chi ssu, tao-cheng ssu, tao-hui ssu*) at all levels of territorial administration, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); headed by a Director (*cheng*) with nominal rank 6a. Cf. *seng-lu ssu* (Central Buddhist Registry). BH: superiors of the Taoist priesthood. P16.

6320 ***tāo-pǐ lì*** 刀筆吏
Lit., functionary using a knife (for erasing) and a brush: **Scribbler,** throughout history the designation of a petty subofficial with copying chores, often used contemptuously.

6321 ***tào-p'ú*** 道僕
CHOU: **Supplementary Charioteer,** 12 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who managed chariots used for informal purposes within the palace and for the ruler's guests in jaunts outside the palace. CL: *conducteur du char de route.*

6322 ***tào-t'ái*** 道臺
MING–CH'ING: **Circuit Intendant,** quasiofficial designation of an official in charge of a Circuit (*tao*) in the hierarchy of territorial administration.

6323 ***tào-t'ién ch'ǎng*** 稻田場
CH'ING: **Palace Garden,** used for growing rice and other garden products for the palace; a unit of the Imperial Parks Administration (*feng-ch'en yüan*). BH: imperial agricultural office.

6324 ***tào-t'ién t'í-lǐng sǒ*** 稻田提領所
YÜAN: **Superintendency of Palace Gardening** in the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*); staffing not clear, but presumably headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*). P40.

6325 ***tǎo-ts'úng*** 導從
Guides and Followers, generic reference to personnel authorized to constitute the retinue of an official in travel status. At least in Sung times, the category included men called Housemen (*she-jen*), Followers (*ts'ung-jen*), Shouters of Warnings (*ho-chih*), Clearers of the Way (*ch'ing-tao*), Shouting Guides (*ho-tao*), Front Scouts (*ch'ien hsing-yin*), Military Escorts (*ts'ung chün-shih*), and Bearers of Identification Certificates (*ch'eng-fu*), no doubt among many others varying from locality to locality and from situation to situation.

6326 ***tào-yù*** 道右
CHOU: **Assistant Supplementary Charioteer,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who occupied the right (protective) side of royal chariots driven by Supplementary Charioteers (*tao-p'u*). CL: *homme de droite du char de route.*

6327 ***tào-yüán*** 道員
MING–CH'ING: **Circuit Intendants,** quasiofficial collective reference to officials in charge of Circuits (*tao*) in the hierarchy of territorial administration, more commonly called *tao-t'ai.*

6328 ***t'áo-kuān-wǎ shǔ*** 陶官瓦署
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Government Pottery Works,** one each prefixed Left and Right under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), each headed by a Supervisor (*tu*) or a Director (*ling*), or both; ranks not clear. Cf. *wa-kuan shu.* P14.

6329 ***t'áo-t'ú chiēn*** 騊駼監
N-S DIV: **Directorate of the Wild Horse Pasturage** under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), in charge of horses brought from the far northeastern frontier, in modern Siberia; headed by a Director (*chang*). HB (*chang*): chief inspector of the stables for wild horses. P31.

6330 ***té-chiěh*** 得解 or ***té-chiěh chǔ-jén*** 舉人
SUNG: lit., to attain being forwarded (to the capital) as a recommendee (of prefectural-level authorities after succeeding in a Prefectural Examination, *chieh-shih*): **Prefectural Graduate,** someone qualified to participate in a Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. The term *chieh* seems to refer both to the act of forwarding or submitting a graduate to the capital and also to the documentary material, a diploma or certificate, that evidenced his qualification; but the emphasis is on his being sent from, rather than on his being sent to or certified for. Cf. *mien-chieh, chü-jen.*

6331 ***té-fēi*** 德妃
SUI–SUNG: **Virtuous Consort,** 3rd ranking imperial consort after Honored Consort (*kuei-fei*) and Pure Consort (*shu-fei*); rank 1a in Sung. RR: *concubine vertueuse*. SP: *correction vertueuse.*

6332 ***té-í*** 德儀
T'ANG: **Lady of Virtuous Deportment,** a rank 2a imperial concubine of the group known collectively as the Six Ladies of Deportment (*liu i*). RR: *correction vertueuse.*

6333 ***t'è-chǐh*** 特旨
MING: **Special Edict,** reference to the announcement of an official appointment, usually to a high post, made by the Emperor without recourse to normal selection and appointment procedures; normally considered capricious, and resented by the officialdom.

6334 ***t'è-chìh*** 特置
T'ANG: **Specially Established,** reference to an office or post created outside the normal hierarchy or complement for some ad hoc purpose.

6335 ***t'è-chìn*** 特進
Lord Specially Advanced. (1) HAN–T'ANG, LIAO: a supplementary (*chia*) title, in early use apparently only as an honorific but in T'ang and Liao probably involving added responsibilities. At least in T'ang, perhaps increased rank to 2a. HB: specially advanced. (2) SUI, SUNG, CHIN–YÜAN: prestige title (*san-kuan*) for officials of rank 2a in Sui and Sung, 1b in Chin, 1a in Yüan. SP: *spécialement promu.* P68.

6336 ***t'è-chìn júng-lù tà-fū*** 特進榮祿大夫
MING: **Specially Promoted Grand Master for Glorious Happiness,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for rank 1a civil officials; anyone so honored could subsequently be further advanced to the prestige title Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (*t'e-chin kuang-lu ta-fu*). P68.

6337 ***t'è-chìn kuāng-lù tà-fū*** 特進光祿大夫
MING: **Specially Promoted Grand Master for Splendid Happiness,** the highest prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 1a. P68.

6338 ***t'è-chìn tzū-chèng shàng-ch'īng*** 特進資政上卿
MING: **Specially Promoted Senior Minister for Aid in Governance,** a title conferred on all Ministers (*shang-shu*) of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) in the central government by Hui-ti (r. 1398–1402). P68.

6339 ***t'è-lí-kǔn ssū*** 特哩衮司
LIAO: variant of *ta t'e-li-kun ssu* (**Court of the Imperial Clan**), headed by a Director (*t'e-li-kun*). P1.

6340 ***t'è-mǎn*** 特滿
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word literally meaning 10,000 men, related to the Mongol word *tümen:* **Army,** designation of a Khitan Tribe (*pu-tsu*) when in military formation.

6341 ***t'è-p'ài-ch'āi shǐh*** 特派差使
CH'ING: **Special Commissioner,** an official on ad hoc duty assignment (*ch'ai-ch'ien*), regardless of his regular position and rank. BH: specially deputed official.

6342 ***t'è-tsòu míng*** 特奏名
SUNG: lit., a specially submitted name: **Facilitated Candidate,** a civil service recruitment status sometimes granted to graduates of Prefectural Examinations (*chieh-shih*) who, despite repeated efforts, reached old age without having passed a Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*); this nominally made them eligible for official appointments on the same basis as Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*). Cf. *en-k'o ch'u-shen* (Qualified by Special Examination).

6343 ***t'è-yáng chǘ*** 特羊局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Rams Service** in the Sheep Office (*ssu-yang shu*) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); cf. *tzu-yang chü* (Ewes Service).

6344 ***tĕng*** 等
Grade, Class, or **Degree:** generic term for various categories in the official hierarchy, most commonly a subdivision of Rank (*p'in*), e.g., 2nd rank, 2nd degree (*erh p'in erh teng*), most commonly indicated as *ts'ung-erh p'in*: rank 2b.

6345 ***tēng hsién-shū*** 登賢書
CH'ING: lit., to ascend into the book of worthies: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Graduate** (*chü-jen*).

6346 ***tēng-lòu chíh-chǎng*** 燈漏直長
YÜAN: **Duty Chief for Lamps and Water Clocks,** a member of the Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*), probably unranked; apparently in charge of a shift of servants who maintained the Commission's lights and timepieces at night. P35.

6347 ***tēng-shìh láng*** 登仕郎
SUI–CH'ING: **Court Gentleman for Promoted Service,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 8a in Sui, 9a thereafter except 8a in Yüan. In Sung changed to *hsiu-chih lang* (Court Gentleman for Improved Functioning) in c. 1117; in Ming an official with this title could be advanced to Court Gentleman for Ceremonial Service (*chiang-shih lang*) without change of rank. P68.

6348 ***tēng-shìh tsò-láng*** 登仕佐郎
CHIN–CH'ING: **Secondary Gentleman for Promoted Service,** the lowest prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 9b; in Ming an official with this title could be advanced to Secondary Gentleman for Ceremonial Service (*chiang-shih tso-lang*) without change of rank. P68.

6349 ***tēng-tì*** 登第
MING–CH'ING: **Raised to a Ranking,** reference to the practice of listing examination passers in rank order after the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*); also a reference to anyone named on such a pass list.

6350 ***tēng-wén chiěn-yüàn*** 登聞檢院
SUNG–CHIN: **Public Petitioners Review Office,** received

and considered complaints from officials and commoners about official misconduct or major policy issues, theoretically only after petitioners had vainly sought to appeal to the Public Petitioners Drum Office (*teng-wen ku-yüan*); manned by officials of court rank (*ch'ao-kuan*) on temporary duty assignments under supervision of the Grand Master of Remonstrance (*chien-i ta-fu*). Created in 1007 by renaming the Public Petitioners Office (*teng-wen yüan*). Also see *li-chien yüan* (Complaint Review Office). SP: *cour du dépôt des pétitions*. P21.

6351 *tēng-wén kǔ* 登聞鼓
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Public Petitioners Drum,** a resounding drum set up outside various government buildings and at the palace, to be struck by persons who, after having failed to get satisfactory hearings in the regular administrative hierarchy, wished to appeal outside regular channels. In T'ang, originally not regularly attended at the palace, but when struck was supposed to be responded to by a member of the Palace Gate Guards (*chien-men wei*); later in T'ang, regularly attended by Censors (*yü-shih*) on rotational duty assignments. Subsequently served by regularly established agencies; see *teng-wen ku-yüan, teng-wen ku-t'ing*. Such attention-getting devices were apparently common at the headquarters of all units of territorial administration down to the office of the District Magistrate (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*). P21.

6352 *tēng-wén kǔ-t'īng* 登聞鼓廳
CH'ING: **Public Petitioners Drum Office,** established in 1723 in the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*) to receive and process complaints from officials and commoners who had failed to get satisfactory hearings about injustices and disastrous state policies in the regular administrative hierarchy; staffed by one Manchu and one Chinese Clerk (*pi-t'ieh-shih*). Replaced a system of attendance at a Public Petitioners Drum outside the Right Ch'ang-an Gate of Peking by either a Censor (*yü-shih*) or a Supervising Secretary (*chi-shih-chung*), which in 1656 had superseded an original Ch'ing system of assigning one Censor in daily rotation to monitor such a drum at the gate of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). P21.

6353 *tēng-wén kǔ-yüàn* 登聞鼓院
SUNG–MING: **Public Petitioners Drum Office,** evolving from the T'ang *teng-wen ku;* an office to receive complaints from officials and commoners about injustices and major policy disasters after they had failed to get satisfactory hearings in the normal administrative hierarchy; established in 1007 by renaming the earlier Complaint Drum Office (*ku-ssu*); staffed by Remonstrators (*ssu-chien*) and Exhorters (*cheng-yen*); in 1129 subordinated to the Public Petitioners Review Office (*teng-wen chien-yüan*). In Chin subordinated to the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). In Ming manned by one Investigating Censor (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), one Supervising Secretary (*chi-shih-chung*), and one representative of the Imperial Bodyguard (*chin-i wei*); channeled complaints to the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*) for distribution to appropriate central government agencies, or to the palace. Also see *li-chien yüan* (Complaint Review Office). SP: *cour des tambours pour annoncer des pétitions et des doléances*. P21.

6354 *tēng-wén lìng* 登聞令
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Director of Public Petitions,** duty assignment of a Vice Director (*shih-lang*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), to receive and process complaints from officials and commoners who, having failed to get satisfactory responses in the regular administrative hierarchy, desired special attention for complaints about injustices or disastrous state policies. P21.

6355 *tēng-wén yüàn* 登聞院
SUNG: **Public Petitioners Office,** created c. 995 by renaming the prior Complaint Review Office (*li-chien yüan*), c. 1007 renamed Public Petitioners Review Office (*teng-wen chien-yüan*). P21.

6356 *tēng yíng-chōu* 登瀛洲
T'ANG: lit., to ascend to the fairy isles in the ocean, or those who have done so: **Paragons,** unofficial reference to Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*) in the early T'ang Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan, hsüeh-shih kuan*), or to other persons of outstanding talents. P23.

6357 *t'éng-huáng yù t'ūng-chèng* 謄黃右通政
MING: **Vice Commissioner of the Right for Imperial Warrants,** one, rank 4a, in the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*) from 1466 to 1581; apparently had the specific function of issuing on yellow paper notifications calling to duty the heirs of military officers. P21.

6358 *t'éng-lù kuān* 謄錄官
(1) SUNG–YÜAN: **Examination Copyist,** generic term for officials or subofficials assigned to transcribe the writings of candidates in civil service recruitment examinations, to prevent examiners from identifying candidates by their handwriting. In Sung, considered to constitute a Bureau of Examination Copyists (*t'eng-lu yüan*). (2) CH'ING: **Copyist,** 6 delegated from among Clerks (*pi-t'ieh-shih*) of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) to serve, probably in rotation, in the Codification Office (*lü-li kuan*) from 1742. P13.

6359 *t'éng-lù yüàn* 謄錄院
SUNG: **Bureau of Examination Copyists,** an ad hoc group of officials or subofficials assigned to transcribe the writings of candidates in civil service recruitment examinations, to prevent examiners from identifying candidates by their handwriting. SP: *cour des copistes des épreuves d'examen*.

6360 *tǐ* 邸
(1) **Liaison Hostel,** from Han on the common designation of agencies in the dynastic capital serving as representatives and document-forwarding channels for regional dignitaries in the hierarchy of territorial administration. See *chün-ti, chin-tsou yüan*. P21. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Imperial Prince** (*ch'in-wang*); cf. *wang-ti*.

6361 *tǐ chīng-shīh* 邸京師
Liaison Hostel in the Capital: from Han on a variant of *ti* (Liaison Hostel). P21.

6362 *tì-ch'īng* 地卿
CH'ING: lit., minister of soil: unofficial reference to the **Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

6363 *tì-fāng kuān* 地方官
Territorial Official: common generic reference to personnel in any unit of territorial administration.

6364 *tì-fū* 遞夫
T'ANG: **Courier,** a non-military carrier of state documents; unranked, probably a requisitioned commoner.

6365 *tí fú-chìn* 嫡福晉
CH'ING: variant of *fu-chin* (**Princess-consort**), the principal wife of an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) or a Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*).

6366 *tì-hsià* 第下
T'ANG: unofficial reference to the **Prefect** (*t'ai-shou, tz'u-shih*) of a Prefecture (*chou*).

6367 *tǐ-hsüǎn* 抵選
CH'ING: **Selection by Substitution,** a process of appointing new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) or Provincial Graduates (*chü-jen*) who made appropriate contributions to the state treasury when there was a shortage of regular candidates for the offices purchased.

6368 *tì-ī* 帝姬
SUNG: lit., imperial woman: from 1113, **Imperial Princess,** the title granted to all daughters, sisters, and aunts of Emperors, replacing the several titles *kung-chu, chang kung-chu, ta-chang kung-chu.*

6369 *tì-ī jén* 第一人
CH'ING: variant of *hui-yüan* (**Principal Graduate**), first on the pass list of new Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) after the Metropolitan Examination (*hui-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6370 *tí-k'ù* 荻庫
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Reed Storehouse** under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ssu-nung*); managed by an Aide (*ch'eng*). P8.

6371 *tì-kuān* 地官
(1) CHOU: lit., office of earth: **Ministry of Education,** 2nd of 6 major agencies in the central government; headed by a Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*) ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing*), in general charge of training in and enforcement of proper moral values, overseeing commercial transactions, fostering and regulating agriculture, forestry, and mining, and monitoring local self-government practices of District Elders (*hsiang-lao*) and Township Heads (*hsien-cheng*). The Ministry's emphasis on economic productivity led traditional Chinese to consider it the antecedent of later fiscal agencies such as the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). CL: *ministère de la terre, ministère de l'enseignement officiel.* (2) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official variant of *hu-pu* (**Ministry of Revenue**). P6.

6372 *tǐ-kuān* 邸官
T'ANG: **Liaison Hosteler,** variant reference to a Capital Liaison Representative (*chin-tsou kuan*) in charge of a Capital Liaison Office (*chin-tsou yüan*), sometimes entitled General-in-chief (*ta-chiang*). See *ti* (Liaison Hostel). P21.

6373 *tì-kuān ch'ing* 地官卿
T'ANG–SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Revenue** (*hu-pu shang-shu*).

6374 *tí-kūng láng* 廸功郎
SUNG, MING: **Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 9b in Sung, 8a in Ming; c. 1117 superseded *chiang-shih lang* (Court Gentleman for Ceremonial Service); in Ming an official could be advanced to this from Gentleman for Good Service (*hsiu-chih lang*) without change of rank. P68.

6375 *tí-kūng tsò-láng* 廸功佐郎
MING: **Secondary Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 8b; an official could be advanced to this from Secondary Gentleman for Good Service (*hsiu-chih tso-lang*) without change of rank. P68.

6376 *tǐ-lì* 邸吏
HAN: **Liaison Hosteler,** head of a Liaison Hostel (*ti*) in the dynastic capital, representing the interests and facilitating the communications of a regional dignitary. P21.

6377 *tī-lièh-má-tū* 敵烈麻都
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of a Khitan word, perhaps *tirämät,* possibly meaning "pillar of the empire": **Ritualist,** an eminent post in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government in general charge of court ritual ceremonies and especially the conduct of prayers for rain. The term was "corrected" by the Manchus to *to-to-lun mu-t'eng,* q.v. P9.

6378 *tī-lǜ shìh* 鞮鞻氏
CHOU: **Master of Foreign Music,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) in charge of court presentations of songs and dances of "the 4 barbarians," i.e., the non-Chinese tribes with which the Chinese had contact. CL: *préposé aux bottines de cuir.*

6379 *tì-mièn* 地面
MING: **Aboriginal Area,** formal designation of 7 administrative units for aboriginal tribes of the South and Southwest, each governed in traditional ways by a tribal chief. See *t'u-ssu.* P72.

6380 *tì-p'ī* 帝匹
CH'ING: lit., imperial mate: unofficial reference to an **Empress.**

6381 *tí-p'ièn ssū* 糴便司
SUNG: **Office for the Purchase of Cheap Grain** (?), probably a local agency to buy up grain when prices fell, part of the Ever Normal Granary (*ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang*) system; but precise functions, staffing, and hierarchical status not clear. SP: *bureau d'achat des grains á crédit.*

6382 *tǐ-shè* 邸舍
T'ANG: variant of *ti* (**Liaison Hostel**). Also see *chin-tsou yüan.*

6383 *tì t'ài-hòu* 帝太后
HAN: **Imperial Mother,** a designation possibly used when the Emperor's mother had not been the principal wife of a reigning Emperor.

6384 *tì t'ài-t'ài-hòu* 帝太太后
HAN: variant reference to an Emperor's grandmother, normally *t'ai-huang t'ai-hou* (**Grand Empress Dowager**); possibly an Emperor's maternal grandmother, or mother of an Emperor's natural mother who had not officially been Empress.

6385 *tì-t'án* 地壇
MING–CH'ING: **Altar of Earth,** an altar in the northern suburbs of Peking where Emperors made sacrificial offerings to the spirit of Earth. Cf. *she-chi t'an.*

6386 *tì-t'án wèi* 地壇尉
CH'ING: **Commandant at the Altar of Earth,** 8 Manchu officers, one of rank 5 and 7 of rank 6; in rotation presided over the altar under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P28.

6387 *tǐ-tàng miěn-hsíng sǒ* 抵當免行所 or *ti-tang so*
SUNG: **Pawnbroking Office** under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); in charge of state loans made to respectable citizens in emergency situations. SP: *bureau de prêt sur gage.*

6388 *tì-ts'áo* 地曹
N-S DIV–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Revenue** (*min-pu, hu-pu*).

6389 *tì-ts'è kuān* 第策官
T'ANG: **Examination Grader,** an ad hoc duty assignment for eminent officials on the occasions of civil service recruitment examinations.

6390 ***tì-tzǔ ch'áng-chiào-chě*** 弟子長教者
T'ANG: **Novice Career Musician,** designation of students with state stipends studying in the Palace Music School (*nei-chiao fang*). RR: *élève qui reçoit un enseignement d'une manière permanent.*

6391 ***tì-tzǔ yüán*** 弟子員
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Government Student** (*sheng-yüan*).

6392 ***tì-yùn sǒ*** 遞運所
MING: **Transport Office,** a local unit in the national state-transport system, subordinate to a District (*hsien*) and staffed largely with requisitioned commoners.

6393 ***t'í-àn ssū*** 堤岸司
SUNG: abbreviation of *t'i-chü pien-ho t'i-an ssu* (**Supervisorate of the Pien River Dikes**). SP: *bureau chargé d'aménager des berges.*

6394 ***t'í-chiěn àn-tú*** 提檢案牘
YÜAN: **Supervisor of Archives,** 4, rank not clear, members of the Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan fu*) of Ta-tu Route (*lu*), i.e., the environs of the dynastic capital at Peking. P32.

6395 ***t'í-chǔ*** 提舉
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., to take up and undertake, i.e., to be responsible for: **Supervisor** or **Supervisorate,** a common title or agency name, normally of middling rank; usually occurs prefixed to function-descriptive terms, sometimes followed by *ssu* (Office), when used as an agency name; when used as a title sometimes occurs prefixed to function-descriptive terms, sometimes as a suffix following an agency name. Cf. *t'i-tien* and *t'i-ling* (both Superintendent).

6396 ***t'í-chǔ ch'á-mǎ ssū*** 提舉茶馬司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Horse Trading;** see under *ch'a-ma ssu* (Horse Trading Office). SP: *intendance chargée d'échanger les chevaux contre le thé.*

6397 ***t'í-chǔ ch'á-yén ch'áng-p'íng tĕng kūng-shìh*** 提舉茶鹽常平等公事
SUNG: lit., supervisor of public business concerning trade in tea and salt, ever normal granaries, etc.: variant title of the **Supervisor** (*t'i-chü*) **of a Tea and Salt Supervisorate** (*ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu*) in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *intendant des affaires de la régie du thé, du sel et des greniers régulateurs.*

6398 ***t'í-chǔ ch'á-yén kūng-shìh*** 提舉茶鹽公事
SUNG: **Tea and Salt Supervisor,** one title used for the head of a Tea and Salt Supervisorate (*ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu*) in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *intendant de monopole du thé et du sel.*

6399 ***t'í-chǔ ch'á-yén ssū*** 提舉茶鹽司
SUNG: variant of **Tea and Salt Supervisorate** (*ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu*) in a Circuit (*lu*). P61.

6400 ***t'í-chǔ chàng ssū*** 提舉帳司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Accounts,** one in the Left Section (*tso-ts'ao*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), one in the Bureau of Review (*pi-pu*); staffing of the former not clear; the latter headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 6b. SP: *directeur du bureau des comptes.*

6401 ***t'í-chǔ ch'áng-p'íng ch'á-yén kūng-shìh*** 提舉常平茶鹽公事
SUNG: variant title of a **Tea and Salt Supervisor** (see *ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu*) in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *intendant des greniers régulateurs et de la régie du thé et du sel.*

6402 ***t'í-chǔ ch'áng-p'íng ssū*** 提舉常平司
SUNG: lit., supervisorate of ever normal granaries: **Stabilization Fund Supervisorate,** one of the Four Circuit Supervisorates (*ssu chien-ssu*), the name alternating with *ts'ang-ssu* (Supply Commission) and others; each in a jurisdiction called a Circuit (*lu*) including several Prefectures (*chou*); supervised grain storage and transport, relief granaries, state-monopolized industries and trade, and agricultural development activities; headed by a Stabilization Fund Supervisor (*t'i-chü ch'ang-p'ing kung-shih*). SP: *bureau des greniers régulateurs.* P52.

6403 ***t'í-chǔ ch'áng-p'íng ts'āng ssū*** 提舉常平倉司
SUNG: variant of *t'i-chü ch'ang-p'ing ssu* (**Stabilization Fund Supervisorate**). SP: *intendant de greniers régulateurs.*

6404 ***t'í-chǔ chiăng-ì ssū*** 提舉講義司
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Advisory Office** in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), from 1102 a concurrent duty assignment for a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). See *chiang-i ssu* (Advisory Office). SP: *directeur du bureau du conseil politique et financier.*

6405 ***t'í-chǔ chiĕh-yén pǎo-chiă*** 提舉解鹽保甲
SUNG: **Supervisor of Grain and Salt Exchange and of Community Self-defense,** a commission combining the functions of a Supervisorate of Grain and Salt Exchange (*t'i-chü chih-chih chien-yen ssu*) and a Supervisorate of Community Self-defense (*t'i-chü pao-chia ssu*).

6406 ***t'í-chǔ chìh-chìh chiĕh-yén ssù*** 提舉制置解鹽司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Grain and Salt Exchange,** number and status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; apparently established only in regions with extensive salt flats; responsible for enforcing the state monopoly on salt production, for regulating salt prices, and for adjusting the amount of paper currency in circulation, apparently by requiring merchants to deliver grain to the frontiers for military support and in return giving merchants paper money with which (and only with which?) they could buy salt from the state salterns. When and how this system functioned is not wholly clear, nor is its relation to the system called the Equitable Exchange of Grain for Salt (*chung-yen*). SP: *directeur de la régie du sel de Kiai.* P61.

6407 ***t'í-chǔ chìn-tsòu yüàn*** 提舉進奏院
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Memorials Office,** a unit in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) traditionally considered the counterpart of the later Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*); post normally held by a eunuch Palace Servitor (*kung-feng kuan*); see *chin-tsou yüan.* P21.

6408 ***t'í-chǔ chū-ssū k'ù-wù ssū*** 提舉諸司庫務司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of the Various State Storehouses,** an agency of Kaifeng Prefecture (*fu*). SP: *intendance des agences et des magasins des divers bureaus.*

6409 ***t'í-chǔ chüēh-huò ssū*** 提舉榷貨司
CHIN: **Supervisorate of Monopoly Taxes,** one located at the Southern Capital (*Nan-ching*), rank 5b or 6b, in charge of collecting taxes on state-monopolized trade. P62.

6410 ***t'í-chǔ chùn-hsièn-chǔ tĕng chái kuān*** 提舉郡縣主等宅官
SUNG: **Supervisor of Residences for Commandery and District Princesses,** duty assignment of a member of the Office of the Imperial Clan (*ta tsung-cheng yüan*). See *chün-*

chu, hsien-chu. SP: *intendant des maisons de princesses de commanderie et de celle de sous-préfecture.*

6411 *t'i-chŭ hó-ch'ŭ ssū* 提擧河渠司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Waterways,** an ad hoc local agency established under supervision of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*) to repair breaks in river and canal embankments. SP: *intendance des rivières et des canaux.* P59.

6412 *t'i-chŭ hsiāng-ch'á-fán shìh ssū* 提擧香茶礬事司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Incense, Tea, and Alum,** probably an agency at the Circuit (*lu*) level to manage trade in the state-monopolized commodities named. SP: *bureau de l'intendance des affaires de l'encens, du thé et de l'alun.*

6413 *t'i-chŭ hsiū-hó ssū* 提擧修河司
SUNG: reference to the **Supervisor of the Yellow River Conservancy Office** (*hsiu-chün huang-ho ssu,* q.v.). P59.

6414 *t'i-chŭ hsiū-nèi ssū* 提擧修內司
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Palace Maintenance Office** (*hsiu-nei ssu,* q.v.). SP: *directeur du bureau de la réparation des palais.*

6415 *t'i-chŭ hsüéh-hsiào sŏ* 提擧學校所
YÜAN: **Supervisor of Schools,** rank 6a, on the staff of the Ta-tu Route (*lu*), the unit for territorial administration of the environs of the dynastic capital, modern Peking. P32.

6416 *t'i-chŭ hsüéh-shìh ssū* 提擧學事司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Education,** an agency at the Circuit (*lu*) level to foster and monitor state-subsidized education in Prefectures (*chou*) and Districts (*hsien*); apparently not established until 1103, perhaps did not survive into S. Sung times. SP: *directeur des affaires d'éducation, bureau d'éducation provinciale.* P51.

6417 *t'i-chŭ huáng-ch'éng ssū* 提擧皇城司
SUNG–CHIN: **Supervisor of the Capital Security Office** (*huang-ch'eng ssu,* q.v.). P49.

6418 *t'i-chŭ k'ēng-yĕh shìh-pò* 提擧坑冶市舶
SUNG: **Supervisor of Foundries and Maritime Trade,** a commission found in 9 Circuits (*lu*), normally the concurrent duty of a Supply Commissioner (*fa-yün shih*). SP: *directeur de fonderie et de douane.*

6419 *t'i-chŭ k'ēng-yĕh ssū* 提擧坑冶司
SUNG: **Supervisor of Foundries,** apparently a commission at the Circuit (*lu*) level in appropriate regions. SP: *intendant du bureau des mines, des fonderies et des monnaies.*

6420 *t'i-chŭ kó-shìh* 提擧閣事
CH'ING: **Administrative Supervisor of the Hall,** a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) delegated to administer the Hall of Literary Profundity (*wen-yüan ko*), where from the late 1700s was kept the great collectanea called *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu;* under the nominal headship of a Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih*) identified with the Hall in the palace. BH: director of the library.

6421 *t'i-chŭ kuăn-kàn kuān* 提擧管幹官
SUNG: **Supervisor of Administrative Clerks,** number and rank not clear, in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) and perhaps other central government agencies. See *kuan-kan.* SP: *directeur-administrateur.*

6422 *t'i-chŭ kuăn-kōu hsüéh-shìh* 提擧管勾學事
SUNG: **Supervisor of Education,** from c. 1111 a concurrent duty decreed for all officials of Prefectures (*chou*) and Districts (*hsien*). SP: *directeur des affaires d'éducation.* P51.

6423 *t'i-chŭ kūng-chièn-shŏu ssū* 提擧弓箭手司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Archery,** an agency found in units of territorial administration, especially in frontier regions, presumably in charge of militia training; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*). SP: *bureau d'organization et d'entraînement des archers.*

6424 *t'i-chŭ ... kūng* 提擧…宮 or ***t'i-chŭ ... kuān*** 觀
SUNG: **Supervisor of the ... Palace, Supervisor of the ... Taoist Temple** (with proper-name inserts), a sinecure awarded to a retired official, normally of high rank; presumably subordinate, directly or indirectly, to the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*). SP: *intendant des palais et des temples taoistes.*

6425 *t'i-chŭ kuó-shĭh* 提擧國史
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Dynastic History,** one of the designations used for the head of the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih kuan*) in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). SP: *directeur de la rédaction de l'histoire d'état.*

6426 *t'i-chŭ liù shàng-chŭ chí kuăn-kàn kuān* 提擧六尙局及管幹官
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Six Palace Services and of Administrative Clerks,** one, rank not clear, member of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). See *liu shang-chü, kuan-kan.* SP: *administrateur dirigeant les six services de l'empereur.* P38.

6427 *t'i-chŭ măi-mă* 提擧買馬
SUNG: **Supervisor of Horse Purchases,** duty assignment associated with a local Herds Office (*ch'ün-mu ssu*) responsible to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). SP: *intendant d'achat des chevaux.*

6428 *t'i-chŭ pièn-hó t'i-àn ssū* 提擧汴河堤岸司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of the Pien River Dikes,** a unit under the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*) responsible for maintaining the embankments of the Pien River at the N. Sung capital, Kaifeng; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank not clear. SP: *bureau de la navigation sur la rivière Pien.*

6429 *t'i-chŭ păo-chiă ssū* 提擧保甲司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Community Self-defense,** an agency apparently at the Circuit (*lu*) level overseeing the organizing and working of the system called *pao-chia,* q.v. SP: *directeur de l'organisation et de l'entraînement militaire du peuple.*

6430 *t'i-chŭ piēn-hsiū kuó-ch'áo hùi-yào* 提擧編修國朝會要
SUNG: **Supervisor of Preparation of the Dynastic Administrative Regulations,** a duty assignment in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) normally filled concurrently by the Vice Director of the Right (*yu p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); responsible for preparation of the collected dynastic administrative rules and precedents called the *Hui-yao.* SP: *directeur de la rédaction des documents importants d'état.*

6431 ***t'í-chǔ pīng-mǎ*** 提擧兵馬
SUNG: **Supervisor of the Military,** a common concurrent duty assignment for officials at the Prefecture (*chou*) level. SP: *directeur de l'entraînement militaire et de l'arrestation des bandits.*

6432 ***t'í-chǔ pīng-mǎ hsǔn-chiěn tū-chiēn*** 提擧兵馬巡檢都監
SUNG: **Chief Military Inspector,** a concurrent duty assignment of prefectural (*chou*) officials, acting under the supervision of regional military authorities such as Circuit (*lu*) Commanders-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan*); responsible for local military training, defense against banditry, etc. SP: *directeur de l'entraînement militaire et de l'arrestation des bandits, inspecteur policier et surveillant général.*

6433 ***t'í-chǔ shìh-pò ssū*** 提擧市舶司
SUNG: variant of *shih-po t'i-chü ssu* (**Maritime Trade Superintendency**).

6434 ***t'í-chǔ t'í-tiěn chù-ch'ién tĕng kùng-shìh*** 提擧提點鑄錢等公事
SUNG: **Supervisory Superintendent of Coinage,** a special duty assignment for officials in several southern and western Circuits (*lu*), presumably where copper was most extensively mined. SP: *intendant des affaires de la frappe des monnaies, intendant de la fonte des monnaies etc.*

6435 ***t'í-chǔ tsài-chīng chū-ssū k'ù-wù ssū*** 提擧在京諸司庫務司
SUNG: **Supervisorate of Storehouses in the Capital Agencies,** status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a temporary, ad hoc agency during the transition from N. to S. Sung. SP: *intendance des agences et des magasins des divers bureaux dans la capitale.*

6436 ***t'í-chǔ ts'āng-ch'ăng ssū*** 提擧倉場司
CHIN: **Supervisorate of Grain Supplies,** created in 1217 in the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*) to oversee the various officials in charge of specific granaries, including the Commissioner (*shih*) of the Imperial Granaries (*t'ai-ts'ang*); headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 5b, and a Vice Commissioner (*fu-shih*), 6b. P8.

6437 ***t'í-chǔ tsūng-tzŭ hsüéh shìh*** 提擧宗子學事
SUNG: **Supervisor of the School for the Imperial Family,** duty assignment for a member of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*ta tsung-cheng ssu*); also see *tsung-hsüeh.* SP: *directeur des affaires d'éducation des fils de la famille impériale.* P1.

6438 ***t'í-chǔ tū-ch'éng sŏ*** 提擧都城所
YÜAN: **Supervisorate for Capital Construction,** created in 1337 as a unit in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) in charge of extensive repairs of the capital city walls and state buildings; headed by 2 Supervisors (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b, and 2 Vice Supervisors (*fu t'i-chü*), rank not clear. P15.

6439 ***t'í-hsiá chiĕn-ch'á kuān*** 提轄檢察官
SUNG: **Controller of Inspections,** duty assignment for one member of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), apparently principally responsible for overseeing operations of the Southern Storehouse (*nan-k'u;* see under *nan-pei k'u*) of the Left Vault (*tso-tsang*). SP: *régisseur-contrôleur.* P7.

6440 ***t'í-hsiá chìn-tsòu yüàn*** 提轄進奏院
SUNG: **Controller of the Memorials Office,** a unit in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) traditionally considered the counterpart of the later Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*); post normally held by a eunuch Palace Servitor (*kung-feng kuan*); see *chin-tsou yüan.* P21.

6441 ***t'í-hsiá hsiū-ts'āng sŏ*** 提轄修倉所
SUNG: **Office of Granary Repairs** under the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); headed by a Controller (*t'i-hsia*), status not clear. SP: *bureau de la réparation des greniers.*

6442 ***t'í-hsiá kuān*** 提轄官 or ***t'i-hsia***
SUNG: **Controller,** designation of one type of supervisory officials, normally of middling status; in addition to entries so prefixed, see *ssu hsia* (Four Controllers). SP: *contrôleur, intendant, gérant, régisseur.*

6443 ***t'í-hsiá pīng-chiă tào-tséi kūng-shìh*** 提轄兵甲盜賊公事
SUNG: **Controller of Military Training and Banditry Suppression,** duty assignment for a Military Administrator (*ch'ien-hsia*) in a frontier area and sometimes for an official of a Prefecture (*chou*). SP: *responsable de l'entraînement militaire et de l'arrestation des bandits.*

6444 ***t'í-hsiá ssū*** 提轄司
LIAO: lit., office of a controller, possibly the Chinese rendering of a Khitan word: **Commandant** of a tribe-like fighting unit called an *ordo* (see under *wo-lu-to, kung*) comprising the entourage of a deceased Liao ruler.

6445 ***t'í-hsíng*** 提刑
SUNG: variant or abbreviation of *t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih* (**Judicial Commissioner**). SP: *intendant judiciaire.* P52.

6446 ***t'í-hsíng àn-ch'á shĭh ssū*** 提刑按察使司
MING–CH'ING: lit., office of the commissioner in charge of judicial matters and investigations: **Provincial Surveillance Commission,** one per Province (*sheng*) totaling 13 in the mature Ming system and 18 in Ch'ing, commonly abbreviated to *an-ch'a ssu;* the principal provincial-level agency for supervisory administration of judicial and penal matters and for censorial surveillance over the sub-provincial officialdom. Created in 1367 alongside Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng*) to administer provincial areas captured from the disintegrating Yüan state, then from 1376 shared provincial authority with Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) and Regional Military Commissions (*tu chih-hui shih ssu*). Abolished in 1380 but revived in 1381. During the 1400s the triad of provincial agencies came to be coordinated by central government dignitaries delegated as Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) of Provinces and further by multi-Province Supreme Commanders (*tsung-tu*). As Grand Coordinators and Supreme Commanders became more stably entrenched in late Ming, and especially when they were transformed into regular posts as Governors and Governors-general, respectively, in Ch'ing times, the Surveillance Commissions became in effect provincial-level staff agencies for judicial and penal administration, and their role in censorial surveillance declined without disappearing. The Commissions were collectively called the Outer Censorate (*wai-t'ai*), and their personnel shared with Censors (*yü-shih*) such traditional collective designations as Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*) and Guardians of the Customs and Fundamental Laws (*feng-hsien kuan*); moreover, the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai* till 1380, then *tu ch'a-yüan*) was the central government channel for all communications between the Commissions and the throne. Nevertheless, the Commissions were not branch Censorates, nor were they directly controlled by the Censorate. [In Ming times the Censorate

had its own representatives in the Provinces, principally Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) serving as Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an yü-shih*), who participated importantly in all decision-making assemblages of provincial officials.] Each Surveillance Commission was headed by a Surveillance Commissioner (*an-ch'a shih*), rank 3a, with a support staff including a Registry (*ching-li ssu*), a Records Office (*chao-mo so*), and a Prison (*ssu-yü ssu*). There were variable numbers of Surveillance Vice Commissioners (*an-ch'a fu-shih*), 4a, and Assistant Surveillance Commissioners (*an-ch'a ch'ien-shih*), 5a; they were assigned to Branch Offices (*fen-ssu*), each with a jurisdiction called a Circuit (*tao*), and were generically called Circuit Intendants (*tao-t'ai*), a designation they shared with counterparts in Branch Offices of Provincial Administration Commissions. In each Ming Province there were from 3 to 9 General Surveillance Circuits (*fen-hsün tao*), from 2 to 7 Record Checking Circuits (*shua-chüan tao*), and from one to 12 Military Defense Circuits (*ping-pei tao*), all with specified geographic jurisdictions encompassing several Prefectures (*fu*). Each Province also had function-specific Circuits: one Troop Purification Circuit (*ch'ing-chün tao*), one Postal Service Circuit (*i-chuan tao*), and one Education Intendant Circuit (*t'i-tu hsüeh tao*). As local circumstances warranted, there were also such function-specific Circuits as Irrigation Circuits (*shui-li tao*), State Farms Circuits (*t'un-t'ien tao*), Waterways Circuits (*kuan-ho tao*), and Salt Control Circuits (*yen-fa tao*) with limited territorial jurisdictions. This Ming pattern was perpetuated with ninor changes into mid-Ch'ing times. Then in 1735 Circuit Intendants were all made regular posts (*kuan*) in their own right with 4a rank, dissociated at least nominally from the Surveillance Commissions, becoming formal intermediaries between Provinces and Prefectures rather than representatives of the Surveillance Commissions. Also see *san ssu, liang ssu, chien-ssu, fang-mien, nieh-fu, nieh-ssu, nieh-t'ai.* BH: judicial commission. P52.

6447 *t'i-hsíng àn-ch'á ssū* 提刑按察司

Lit., office in charge of judicial matters and investigations. (1) SUNG: **Judicial Commission** in a Circuit (*lu;* see *t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih*). (2) YÜAN: **Surveillance Commission** in a Circuit (*tao*) until 1291; see under *su-cheng lien-fang ssu.* (3) MING–CH'ING: common variant of *t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu* (**Provincial Surveillance Commission**). P52.

6448 *t'i-hsíng ch'á-yén ssū* 提刑茶鹽司

SUNG: **Judicial and Tea and Salt Commission,** a common combined agency in those Circuits (*lu*) that were not important tea and salt production areas and thus had no separate Tea and Salt Supervisorate (*ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu*). P61.

6449 *t'i-hsíng ssū* 提刑司

Judicial Commission. (1) SUNG: abbreviation of *t'i-hsing an-ch'a ssu.* (2) CHIN: one of the major administrative posts at the Route (*lu*) level, with supervisory responsibility for judicial operations in the territorial units of its jurisdiction. In 1199 redesignated *an-ch'a ssu* (Surveillance Commission) and given broader, censorial responsibilities—not merely to oversee judicial activities, but actively to tour and investigate the conduct of officials and consequently to denounce corrupt or ineffective territorial personnel. P52.

6450 *t'i-hsüéh* 提學

YÜAN: **Superintendent of Training,** 2, rank 9b, members of the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*) in general charge of the Directorate's educational functions. P35.

6451 *t'i-hsüéh tào* 提學道

MING–CH'ING: variant of *t'i-tu hsüeh tao* (**Education Intendant Circuit**). BH: taotai of education. P52.

6452 *t'i-hsüéh yù-shǐh* 提學御史

MING: **Education-intendant Censor,** from 1436 a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) delegated from the capital to serve as the equivalent of provincial Education Intendants (see *ti-tu hsüeh tao*) in the 2 Metropolitan Areas dominated by Peking and Nanking, approving students for admission to state schools, testing and classifying them periodically, and certifying those considered qualified to undertake civil service recruitment examinations; each assignment was for a 3-year term. This was considered one of the major assignments for Censors, comparable in importance and prestige to assignments as Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an yü-shih*). P51.

6453 *t'i-k'ùng àn-tú* 提控案牘 or *t'i-k'ung*

YÜAN: lit., in charge of files: **Record Keeper,** a lowly or unranked clerical worker commonly found in both central government agencies and units of territorial administration. P15, 20, 53, 60, etc.

6454 *t'i-k'ùng chù-ch'ién chiēn* 提控鑄錢監

CHIN: **Controller of Coinage** at the major foundry at Taichou, modern Shansi; a temporary concurrent appointment in 1182 for a Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (*ts'an-chih cheng-shih*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). See *fu-t'ung ch'ien-chien, tai-chou ch'ien-chien.* P16.

6455 *t'i-k'ùng chū wū-lǔ-kǔ* 提控諸烏魯古

CHIN: **Controller of Herds Offices,** 2, rank 4a, served in lieu of Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*) of a traditional Chinese Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), with supervisory authority over all Herds Offices (*ch'ün-mu so*) that managed the state horse herds. See *wu-lu-ku.* P31.

6456 *t'i-k'ùng ts'áo-hó shìh* 提控漕河事

CHIN: **Controller of Waterways,** a concurrent duty assignment for officials of Prefectures (*chou*) and other units of territorial administration; responsible for keeping waterways in good repair and otherwise expediting water transport. P59.

6457 *t'i-láo t'īng* 提牢廳

CH'ING: **Prison Office** in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) for the detention of persons awaiting trial; managed by one Manchu and one Chinese Secretary (*chu-shih*), rank 6a. P13.

6458 *t'i-liáng àn* 體量案

SUNG: **Section for Confirmations,** one of 13 Sections (*an*) directly subordinate to the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), reportedly responsible for physical or factual investigations (*t'i-chiu*), probably to confirm reports of judicial findings submitted by units of territorial administration. SP: *service des investigations.*

6459 *t'i-lǐng* 提領

SUNG–MING: lit., to be in charge of: **Superintendent,** one of several common titles used for the senior official of an agency, usually of middling status; the term is found either as prefix or suffix to an agency name. SP: *directeur.*

6460 *t'i-lǐng chù-ch'ién ssū* 提領鑄錢司

SUNG: **Superintendent of Mints,** a concurrent duty for a Vice Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shih-lang*), to oversee the operations of state-wide coinage production; on the staff of the Tax Transport Bureau (*chuan-yün ssu*) of early Sung.

SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de diriger la fonte des monnaies dans les provinces*. P16.

6461 *t'i-lĭng sŏ* 提領所 or *t'i-lĭng ssū* 司
SUNG–MING: lit., the location or office of a Superintendent: **Superintendency,** a designation for offices of sundry sorts, identifiable only from the prefixed terminology. SP: *bureau de directeur*.

6462 *t'i-lĭng ts'ù-chìh hù-pù ts'ái-yùng* 提領措置戶部財用
SUNG: **Superintendent of the Disposition of the Ministry of Revenue's Monies,** apparently a duty assignment for an executive official of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), to manage the Ministry's finances. SP: *directeur chargé de disposer des moyens financiers du ministère des finances*.

6463 *t'i-lĭng tù-tiéh sŏ* 提領度牒所
SUNG: **Superintendency of Ordination Certificates,** an agency of the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*) headed by a staff member on duty assignment as Superintendent (*t'i-ling*); managed the issuance of ordination certificates for Buddhist monks. From the early decades of the 11th century, such certificates were sold by the government in large numbers in efforts to raise funds for military expenses. SP: *bureau des certificats de moines*.

6464 *t'i-piāo* 提標
CH'ING: **Provincial Command,** designation of the aggregate forces under the control of a Provincial Military Commander (*t'i-tu*) of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6465 *t'ì-shìh* 薙氏
CHOU: **Weed Burner,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). The burning of weeds or stalks left after the harvest seems to have been an autumnal activity, hence appropriately under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice ("autumn officials"). CL: *sarcleur de plantes ou d'herbes*.

6466 *t'í-shŭ* 題署
CH'ING: **Reports Office** in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), staffed by 3 Manchu and 5 Mongolian Clerks (*chu-shih*); presumably inscribed materials for submission to the throne. P17.

6467 *t'í-t'ái* 提台
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Military Commander** (*t'i-tu*) of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6468 *t'í-t'áng* 提塘
(1) MING–CH'ING: **Provincial Courier,** designation of someone delegated to carry documents to the dynastic capital from a *hsün-fu* (Grand Coordinator, Provincial Governor) or a *tsung-tu* (Supreme Commander, Governor-general). Cf. *chin-tsou yüan*. (2) CH'ING: **Station Master,** unranked, manager of a Postal Relay Station (*t'ang*).

6469 *t'í-tiào hsüéh-hsiào kuān* 提調學校官
MING: **Supervisor of Education,** irregularly from the early 1400s a duty assignment for a provincial-level official to inspect local schools, test students enrolled in state schools, and certify candidates for provincial-level civil service recruitment examinations; comparable to, and probably a variant of, Education Intendants of Education Intendant Circuits (*t'i-tu hsüeh tao*). Cf. *t'i-hsüeh yü-shih*.

6470 *t'í-tiào kuān* 提調官 or *t'i-tiao*
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Supervisor,** an ad hoc duty assignment for a regular official detached to undertake special functions, not always as the official in charge; used in both civil and military services. Specifically identifiable by prefixes.

6471 *t'í-tiĕn ch'áo-fú fă-wù k'ù sŏ* 提點朝服法物庫所
SUNG: **Superintendency of Court Clothing and Regalia,** a unit in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*) responsible for the storing of gowns, headgear, and other accounterments used by the Emperor and other dignitaries in court audiences and sacrificial ceremonies. SP: *dirigeant du magasin des vêtements d'audience et des objets rituels*. P27.

6472 *t'í-tiĕn chù-ch'ién shìh* 提點鑄錢事
SUNG: **Coinage Commissioner** at the Circuit (*lu*) level, first established in 1038; oversaw the operation of local Mints (*chu-ch'ien ssu*); commonly a concurrent assignment for a Supply Commissioner (*fa-yün shih*). SP: *intendant de la fonte des monnaies*. P16.

6473 *t'í-tiĕn hsíng-yù kūng-shìh* 提點刑獄公事
SUNG: lit., Superintendent of penal affairs: **Judicial Commissioner,** one of the major Circuit (*lu*) posts known collectively as the Four Circuit Supervisorates (*ssu chien-ssu, ssu ssu*); first delegated in 991 as subordinates of Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*), in 1007 established independently, from 1020 to 1026 were concurrent Agricultural Development Commissioners (*ch'üan-nung shih*), abolished from 1028 to 1033 and again from 1064 to 1069; responsible for supervising the judicial and penal operations of Prefectures (*chou*) and Districts (*hsien*), and joined with Fiscal Commissioners in awarding merit ratings (*k'ao*) to all officials serving in subsidiary units of territorial administration. In N. Sung the post was sometimes held by a military officer, but this practice was not continued in S. Sung. The title was commonly abbreviated to *t'i-tien hsing-yü; t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih* was a quasiofficial variant. SP: *intendant judiciaire, intendant des affaires judiciaires*. P52.

6474 *t'í-tiĕn k'āi-fēng fŭ-chièh kūng-shìh* 提點開封府界公事
SUNG: **Commissioner-general for Kaifeng,** a central government official assigned specially to oversee the fiscal, judicial, transport, and supply operations of Districts (*hsien*) and other units of territorial administration within Kaifeng Prefecture (*fu*), site of the N. Sung dynastic capital. SP: *surveillant des affaires dans le territoire de la capitale*.

6475 *t'í-tiĕn kuān* 提點官 or *t'i-tien*
SUNG–YÜAN, CH'ING: **Superintendent,** comparable to and sometimes interchangeable with *t'i-chü* (Supervisor); a title occurring as either prefix or suffix to an agency name in a middle-level agency or to a functional description, normally outside the regular hierarchy of routine administration. Also cf. *t'i-ling*.

6476 *t'í-tiĕn ... kūng* 提點…宮 or *t'í-tiĕn ... kuān* 觀
SUNG: **Superintendent of the ... Palace** or **Superintendent of the ... Taoist Temple,** variants of *t'i-chü ... kung, t'i-chü ... kuan*. SP: *directeur des palais et des temples taoïstes*.

6477 *t'í-tiĕn mă-chiēn* 提點馬監
SUNG: **Superintendent of the Directorate(s) of Horses,** probably a special duty assignment for one or more members of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); see under *ma-chien*. SP: *dirigeant de la direction des chevaux*.

6478 ***t'í-tiěn shān-líng*** 提點山陵
CHIN–CH'ING: **Superintendent of the Mausoleum,** one in charge of each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*), rank 5a in Chin. P29.

6479 ***t'i-tiěn sǒ*** 提點所 or ***t'í-tiěn ssū*** 司
SUNG–YÜAN, CH'ING: **Superintendency,** the standard designations of agencies headed by Superintendents (*t'i-tien kuan*).

6480 ***t'í-tiěn tsài-chīng ts'āng-ch'ǎng sǒ*** 提點在京倉場所
SUNG: **Superintendent of the Capital Granaries,** status in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a temporary, ad hoc post during the transition from N. to S. Sung. Cf. *t'i-chü tsai-ching chu-ssu k'u-wu ssu*. SP: *directeur du bureau des greniers et des fenils*.

6481 ***t'í-tiěn wǔ fáng*** 提點五房
SUNG: **Superintendent of the Five Offices,** a duty assignment for an executive official of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) or the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia*), to supervise and coordinate the clerical agencies that conducted the routine business of the Secretariat's Proclamations Office (*chih-ch'ih yüan*), known collectively as the Five Offices (*wu fang*). SP: *chargé de diriger les cinq chambres du secrétariat*. P3.

6482 ***t'í-tū*** 提督
CH'ING: **Provincial Military Commander,** rank 1b, one in each of the Provinces (*sheng*) of China Proper and in so ne other especially strategic places; leaders in their jurisdictions of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*). BH: provincial commander-in-chief, general-in-chief. P56.

6483 ***t'í-tū chīng-t'ūng èrh ts'āng yù-shǐh*** 提督京通二倉御史
MING: lit., Censor superintending the granaries at Peking and T'ung-chou: variant reference to a **Granary-inspecting Censor** (*hsün-ts'ang yü-shih*). P18.

6484 ***t'í-tū chǖn-wù*** 提督軍務
MING: **Military Superintendent,** supplementary designation for a provincial Grand Coordinator (*hsün-fu*) when he was specially authorized concurrently to deal with military matters; from 1662 also a concurrent duty designation of the Supreme Commander of Grain Transport (*tsung-tu ts'ao-yün*). Cf. *tsan-li chün-wu* (Associate Military Superintendent). P50, 60.

6485 ***t'í-tū hsüéh-chèng*** 提督學政
CH'ING: **Provincial Education Commissioner,** from 1684 a duty assignment at the provincial level for such members of the central government as Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*), Supervising Censors (*chi-shih-chung*), Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), and dignitaries of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); each for a 3-year term assigned to tour and inspect schools in his provincial jurisdiction, certifying students for subsidies in state schools, encouraging educational and cultural activities in general, and most importantly selecting candidates for triennial Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Superseded Education Intendants (see under *t'i-tu hsüeh-tao*) delegated from Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*). BH: provincial director of education. P51.

6486 ***t'í-tū hsüéh-tào*** 提督學道
MING–CH'ING: **Education Intendant Circuit,** designation of the jurisdiction (and indirectly of the Intendant as well), one per province, of a Surveillance Vice Commissioner (*an-ch'a fu-shih*) or an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner (*an-ch'a ch'ien-shih*) assigned for 3 years to approve the subsidized admission of students to state-supported local schools, test them regularly, evaluate their teachers, and select students to undertake triennial Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. Superseded in 1684 by Provincial Education Commissioners (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*) delegated from the central government. See under *tao* (Circuit). P51.

6487 ***t'í-tū hsüéh-yüàn*** 提督學院
CH'ING: variant of *t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng* **(Provincial Education Commissioner).**

6488 ***t'í-tū hùi-t'úng kuǎn*** 提督會同館
MING: **Superintendent of the Interpreters Institute,** concurrent post from 1492 for a Secretary (*chu-shih*) of the Bureau of Receptions (*chu-k'o ssu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); see *hui-t'ung kuan*. P11.

6489 ***t'í-tū hùi-t'úng ssù-ì kuǎn*** 提督會同四譯館
CH'ING: **Superintendent of the Interpreters and Translators Institute,** from 1748 the concurrent post of a Director (*lang-chung*) of a Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), who additionally bore the title Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*) of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). See *hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan*. BH: superintendent. P11.

6490 ***t'í-tū kuǎn-wù*** 提督館務
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to the **Superintendent of the Interpreters and Translators Institute** (*t'i-tu hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan*).

6491 ***t'í-tū ssù-í kuǎn*** 提督四夷館
MING: **Superintendent of the Translators Institute,** concurrent assignment for a Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P11.

6492 ***t'í-tū t'éng-huáng yù t'ūng-chèng*** 提督騰黃右通政
MING: **Vice Commissioner of the Right Superintending Imperial Warrants,** apparently a variant of *t'eng-huang yu t'ung-cheng* (Vice Commissioner of the Right for Imperial Warrants) in the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*). P21.

6493 ***tiāo*** 貂
See under *pa tiao* (Eight Sabled Dignitaries).

6494 ***tiāo-fāng*** 鵰坊
T'ANG: **Eagle Cage,** one of the Five Cages (*wu fang*) of animals used in imperial hunts, under supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *quartier des aigles de Mongolie*. P38.

6495 ***tiào-lién*** 調廉
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Examination Aide,** generic reference to local officials who were assigned to help proctor Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence; see *lien-kuan, nei-lien, wai-lien*.

6496 ***tiāo-mù chǘ*** 彫木局
YÜAN: **Woodworking Service;** see under *ta-hsiao tiao-mu chü* (Large and Small Woodworking Service).

6497 ***t'iáo*** 條
N-S DIV (Chin–S. Dyn.): **Group,** a variable number of

Sections (*ts'ao*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), at times supervised by Overseers of the Department (*lu ... shih*) who divided Sections among themselves in such Groups. See *fen-t'iao*. P2.

6498 *t'iáo-jén* 調人
CHOU: **Arbitrator,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for mediating quarrels among commoners and determining appropriate action when someone was accidentally injured or killed by another or by another's domestic animals, etc. CL: *officier de paix, conciliateur*.

6499 *t'iáo-láng shìh* 條狼氏
CHOU: **Excoriator of Evil,** 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who accompanied the King on all public outings, using whips to chase away commoners who threatened distractions. CL: *expurgateur, enleveur d'impurités*.

6500 *t'iáo-lì ssū* 條例司
SUNG: abbreviation of *chih-chih san-ssu t'iao-li ssu* (**Finance Planning Commission**).

6501 *t'iào-tí àn* 糶糴案
SUNG: **Grain Transactions Section,** one of 6 Sections (*an*) in the Granaries Bureau (*ts'ang-pu ssu*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), staffed with unranked subofficials; oversaw the purchasing and selling of grain, presumably grain handled by Ever Normal Granaries (*ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang*) throughout the empire, apparently in cooperation with units of the Ministry's Right Section (*yu-ts'ao*); established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: *service de vente et d'achat des grains*. P6.

6502 *t'iěh-àn* 鐵案
SUNG: **Iron Section,** one of 7 Sections (*an*) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); kept records on the production and distribution of iron and the manufacture of various ironwares. SP: *service de fer*.

6503 *t'iēh-chíh* 貼職
SUNG: **Nominal Supernumerary Appointment,** reference to the appointment of an eminent official to such status as Auxiliary in the Historiography Office (*chih shih-kuan*), Auxiliary in the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chih chi-hsien yüan*), etc. See under *chih* (Auxiliary).

6504 *t'iēh chīh-hòu nèi-p'ǐn* 貼祗候內品
SUNG: **Supernumerary Palace Eunuch Usher,** lowest of 12 rank titles (*chieh*) awarded to eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh, chih-hou nei-p'in*. SP: *intendant du palais de 4ème rang*. P68.

6505 *t'iěh-chù* 鐵柱
Lit., an iron-ribbed hat, suggesting unyielding sternness: occasional unofficial reference to a **Censor** (*yü-shih*).

6506 *t'iēh-hsiěh chūng-shū* 貼寫中書
CH'ING: lit., Secretary (*chung-shu*) for pasting-up and writing: **Scribe,** 40 Manchus and 6 Mongols, rank 7b, responsible for keeping records, making translations and transcriptions, etc., on the staff of the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*). P2.

6507 *t'iēh-hsíng kuān* 貼刑官
MING: lit., official dedicated to punishment: unofficial reference to **eunuchs of the Eastern Depot** (*tung-ch'ang*).

6508 *t'iěh-kuān* 鐵官
HAN: **Iron Monopoly Office,** an agency commonly found in Commanderies (*chün*) and Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) for management of the state-controlled production and distribution of iron; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank from 600 to 1,000 bushels or from 300 to 400 bushels. HB: office of iron. P16.

6509 *t'iěh mào-tzǔ wáng* 鐵帽子王
CH'ING: **Iron-helmet Prince,** generic reference to any of 8 nobles distinguished for their outstanding service in the founding of the dynasty and to their successive heirs, whose hereditary status was guaranteed: Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) prefixed Li, Jui, Su, Cheng, Chuang, and Yü, and Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*) prefixed Shun-ch'eng and K'o-ch'in. Also called the Eight Great Families (*pa ta-chia*). BH: iron-capped prince.

6510 *t'iěh-shìh* 鐵市
HAN: **Iron Market,** apparently a unit subordinate to the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*), headed by a Director (*chang*); specific functions not clear. HB: market of iron.

6511 *t'iēh-shū* 貼書
SUNG: **Writer,** unranked, varying numbers found in the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). SP: *scribe assistant, employé*.

6512 *t'iēh-ssū* 帖司
5 DYN: **Clerk,** one in charge of official seals in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). P18.

6513 *t'iēh-ssū* 貼司
SUNG: **Clerk,** apparently unranked, found in varying numbers in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), and other agencies. SP: *employé, scribe*.

6514 *t'iěh-yěh sǒ* 鐵冶所
MING: **Iron Smelting Office,** 13 scattered throughout the empire in appropriate locations, presumably under the supervision of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); staffing not clear.

6515 *tiěn* 典
(1) **Manager,** prefixed to nouns including some agency names, as Manager of .... In addition to the following entries, see *liu tien, erh-shih-ssu tien, chu tien-shih*. RR: *intendant*. SP: *régisseur*. (2) **Clerk,** uncommon designation of unranked office personnel.

6516 *tièn* 殿
Hall, one of several terms used to designate palace buildings; e.g., *wu-ying tien* (Hall of Military Glory).

6517 *tièn-chái wù* 店宅務
SUNG: **Building Maintenance Office,** a unit of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: *agence de location (et de construction) des magasins et des maisons d'état*.

6518 *tiěn-chàng* 典仗
Manager of Ceremonial Regalia. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Ceremonial Regalia (*ssu-chang*) in the Ceremonial Regalia Office (*ssu-chang ssu*) of the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*). RR: *intendant des insignes*. (2) MING: 6 military officers, rank 6a, in the Ceremonial Guard (*i-wei*) of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

6519 ***tiĕn-chăng-í wèi*** 典掌儀衛
CH'ING: lit., guard in charge of ritual: unofficial reference to the **Imperial Procession Guard** (*luan-i wei*).

6520 ***tiĕn-chēn*** 典珍
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Rarities,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Rarities (*ssu-chen*) in the Rarities Office (*ssu-chen ssu*) of the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant des objets précieux du harem.*

6521 ***tiĕn-chèng*** 典正
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Manager of Palace Surveillance,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Palace Surveillance (*ssu-cheng*). RR: *intendant de la surveillance du harem.*

6522 ***tiĕn-chí*** 典籍
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of the Library,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of the Library (*ssu-chi*) in the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*). RR: *intendant de la bibliothèque du harem.* (2) YÜAN: **Archivist,** 2, rank 8a, in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). P23. (3) MING–CH'ING: **Archivist,** one, rank 9b, head of the Archives (*tien-chi t'ing*) in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); others found in such agencies as the Ming dynasty's Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang*). P23, 34, 49. (4) CH'ING: **Certification Clerk;** see under *nei-ko tien-chi* (Certification Clerk in the Grand Secretariat).

6523 ***tiĕn-chì*** 典計
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Accounts,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Accounts (*ssu-chi*) in the Accounts Office (*ssu-chi ssu*) of the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant des comptes.*

6524 ***tiĕn-chì*** 典記
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Records,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Records (*ssu-chi*) in the Records Office (*ssu-chi ssu*) of the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant de l'enregistrement des pièces.*

6525 ***tiĕn-chĭ kuān*** 典給官 or ***tien-chi***
YÜAN: **Provisioner,** manager of food supplies; 8 in the Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*), one in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), and one in the Mongolian Directorate of Education (*meng-ku kuo-tzu chien*); all lowly or unranked. P11, 34.

6526 ***tiĕn-chĭ shŭ*** 典給署
CHIN: **Provisions Office,** a unit of the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*) responsible for supplying fuel, torches, etc., for the palace; created in 1192 by renaming of the *kou-tun shu* (Office of Imperial Parks Products); staffing not clear. P38, 40.

6527 ***tiĕn-chí t'īng*** 典籍廳
MING–CH'ING: **Archives** in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), headed by one Archivist (*tien-chi*), rank 9b; cf. *tien-pu t'ing*. P34.

6528 ***tiĕn-ch'ì*** 典饎
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Banquets,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Banquets (*ssu-ch'i*) in the Banquets Office (*ssu-ch'i ssu*) of the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*). RR: *intendant des repas.*

6529 ***tiĕn-chiĕn fāng*** 點檢房
SUNG: **Office of Inspection,** one each in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) and the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), staffed by Inspectors (*tien-chien*); functions not clear. SP: *chambre d'examen et de contrôle.*

6530 ***tiĕn-chiĕn ī-yào fàn-shíh*** 點檢醫藥飯食
SUNG: **Inspector of Medicine and Food,** duty assignment in the imperial palace for one officer each of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*), the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*), and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*), probably serving on some rotational basis. SP: *contrôleur de médecine et de nourriture.*

6531 ***tiĕn-chiĕn kuān*** 點檢官
SUNG: **Inspector,** 20 in the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*); what they specifically inspected is not clear. Cf. *tien-chien fang.* SP: *examinateur-contrôleur.*

6532 ***tiĕn-chiĕn wén-tzù*** 點檢文字
SUNG: **Calligraphy Inspector,** one in the Historiography and True Records Institute (*kuo-shih shih-lu yüan*), one in the S. Sung capital Prefecture, Lin-an fu (modern Hangchow). SP: *examinateur-contrôleur des écritures.*

6533 ***tiĕn-ch'iēn*** 典籤
N-S DIV–MING: lit., manager of bamboo slips: **Document Clerk,** a lowly or unranked staff member in units of territorial administration; specific functions not clear. RR+SP: *intendant des pièces officielles.* P25, 52, 69.

6534 ***tiĕn-ch'ién chūn*** 殿前軍
Palace Army. (1) 5 DYN: common designation of the main military force of a regime, directly under the control of the ruler. (2) SUNG: abbreviation of *tien-ch'ien ma-pu chün* (Palace Cavalry and Infantry Armies).

6535 ***tiĕn-ch'ién kāo-p'ĭn*** 殿前高品
SUNG: **Palace Eunuch of High Rank,** variant of *chih-hou kao-p'in* (Palace Eunuch Usher of High Rank). P68.

6536 ***tiĕn-ch'ién mă-pù chūn*** 殿前馬步軍
SUNG: **Palace Cavalry and Infantry Armies,** designation of that part of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) that was responsible for active defense of the capital and palace under the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*). SP: *cavalerie et infanterie devant le palais.*

6537 ***tiĕn-ch'ién pān*** 殿前班
SUNG: **Palace Army Duty Group,** assemblages of personnel or units of the Palace Cavalry and Infantry Armies (*tien-ch'ien ma-pu chün*), apparently organized into a Left and a Right Duty Group (*pan*), which in rotation shared responsibility for active guard service in the capital and at the palace; officers in active charge were on duty assignments as Commandants (*tu-t'ou*), Commanders (*chih-hui shih*), Inspectors (*yü-hou*), etc. SP: *compagnie devant le palais.*

6538 ***tiĕn-ch'ién shè-shēng chūn*** 殿前射生軍
T'ANG: **Army of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets,** a pair of military units prefixed Left and Right, created in 786 by being split off from the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*), among the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) in the Northern Command (*pei-ya*). See under *ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping.* P43.

6539 ***tiĕn-ch'ién shè-shēng hsiāng*** 殿前射生廂
T'ANG: **Wing of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets,** a pair of military units prefixed Left and Right, created in 757 as a special imperial bodyguard; see under *ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping.*

6540 ***tiĕn-ch'ién shè-shēng shŏu*** 殿前射生手
T'ANG: variant of *ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping* (**Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets**).

6541 ***tièn-ch'ién shén-wèi chün*** 殿前神威軍
T'ANG: **Army of Inspired Awesomeness,** normally abbreviated to *shen-wei chün,* q.v.

6542 ***tièn-ch'ién shìh-wèi ssū*** 殿前侍衛司
SUNG: **Palace Command,** commonly abbreviated to *tien-ch'ien ssu,* administrative headquarters of one of the 2 large groups of armies known in the aggregate as the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*), the first-line professional forces of the state (see under *shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu,* Metropolitan Command). Created at the beginning of the dynasty to avoid the decentralization of military power among regional warlords commonly called Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*), who now were absorbed into the central government as Commanders-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*), rank 2b, or Vice Commanders-in-chief (*fu tu chih-hui shih*), 4a, in collective control of the Palace Command, while former Prefects (*tz'u-shih*) were similarly co-opted into the lesser posts of Commanders (*chih-hui shih*) or Vice Commanders (*fu chih-hui shih*), ranks not clear. These various officers seem to have constituted a pool of military talent from which the Emperor picked leaders of active attack or defense actions, then bearing such commissions as Palace Command Commander-general (*t'ung-ling kuan*), Controller-general (*t'ung-chih kuan*), Supervisory General (*chiang yü-hou*), or Inspector (*yü-hou*). Such field commanders dispatched from the Palace Command were commonly known also as Marshals (*yüan-shuai*), Grand Marshals (*ta yüan-shuai*), or, more formally, Pacification Commissioners (*hsüan-fu shih*). The headquarters of the Palace Command seems to have been staffed principally by Administrative Aides (*ya-pan*), probably palace eunuchs of the 4th and 5th ranks. The Palace Command was under the joint supervisory jurisdiction of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) and the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), and from c. 1084 the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) administered the appointments of military officers as well as civil officials (see under *hsüan, yu-hsüan*). The Palace Command existed through S. Sung, but it declined in importance as the original Imperial Armies gradually lost their primary role in Sung military organization and became little more than labor gangs at the disposal of the central government or those who dominated it, while the burden of active military defense against the Jurchen and then the Mongols was borne principally by regionally-based forces (see under *yü-ch'ien chün*). SP: *bureau devant le palais.*

6543 ***tièn-ch'ién ssū*** 殿前司
SUNG: abbreviation of *tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu* (**Palace Command**).

6544 ***tièn-ch'ién tū tiĕn-chiĕn ssū*** 殿前都點檢司
CHIN: **Palace Inspectorate-general,** the chief central government agency in charge of military protection of the palace and the capital city, staffed with Jurchen noblemen; comparable to the Sung dynasty Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*).

6545 ***tiĕn-chìh*** 典彘
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Swine,** ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) apparently responsible for the provisioning of pigs for eating in the palace and the central government. P14.

6546 ***tiĕn-chíh*** 典直
SUI–SUNG: **Duty Attendant,** 4 in T'ang, rank 9a1, status thereafter not clear; members of the household staff of the Heir Apparent who monitored the coming and going of visitors, transmitted communications in and out, and apparently maintained a kind of censorial surveillance over all those who dealt with the Heir Apparent. Established c. 604 to replace the title *ch'eng-chih* (Duty Attendant). RR+SP: *intendant de l'étiquette du palais intérieur de l'héritier du trône.*

6547 ***tiĕn-chìh*** 典製
T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Manager of Sewing,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Sewing (*ssu-chih*) in the Sewing Office (*ssu-chih ssu*) of the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant de la confection des vêtements.*

6548 ***tièn-chíh*** 殿直
SUNG: lit., to be on palace duty: one of several generic references to **Palace Eunuchs;** see *huan-kuan, nei-shih, tso-pan tien-chih, yu-pan tien-chih, chih-hou tien-chih.* P68.

6549 ***tiĕn-chīng chú*** 典經局 or ***tiĕn-chīng fāng*** 坊
N-S DIV: **Editorial Service** in the household of the Heir Apparent, staffed with 8 Librarians (*hsien-ma*) in Liang and N. Ch'i; antecedent of the Sui and later *ssu-ching chü.* P26.

6550 ***tiĕn-chiù*** 典廄
SUNG: **Manager of Stables** in the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), number and status not clear, but presumably counterpart(s) of the T'ang Directors (*ling*) of the Office of the Imperial Stables (*tien-chiu shu*). SP: *intendant des écuries.*

6551 ***tiĕn-chiù shŭ*** 典廄署
T'ANG: **Office of the Imperial Stables,** one of 4 major Offices (*shu*) in the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), responsible for managing the horses, cattle, and other domestic animals kept at the capital by the Court for palace use; headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b2. RR: *office de l'intendance des écuries de l'empereur.*

6552 ***tièn-chù*** 甸祝
CHOU: **Offeror of Hunting Prayers,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who conducted sacrifices and prayers at the beginning of royal hunting expeditions. CL: *officier des prières faites aux chasses impériales, invocateur des chasses.*

6553 ***tièn-chuàn*** 殿撰
MING–CH'ING: lit., abbreviated from *tien-shih* (Palace Examination) and *hsiu-chuan* (Senior Compiler): unofficial reference to a **Principal Graduate** (*chuang-yüan*) in the Palace Examination, the final stage of the triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence, who was commonly appointed Senior Compiler in the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

6554 ***tièn-chuàn t'īng*** 典饌廳
MING: **Provisioning Office,** a foods service in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), also authorized for each Princely Administration (*wang-fu*); headed by one or more Managers of Provisions (*tien-chuan*), possibly unranked. P23, 69.

6555 ***tiĕn-chūng*** 典鐘
T'ANG, LIAO: lit., in charge of bells or clocks: **Time Keeper** in the T'ang Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*) and the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*); unranked, totaling more than 300 at times in T'ang; specific functions not clear, but were associated with clepsydras or water clocks and with Time Drummers (*tien-ku*). RR: *intendant des cloches.* P35.

6556 *tiàn-chūng* 殿中
LIAO: **Palace Administrator,** head of the Palace Administration Office (*tien-chung ssu*); also see *tien-chung ts'ao*. P38.

6557 *tiàn-chūng chiāng-chūn* 殿中將軍
N-S DIV (Ch'i–Liang): **General of the Palace,** 10 appointed under each of 2 Commandants (*shuai*) who controlled the military forces in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; antecedents of the later Commandants of the Ten Guard Commands (*shih shuai-fu*) of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6558 *tiàn-chūng chiēn* 殿中監
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei–S. Dyn.): **Palace Directorate,** a minor unit in the central government established in the last years of Later Han by the warlord-dictator Ts'ao Ts'ao and continued through the S. Dynasties, headed by a Director (also *chien;* see under #2 below); responsible for supervising and provisioning the imperial household, staffed with non-eunuch dignitaries; gradually subordinated to the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). (2) N-S DIV: **Director of the Palace,** non-eunuch head of the Palace Directorate described under (1) above, commonly assisted by a Vice Director (*lang*). In Ch'i and Liang both Inner (*nei*) and Outer (*wai*) Directors were appointed, perhaps indicating a division of the Palace Directorate into eunuch and non-eunuch segments; but during this era palace women and eunuchs were most commonly under the general supervision of the Chamberlain for Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) through various subordinates. (3) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Director of the Palace Attendance Service** (*tien-chung chü*, q.v.). (4) T'ANG–SUNG: **Director of the Palace Administration** (*tien-chung sheng*, q.v.). (5) CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to the **Imperial Household Department** (*nei-wu fu*). P9, 37.

6559 *tiàn-chūng chǔ* 殿中局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Palace Administration,** a non-eunuch unit in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) in general charge of administering and provisioning the imperial palace; headed by 4 Directors (*chien*); apparently successor of the earlier *tien-chung shang-shu* and *tien-chung lang* and antecedent of the Sui *tien-nei chü*. P37.

6560 *tiàn-chūng fèng-ch'èng láng* 殿中奉乘郎
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Court Gentleman for the Imperial Livery,** rank 5b2, under the Director of the Palace (*tien-chung chien*); apparently in charge of all horses and carriages used by palace personnel. P37.

6561 *tiàn-chūng shěng* 殿中省
Lit., department for (those) inside the palace halls: **Palace Administration,** a central government agency generally responsible for administering and provisioning the imperial palace, to be distinguished from organizations of palace eunuchs, e.g., those described in various *nei-shih* entries. (1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): occasionally found as a variant or unofficial reference to the Palace Directorate (*tien-chung chien*) established by the dictator Ts'ao Ts'ao in the waning Han years. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: originated in 618 as a renamed *tien-nei sheng*, q.v., inherited from Sui; from 622 to 670 variantly named *chung-yü fu*. Headed by a Director (*chien*), rank 3a, with the aid of 2 Vice Directors (*shao-chien*), 4b, and 2 Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*), 5b. In Sung these ranks slipped, e.g., to 4b for the Director, and the agency was often overseen by a Supervisor (*p'an sheng-shih*). The Palace Administration included 6 subsidiary Services (*chü*), each headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*), 5a, and several Foremen (*chih-chang*), 7a, in T'ang; in Sung the whole battery was controlled by a Supervisor of the Six Services (*t'i-chü liu shang-chü*) and a Manager (*kou-tang kuan*). The Six Services (*liu chü, liu shang-chü, liu shang*) were the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*), Medicines Service (*shang-yao chü*), Clothing Service (*shang-i chü*), Accommodations Service (*shang-she chü*), Sedan-chair Service (*shang-lien chü*), and Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*); in Sung the last of these was replaced by a Wines Service (*shang-yün shü*). Until 735 the Palace Administration also managed an Imperial Treasury (*t'ien-fu tsang*). In Sung various other agencies were assigned to the Administration for supervision: a Minor Gifts Storehouse (*ch'in-i k'u*) managed jointly by official and eunuch Supervisors (*chien-kuan*); an Imperial Wardrobe (*shang-i k'u*) managed jointly by a Commissioner (*shih*) and 2 eunuch Supervisors; from 976 a Special Gifts Storehouse (*nei i-wu k'u*) managed jointly by official and eunuch Supervisors; from 1103 an Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao yüan*) managed by a eunuch Manager (*kou-tang kuan*) and a Storehouse of Court Ritual Regalia (*ch'ao-fu fa-wu k'u*) managed jointly by official and eunuch Supervisors. Nevertheless, in Sung the executive posts in the Palace Administration were normally sinecures for imperial in-laws and other palace favorites, and active supervision of palace administration became increasingly the responsibility of the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*, q.v.). In S. Sung the various *tien-chung* titles fell into disuse. RR+SP: *département du service domestique de l'empereur*. P37, 38.

6562 *tiàn-chūng shìh yù-shǐh* 殿中侍御史
N-S DIV (Chin)–MING: **Palace Censor,** members of the Palace Bureau (*tien-yüan*) of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), deriving from the Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) under the Han dynasty's Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), who maintained a duty station in the palace called the Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*); responsible for maintaining censorial surveillance over palace personnel and members of the outer officialdom who had occasion to enter the palace. In the era of N-S Division fluctuated in number from 2 to as many as 14 in N. Wei, also in rank between 5b and 8b. Sui changed the designation to *tien-nei shih yü-shih*, and in c. 604 Emperor Yang deprived the Censorate of its traditional palace outpost and strengthened its surveillance over the outer officialdom. In T'ang Palace Censors increased from 6 to 9 in number, had rank 7a, and exercised broad surveillance powers over the conduct of officials in court audience and over the management of imperial finances in the Imperial Granaries (*t'ai-ts'ang*) and the Left Vault (*tso-tsang*). In Sung and Yüan they numbered 2 and rose in rank from 7a to 4a. In early Ming their number was not specified and they ranked 5a, but only till 1376, when the Palace Bureau and its personnel were finally discontinued. RR+SP: *censeur de la cour des affaires du palais*. P18.

6563 *tiàn-chūng ssū* 殿中司
(1) LIAO: **Palace Administration Office,** apparently a non-eunuch agency of the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) responsible for overseeing general service administration of the imperial palace; headed by a Palace Administrator (*tien-chung*) and a Palace Administration Aide (*tien-ch'eng*); supervised 6 subsidiary Services (*chü*) in the pattern of T'ang's Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). P38. (2) YÜAN: variant of *tien-yüan* (**Palace Bureau** in the Censorate, *yü-shih t'ai*).

6564 *tiàn-chūng ssū-mǎ tū* 殿中司馬督
N-S DIV: **Palace Commander,** a subaltern of the Capital Commandant (*chung ling-chün*).

6565 ***tiền-chūng ts'áo*** 殿中曹 or ***tien-chung*** (1) N-S DIV (Ch'i, Liang, N. Wei): **Section for Palace Affairs,** one of 3 or 4 Sections (*ts'ao*) in the Ministry of Sacrifices (*tz'u-pu*) in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*). P9. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Ministry of Palace Affairs,** one of the more important units in the dynasty's unstable Department of State Affairs; headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); early in the 400s had great influence over military affairs and revenues as well as administration of the imperial palace, but by the end of the 400s had lost most of this influence and was in charge of palace ceremonial matters; supervised Sections (also *ts'ao*) for Palace Affairs (also *tien-chung*), for Palace Service (*chih-shih*), for the Three Dukes (*san kung*), and for Communications and Horse Breeding (*chia-pu*), each headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*). P9. (3) N-S DIV (N. Wei): one of 4 major Sections in the Ministry of Palace Affairs (see #2 above). P9.

6566 ***tiền-chūng yù-shǐh*** 殿中御史
Common variant of *tien-chung shih yü-shih* (**Palace Censor**).

6567 ***tiěn-chǔ*** 典舉
T'ANG: **Examination Manager,** a duty assignment for a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*) of the Evaluations Bureau (*k'ao-kung*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), to participate in administering civil service recruitment examinations.

6568 ***tiěn-chūn*** 典軍
(1) HAN: **Control Army,** one of 8 capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants). (2) T'ANG–YÜAN: **Escort Brigade Commander,** 2, rank 5a1 in T'ang, not clear in Sung, 7b in Yüan, leaders of the Personal Guard Garrison (*ch'in-shih fu*) in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). RR+SP: *colonel de la garde d'un prince*. P69.

6569 ***tiěn-chùn*** 典郡
HAN: lit., manager of a Commandery: unofficial reference to a **Regional Inspector** (*tz'u-shih*) or a **Commandery Governor** (*t'ai-shou*).

6570 ***tiěn-chūn ssū*** 典軍司
YÜAN: variant of *ch'in-shih fu* (**Personal Guard Garrison** in a Princely Establishment, *wang-fu*). P69.

6571 ***tiěn-fǎ tà-ch'én*** 典法大臣
HAN: lit., grand minister manager of the law: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*).

6572 ***tiěn-fǎ ts'áo*** 典法曹
HAN: **Section for Laws** under the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*); specific functions not clear, but presumably headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*). HB: bureau for the direction of laws.

6573 ***tiěn-fān shǔ*** 典蕃署
SUI: briefly from c. 604 the official variant of *tien-k'o shu* (**Office of Receptions** in the Court of State Ceremonial, *hung-lu ssu*). P11.

6574 ***tiěn-fǔ*** 典府
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Manager of Supplies,** more than one subofficial on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), normally led by a Director (*chang*), in T'ang rank 9a2. RR: *intendant des magasins*. P69.

6575 ***tiěn-fú*** 典服
T'ANG: **Clothier,** 12 (or 30?) non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (*nei-chih chü*) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: *intendant des vêtements*.

6576 ***tiěn-fú chèng*** 典服正
MING: **Director of the Wardrobe,** rank 7a, in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

6577 ***tiěn fù-kūng*** 典婦功
CHOU: **Manager of Palace Women's Work,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for directing the craft work of palace women, who produced clothing and other objects for use by the ruler and his principal wives. CL: *directeur du travail des femmes*.

6578 ***tiěn-hàn*** 典翰
T'ANG: **Plume Maker** (?), 8 or 10 non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (*nei-chih chü*) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: *intendant des insignes en plumes*.

6579 ***tiěn-hsǐ*** 典枲
CHOU: **Manager of Hemp,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who received and stored hempen and coarser cloth paid as taxes. CL: *directeur du chanvre en fil*.

6580 ***tiěn-hsǐ*** 典璽
T'ANG: **Seal Keeper,** 4 non-official workers in the Palace Attendance Service (*nei-chih chü*) in the household of the Heir Apparent; abolished in the early 700s. RR: *intendant des sceaux*.

6581 ***tiền-hsià*** 殿下
Lit., below the Hall; variant of *pi-hsia* (**Your Majesty**). (1) N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): form used in speaking to the ruler. (2) T'ANG: form used in speaking to the Empress or the Heir Apparent.

6582 ***tiěn-hsīng*** 典星
HAN: **Star Watcher,** number and rank not clear, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*); from A.D. 89 assisted by Expectant Star Watchers (*tien-hsing tai-chao*). P35.

6583 ***tiền hsiū-chuàn*** 殿修撰
SUNG: **Senior Compiler of the Academy,** quasiofficial reference to an Academician (*hsüeh-shih*) of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*). SP: *rédacteur du palais, lettré du palace où l'on rassemble les sages*.

6584 ***tiěn-hsüéh*** 典學
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Teaching Aide,** 2 to 4, apparently unranked subofficials, members of the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) or its predecessor the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*); in T'ang reportedly responsible for copying study materials. RR: *intendant des études*. P34.

6585 ***tiěn-hsüéh ts'úng-shìh*** 典學從事
N-S DIV: **Educational Aide** on the staff of a Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*), with general responsibility for all educational activities in the Region (*chou*); also found in some Commanderies (*chün*). See *ch'üan-hsüeh ts'ung-shih*. P51, 67.

6586 ***tiěn-hù*** 典護
SUI: **Manager of Security,** one appointed for each tributary chief or envoy under the jurisdiction of the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu*); an ad hoc duty assignment, not a regular post. P11.

6587 *tiěn-í* 典儀
(1) SUI–T'ANG: **Supervisor of Rites,** 2, rank 9b2, ceremonial escorts and ushers on the staff of the Tribunal of Receptions (*yeh-che t'ai*); introduced important visitors to the Emperor in court audiences and other ceremonies. RR: *intendant des cérémonies officielles*. P3. (2) CH'ING: **Manager of Ceremonies,** one or 2, rank 4b to 8a, on the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) and Princess's Establishment (*kung-chu fu*). BH: assistant majordomo. P69.

6588 *tiěn-ī* 典衣
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Clothing,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Clothing (*ssu-i*) in the Clothing Office (*ssu-i ssu*) of the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*). RR: *intendant des vêtements du harem*.

6589 *tiěn-ī ch'éng* 典醫丞
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'i): **Medical Aide** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

6590 *tiěn-í chiēn* 典儀監
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Supervisor of Ceremonies,** rank 5b1, in the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*). P33.

6591 *tiěn-ī chiēn* 典醫監
YÜAN: **Directorate of Medicine** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, staffed with non-official Palace Physicians (*t'ai-i*); headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 3a; created in 1294 (1307?) in a reorganization of the Office of Medication (*tien-i shu*); abolished in 1311, re-established in 1329. P36.

6592 *tiěn-í lù-shìh* 典儀錄事
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Office Manager for Ceremonial,** head of the Reception Service (*tao-k'o chü*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P33.

6593 *tiěn-ī shǔ* 典醫署
YÜAN: **Office of Medication** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, staffed with non-official Palace Physicians (*t'ai-i*); head ranked 5b, title not clear; absorbed into the new Directorate of Medicine (*tien-i chien*) in 1294 (1307?); re-established in 1326, in 1329 again absorbed into the Directorate of Medicine. P36.

6594 *tiěn-í sǒ* 典儀所
MING: **Ceremonies Office** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 9a. P69.

6595 *tiěn í-yüèh* 典夷樂
N-S DIV (Chou): **Foreign Music-master,** number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), under Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

6596 *tiěn-jáng* 典禳
HAN: **Exorcist,** 2, probably non-officials, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*), in charge of prayers and sacrifices intended to drive off unfavorable influences. HB: director of sacrifices to expel evil influences.

6597 *tiěn-jùi* 典瑞
Manager of Seals. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*), apparently responsible for management of the royal seals. CL: *conservateur des tablettes marquées des sceaux officiels*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number unspecified, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites. P9.

6598 *tiěn-jùi yüàn* 典瑞院
YÜAN: **Imperial Seals Commission,** apparently an autonomous agency of the central government in charge of keeping and authorizing use of the imperial seals; staffing not clear.

6599 *tiěn-júng wèi* 典戎衛
T'ANG: **Militant Guard,** from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the Defense Guard Command (*wei shuai-fu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26.

6600 *tiěn-k'ò* 典客
(1) CH'IN–HAN: **Chamberlain for Dependencies,** one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels in Han; managed relations with submitted alien tribes and in early Han with enfeoffed Princes (*wang*) and Marquises (*hou*); in 144 B.C. retitled *ta-hsing ling*, then in 104 B.C. *ta hung-lu*. HB: director of guests. P33. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Custodian of Foreign Visitors,** as many as 13 apparently unranked subofficials in the Office of Receptions (*tien-k'o shu*) of the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*), who looked after the needs of important foreign visitors at court. RR+SP: *intendant des hôtes*. P11. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Minister** (*shang-shu*) **of the Court of Colonial Affairs** (*li-fan yüan*). BH: president of the court of colonial affairs.

6601 *tiěn-k'ō* 典科
CH'ING: **Principal of a Departmental Medical School,** head of a Medical School (*i-hsüeh*) established by a Department (*chou*), certified by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) and under supervision of the Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). BH: departmental physician.

6602 *tiěn-k'ò chiēn* 典客監
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Supervisor of Dependencies,** rank 5b1, a central government official; organizational affiliations not clear, but apparently supervised a Director of Receptions (*chu-k'o ling*). P11.

6603 *tiěn-k'ò kuǎn* 典客館
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Bureau of Receptions** under the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*); headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b (?). See *k'o-kuan*. P11.

6604 *tiěn-k'ò lìng* 典客令
N-S DIV (Chin): **Manager of Receptions** on the staff of the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*); assisted by an Aide (*ch'eng*). P11.

6605 *tiěn-k'ò shǔ* 典客署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG, CHIN: **Office of Receptions** under the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*) through T'ang, in Chin under the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*); responsible for attending to the needs of important foreign visitors; headed by one or 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b in T'ang, 6b in Chin. RR: *office de l'intendance des hôtes*. P11.

6606 *tiěn-kǔ* 典鼓
T'ANG, LIAO: **Time Drummer,** unspecified numbers, unranked, in the T'ang Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*) and the Liao Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), also 12 in the T'ang Court of the Watches (*lei-keng ssu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; gave time signals with drums in conformity with the operation of clepsydras. See *tien-chung* (Time Keeper). RR: *intendant des tambours*. P26, 35.

6607 *tiěn kùng-chǔ* 典貢舉
T'ANG: **Chief Examiner,** duty assignment for a court official to supervise a civil service recruitment examination.

6608 *tiĕn-lì* 典曆
N-S DIV: **Calendar Maker,** variable number, rank not specified, on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*). P35.

6609 *tiĕn-lì* 典吏
YÜAN: **Clerk,** unranked subofficials found in large numbers both in central government agencies and in units of territorial administration. P5, 6, 12, 13, etc.

6610 *tiĕn-lù* 典路
CHOU: **Manager of the Royal Chariots,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who looked after the 5 special types of chariots (called *lu*) in which the King and his Queen rode on ceremonial occasions. CL: *conservateur des chars*.

6611 *tiĕn-mìng* 典命
CHOU: **Manager of Titles of Honor,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who apparently handled paperwork concerning the award of titles known as the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*), which determined the kinds, numbers, and sizes of residences, chariots, gowns, etc., to which nobles and officials were entitled. CL: *conservateur des brevets*.

6612 *tiĕn-mŭ* 典牡
N-S DIV (Chou), SUNG: **Manager of Herds,** ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) in Chou of the era of N-S Division, members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*); in Sung rank not clear, members of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). Cf. *tien-p'in*. SP: *intendant des élevages*. P31.

6613 *tiĕn-mù shŭ* 典牧署
SUI–T'ANG: **Office of Herds,** one of 4 major units in the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), headed by 3 Directors (*ling*), rank 8a; nominally in overall charge of all imperial herds and the provisioning of the palace and central government with meat and milk products, but the herds were under the direct control of Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) throughout North China. RR: *office de l'intendance des élevages*. P31.

6614 *tiĕn-nèi* 典內
SUI–T'ANG, SUNG: **Palace Manager,** head of the Inner Quarters (*nei-fang*), apparently a eunuch agency providing intimate services for the Heir Apparent; also see *nei-shih sheng*. SP: *chef de service du palais intérieur de la maison de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

6615 *tiĕn-nèi chiēn* 殿內監
SUI: **Director of the Palace Administration;** see *tien-nei sheng*, at the beginning of T'ang (618) renamed *tien-chung sheng*, q.v. Sometimes mistaken as an agency name rather than the title of the agency head. RR: *direction du service domestique de l'empereur*. P37, 38.

6616 *tiĕn-nèi chú* 殿內局
(1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Palace Attendance Service,** a non-eunuch agency in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang*), headed by 2 Directors of Palace Attendants (*nei-chih chien*); subsequently renamed *nei-chih chü*, q.v. Distinguish from the N. Ch'i *tien-chung chü* (Palace Administration) serving the imperial palace. P26. (2) SUI: **Palace Administration,** a revival of the N. Ch'i agency described in (1) above as a non-eunuch subdivision of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) in general charge of administering and provisioning the imperial palace; headed by 2 Directors (*chien*), rank 5a or 5b; in 607 raised to the status of a Department (*sheng*), replacing the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*) as one of the Five Departments (*wu sheng*) in the top echelon of the central government, although it remained under the supervision of the Chancellery. Also see *tien-chung sheng*. P37.

6617 *tiĕn-nèi shĕng* 殿內省
SUI: **Palace Administration,** changed from *tien-nei chü*, q.v., in 607, then in 618 renamed *tien-chung sheng*, q.v.; under the jurisdiction of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), generally responsible for administering and provisioning the imperial palace; a non-eunuch agency headed by 2 Directors (*chien*), rank 5a or 5b, and including 6 subsidiary Services (*chü*): Food Service (*shang-shih chü*), Medicines Service (*shang-yao chü*), Clothing Service (*shang-i chü*), Accommodations Service (*shang-she chü*), Livery Service (*shang-ch'eng chü*), and Sedan-chair Service (*shang-lien chü*), each headed by 2 Chief Stewards (*feng-yü*) assisted by several Foremen (*chih-chang*). Cf. *nei-shih sheng*. P37.

6618 *tiĕn-nèi shìh yù-shĭh* 殿內侍御史
SUI: variant of the standard designation *tien-chung shih yü-shih* (**Palace Censor**). P18.

6619 *tiĕn-núng shŭ* 典農署
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Agriculture Office,** one of 3 provisioning agencies at the capital under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8 or 9. P37.

6620 *tiĕn-păo* 典寶
T'ANG–MING: **Manager of Seals,** 2 to 4 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Seals (*ssu-pao*) in the Seals Ofice (*ssu-pao ssu*) of the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*). RR: *intendant des sceaux*.

6621 *tiĕn-păo sŏ* 典寶所
MING: **Seals Office** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 8a. P69.

6622 *tiĕn-p'áo* 典庖
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of the Kitchen,** ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih;* 8a); organizational affiliation not clear.

6623 *tiĕn-pīn* 典賓
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Visitors,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Visitors (*ssu-pin*) in the Visitors Office (*ssu-pin ssu*) of the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*). RR: *intendant des visites du harem*. (2) Unofficial reference to the **Bureau of Receptions** (*chu-k'o ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*).

6624 *tiĕn-p'ìn* 典牝
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Mares,** number not specified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*); apparently responsible for the breeding of military mounts. Cf. *tien-mu*. P31.

6625 *tiĕn-pīng* 典兵
SUNG: **Troop Commander,** an active military duty assignment sometimes awarded to eunuchs in the early reigns of the dynasty.

6626 *tiĕn-pù* 典簿
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Registration,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Registration (*ssu-pu*) in the Registration Office (*ssu-pu ssu*) of the General Palace Service (*ssu-kung chü*). RR: *intendant des registres du harem*. (2) YÜAN–CH'ING: **Archivist,** rank 7 or lower, found in both agencies of the central government and units

of territorial administration; in Ming and Ch'ing was commonly head of a subdivision called an Archive (*tien-pu t'ing*); not significantly different from *tien-chi* (Archivist). BH: senior archivist. P15, 23, 25, etc.

6627 ***tiĕn-pù t'ĭng*** 典簿廳
MING–CH'ING: **Archive,** a subdivision in many central government agencies, headed by an Archivist (*tien-pu*), rank 7 or lower. BH: record office. P23, 27, 30, etc.

6628 ***tiĕn-shàn*** 典扇
T'ANG: **Fan Maker,** 8 or 10 unranked subofficials or non-official specialists in the Palace Attendance Service (*nei-chih chü*) in the household of the Heir Apparent. RR: *intendant des éventails*.

6629 ***tiĕn-shàn*** 典膳
Manager of Foods. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Foods (*ssu-shan*) in the Foods Office (*ssu-shan ssu*) of the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*). RR: *intendant des mets exquis*. (2) SUNG–MING: rank 6 or lower officials found in the Sung establishment of the Heir Apparent and in Ming Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), also in the Ming Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) till 1380, then retitled *tien-chuan* (Manager of Provisions; see *tien-chuan t'ing*). P34, 69.

6630 ***tiĕn-shàn chiēn*** 典膳監
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Supervisor of Foods,** until 662 title of the head of the Foods Service (*tien-shan chü*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; thereafter titled *lang* (Director).

6631 ***tiĕn-shàn chú*** 典膳局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Foods Service** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by one or 2 Supervisors (*chien*) till 662, thereafter by 2 Directors (*lang*), rank 6b2. RR: *service de la nourriture de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

6632 ***tiĕn-shàn sŏ*** 典膳所
MING: **Foods Office** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 8a. P69.

6633 ***tiĕn-shè*** 典設
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Interior Maintenance,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Interior Maintenance (*ssu-she*) in the Interior Maintenance Office (*ssu-she ssu*) of the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*). RR: *intendant de l'arrangement intérieur du harem*.

6634 ***tiĕn-shè chú*** 典設局
Household Affairs Service. (1) T'ANG, LIAO: a unit of the Left Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang*), headed by a Director (*lang*), rank 6b2 in T'ang; in charge of preparing hot baths, providing lanterns, and making other domestic arrangements for the Heir Apparent's quarters. RR: *service de l'arrangement intérieur du palais de l'héritier du trône*. P26. (2) YÜAN: a unit of the Regency (*liu-shou ssu*) at Shang-tu; renamed from *tien-she shu* in 1311; apparently headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank not clear; responsible for preparing the Emperor's quarters at the Mongol summer capital. P49.

6635 ***tiĕn-shè shŭ*** 典設署
YÜAN: **Household Affairs Office,** a unit of the Regency (*liu-shou ssu*) at Shang-tu; in 1311 renamed *tien-she chü*. P49.

6636 ***tiĕn-shèng*** 典乘
T'ANG: **Manager of Chariot Horses,** 4, rank 9b2, members of the Stables Office (*chiu-ma shu*) in the Livery Service of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu p'u-ssu*); managed the Heir Apparent's chariot horses whenever he appeared in public. RR: *intendant des attelages*.

6637 ***tiĕn-shìh*** 典事
(1) T'ANG: **Manager** or **Foreman,** middling or lowly officials found in many agencies of the central government and in specialized territorial agencies, e.g., in the Office of Female Services (*i-t'ing chü*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), at various Imperial Mausolea (*ling*), at frontier passes (*kuan*), in the Weaving and Dyeing Office (*chih-jan shu*) of the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*). RR: *intendant des affaires*. P10, 28, 29, etc. (2) CHIN–YÜAN: **Office Manager,** 2, rank 7b, in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); in 1270 retitled *tu-shih*. P18.

6638 ***tiĕn-shĭh*** 典史
(1) YÜAN–CH'ING: **Clerk,** unranked subofficial; in Yüan found at all levels of the governmental hierarchy, thereafter normally found only at the District (*hsien*) level, sometimes with function-specifying prefixes such as *kuan-ho* (Controller of Waterways), but probably most commonly in the sense indicated in (2) below. P9, 20, 32, etc. (2) MING–CH'ING: **District Jailor,** unranked subofficial who served as the District Magistrate's (*chih-hsien*) police agent and presided over the District jail. BH: jail warden. P54.

6639 ***tiĕn-shìh*** 典飾
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Adornments,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Adornments (*ssu-shih*) in the Adornments Office (*ssu-shih ssu*) of the Wardrobe Service (*shang-fu chü*). RR: *intendant des parures du harem*.

6640 ***tiĕn-shìh*** 殿試
SUNG–CH'ING: **Palace Examination,** the final stage in any sequence of civil service recruitment examinations beginning in 975, normally a one-day examination that confirmed and listed in order of excellence all passers of the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih, hui-shih*); until 1057 also eliminated some such passers. This examination was prepared and presided over by the Emperor in person or, more commonly, by a special surrogate. In Ming and Ch'ing times, the degree Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) was awarded only after completion of the Palace Examination.

6641 ***tiĕn-shīh*** 甸師
CHOU: **Master of the Hinterland,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who generally supervised the administration of the royal domain beyond the environs of the capital, especially overseeing the cultivation of the King's own lands; also reportedly responsible for executing members of the royal family who were sentenced to death. CL: *préposé au territoire hors banlieue*.

6642 ***tiĕn-shū*** 典書
T'ANG–MING: **Library Clerk,** unranked subofficials found in many specialized agencies such as the Institute for the Advancement of Literature (*hung-wen kuan*), the Imperial Archives (*pi-ko*), and the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); not appointed after very early Ming. RR: *intendant des livres*. SP: *préposé aux livres*. P23, 25, 30, 34.

6643 ***tiĕn-shŭ*** 典署
MING: **Manager,** rank 7a, head of each Office (*shu*) under the Directorate of Imperial Parks (*shang-lin yüan-chien*), e.g., Office of Husbandry (*liang-mu shu*). P40.

6644 ***tiĕn-shù*** 典術
CH'ING: **Principal of a Department Geomancy School**

(*yin-yang hsüeh*), unranked; certified by the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*) and supervised by the Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*). Had some responsibility for the control of fortune-tellers, entertainers, women dentists, midwives, etc., in a Department (*chou*). BH: departmental inspector of petty professions.

6645 *tiěn-shù fāng* 典書坊

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Archive of the Heir Apparent,** a major unit in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*) headed by 4 then 2 Mentors (*shu-tzu*); from 652 to 670 retitled *yu ch'un-fang* (Right Secretariat of the Heir Apparent), then in 711 (707?) given that title permanently. The staff included Secretaries (*chung she-jen, she-jen*), Advisers (*yü-te*), Admonishers (*tsan-shan*), etc. P26.

6646 *tiěn shǔ-kuó* 典屬國

CH'IN–HAN, N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Supervisor of Dependent Countries,** an autonomous member of the central government, rank 2,000 bushels in Han, responsible for relations with non-Chinese peoples who accepted Chinese overlordship; terminated in 28 B.C., his functions being taken over by the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*). In N. Wei the title reappeared, but possibly only as an unofficial reference to the Chamberlain for Dependencies. HB: director of dependent states. P17.

6647 *tiěn-shū lìng* 典書令

N-S DIV: **Archivist,** rank 7 or 8, in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) and some other administrative establishments of members of the nobility such as Princess's Establishments (*kung-chu fu*). P65, 69.

6648 *tiěn-shǔ ssū* 典屬司

CH'ING: lit., office for managing dependencies: **Outer Mongolian Bureau** in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), principally responsible for China's relations with the Dzungars and Tibetans; cf. *ch'i-chi ssu* (Inner Mongolian Bureau). BH: department of the outer Mongols. P17.

6649 *tiěn-shuài* 殿帥

SUNG: abbreviated reference to a **Commander-in-chief** (*tu chih-hui shih*) **of the Palace Command** (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*). SP: *maréchal du palais.*

6650 *tiěn-ssū* 典祀

(1) CHOU: **Manager of Sacrifices,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for the Altar of Earth, preserving it from improper uses and presiding over the execution of sacrificial victims there. CL: *conservateur des sacrifices.* (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Sacrificer,** unspecified number ranked as Ordinary Grand Masters (*chung ta-fu;* 5a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); specific functions not clear. P9.

6651 *tiěn-ssū* 典絲

CHOU: **Manager of Silk,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for receiving, storing, and distributing silk goods received in taxes, for overseeing craft workers manufacturing silk products for court use, and for providing silk goods used in sacrifices, in funerals, and as royal gifts. CL: *directeur de la soie en fil.*

6652 *tiěn-ssù shǔ* 典寺署

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Supervisorate of Monasteries** under the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*), responsible for the supervision of all Buddhist monasteries (in the state? in the capital?), headed by a Director (*ling*); included on the staff an Aide for the Māhāsanghikāh Sect (*seng-chih-pu ch'eng*). Certified and registered monks, sharing responsibility in some fashion not clear with the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (*chao-hsüan ssu*). Also see *seng-kuan.* P17.

6653 *tiěn-tēng* 典燈

T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Lanterns,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Lanterns (*ssu-teng*) in the Lanterns Office (*ssu-teng ssu*) of the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*). RR: *intendant des lampes du harem.*

6654 *tièn-t'íng í-lǐ ssū* 殿庭儀禮司

MING: **Palace Ceremonial Office,** headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 7a; in charge of all major state ceremonial functions; created in 1376 by renaming of the *shih-i ssu,* in 1379 subordinated to the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*), then in 1397 reorganized as the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*). P21, 33.

6655 *tièn-t'óu* 殿頭

SUNG: (1) **Palace Foreman,** a eunuch title, rank 9a, found in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). (2) **Eunuch of Fifth Rank,** apparently a categorical reference to all palace eunuchs of rank 5. Cf. *nei-shih tien-t'ou.* SP: *intendant de la compagnie de l'intendance du palais.*

6656 *tiěn-ts'ǎi* 典綵

T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Silks,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Silks (*ssu-ts'ai*) in the Silks Office (*ssu-ts'ai ssu*) of the Workshop Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant des soieries.*

6657 *tiěn-tsàn* 典贊

T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Ritual Receptions,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Ritual Receptions (*ssu-tsan*) in the Ritual Receptions Office (*ssu-tsan ssu*) of the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*). RR: *intendant des cérémonies du harem.*

6658 *tiěn-ts'āng lìng* 典倉令

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–SUI: **Manager of Granaries** in the household of the Heir Apparent, subordinate to the Household Provisioner (*chia-ling*), rank not clear; aided by an Assistant Manager of Granaries (*tien-ts'ang ch'eng*). P26.

6659 *tiěn-ts'āng shǔ* 典倉署

T'ANG–SUNG: **Granaries Office** in the household of the Heir Apparent, a unit in the Household Provisioner's Court (*chia-ling ssu;* see under *chia-ling*); headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8b in T'ang. RR: *office des approvisionnements de la maison de l'héritier du trône.* SP: *bureau des ....* P26.

6660 *tiěn-ts'ǎo* 典艸

N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Hay,** several ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

6661 *tiěn-tsò* 典作

SUI: **Director,** one, rank not clear; supervised some fords under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu shui-t'ai*), each ford normally managed by 4 Ford Masters (*chin-chang*). P14, 59.

6662 *tiěn-tsò chǘ* 典作局

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Construction Service** (?) under the Storehouses Office (*ssu-tsang*) in the household of the Heir Apparent, headed by an Aide (*ch'eng*), rank not clear. P26.

6663 ***tiĕn-t'úng*** 典同
CHOU: lit., manager of female (i.e., imperfect) tones: **Tone Monitor,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for keeping musical instruments in tune, harmonizing what were called the male and female tones. CL: *régulateur des tons femelles*.

6664 ***tiĕn-tz'ù lìng*** 典祠令
N-S DIV: **Manager of Sacrifices,** rank 9 in N. Wei; commonly found on the staffs of Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). P69.

6665 ***tiĕn-wéi*** 典闈
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of the Inner Gates,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of the Inner Gates (*ssu-wei*) in the Inner Gates Office (*ssu-wei ssu*) of the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant des portes intérieures du harem*.

6666 ***tiĕn-wèi lìng*** 典衛令 or ***tien-wei***
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Commandant of the Guard** in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), as many as 8 in Sui and T'ang, rank 9 in N. Wei, otherwise not clear. RR: *intendant des gardes*. P69.

6667 ***tiĕn-wò shŭ*** 典幄署
YÜAN: **Tents Office** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank not clear; presumably in charge of the yurts or tents used by the Heir Apparent and his entourage while traveling. P26.

6668 ***tiĕn-yào*** 典藥
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Medicines,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Medicines (*ssu-yao*) in the Medicines Office (*ssu-yao ssu*) of the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*). RR: *intendant des remèdes*. (2) T'ANG–SUNG, MING: **Pharmacist,** one each in the T'ang Imperial Medical Office (*t'ai-i shu*), the household of the Sung Heir Apparent, and the household of each Ming Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*). SP: *intendant des remèdes*. P36, 69.

6669 ***tiĕn-yào chú*** 典藥局
YÜAN: **Pharmacy** staffed with non-official specialists under the Directorate of Medicine (*tien-i chien*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent.

6670 ***tiĕn-yèh*** 典謁
T'ANG: **Escort,** 10 unranked subofficials assigned to the staff of Secretarial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*) in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). RR: *intendant des visiteurs*.

6671 ***tiĕn-yén*** 典言
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Communications,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Communications (*ssu-yen*) of the Communications Office (*ssu-yen ssu*) in the General Palace Service (*shang-kung chü*). RR: *intendant à la transmission des ordres*.

6672 ***tiĕn-yén*** 殿巖
SUNG: lit., palace eminence: unofficial reference to a **Commander-in-chief** (*tu chih-hui shih*) **of the Palace Command** (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*). Cf. *tien-shuai*.

6673 ***tiĕn-yìn*** 典印
MING: **Seal Keeper,** one authorized for each Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), rank not clear. P69.

6674 ***tiĕn-yūng*** 典壅
N-S DIV (Chou): **Director of Embankments,** several ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*); functions not clear, perhaps maintained ponds where fish were cultivated to serve the needs of the palace and the central government. P14.

6675 ***tiĕn yūng-ch'ì*** 典庸器
Manager of Trophies. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for engraved trophies of various sorts made from melted-down weapons of vanquished troops; such trophies reportedly adorned musical instruments in some cases. CL: *conservateur des pièces de mérite*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); functions not specified in sources. P10.

6676 ***tiĕn-yù*** 典御
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–SUI, SUNG: variant of *feng-yü* (**Chief Steward**). P36, 37, 38.

6677 ***tiĕn-yù*** 典獄
T'ANG, CHIN: **Jailor,** variable numbers of unranked subofficials in units of territorial administration; in Chin on the staff of Prisons (*ssu-yü ssu*); also cf. *tien-shih* (District Jailor). RR: *intendant des prisons*. P49, 53, 54.

6678 ***tiĕn-yú*** 典虞
See *shui-heng tien-yü* (**Commandant of Waterways**).

6679 ***tiĕn-yú*** 典輿
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Transport,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Transport (*ssu-yü*) of the Transport Office (*ssu-yü ssu*) in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*). RR: *intendant des chaises à porteur du harem*.

6680 ***tiĕn-yú*** 典魚
N-S DIV (Chou): **Manager of Fish,** ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih;* 8a), a member of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*); functions not clear, but perhaps provided the palace and central government with supplies of edible fish. P14.

6681 ***tiĕn-yüàn*** 典苑
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Gardens,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Gardens (*ssu-yüan*) of the Gardens Office (*ssu-yüan ssu*) in the Housekeeping Service (*shang-ch'in chü*). RR: *intendant des jardins du harem*.

6682 ***tiĕn-yüán*** 殿元
YÜAN–CH'ING: variant of *chuang-yüan* (**Principal Graduate** of a Palace Examination, *tien-shih*).

6683 ***tiĕn-yüàn*** 殿院
T'ANG–MING: **Palace Bureau,** an agency in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) composed of Palace Censors (*tien-chung shih yü-shih*); the unit designation may have antedated T'ang, as the title Palace Censor did. The Palace Bureau and its Palace Censors were discontinued in 1376. RR+SP: *cour des affaires du palais,* (SP only:) *bureau du palais*. P18.

6684 ***tiĕn-yüèh*** 典樂
Manager of Music. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Music (*ssu-yüeh*) of the Music Office (*ssu-yüeh ssu*) in the Ceremonial Service (*shang-i chü*). RR+SP: *intendant de la musique du harem*. (2) MING: one, rank 9a, senior official in charge of music in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

6685 ***tiĕn-yŭn*** 典醞
T'ANG–SUNG: **Manager of Wines,** 2 palace women, rank 7a, under the Directresses of Wines (*ssu-yün*) of the Wines

Office (*ssu-yün ssu*) in the Food Service (*shang-shih chü*). RR: *intendant des boissons fermentées*.

6686 *t'iēn-ch'āng kó* 天章閣
SUNG: **Hall of Heavenly Manifestations,** one of the palace buildings to which Hanlin Academicians (*han-lin hsüeh-shih*) were assigned; built in 1020.

6687 *t'iēn-chí* 天騎
T'ANG: **Heavenly Horseman,** unofficial reference to personnel of the 2 Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*). Also see *shen-wu t'ien-chi*.

6688 *t'iēn-chǐ chūn* 天紀軍
T'ANG: **Army of the Celestial Serpent,** named after stars in the Hydra and Hercules constellations; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (*fu*) called the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*); existed only 620–623, 625–636. RR: *armée (de la constellation) de l'ordonnateur céleste*. P44.

6689 *t'iēn-chì fǔ* 天驥府
T'ANG: **Office of Heavenly Mounts,** a unit of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) responsible for horses stabled within the palace; in 700 superseded the Directorate of Imperial Mounts (*k'ung-ho chien;* see under *k'ung-ho*); staffing not clear; subsequently superseded by the post of the Grand Master of the Palace Corral (*feng-ch'en ta-fu*). P39.

6690 *t'iēn-chiā* 天家
Lit., (head of) the Heaven-favored family: unofficial reference to the **Emperor.**

6691 *t'iēn-chiéh chūn* 天節軍
T'ANG: **Army of the Celestial Bull,** named after a group of stars in Taurus; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (*fu*) called the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*); existed only 620–623, 625–636. RR: *armée de la tablette céleste*. P44.

6692 *t'iēn-chiù fāng* 天廄坊
SUNG: **Imperial Corral,** one prefixed Left and one Right, each headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), perhaps a eunuch; units of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) that cared for horses used within the palace grounds. Superseded the T'ang–early Sung name Flying Dragon Park (*fei-lung yüan*). SP: *quartier des écuries célestes*.

6693 *t'iēn-chù* 天柱
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Pillar of Heaven,** a title of honor derived from the name of a celestial constellation; awarded in 529, perhaps for the only time in history; precise rank, etc., not clear.

6694 *t'iēn-chù kuān* 添注官
CH'ING: **Supplementary Official,** a categorical reference to officials appointed to posts on ad hoc bases, beyond the normal quota; how their status and stipends differed from those of regular (*cheng*) officials is not clear and perhaps was specified in each instance.

6695 *t'iēn-fǔ* 天府
CHOU: **Keeper of the Temple Treasures,** one ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*) and 2 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for keeping precious objects that were considered national treasures and used in ceremonies at the ancestral temple of the ruling house. CL: *trésorier céleste, chef du magasin céleste*.

6696 *t'iēn-fǔ tsàng* 天府藏
T'ANG: variant of *t'ien-tsang fu* (**Imperial Treasury**).

6697 *t'iēn-fǔ yüàn* 天府院
T'ANG: **Office of Sacrificial Treasures,** one of 4 minor agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); maintained good omens such as materiel captured from non-Chinese enemies in battle, displayed during some imperial sacrifices; apparently staffed solely by state slaves (prisoners of war?). RR: *service du magasin céleste*.

6698 *t'iēn-hòu* 天后
(1) N-S DIV: occasional variant of *huang t'ai-hou* (**Empress Dowager**). (2) T'ANG: from 675 (till ?) the official designation of the **Empress** (normally *huang-hou*).

6699 *t'iēn-hsià mǔ* 天下母
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Empress** (*huang-hou*).

6700 *t'iēn-hsià pīng-mǎ yüán-shuài* 天下兵馬元帥
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: **National Commander-in-chief,** ad hoc designation of a general put in charge of a major military campaign, sometimes with added honorifics such as ... *ta yüan-shuai* (Grand National Commander-in-chief), ... *tu yüan-shuai* (Supreme National Commander-in-chief). See *yüan-shuai*. RR: *généralissime des soldats et des chevaux de l'empire*. SP: *maréchal*.

6701 *t'iēn-hsià tsūng-shīh* 天下宗師
HAN: lit., most honored mentor in the empire: unofficial reference to an **Erudite** (*po-shih*).

6702 *t'iēn-huáng* 天皇
T'ANG: from 675 (to 705?), the official designation of the **Emperor** (normally *huang-ti*).

6703 *t'iēn-ī* 天姬
Lit., a heavenly (i.e., imperial) beauty: unofficial reference to an **Imperial Princess** (*kung-chu*).

6704 *t'iēn-kuān* 天官
Lit., minister of Heaven. (1) CHOU: **Ministry of State,** most esteemed of the Six Ministries (*liu kuan*) of the central government; aided the King in establishing all governmental policies applicable both to the royal domain and to the domains of regional Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*), with special responsibilities in personnel administration; headed by a Minister of State (*chung-tsai, ta-tsai*) with rank as a Minister (*ch'ing*). CL: *ministère du ciel, ministère du gouvernement*. (2) T'ANG: from 684 to 705 the official designation of the **Ministry of Personnel** (*li-pu*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Personnel** (*li-pu shang-shu*).

6705 *t'iēn-kuān chǐ-shìh* 天官給事
N-S DIV (Chou): variant reference to an **Executive Assistant in the Ministry of State** (see *chi-shih*).

6706 *t'iēn-kūng* 天公
Lit., Heaven-ordained duke or ruler: from Han on, an indirect reference to the **Emperor.**

6707 *t'iēn-lǎo* 天老
T'ANG: lit., Heaven-favored elder: unofficial reference to a **Grand Councilor** (*tsai-hsiang*).

6708 *t'iēn-nǚ* 天女
HAN: unofficial reference to an **Imperial Princess** (*kung-chu*).

6709 *t'iēn-pù* 天部
Ministry of Heaven: occasional unofficial reference to such astrological-astronomical agencies as the Directorate of Astrology (*t'ai-shih chien*), Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), and Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*).

6710 *t'ién-p'ú* 田僕
CHOU: **Hunting Charioteer,** 12 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who drove the royal chariot on travels and hunts. CL: *conducteur du char de chasse*.

6711 *t'iēn-shè* 添設
YÜAN: **Supplementary,** a prefix commonly attached to titles associated with the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), denoting appointments made in excess of the normal quota of appointees; difference from regular (*cheng*) appointees in status, stipend, etc., not clear. P4.

6712 *t'iēn-shēng hsiēn* 天生仙
MING: lit., immortal born of Heav n: unofficial reference to a **Metropolitan Graduate** (*chin-shih*) **of the First Class** (*chia*), i.e., any of the 3 graduates at the top of the pass list after a Palace Examination (*tien-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. See *chia*.

6713 *t'iēn-ssù chiēn* 天駟監
SUNG: **Directorate of Fine Steeds,** 2 prefixed Left and Right under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: *direction des chevaux célestes*. P31.

6714 *t'iēn-sūn* 天孫
Occasional unofficial reference to a **Grandson Successor** (*t'ai-sun*), the eldest son of an Heir Apparent, especially of a deceased Heir Apparent.

6715 *t'iēn-t'án* 天壇
MING–CH'ING: **Altar of Heaven,** an elaborate altar in the southern suburbs of Peking, where Emperors made sacrificial offerings to Heaven. Cf. *she-chi t'an, ti-t'an*.

6716 *t'iēn-t'án wèi* 天壇尉
CH'ING: **Commandant at the Altar of Heaven,** 8 Manchu officers, one of rank 5 and 7 of rank 6; in rotation presided over the Altar of Heaven under supervision of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). P28.

6717 *t'iēn-tsàng fǔ* 天藏府
T'ANG: **Imperial Treasury,** a unit of the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) until 735; staffing and specific functions not clear. RR: *trésor du palais impérial*.

6718 *t'ién-ts'áo* 田曹
HAN–T'ANG: **Section for Cultivated Fields,** in Han an administrative unit in a Commandery (*chün*), presumably headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*); in T'ang a staff agency in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) in charge of the Establishment's lands and buildings, headed by an Administrator (*ts'an-chün-shih*), rank 7a2. HB: bureau of cultivated land. RR: *service des champs*. P69.

6719 *t'iēn-tzǔ* 天子
Son of Heaven: from Chou on, a standard reference to the supreme ruler of China.

6720 *t'iēn-tzǔ chīn-chün* 天子禁軍
In T'ang and perhaps other eras, a variant of *chin-chün* **(Imperial Armies).**

6721 *t'iēn-tzǔ ěrh-mù* 天子耳目
Lit., the ears and eyes of the Son of Heaven, i.e., of the ruler: from early times a common unofficial reference to **Censors** (*yü-shih*), especially Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), suggesting their function as specialized surveillance officials (*ch'a-kuan*) with the traditional right, as individuals, to submit impeachments directly to the Emperor.

6722 *t'iēn-tzǔ mén-shēng* 天子門生
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Disciple of the Son of Heaven,** unofficial reference to all passers of a Palace Examination (*tien-shih, t'ing-shih*), the final stage of a civil service recruitment examination sequence; equivalent to Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*).

6723 *t'iēn-wáng* 天王
Lit., Heaven-appointed King: indirect reference to an **Emperor.**

6724 *t'iēn-wèi chün* 天威軍
T'ANG: **Army of Heavenly Awesomeness,** a single unit of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at the dynastic capital, created in 808 by a consolidation of the prior Left and Right Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (*shen-wei chün*), but terminated in 813, all its personnel being absorbed into the increasingly dominant Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*). RR: *armée de la majesté céleste*. P43.

6725 *t'iēn-wén chǔ* 天文局
SUNG: **Astrologer Service,** one of 4 assemblages of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); headed by a Manager (*kou-tang kuan*). SP: *office d'astronomie*.

6726 *t'iēn-wén k'ō* 天文科
CH'ING: **Astronomical Section,** a unit of the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*) in charge of astronomical and meteorological observations; staffed principally by 8 Directors of the Imperial Observatory (*ling-t'ai lang*), rank 7b. BH: astronomical section.

6727 *t'iēn-wén pó-shìh* 天文博士
SUI–T'ANG: **Erudite of Astronomy,** number unspecified, non-official specialists in the Sui Astrological Section (*t'ai-shih ts'ao*) and the T'ang Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*); in 704 superseded by the office of Director of the Imperial Observatory (*ling-t'ai lang*). RR: *maître astronome au vaste savoir*.

6728 *t'iēn-wén suàn-hsüéh* 天文算學
CH'ING: **Astronomical College,** teaching unit in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*), headed by a Director (*kuan-li*). BH: astronomical college.

6729 *t'iēn-wén yüàn* 天文院
SUNG: **Bureau of Astronomy,** a unit in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*) in charge of water clocks and astronomical observations, cooperating with the separate Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*); unlike the Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), did not engage in weather forecasting, interpretation of omens, etc. SP: *bureau d'astronomie*. P35.

6730 *t'iēn-wǔ ssù hsiāng* 天武四廂
SUNG: **Four Wings of Heaven-endowed Militancy,** one of the major military units of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) in the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) stationed at the dynastic capital, one of those known collectively as the Four Elite Armies (*shang ssu chün*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu chih-hui shih*); each of its Wings (*hsiang*) reportedly included 3 Armies (*chün*). P47.

6731 *t'iēn-yüèh chì-ch'ì k'ù* 天樂祭器庫
SUNG: **Storehouse for Musical and Sacrificial Instruments,** a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). SP: *magasin des objets rituels et de la musique céleste*.

6732 *t'iēn-yüèh shǔ* 天樂署
YÜAN: **Office of Western Music** in the Bureau of Musical

Ritual (*i-feng ssu*), specializing in the music of northwestern China; headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 5b; created in 1313 by renaming the *chao-ho shu*. P10.

6733 *tīng* 丁
See under *chuang-ting* (Able-bodied Male), *pao-ting* (Security Guard), and *yü-ting* (Supplementary Security Guard, Surplus Man).

6734 *tǐng-ch'én* 鼎臣
Lit., minister for the tripods (symbols of sovereignty), minister (standing as stably as a) tripod: **Executive Official of State,** occasional unofficial reference to a paramount central government official such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

6735 *tǐng-chiǎ* 鼎甲
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and class or category, referring to the groups into which examination passers were divided: unofficial reference to a **Metropolitan Graduate** (*chin-shih*) **of the First Class** (*chia*), especially in Ming and Ch'ing to the 3 men whose names stood at the top of the pass list after a Palace Examination (*tien-shih*), the culmination of a triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence. See *chia*.

6736 *tǐng-fǔ* 鼎輔
Lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and support or bulwark: variant of *ting-ch'en* (**Executive Official of State**).

6737 *tǐng-hsí* 鼎席
Lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and mat (something to rely on): variant of *ting-ch'en* (**Executive Official of State**).

6738 *tìng-k'ō ts'áo* 定科曹 or 定課曹
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Law Codification Section,** a unit of the developing Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) (?) responsible for drafting laws and administrative regulations, headed by a Director (*lang*); traditionally understood to have been coupled with the Discipline Section (*shan-ting ts'ao*), which implemented laws in disciplining officials. P5, 13.

6739 *tǐng-k'uéi* 鼎魁
SUNG–CH'ING: **Third Ranking Metropolitan Graduate,** unofficial reference from S. Sung times to the new Metropolitan Graduate (*chin-shih*) whose name stood in 3rd place on the pass list issued after a Palace Examination (*tien-shih, t'ing-shih*), the culmination of a triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence. Cf. *ta-k'uei, ting-chia*.

6740 *tìng-piēn* 定邊
CH'ING: **Pacifier of the Frontier,** prefix commonly added to the titles of Generals (*chiang-chün*) or Grand Minister Adjutants (*ts'an-tsan ta-ch'en*) who were assigned to supervise tribal affairs in far northern Mongolia. BH: warden of the marches.

6741 *tǐng-ssū* 鼎司
Lit., a combination of tripod (symbol of authority) and office: variant of *ting-ch'en* (**Executive Official of State**).

6742 *tǐng-tài* 頂戴 or ***tǐng-tzǔ*** 頂子
CH'ING: **Rank Button,** insignia of rank worn atop an official's headgear, ranging from a ruby (rank 1) down to a silver-plated button (rank 9).

6743 *tìng-tó àn* 定奪案
SUNG: **Section for Terminations,** one of 13 Sections (*an*) directly supervised by the executive officials of the S. Sung Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); reportedly dealt with charges of cruelty that led to the removal of officials from office. SP: *service de reconsidération*.

6744 *tǐng-wèi* 鼎位
Lit., combination of a tripod (symbol of sovereignty) and position: variant of *ting-ch'en* (**Executive Official of State**).

6745 *tǐng-yüán* 鼎元
T'ANG–CH'ING: variant of *chuang-yüan* (**Principal Graduate** in a civil service recruitment examination sequence), deriving from the term *ting-chia* (Metropolitan Graduate of the First Class).

6746 *tìng-yüǎn chiāng-chūn* 定遠將軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **General for Pacifying Faraway Lands,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) awarded to military officers of rank 5a. RR: *général qui fait des conquêtes au loin*. SP: *général faisant les conquêtes au loin*.

6747 *t'íng* 亭
CH'IN–HAN: **Neighborhood,** a unit in sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the population theoretically comprising 1,000 households; several such units constituted a Township (*hsiang*). Led by a non-official Head (*chang*), the unit performed local police functions and also maintained one or more Postal Relay Stations (*yu-t'ing*), which among other things served as hostels for traveling officials. HB: commune, officials' hostel. P20.

6748 *t'īng* 廳
(1) **Hall,** one of the common terms used in naming palace buildings; not as common as *tien* and *ko*. (2) **Office** or **Bureau,** a not overly common suffix in an agency name; e.g., see *po-shih t'ing* (Office of Erudites), *ssu-wu t'ing* (General Services Office). (3) CH'ING: **Subprefecture,** a unit of territorial administration normally intermediating between a Prefecture (*fu*) and its subordinate Districts (*hsien*), but in some cases directly responsible to provincial authorities, also in some cases without any subordinate Districts; headed by a Subprefectural Magistrate (*t'ung-chih, t'ung-p'an*), rank 5a and 6a, respectively. BH: sub-prefecture.

6749 *t'íng* 廷
Audience Chamber or **Court,** not normally a reference to a specific building in the palace; rather, referred to a place where officials and visitors assembled for audience, or to the Emperor and his close attendants as a group. See *nei-t'ing, wai-t'ing*.

6750 *t'íng-chǎng* 亭長
(1) CH'IN–HAN: **Neighborhood Head;** see under *t'ing*. HB: chief of a commune, chief of an officials' hostel. P20. (2) N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Managing Clerk,** unranked subofficial found in many agencies of the central government; e.g., see *men-hsia t'ing-chang* (Managing Clerk of the Palace). RR: *huissier*. P5, 19, 25, etc.

6751 *t'íng-fù* 亭父
HAN: variant of *t'ing-chang* (**Neighborhood Head**). HB: father of a commune.

6752 *t'íng-hóu* 亭侯
N-S DIV: **Neighborhood Marquis,** from the Three Kingdoms period a title of nobility (*chüeh*) commonly awarded to Non-inheriting Sons (*shu-tzu*) of a Prince Presumptive (*ssu-wang*); i.e., awarded to sons other than the eldest sons of the eldest sons of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*); in Liang was apparently the lowest rank of nobility entitled to a fief. P64, 65.

6753 *t'īng-hòu ch'āi-shǐh* 聽候差使
SUNG: **Messenger Awaiting Assignment,** 6 apparently

unranked subofficials authorized for the staff of the S. Sung capital Prefecture (*fu*), Lin-an (modern Hangchow); specific functions not clear. SP: *fonctionnaire attendant à être envoyé pour un service officiel.*

6754 *t'íng-ì* 廷議
Variant of *hui-i* (**Court Conference**).

6755 *t'íng-k'uéi* 廷魁
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., the best at court: unofficial reference to the **Principal Graduate** (*chuang-yüan*) in a Palace Examination (*t'ing-shih, tien-shih*), final stage in the triennial civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6756 *t'íng kūng-chǔ* 亭公主
HAN: **Neighborhood Princess,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to the daughters of some Princes (*wang*); the basis of distinction between this and Township Princess (*hsiang kung-chu*) is not clear. See *kung-chu*. P69.

6757 *t'íng-lì wén-hsüéh* 廷吏文學
HAN: **Judicial Clerk,** 12 ranked at 200 bushels and 16 at 100 bushels on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), probably divided among Sections (*ts'ao*); specific functions not clear. HB: literary scholars who are officers of justice. P22.

6758 *t'íng-p'íng* 廷平 or 廷評
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): abbreviation of *t'ing-wei p'ing* (**Arbiter**).

6759 *t'íng-pó* 亭伯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Neighborhood Earl,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) commonly awarded to Non-inheriting Sons (*shu-tzu*) of Dukes (*kung*), i.e., sons other than the eldest sons, who were expected to inherit their fathers' status. P64.

6760 *t'íng-shìh* 庭氏
CHOU: **Protector of the Palace,** one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*), a member of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) charged with shooting birds of ill omen that appeared in the palace grounds. CL: *préposé à l'intérieur du palais.*

6761 *t'íng-shǐh* 廷史
HAN: abbreviation of *t'ing-wei shih* (**Clerk for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement**). P22.

6762 *t'íng-shìh* 廷試
SUNG–CH'ING: **Palace Examination,** from 975 on, the final stage in a civil service recruitment examination sequence, nominally presided over by the Emperor in person; see under the synonym *tien-shih.*

6763 *t'īng-tài hsiéh-p'í chǔ* 鞓帶斜皮局
YÜAN: **Belt and Leatherwork Service,** from 1278 a unit of the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*).

6764 *t'íng-tsé* 廷則
CH'ING: lit., court arbiter or rule-setter: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Judicial Review** (*ta-li ssu*).

6765 *t'íng-tùi* 廷對
SUNG: lit., palace confrontation: unofficial reference to the **Palace Examination** (*t'ing-shih, tien-shih*), final stage in a civil service recruitment examination sequence.

6766 *t'íng-t'ūi* 廷推
MING: **Audience Nomination,** a nomination for high office produced by a gathering of all officials entitled to participate in regular court audiences, especially involving nominations for posts as Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) and Ministers of Personnel (*lì-pu shang-shu*).

6767 *t'íng-wèi* 廷尉
CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for Law Enforcement,** one of the eminent central government officials collectively called the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*), ranked at 2,000 bushels; responsible for recommending decisions in questionable judicial cases reported by units of territorial administration and for conducting major trials at the capital; aided by a Supervisor (*cheng*), one or 2 Inspectors (*chien*), and one or more Clerks (*shih*) or, in lieu of Clerks after 66 B.C., one or 2 Arbiters (*p'ing*); a staff of lesser personnel was apparently distributed among various Sections (*ts'ao*), each headed by lowly or unranked Administrators (*yüan-shih*). From Later Han the Chamberlain came to be called *t'ing-wei ch'ing* (Chief Minister for Law Enforcement), and during the ensuing era of N-S Division his staff was gradually institutionalized as the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), an agency that endured throughout the rest of imperial history. HB: commandant of justice. P22.

6768 *t'íng-wèi chēng* 廷尉正
HAN–N-S DIV: **Supervisor of Law Enforcement,** ranked at 1,000 bushels in Han, chief aide to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*). HB: director (under the commandant of justice). P22.

6769 *t'íng-wèi chiēn* 廷尉監
CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Inspector of Law Enforcement,** one or 2 subordinates of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), rank 1,000 bushels in Han; originally 2 differentiated by prefixes Left and Right, from Later Han commonly only one, rank 5 then 6 in N. Wei; specific functions not clear. HB: inspector. P22.

6770 *t'íng-wèi ch'īng* 廷尉卿
HAN–N-S DIV: **Chief Minister for Law Enforcement,** from Later Han an irregular variant of *t'ing-wei* (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement); rank 2,000 bushels in Han, rank 2 then 3 in N. Wei; antecedent of the Sui–Ch'ing Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). P22.

6771 *t'íng-wèi ch'iū-ch'īng* 廷尉秋卿
N-S DIV (Liang–Ch'en): lit., combination of the titles *t'ing-wei* (Chamberlain for Law Enforcement) and *ch'iu-kuan ch'ing* (Minister of Justice): variant of *t'ing-wei ch'ing* (**Chief Minister for Law Enforcement**). P22.

6772 *t'íng-wèi fǔ* 廷尉府
N-S DIV (Ch'i): lit., office of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement: **Office for Law Enforcement.** P22.

6773 *t'íng-wèi lǜ pó-shìh* 廷尉律博士
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, S. Dyn.): **Legal Erudite for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement** (*t'ing-wei*); specific functions not clear, but presumably instructed junior staff members in legal matters. P22.

6774 *t'íng-wèi míng-fǎ yüàn* 廷尉明法掾
N-S DIV (Chin): **Law Clerk** on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*); see under *ming-fa yüan.* P22.

6775 *t'íng-wèi p'íng* 廷尉平 or 廷尉評
HAN–N-S DIV: **Arbiter** on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*); normally 2 prefixed Left and Right. Also see under *p'ing.*

6776 *t'íng-wèi sān kuān* 廷尉三官
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): **Three Law Enforcement**

Aides to the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*): collective reference to the senior members of the Chamberlain's staff, the Supervisor (*cheng*), Inspectors (*chien*), and Arbiters (*p'ing*).

6777 *t'íng-wèi shǐh* 廷尉史
HAN: **Clerk for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement** (*t'ing-wei*), one or two, rank not clear but low; regularly dispatched from the dynastic capital to assist officials of territorial administration in adjudicating law cases; in 66 B.C. superseded by Arbiters (*p'ing*) with higher prestige and rank. HB: clerk. P22.

6778 *t'íng-wèi ssū-chíh* 廷尉司直
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Rectifier for the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement** (*t'ing-wei*), 10, rank 5; see under *ssu-chih*. P22.

6779 *t'íng wēng-chǔ* 亭翁主
HAN: **Neighborhood Princess-ordinary,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to daughters of a Prince (*wang*) not of the imperial blood; outranked by the Township Princess-ordinary (*hsiang weng-chu*), but the basis of the distinction is not clear. Also see *weng-chu*. Cf. *t'ing kung-chu*.

6780 *t'íng-yüán* 亭員
Variant of *t'ing-chang* (**Neighborhood Head**).

6781 *t'íng-yüàn* 廷掾
HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): **Headquarters Clerk** in a District (*hsien*), probably unranked subofficial; in Han constituted a Miscellaneous Section (*wu-kuan ts'ao*) in the District headquarters and seasonally toured the jurisdiction, in spring and summer assigned as Agricultural Inspectors (*ch'üan-nung yüan*) and in fall and winter assigned as Inspectors of Regulations (*chih-tu yüan*). HB: official of justice. P54.

6782 *tǒ-chí* 垜集
MING: lit., piled up, accumulated: **Conscript,** designation of one category of soldiers in the predynastic and early Ming armies. Cf. *ts'ung-cheng, kuei-fu, che-fa*.

6783 *tō-ěrh-chí yá-mén* 多爾吉衙門
CH'ING: Manchu name for the **Grand Secretariat** (*nei-ko*).

6784 *tō-ló* 多羅
CH'ING: Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word apparently derived from the Sanskrit word *pattra*, the name of the palm tree; a laudatory term prefixed to some titles of nobility (*chüeh*), carrying less prestige than the prefixes *ku-lun* and *ho-shih*, qq.v.

6785 *tō-ló chǜn-wáng* 多羅郡王
CH'ING: full title of a **Commandery Prince** (see *chün-wang*), a title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded sons other than the eldest son of each Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*). BH: prince of the blood of the second degree. P64.

6786 *tō-ló kó-kó* 多羅格格
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Princess** (*hsien-chu*) or a **Commandery Mistress** (*chün-chün*). P64.

6787 *tō-ló-lún mù-t'éng* 多囉倫穆騰
LIAO: Manchu "correction" of the earlier Chinese transliteration of the Khitan word *ti-lieh-ma-tu* (**Ritualist**). P9.

6788 *tō-ló ò-fù* 多羅額駙
CH'ING: **Consort of a District Princess** (*hsien-chu*) or **Consort of a Commandery Mistress** (*chün-chün*), title of nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on husbands of daughters of Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*) and of Beile (*pei-lo*). P64.

6789 *tō-ló pèi-lō* 多羅貝勒
CH'ING: full title of a **Beile** (*pei-lo*), a title of nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on sons other than heirs of Commandery Princes (*chün-wang*). BH: prince of the blood of the third degree. P64.

6790 *t'ó-ch'üán chiēn* 橐泉監
HAN: **Directorate of the T'o-ch'üan Horses** under the Chamberlain of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), headed by a Director (*chang*), rank not clear; T'o-ch'üan was the name of a suburban palace south of the dynastic capital. HB: stables of the T'o Spring Palace. P31.

6791 *t'ó-fāng* 駝坊
SUNG: **Camel Corral** under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *quartier des chameaux*. P31.

6792 *t'ō-k'ò-t'ō hó-ssū* 托克托和斯
YÜAN: Manchu "correction" of the Chinese transcription of the Mongol term *t'o-t'o ho-sun* (**Postal Relay Inspector**). P17.

6793 *t'ó-niú shǔ* 駝牛署
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Camel and Cattle Office** under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), subdivided into various Services (*chü*); staffing not clear.

6794 *t'ō-shā-lā hā-fān* 拖沙喇哈番
CH'ING: Manchu form of the title of nobility (*chüeh*) transcribed in Chinese as *yün chi-wei* (**Commandant of Cavalry Second Class**). P64.

6795 *t'ǒ-t'ǒ hó-sūn* 脫脫禾孫
YÜAN: **Postal Relay Inspector,** originally number not specified, scattered throughout the empire to supervise operation of the postal relay system, organizational affiliation not clear; in 1270 number fixed at 6, subordinated to a Controller-general of Postal Relay Stations (*chu-chan tu t'ung-ling shih*), whose office in 1276 was transformed into the Bureau of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng yüan*). P17.

6796 *tǒu-shíh* 斗食
HAN: lit., eaters by the peck: **Personnel Paid in Pecks,** a rank indicator for petty subofficial appointees paid less than 100 bushels a year, one grade higher than Accessory Clerks (*tso-shih*). HB: officials whose salaries are in terms of *tou*. P68.

6797 *t'óu-hsià* 投下
YÜAN: one of several general terms for **land grants** (often rendered appanages) conferred on members of the nobility; the recipients of larger tracts were virtually autonomous fiefholders who nominated men for official appointments in their domains, collected taxes, and exercised other governmental powers until c. 1311, when the central government began exerting its direct control in all areas and nobles were given stipends in lieu of incomes derived from their tracts.

6798 *t'óu-lǐng* 頭領
CH'ING: **Leader,** a military title used by Junior Guardsmen (*lang-ling shih-wei*) on special duty assignments, e.g., 5 assigned to the Gerfalcon and Hawk Aviary (*yang ying-yao ch'u*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P37.

6799 *t'óu-mù* 頭目
CH'ING: **Head,** title of a principal official rarely encountered, e.g., in the case of the Mongolian Head Veterinarian (*meng-ku i-sheng t'ou-mu*) of the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*) or that of the head of the Palace Kennel (*nei yang-kou ch'u*). P37.

6800 ***t'óu-shàng yǐn*** 頭上尹
Unofficial reference to a **Metropolitan Governor** (*ching-chao yin*).

6801 ***tsá-chíh*** 雜職
MING–CH'ING: lit., miscellaneous post: **Subofficial Post,** a categorical reference to offices commonly held by unranked subofficial functionaries (*li*), but sometimes including those held by officials of the 9th rank as well.

6802 ***tsá-fàn ch'āi-yáo*** 雜犯差徭
Forced Labor for a Minor Offense: in the last several dynasties and perhaps earlier, a sentence normally assigned by District (*hsien*) authorities, requiring the offender to serve for a specified time in state construction gangs, as a hauler or carrier of state goods, etc.; more explicitly a judicial sentence than *ch'ai-yao* without a prefix, also meaning forced labor but perhaps more nearly a rotational service obligation such as Requisitioned Service (*ch'ai-i*).

6803 ***tsá-mài ch'áng*** 雜賣場
SUNG: **Market of Miscellanies** maintained for the sale of various (surplus?) commodities by both the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *place de vente d'objets divers.*

6804 ***tsá-mǎi wù*** 雜買務
SUNG: **Office of Miscellaneous Purchases** in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*); staffing and specific purpose not clear. SP: *agence d'achats divers.*

6805 ***tsá-tsào chǘ*** 雜造局
MING: **Miscellaneous Manufactures Service,** a unit in each Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b. P52.

6806 ***tsá-tuān*** 雜端
T'ANG: lit., chief of miscellaneous matters; both a general unofficial reference to those **Attendant Censors** (*shih yü-shih*) who bore the title-suffix "in charge of miscellaneous matters" (*chih tsa-shih*), which apparently authorized them to exercise unrestricted censorial powers (? sources not clear); and a specific reference to the most senior Attendant Censor, who was de facto **Head of the Headquarters Bureau** (*t'ai-yüan*) **of the Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*). Cf. *tuan-kung, san-tuan.* RR: *chef des affaires diverses.* P18.

6807 ***tsá-tuān chièn-ì*** 雜端諫議
T'ANG: lit., chief of miscellaneous matters and remonstrator: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*).

6808 ***tsá-wù k'ù*** 雜物庫
SUNG: **Miscellaneous Storehouse,** found in such agencies as the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), and the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*); functions sometimes made explicit by preceding terminology, e.g., *t'ai-miao tsa-wu k'u* (Miscellaneous Storehouse for the Imperial Ancestral Temple). SP: *magasin d'objets divers.*

6809 ***tsǎi*** 宰
(1) **Steward,** in high antiquity the overseer of a fief; subsequently used as an element in many titles. In addition to the following entries, see *ta-tsai, shao-tsai, chung-tsai, hsiao-tsai, nei-tsai, li-tsai.* (2) HAN: **Butcher,** more than 200 non-official workers on the staff of the Great Sacrificial Butcher (*t'ai-tsai ling*). HB: butcher.

6810 ***tsǎi-chíh*** 宰執
SUNG: **State Councilor,** a collective term combining elements from Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) and Executive Official (*chih-cheng*) to denote all those who regularly served in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*), where major decisions of state policy were made in consultation with the Emperor; normally totaled from 5 to 9. SP: *conseiller d'état.*

6811 ***tsài-chīng jén-shìh*** 在京人事
SUNG: **Palace Assistant,** title of palace eunuchs in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*). SP: *intendant assistant du palais.*

6812 ***tsài-chīng fáng*** 在京房
SUNG: lit., Section (for those) at the capital: **Palace Defense Section** in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), one of 12 Sections created by Shen-tsung (r. 1067–1085) to manage administrative affairs of military garrisons throughout the country, in geographic clusters, or to supervise specified military functions on a country-wide scale. This Section supervised the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) and the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*), the dispatching of troops and weapons to the western frontier (modern Shensi and Szechwan), and the use of troops from Chi-nei and Fukien Circuits (*lu*) in the forces of the Capital Security Office (*huang-ch'eng ssu*). Headed by 3 to 5 Vice Recipients of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8b. Apparently abolished early in S. Sung. See *shih-erh fang* (Twelve Sections). SP: *chambre de la capitale.*

6813 ***tsái-chùng t'í-chǔ ssū*** 裁種提擧司
YÜAN: **Supervisorate of Agriculture,** a category of agencies in scattered localities and prefixed with place-names, subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*); staffing not clear, but no doubt headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*). P40.

6814 ***tsǎi-chūn*** 宰君
Lit., something like His Lordship the Steward: unofficial reference to a **District Magistrate** (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*).

6815 ***tsài chūn-chī tà-ch'én shàng hsüéh-hsí hsíng-tsǒu*** 在軍機大臣上學習行走
CH'ING: lit., student among the Grand Ministers of State: variant of *chün-chi hsing-tsou* (**Probationary Grand Minister of State**); also see *chün-chi ta-ch'en.* BH: probationary grand councillor.

6816 ***tsǎi-fū*** 宰夫
CHOU: **Assistant Minister of State,** 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), general aides in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) to the Minister (*ta-tsai*) and Vice Ministers (*hsiao-tsai*) in all matters pertaining to administrative regulations, the conduct of officials, state ceremonies, fiscal affairs, etc. CL: *aide-administrateur général.* P5.

6817 ***tsǎi-fǔ*** 宰輔
Steward-bulwark of State: unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

6818 ***tsǎi-héng*** 宰衡
Steward-regulator of State. (1) HAN: title awarded the influential minister Wang Mang by Emperor P'ing (r. 1 B.C.–A.D. 5). (2) From Later Han on, an unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) or a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*).

6819 ***tsǎi-hsiàng*** 宰相
Lit., steward and minister: **Grand Councilor.** (1) From 8

B.C., when the Three Dukes (*san kung*) were collectively so designated, if not earlier, a quasiofficial reference to a paramount executive official who shared power in the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), a T'ang–Sung personage bearing the title Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery (*t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih*) or an equivalent, and a Ming–Ch'ing Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih*). Cf. *hsiang, hsiang-kuo*. RR: *grand ministre*. SP: *conseiller d'état, chef ministre, premier ministre*. (2) LIAO: 2 prefixed Left and Right, senior administrative officials in both the Northern and Southern Establishments (*pei-yüan, nan-yüan*) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*); rank not clear. Similar pairs were established in each auxiliary capital under a Regent (*liu-shou*) of the imperial clan. P4, 49.

6820 ***tsǎi-hsiàng fǔ*** 宰相府
LIAO: **Office of the Grand Councilors,** designation of the headquarters agency headed by each pair of Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). P4, 49.

6821 ***tsǎi-hsiàng p'àn-kuān*** 宰相判官
SUNG: lit., decision-making official for the Grand Councilors: unofficial reference to a **Secretariat Drafter** (*chung-shu she-jen*).

6822 ***tsǎi-hsièn*** 宰縣
Lit., to take stewardship of a District, to be appointed head of a District: from Han on, an unofficial reference to **being appointed a District Magistrate** (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*).

6823 ***tsǎi-lì*** 宰歷
CHOU: variant of *ta-tsai* (**Grand Steward**), i.e., Minister of State (*chung-tsai*).

6824 ***tsài-shīh*** 載師
CHOU: **Mentor of Labor,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for determining what uses were appropriate for different lands and directing the collection of taxes from workers on the land. See *ts'ao-jen* (Planting Manager). CL: *préposé au travail*.

6825 ***ts'ǎi-fǎng ch'ù-chìh shǐh*** 採訪處置使
T'ANG: **Investigation and Supervisory Commissioner,** one of several designations used for central government delegates in charge of territorial Circuits (*tao*) in the 700s, coordinating civil administration in a cluster of Prefectures (*chou, fu*). RR: *commissaire impérial organisateur et enquêteur*. P18, 52.

6826 ***ts'ǎi-fǎng shǐh*** 採訪使
T'ANG–SUNG, LIAO: **Investigation Commissioner,** one of several designations used for central government delegates in charge of territorial Circuits (*tao*); in Sung and Liao apparently used only for special, ad hoc investigatory missions. RR: *commissaire impérial enquêteur*. SP: *commissaire chargé d'enquêter sur les souffrances du peuple*. P52.

6827 ***ts'ái-fù ssū*** 財賦司
SUNG: **Revenues Office,** an agency of Lin-an Prefecture (*fu*), i.e., modern Hangchow, and perhaps found in some other units of territorial administration; staffing not clear. SP: *bureau des finances*.

6828 ***ts'ái-fù tū tsǔng-kuǎn fǔ*** 財賦都總管府
YÜAN: **Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief for Revenues,** established in the Chiang-Huai region, apparently to arrange for the collection and transport of tax income allocated to the Empress; specific functions not clear.

6829 ***ts'ǎi-huà kuān*** 彩畫官
SUNG: **Decorator,** non-official specialist in the Bureau of Nomination Certificates (*yü-ts'e yüan*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). SP: *fonctionnaire chargé de dessiner*.

6830 ***ts'ái-jén*** 才人
HAN–MING: **Lady of Talents,** a designation occasionally awarded to an imperial consort; in San-kuo Wei ranked from 1,000 bushels down; in Sui, 15, rank 4a, considered in the category of Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); in T'ang 5a then 4a; in Sung 5a. RR+SP: *personne de talent*.

6831 ***ts'ái-kuān*** 材官
Skilled Soldier: one category of Han dynasty militiamen serving on active training duty in their home Commanderies (*chün*), specifying ordinary infantrymen in contrast to cavalrymen and naval forces; subsequently used unofficially in reference to personnel as eminent as Generals (*chiang-chün*) and Ch'ing dynasty Governors-general (*tsung-tu*). HB: skilled soldier.

6832 ***ts'ái-kuān chiàng-chūn*** 材官將軍
N-S DIV (Chin, S. Dyn.): **Construction Supervisor,** in general charge of central government activities in building with wood, normally subordinate to the Bureau of Public Construction (*ch'i-pu*); the use of military terminology perhaps signifies that military forces were commonly employed in such construction projects. The term may have originated in Han, perhaps in the military sense of leader of the militiamen called Skilled Soldiers (*ts'ai-kuan*). HB: general of skilled soldiers. P14.

6833 ***ts'ái-kuān hsiào-lìng*** 材官校令 or ***ts'ai-kuan ling***
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): variant of *ts'ai-kuan hsiao-wei* (**Director of Construction**). P14, 37.

6834 ***ts'ái-kuān hsiào-wèi*** 材官校尉
HAN–N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Director of Construction** on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); antecedent of the Construction Supervisor (*ts'ai-kuan chiang-chün*) of Chin and the S. Dynasties. P13.

6835 ***ts'ái-kuān ssū-mǎ*** 材官司馬
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Assistant Construction Supervisor,** aide to the *ts'ai-kuan chiang-chün* (Construction Supervisor) in the Bureau of Public Construction (*ch'i-pu*). P14.

6836 ***ts'ái-kuān wǎn-ch'iáng*** 材官挽强
HAN: **Skilled Archer,** apparently one category of those militiamen on active training service who were known as Skilled Soldiers (*ts'ai-kuan*); specific status not clear.

6837 ***ts'ái-liào àn*** 材料案
SUNG: **Section for Building Materials** under the Headquarters Bureau (*kung-pu*) of the Ministry of Works (also *kung-pu*), probably staffed by non-official specialists. SP: *service des matériaux*.

6838 ***ts'ǎi-nǚ*** 彩女
HAN: **Pleasure Girl,** one of 3 categories of unranked palace women in Later Han.

6839 ***ts'ǎi-nǚ*** 采女
HAN–SUNG: **Lady of Elegance,** designation for some imperial concubines; in Han ranked below Worthy Lady (*kueijen*); in Sui 37, rank 7a; in T'ang rank 8a. HB: chosen lady. RR: *femme élégante*. SP: *dame du palais*.

6840 ***ts'ǎi-pǔ yá-mén*** 採捕衙門
CH'ING: **Harvesting Office** in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); supervised the Southern Park (*nan-*

yüan) from 1661, superseding a Eunuch Manager (*nei-chien kuan-li*); then in 1684 superseded by subordinates of the Manager of the Imperial Parks (*kuan-li feng-ch'en yüan shih-wu*). P40.

6841 ***ts'ăi-shā sŏ*** 採沙所
YÜAN: **Sand Gathering Office** established in 1279 in Ta-t'ung Route (*lu*) under authority of the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*) at the dynastic capital; staffing and specific purpose not clear.

6842 ***ts'ái-shìh chiēn-mào*** 才識兼茂
SUNG: **Understanding and Knowledge Both Excellent,** a scholastic degree awarded to passers of Special Recruitment (*chih-chü*) examinations in 1034, 1042, 1057, and 1061.

6843 ***ts'ái-tsào shŭ*** 裁造署 or ***ts'ái-tsào yüàn*** 院
SUNG–CHIN: **Ornaments Office,** one of several workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b in Chin; another under the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) in Sung. SP: *cour de confection de vêtements et d'ornements*. P38.

6844 ***ts'ăi-yào shīh*** 採藥師
T'ANG: **Master of Medications,** one delegate from the Imperial Medical Service (*t'ai-i chü*) assigned to each Prefecture (*chou*) noted for its varieties of medicinal herbs, etc., to see that the Service was regularly supplied with medications. RR: *maître chargé de recueillir les remèdes*.

6845 ***tsàn*** 鄼
CHOU: **Precinct,** a unit of local government outside the royal domain comprising 4 neighboring Villages (*li*) each theoretically consisting of 25 households; comparable to the Precinct called *tsu* within the royal domain; each with a Head (*chang*) responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) for general administration of local ceremonial, military, agricultural, and craft activities, reportedly elected but carrying the rank of Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*). CL: *village, comprenant cent feux*.

6846 ***tsàn-chĕ*** 贊者
SUI–T'ANG: **Court Herald,** 12 apparently unranked subofficials in the Sui Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*) and the T'ang Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), serving in two rotational shifts as announcers in court ceremonial activities. RR: *héraut*. P33.

6847 ***tsàn-chìh*** 贊治
Administrative Aide. (1) SUI: one, rank 4b, in a Region (*chou*) till 586; revived c. 605 as the principal 2nd-level official in a Commandery (*chün*), rank 5a to 6a depending on the size and importance of the jurisdiction. P49, 53. (2) SUNG: laudatory epithet (see under *kung-ch'en*) awarded to members of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), to imperial parents, and to officials serving outside the capital.

6848 ***tsàn-chìh shăo-yĭn*** 贊治少尹
MING: **Vice Governor Participating in Administration,** a merit title (*hsün*) for rank 4b civil officials. P65.

6849 ***tsàn-chìh yĭn*** 贊治尹
MING: **Governor Participating in Administration,** a merit title (*hsün*) for rank 4a civil officials. P65.

6850 ***tsàn-fŭ*** 贊府
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., assistant's office: unofficial reference to a **District Vice Magistrate** (*hsien-ch'eng*).

6851 ***tsàn-hsiăng*** 贊饗
HAN: **Sacrificial Aide,** rank 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*); assisted the Emperor in sacrificial rites. HB: assistant at sacrifices. P27.

6852 ***tsàn-kūng*** 贊公
T'ANG: lit., honorable assistant: unofficial reference to a **District Vice Magistrate** (*hsien-ch'eng*).

6853 ***tsàn-lĭ chŭn-wù*** 贊理軍務
MING: **Associate Military Superintendent,** supplementary designation for a Grand Coordinator (*hsün-fu*) when, in an area under the jurisdiction of a Regional Commander (*tsung-ping kuan*), he was authorized concurrently to share responsibility for military matters. Cf. *t'i-tu chün-wu* (Military Superintendent). P50.

6854 ***tsàn-lĭ láng*** 贊禮郎
MING–CH'ING: **Ceremonial Assistant** assignable to highly varied chores; in Ming from 9 to 33, rank 9a, in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); in Ch'ing ranged from rank 4 down, found in large numbers in the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*) and at each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*) as well as in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices. BH: herald, ceremonial usher. P27, 29, 37, 49.

6855 ***tsàn míng-piēn*** 贊鳴鞭
CH'ING: **Whip-cracker,** from 1772 (till ?) a special duty assignment in the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*) for 2 Ceremonial Assistants (*tsan-li lang*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), presumably to assist in maintaining public order during imperial processions. P27.

6856 ***tsăn-niăo*** 簪裊
CH'IN–HAN: lit., a horse-girdler: **Grandee of the Third Order,** the 3rd lowest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6857 ***tsàn-pù*** 贊部
CH'ING: **Headquarters Aide,** unofficial reference to an Office Manager (*ssu-wu*) in a Ministry (*pu*) or other central government agency; see *ssu-wu t'ing*.

6858 ***tsàn-shàn*** 贊善
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., to assist toward goodness: **Admonisher,** 2 each prefixed Left and Right in the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*ch'un-fang*), responsible for giving moral and social guidance to the Heir Apparent; in T'ang and Sung known most commonly as Grand Master Admonishers (*tsan-shan ta-fu*); in Ming and Ch'ing rank 6b; in Ch'ing shared equally by Manchus and Chinese. BH: assistant secretary of the supervisorate of imperial instruction. P4, 26.

6859 ***tsàn-shàn tà-fū*** 贊善大夫
T'ANG, SUNG, LIAO: **Grand Master Admonisher,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, members of the Left and Right Secretariats of the Heir Apparent (*ch'un-fang*), respectively; rank 5a in T'ang, 8a in Sung; originated as the official redesignation of the Companion (*chung-yün*) of the Heir Apparent from 662 to 679, then separately established. RR+SP: *conseiller censeur de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

6860 ***tsàn-té*** 贊德
T'ANG: lit., to assist toward virtue: **Lady for Admonishment,** from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of all rank 1a secondary imperial wives otherwise known collectively as Consorts (*fu-jen*). RR: *femme qui exhorte à la vertu*.

6861 ***tsàn-tú*** 贊讀
SUNG: **Reading Assistant,** rank 7b, in the School for the Heir Apparent (*tzu-shan t'ang*); also from 1117 the official

redesignation of Readers-in-waiting (*shih-tu*) in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). SP: *lecteur auxiliaire*. P26, 69.

6862 *tsàn-wù* 贊務
SUI: variant of *tsan-chih* (**Administrative Aide**), probably in avoidance of a personal name taboo. P32.

6863 *tsàn-yĭn shĭh* 贊引使 or *tsan-yin*
SUI–SUNG, LIAO: **Ceremonial Escort,** unranked subofficials in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); 60 in Sui, 20 in T'ang, 2 in Sung. RR+SP: *chargé d'introduire et de guider les visiteurs*. P27.

6864 *tsăn-yŭn yŭ-shĭh* 儹運御史
MING–CH'ING: **Transport-control Censor,** a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), to patrol and inspect operations of the state tax grain transport system along the Grand Canal; intermittent from the early 1400s, but regular beginning in the Wan-li era (1573–1620). P60.

6865 *ts'ān* 參
Lit., to counsel, take part in; three. (1) CHOU: quasiofficial reference to the **Three Ministers** (*ch'ing*) authorized for the regional governments of major Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*). (2) N-S DIV: variant of *ts'an-chang* (**Administrator**).

6866 *ts'ān-chăng* 參掌
N-S DIV: **Administrator** assigned on a special basis to take charge of an office other than his regular post; used as a prefix to a title or agency name; equivalent of *chih* (to know).

6867 *ts'ān-chăng shū-mì shìh* 參掌樞密事
5 DYN: **Commissioner Participating in Control of Military Affairs,** duty assignment for a powerful member of the court to head the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) and wield administrative authority over a regime's armed forces.

6868 *ts'ān-chèng* 參政
Lit., to take part in governance. (1) SUNG: quasiofficial abbreviation of *ts'an-chih cheng-shih* (**Participant in Determining Governmental Matters**), i.e., a Vice Grand Councilor (*fu-hsiang, shao-tsai*). (2) YÜAN: **Assistant Grand Councilor,** normally 2, rank 2b, in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and also, during its irregular existence, in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). P4. (3) MING–CH'ING: **Administration Vice Commissioner,** variable number, rank 3b, 2nd executive post in a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*); like Assistant Administration Commissioners (*ts'an-i*), normally detached from the Commission headquarters to head a function-specific or region-specific Branch Office (*fen-ssu*); see under *tao* (Circuit). Officially, an abbreviation of *pu-cheng ts'an-cheng*. Abolished in 1735, when all heads of Branch Offices were separated from their Commissions and made autonomous Circuit Intendants (*tao-t'ai*). P52. (4) CH'ING: **Vice Minister,** variable numbers prefixed Left and Right, from 1631 to 1644 in each Ministry (*pu*) of the predynastic central government, then retitled *shih-lang*. P5, 6.

6869 *ts'ān-chì kuān* 參計官
SUNG: **Accountant** in the late Sung Accounting Office (*kuo-yung ts'an-chi so*), a post normally held concurrently by a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*). SP: *commissaire préposé aux comptes d'état*.

6870 *ts'ān-chiàng* 參將
MING–CH'ING: **Assistant Regional Commander,** normally several military officers on the staff of a Province-level Regional Commander (*tsung-ping kuan*), in control of troops in a segment of the Regional Commander's jurisdiction; in Ming a duty assignment rather than a regular post (*kuan*), in the early decades for various nobles, then for officers of the regular hereditary hierarchy (see under *wei-so*), finally for some civil officials and even eunuchs; in Ch'ing a regular post, rank 3a, in the hierarchy of Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*). The title was usually prefixed with a place-name defining the jurisdiction. BH: lieutenant-colonel.

6871 *ts'ān-chīh* 參知
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Grand Secretary** (*ta hsüeh-shih*), deriving from the earlier title *ts'an-chih cheng-shih* (Participant in Determining Governmental Matters).

6872 *ts'ān-chīh chèng-shìh* 參知政事
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Participant in Determining Governmental Matters,** originally a supplementary title conferred on eminent officials entitling them to participate in policy discussions in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as members of the group known collectively by the quasi-official term Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); after the mid-600s was generally superseded by the term Manager of Affairs (*p'ing-chang shih*); revived in 964, then in 973 made a regular post (*kuan*) of rank 2a, normally with from one to 3 appointees, in effect Vice Grand Councilors (*shao-tsai, fu-hsiang*). Included among those collectively known as Executive Officials (*chih-cheng kuan*) and State Councilors (*tsai-chih*). (2) LIAO–CHIN: **Vice Grand Councilor,** 2nd executive post in the Liao Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) and the Chin Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); in Chin 2, rank 2b. (3) YÜAN–MING: **Assistant Administrator,** 2, rank 2b, 4th executive post in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), after Grand Councilor (*ch'eng-hsiang*), Manager of Governmental Affairs (*p'ing-chang cheng-shih*), and Aide (*ch'eng*); duplicated in Yüan Branch Secretariats (*hsing chung-shu sheng*), but early Ming Branch Secretariats had only single appointees, 3rd executive post since Ming Branch Secretariats had no Grand Councilors. Terminated in 1376 in Branch Secretariats, which were then transformed into Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*), and in 1380 in the metropolitan Secretariat, which was then abolished. Considered the antecedent of the Ming–Ch'ing Administration Vice Commissioner (*ts'an-cheng*) in a Provincial Administration Commission. SP: *participant à la direction des affaires gouvernementales, grand conseiller assistant d'état*. P3, 4.

6873 *ts'ān-chīh chī-wù* 參知機務
T'ANG: variant of *ts'an-chih cheng-shih* (**Participant in Determining Governmental Matters**).

6874 *ts'ān-chó yüàn* 參酌院
T'ANG: **Consultative Office,** unofficial reference to a Secretariat Drafter (*chung-shu she-jen*) sent out to participate in a major trial conducted by local officials; from c. 821.

6875 *ts'ān-ch'í chün* 參旗軍
See under *shen-ch'i chün* (**Army of the Celestial Lion's Pelt**).

6876 *ts'ān-chün-shìh* 參軍事 or *ts'an-chün*
Adjutant or **Administrator.** (1) N-S DIV–MING: originating at the very end of Han as a designation used by retainers of the militarist Ts'ao Ts'ao, quickly became regularized as the title of aides to regional military authorities, to Regional Inspectors (*chou tz'u-shih*), and in Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*), rank varying from 7 to 9. In T'ang also found in Guards (*wei*) and Guard Commands (*wei shuai-*

fu) at the capital; in Sung normally restricted to Prefectures (*chou*) and Superior Prefectures (*fu*), thereafter to Princely Establishments. From late in the era of N-S Division, commonly distributed among Sections (*ts'ao*) with functional specializations: Personnel Evaluation Section (*kung-ts'ao*), Law Section (*fa-ts'ao*), Revenue Section (*hu-ts'ao*), Levied Service Section (*shih-ts'ao*), War Section (*ping-ts'ao*), etc., accordingly prefixed *ssu-kung*, *ssu-fa*, *ssu-hu*, etc. Taking note of such prefixes is necessary for proper identification and understanding. The title seems to have been terminated in 1376, when the *ts'an-chün* in Princely Establishments were retitled *chang-shih* (Administrator). RR+SP: *administrateur*. P26, 32, 49, 52, 53, 69. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an Assistant Department Magistrate (*chou-p'an, p'an-kuan*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Registrar (*ching-li*) in a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*).

6877 ***ts'ān-chūn tū-hù*** 參軍都護
N-S DIV (Liang, N. Wei): **Adjutant-protector,** rank from 5b down to 9b, on the staff of the Heir Apparent and staffs of various Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*); specific functions not clear. P69.

6878 ***ts'ān-chūn tuàn-shìh kuān*** 參軍斷事官
MING: **Judicial Administrator,** rank 3b, in the predynastic Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); established 1364, apparently terminated in 1368. P4.

6879 ***ts'ān-fǔ*** 參府
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Regional Commander** (*ts'an-chiang*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6880 ***ts'ān-hsiáng kuān*** 參詳官
SUNG: **Consultant,** duty assignment for a central government official to serve in various special agencies such as the Advisory Office (*chiang-i ssu*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) and the Ministry of Rites (*li-pu*). SP: *fonctionnaire participant à la révision.*

6881 ***ts'ān-i*** 參議
(1) SUNG–YÜAN: **Consultant,** duty assignment for an official serving in an ad hoc or somewhat irregular agency such as the Sung Advisory Office (*chiang-i ssu*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) or on the staff of a temporary Commissioner (*shih*). SP: *prenant part aux délibérations, conseiller.* (2) MING–CH'ING: **Assistant Administration Commissioner,** 3rd executive post in a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*), number variable, rank 4b; like Administration Vice Commissioners (*ts'an-cheng*), normally detached from the Commission headquarters as head of a function-specific or region-specitic Branch Office (*fen-ssu*); see under *tao* (Circuit). Officially, an abbreviation of *pu-cheng ts'an-i*. Abolished in 1735, when all heads of Branch Offices were separated from their Commissions and made autonomous Circuit Intendants (*tao-t'ai*). P52. (3) MING–CH'ING: **Assistant Transmission Commissioner** in the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng ssu*), in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese, rank 5a; 3rd executive post in the Office, after the Commissioner (*shih*) and the Vice Commissioner (*t'ung-cheng* or *fu-shih*). BH: secretary of the transmission office. P21.

6882 ***ts'ān-i ch'áo-chèng*** 參議朝政
T'ANG: **Participant in Deliberations about Court Policy,** a supplementary title conferred on eminent officials entitling them to participate in policy discussions in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as members of the group known collectively by the quasiofficial term Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); after the mid-600s generally superseded by the title Manager of Affairs (*p'ing-chang shih*). P3.

6883 ***ts'ān-i chūng-shū shěng shìh*** 參議中書省事
YÜAN: **Consultant in the Secretariat** (*chung-shu sheng*), 4, rank 4a; supervised the Left and Right Offices (*tso-ssu, yu-ssu*) and the 6 Sections (*ts'ao*) in which the administrative business of the Secretariat was handled. P4.

6884 ***ts'ān-i kuān*** 參議官
SUNG: variant of *ts'an-i* (**Consultant**).

6885 ***ts'ān-i tà-ch'én*** 參議大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Consultant,** designation of a court dignitary assigned to assist the Grand Minister Commander (*ching-lüeh ta-ch'en*) of a contingent of campaigning soldiers from the Chinese forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*). Cf. *ts'an-tsan ta-ch'en* (also Grand Minister Consultant).

6886 ***ts'ān-i té-shīh*** 參議得失
T'ANG: **Participant in Deliberations about Advantages and Disadvantages,** a supplementary title conferred on eminent officials entitling them to participate in policy discussions in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as members of the group known collectively by the quasiofficial term Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*); after the mid-600s generally superseded by the title Manager of Affairs (*p'ing-chang shih*). P3.

6887 ***ts'ān-júng*** 參戎
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Regional Commander** (*ts'an-jung*) in the Chinese military forces known as the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

6888 ***ts'ān-lǐng*** 參領
CH'ING: (1) **Regimental Commander,** rank 3a, in the Manchu military organization called the Eight Banners (*pa ch'i*), identifiable by prefixed terminology, e.g., *hu-chün ts'an-ling* (Regimental Commander in the Guards Brigade), *ch'ien-feng ts'an-ling* (Regimental Commander in the Vanguard Brigade); usually aided by one or more Regimental Vice Commanders (*fu ts'an-ling*), 4a. BH: colonel. P37. (2) **Commandant,** 5, rank 3b, one for each of the Banner (*ch'i*) groups of families under the jurisdiction of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) or Ducal Establishment (*kung-fu*), each aided principally by 7 Assistant Commandants (*tso-ling*); 4b. P69.

6889 ***ts'ān-móu kuān*** 參謀官 or ***ts'an-mou***
T'ANG–YÜAN: **Counselor,** common designation for aides to military commanders; probably originated in reference to non-official personal aides of T'ang Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*) and comparable militarists; in Sung became a recognized duty assignment for officials on the staff of campaign commanders such as Pacification Commissioners (*hsüan-fu shih*) or of Superior Area Commands (*ta tu-tu fu*). SP: *conseiller, grand conseiller.*

6890 ***ts'án-shìh*** 蠶室
Lit., room for rearing silkworms: **Castration Chamber,** at least from Han on a quasiofficial designation of a prison where castration was performed; traditionally explained as deriving from the warmth required for survival of castration, comparable to that required for the nurturing of silkworms. HB: silkworm house.

6891 ***ts'ān-tsàn chī-wù*** 參贊機務
MING: **Grand Adjutant,** 3rd in a triumvirate to whom

military control of the auxiliary capital at Nanking was entrusted after 1420, normally a concurrent appointment for the Nanking Minister of War (*nan-ching ping-pu shang-shu*); ranked after the Grand Commandant (*shou-pei*) and the Vice Commandant (*hsieh-t'ung shou-pei*). P49.

6892 ***ts'ān-tsàn chün-shìh*** 參贊軍事
SUNG: **Military Consultant,** a post in the Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*) normally held by an imperial favorite. SP: *conseiller des affaires militaires.*

6893 ***ts'ān-tsàn tà-ch'én*** 參贊大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Consultant,** 2 representatives of the central government who assisted the Manchu General (*chiang-chün*) of Outer Mongolia; others sometimes assigned to assist the commanders of campaigning armies. See *ta-ch'en*. Cf. *ts'an-i ta-ch'en* (also Grand Minister Consultant). BH: assistant military governor, councillor.

6894 ***ts'ān-yǔ ch'áo-chèng*** 參預朝政
T'ANG: variant of *ts'an-i ch'ao-cheng* (**Participant in Deliberations about Court Policy**).

6895 ***ts'ān-yǔ chèng-shìh*** 參與政事
T'ANG: variant of *ts'an-chih cheng-shih* (**Participant in Determining Governmental Matters**).

6896 ***tsàng*** 藏
Storehouse; see under *tso-tsang, yu-tsang, huang-tsang shu,* and other prefixes as encountered.

6897 ***tsāng-fá k'ù*** 贓罰庫
CH'ING: **Depository** in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) for the collection of money confiscated from criminals and levied in fines, which the Depository periodically transferred to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); headed by 2 Manchu Treasurers (*ssu-k'u*) and one or more Commissioners (*shih*). BH: treasury. P13.

6898 ***tsāng-fǔ*** 藏府
HAN: **Storehouse:** variant of *ssu-fu;* also see *chung-huang ssu-fu.*

6899 ***ts'āng*** 倉
Granary: throughout history the standard designation of repositories of state grain supplies at all levels of government, normally with a Head (*chang*), Director (*ling*), Supervisor (*chien*), or Commissioner (*shih*), often an unranked subofficial; specifically identifiable only by placename or other prefixes. In addition to the following entries, see *ch'ang-p'ing ts'ang, i-ts'ang, nei-ts'ang.*

6900 ***ts'āng-àn*** 倉案
SUNG: **Granary Section,** one of 4 subsidiary units in the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*), responsible for maintaining the palace food stores and providing special meals for the Emperor and his entourage at birthday celebrations, important sacrifices, and other ceremonial occasions. SP: *service des greniers ou service des banquets et des sacrifices.*

6901 ***ts'āng-ch'áng*** 倉場
(1) **Granaries and Yards:** may be encountered as a collective or generic reference to granaries and other storage facilities, e.g., for hay or lumber. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Capital Granaries,** collective reference to state granaries originally at Nanking when it was the early Ming capital, from 1421 to those at Peking, later also including those built at nearby T'ung-chou, the northern terminus of the Grand Canal; each managed by officials of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Manchu and one Chinese Superintendent (*chien-tu*) chosen for 3-year duty assignments from among members of the Central Drafting Office (*chung-shu k'o*) and various other central government agencies under supervision of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); all under the general supervision of a Director-general of the Capital Granaries (*tsung-tu ts'ang-ch'ang*), duty assignment for a Minister (*shang-shu*) or Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of Revenue in Ming, in Ch'ing for one Manchu and one Chinese Vice Minister of the Ministry. BH: government granary at the capital. P8.

6902 ***ts'āng-huò chiēn*** 倉貨監
T'ANG: (1) **Directorate of Granaries and Commerce,** from 657 the official redesignation of the former Directorate of the West Imperial Park at the Eastern Capital (*tung-tu yüan hsi-mien chien*), i.e., at Loyang; a unit of the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*), headed by an Office Manager (*lu-shih*). RR: *direction des greniers et des valeurs d'échange.* (2) Occasional variant of *shih-huo chien* (**Director of Commerce**).

6903 ***ts'āng-jén*** 倉人
CHOU: **Granary Manager,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who oversaw granaries located throughout the royal domain under supervision of the Ministry's Granary Masters (*lin-jen*). CL: *officier des dépôts.*

6904 ***ts'āng-k'ō*** 倉科
YÜAN–MING: **Granaries Section,** in Yüan one of 6 function-specific Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), headed by an unranked subofficial Director (*ling-shih*); in Ming one of 4 function-specific Sections in each Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) of the Ministry of Revenue, headed by an unranked subofficial Manager (*kuan-li*). P6.

6905 ***ts'āng-k'ù shǔ*** 倉庫署
YÜAN: **Office for Granaries and Storehouses** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), probably unranked. P26.

6906 ***ts'āng-núng chiēn*** 倉農監
HAN: **Supervisor of Granaries and Agriculture** on the staff of a Commandery (*chün*) or a Princedom (*wang-kuo*); status and precise functions not clear. P8.

6907 ***ts'āng-pù ssū*** 倉部司 or ***ts'ang-pu***
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)–SUI: **Granaries Section,** one of several specialized units in the Ministry of Revenue (*tu-chih*) of the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*); generally administered the receipt and disbursement of state grain revenues. P6. (2) SUI–SUNG, MING: **Granaries Bureau,** from 583 one of 4 specialized units in the Ministry of Revenue (*min-pu, hu-pu*), headed by a Director (*lang* in Sui, thereafter *lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; revived in Ming only from 1380 till 1390, when the Ministry was reorganized with a Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) for each Province. In Sung had 6 subordinate Sections (*an*): Collection Section (*hui-ch'ang an*), Prefectural Remittances Section (*shang-kung an*), Grain Transactions Section (*t'iao-ti an*), Receipts and Payments Section (*chi-na an*), Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa an*), and Mail Distribution Section (*k'ai-ch'ai an*). RR: *bureau des greniers de l'empire.* SP: *bureau des greniers.* P6.

6908 ***ts'āng-pù ts'áo*** 倉部曹
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): variant of *ts'ang-pu* (**Granaries Section**); not to be confused with *ts'ang-ts'ao.* P6.

6909 ***ts'āng-ssū*** 倉司
SUNG: **Supply Commission,** variant of *t'i-chü ch'ang-p'ing ssu* (Stabilization Fund Supervisorate), one of the Four Circuit Supervisorates (*ssu chien-ssu*). SP: *office provincial des greniers.*

6910 ***ts'āng-ts'áo*** 倉曹
Granaries Section. (1) HAN: one of a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) in the central government, probably duplicated on the staff of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*); headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =400 bushels; precise functions not clear. HB: bureau of granaries. P12. (2) HAN: a common staff unit in a Commandery (*chün*), staffed with Scribes (*shih*), probably unranked. P53. (3) N-S DIV–SUNG: a staff agency in such units of territorial administration as Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) and Superior Prefectures (*fu*), normally headed by an Administrator (*ts'an-chün-shih*), rank 7a or lower; managed local provisioning under supervision of the central government's Ministry of Revenue (*tu-chih, min-pu, hu-pu*). See *liu ts'ao.* RR+SP: *service des greniers.* P69. (4) T'ANG: a provisioning unit in each of the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital and in Guard Commands (*shuai-fu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by 2 Administrators, 8b. RR: *service des greniers.* (5) T'ANG–CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*).

6911 ***ts'āng-tū*** 倉督
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Granary Supervisor,** unranked staff aides in Commanderies (*chün*) in N. Ch'i, Regions (*chou*) in Sui, and Prefectures (*chou*) and Districts (*hsien*) in T'ang. RR: *contrôleur des greniers.* P52, 53, 54.

6912 ***tsào-chǘ*** 造局
MING: **Manufactory,** a workshop attached to a District (*hsien*) government, more precisely identifiable only by prefixes.

6913 ***tsào-pàn huó-chì ch'ù*** 造辦活計處
CH'ING: **Workshop** within the palace headed by an unspecified number of Managers (*kuan-li*) assigned from the staff of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); in 1759 renamed *yang-hsin tien tsao-pan ch'u.* BH: workshop of the imperial household. P37.

6914 ***tsào-pì chíh*** 造筆直
T'ANG: **Auxiliary for Making Writing-brushes,** 4 unranked craftsmen on the staff of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*). RR: *fonctionnaire auxiliaire fabricant de pinceaux.* P25.

6915 ***tsào-tsò sǒ*** 造作所
SUNG: **Palace Workshop,** a unit of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*) that produced articles for use in the palace and especially for wedding ceremonies involving members of the imperial family. SP: *bureau de fabrication des objets pour le palais et pour le mariage de la famille impériale.*

6916 ***ts'áo*** 曹
Section: throughout history a common generic term for specialized units among which the clerical or administrative staffs of larger agencies were distributed, found at all levels of government, in the military as well as the civil service; precisely identifiable only by their descriptive prefixes. It is especially noteworthy that during the era of N-S Division such Sections were top-echelon subordinate units in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), gradually being transformed into Ministries (*pu*); and that from Sui–T'ang on the subofficial clerical staffs of units of territorial administration were commonly distributed among Six Sections (*liu ts'ao*) that corresponded in names with, and processed routine business in the realms of, the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) of the central government.

6917 ***ts'áo-chǎng*** 曹長
T'ANG: lit., Section head: unofficial reference to a **Vice Director** (*ch'eng*) **of the Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*), rank 4a, or a **Bureau Director** (*lang-chung*) in a Ministry (*pu*), 5a.

6918 ***ts'ǎo-ch'áng*** 草場
SUNG: **Hay Yard,** 12 in the dynastic capital controlled by the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). Also see *ts'ao-liao ch'ang.* SP: *place de réception de la paille dans le territoire de la capitale.*

6919 ***ts'áo-ch'én*** 漕臣
SUNG: **Transport Intendant,** variant designation of a Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*) in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *intendant fiscal.* P59, 60.

6920 ***ts'áo-chēng*** 漕正
T'ANG: **Transport Director,** 2 apparently non-official specialists in the Office of Boats and Boatmen (*chou-chi shu*) in the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*). RR: *chef des transports par eau.* P60.

6921 ***ts'āo-chiāng*** 操江
MING: **River Controller,** duty assignment for Vice Censors-in-chief (*fu tu yü-shih*) and Assistant Censors-in-chief (*ch'ien tu yü-shih*) of the Nanking Censorate (*nan-ching tu ch'a-yüan*); maintained surveillance over operation of transport along the upper and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. P49.

6922 ***ts'áo-hsièn*** 漕憲
MING–CH'ING: **Transport Censor-in-chief,** unofficial reference to a nominal Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) serving as Director-general of Grain Transport (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*). Also see *hsien.*

6923 ***ts'ǎo-jén*** 草人
CHOU: **Planting Manager,** 4 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who classified cultivated lands in the environs of the royal capital, prescribed treatments to improve the soil, and determined what crops should be planted where. See *tsai-shih* (Master of Labor). CL: *officier des herbes.*

6924 ***ts'ǎo-liào ch'áng*** 草料場
SUNG: **Fodder Yard,** a fodder-storage unit in the dynastic capital, subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). Also see *ts'ao-ch'ang.* SP: *place des fourrages.*

6925 ***ts'áo-piāo*** 漕標
CH'ING: **Transport Command,** a special organization of Green Standards (*lu-ying*) troops for moving tax grains from Southeast China along the Grand Canal to Peking, consisting of detachments based in Guards (*wei*) and Battalions (*so*) along the waterway, sectors of such detachments headed by Regional Vice Commanders (*fu-chiang*), Brigade Commanders (*yu-chi*), etc., under overall supervision of the Director-general of Grain Transport (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*). Also see *piao.* P60.

6926 ***ts'áo-shǐh*** 漕史
T'ANG: **Transport Clerk,** 2 unranked subofficials on the staff of the Office of Boats and Boatmen (*chou-chi shu*) in the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*). RR: *scribe chargé des transports par eau.* P60.

6927 ***ts'áo-shuài*** 漕帥
SUNG: **Transport Commander,** variant designation of a Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*) in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *commissaire aux finances*. P50, 60.

6928 ***ts'áo-shŭi ts'áo*** 漕水曹
HAN: **Section for Water Transport,** in Later Han a clerical staff unit in some Commanderies (*chün*), headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*). HB: bureau of grain transport by water.

6929 ***ts'áo-ssū*** 漕司
SUNG: **Fiscal Commission,** quasiofficial reference to the office of a Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*) or comparable authority responsible for collecting grain taxes in a Circuit (*lu*) and forwarding them to the dynastic capital. SP: *autorité fiscale de province*. P52.

6930 ***ts'áo-tū*** 漕督
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a **Director-general of Grain Transport** (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*).

6931 ***ts'áo-yüàn*** 曹掾
HAN–SUNG: **Section Clerk,** generic reference to the personnel of clerical and administrative Sections (*ts'ao*) in units of territorial administration, especially the Administrators (*yüan-shih, yüan*) who normally headed them.

6932 ***ts'áo-yüàn àn*** 曹掾案
SUNG: **Section for Section Clerks** in the Bureau of Evaluations (*k'ao-kung ssu*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); processed merit ratings and other evaluations of lowly personnel serving in units of territorial administration. SP: *service des administrateurs des services*.

6933 ***ts'áo-yùn shĭh*** 漕運使
Transport Commissioner. (1) CHIN: head of a Transport Office (*ts'ao-yün ssu*). (2) MING: head of the Chief Transport Office (*tu ts'ao-yün ssu*) at the capital during the Hung-wu reign (1368–1398), in charge of the transport of state grain to modern Nanking, then the dynastic capital. P60.

6934 ***ts'áo-yùn ssū*** 漕運司
CHIN–YÜAN: **Transport Office,** established at crucial points on major waterways to manage the transport of state grain to the dynastic capital, in Chin headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), in Yüan by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5a; in both eras apparently subordinate to a Chief Transport Office (*tu ts'ao-yün ssu*) in the capital; in Chin co-existed with Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*), who also had some grain transport responsibilities in their Route (*lu*) jurisdictions. P60.

6935 ***ts'áo-yùn tsŭng-pīng kuān*** 漕運總兵官
MING: **Grain Transport Commander,** from 1404 a duty assignment for a noble or eminent military officer, originally to organize the coastal transport of tax grain from Southeast China to the Peking area in support of military operations in the North and in preparation for the transfer of the dynastic capital from Nanking to Peking in 1421, then from 1411 concurrently to reconstruct the Grand Canal and subsequently direct the shipment of tax grain inland along the canal from the Yangtze delta to Peking, from 1450 in cooperation with a civil service Director-general of Grain Transport (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*). Neither was specifically subordinate to the other: the Commander focused his attention on controlling the troops to whom transport duties were assigned, and the Director-general had broader scope, being concurrently Grand Coordinator (*hsün-fu*) of the Huai-an region in the middle sector of the canal. P60.

6936 ***ts'áo-yùn tsŭng-tū*** 漕運總督
MING–CH'ING: **Director-general of Grain Transport,** in Ming from its inception in 1450 a duty assignment for a Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*), in Ch'ing a regular post (*kuan*) of rank 2a or, if held concurrently by a Minister (*shang-shu*) in the central government, 1b; in Ming cooperated with a military Grain Transport Commander (*ts'ao-yün tsung-ping kuan*); in both eras importantly assisted by Transport-control Censors (*hsün-ts'ao yü-shih*). Had general supervisory responsibility for the transport of tax grains from the Yangtze delta to the Peking area along the Grand Canal. Commonly occurs transposed as *tsung-tu ts'ao-yün*. Also see *ho-tao tsung-tu* (Director-general of the Grand Canal). BH: director of grain transport. P60.

6937 ***tsé-yŭ*** 澤虞
Supervisor of Marshes. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for collecting plants and rushes from watery areas not suitable for cultivation for use in sacrifices, receptions, and funerals; also assisted in imperial hunts in such areas, and supervised the imposition of taxes or punishments on unauthorized persons who gathered or hunted there. CL: *inspecteur des étangs*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): one or more ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (8a) and Junior Servicemen (9a) in the Ministry of Education, presumably with responsibilities as described in (1) above. P14.

6938 ***ts'è fŭ-chìn*** 側福晉
CH'ING: **Princely Lady,** designation of secondary wives of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*), 4 authorized for each; ranked after the principal wife, titled Princess-consort (*fu-chin*).

6939 ***ts'è-shìh*** 側室
CH'ING: lit., side chamber: **Princely Lady,** designation of secondary wives of members of the imperial family titled Heir (*shih-tzu*) and Commandery Prince (*chün-wang*), 3 authorized for each, and those titled Heir of a Commandery Prince (*chang-tzu*) and Beile (*pei-lo*), 2 authorized for each; ranked after the principal wives, designated Princess-consorts (*fu-chin, fu-jen*).

6940 ***ts'è-yèn hún-í k'ò-lòu sŏ*** 測驗渾儀刻漏所
SUNG: **Office for Testing Armillary Spheres and Water Clocks** in the Bureau of Astronomy (*t'ien-wen yüan*) of the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). Cf. *hun-i t'ai, lou-k'o so*. SP: *bureau de la clepsydre*.

6941 ***tséi-pŭ yüàn*** 賊捕掾
HAN: **Police Clerk** on the staff of the Metropolitan Governor (*ching-chao yin*) at the dynastic capital; perhaps not a title but a descriptive term akin to *pu-tsei kuan* (thief-catching officials). P32.

6942 ***tséi-ts'áo*** 賊曹
Police Section. (1) HAN: one of a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*) on the staffs of the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) and the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =300 bushels; probably supervised the jailing as well as the capturing of thieves and bandits. HB: bureau of banditry. (2) HAN: quasiofficial reference to the Section for Commandery Governors (*erh-ch'ien shih ts'ao*) in the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*). P13. (3) N-S DIV: one of several Sections among which the subordinates of Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) and lesser territorial administrators were

distributed; normally headed by a subofficial Clerk (*yüan*). P32.

6943 *tsēng chiēn-shēng* 增監生
CH'ING: **Student by Purchase, Second Class** in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) at the dynastic capital; see under *li chien-sheng* (Student by Purchase).

6944 *tsèng-kuān* 贈官
Posthumous Office: apparently beginning in the post-Han Chin dynasty and systematically used from T'ang on, a title awarded to a deceased official or to deceased forebears of officials, commonly extending back to grandparents. From Sung on, the posthumous title commonly awarded to eminent civil officials was Duke (*kung*), prefixed with laudatory terms.

6945 *tsēng-kuǎng shēng-yüán* 增廣生員
Added Student: in Ming and Ch'ing, and perhaps from as early as the era of N-S Division, a designation of students admitted to state schools at the Prefecture (*chou, fu*) and lower levels of territorial administration, beyond the quota normally authorized; in Ming and Ch'ing the status was above that of Supplementary Student (*fu hsüeh-sheng, fu-sheng*) and below that of Stipend Student (*lin-sheng*). Such students at times were granted state stipends somewhat less than those of Stipend Students.

6946 *tsēng kùng-shēng* 增貢生
CH'ING: **Tribute Student by Purchase, Second Class,** a category of men qualified to take Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence by having purchased promotion from status as Added Students (*tseng-kuang sheng-yüan*). The status was lower than *lin kung-sheng* but higher than *fu kung-sheng* and *li kung-sheng*.

6947 *tsēng-shēng* 增生
MING–CH'ING: abbreviation of *tseng-kuang sheng-yüan* (**Added Student**).

6948 *tsǒ* 佐
Assistant. (1) Throughout history a collective reference to the 2nd and 3rd tiers of officials in an agency, and especially to very low-ranking or unranked personnel serving in the clerical and administrative Sections (*ts'ao*) in which the routine business of units of territorial administration was conducted, down to the District (*hsien*) level. (2) HAN–T'ANG: a low-ranking or unranked member of a minor agency, ranking after both its head and his Aide (*ch'eng*). RR: *secrétaire, administrateur*. (3) Occasional prefix to such a title as Editorial Director (*chu-tso lang*), signifying Assistant Editorial Director.

6949 *tsǒ* 左
(1) **Left, of the Left, Senior:** throughout history (except as noted in #2 below) a common prefix to a title when a pair of appointees was authorized, both normally of the same rank, or to an agency name when a pair of identically named agencies existed; in prestige, Left took precedence over Right (*yu*); geographically, Left indicated East (*tung*) whereas Right indicated West (*hsi*). (2) YÜAN: **Left, of the Left, Junior:** used as above but with reversed order of prestige among the Mongols.

6950 *tsò-aó t'īng* 坐廒廳
MING: **Granaries Office,** variant of *ching-liang t'ing* (Office of the Capital Granaries), P8.

6951 *tsǒ-ch'éng* 左丞
(1) **Left Aide,** throughout history may be encountered in reference to a 2nd or 3rd executive official of an agency; see under *ch'eng*. (2) HAN: **Assistant Director of the Left,** one of a pair of 3rd-tier officials of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), rank 400 bushels, ranking after the Director (*ling*) and Vice Director (*p'u-yeh*). HB: assistant of the left. P5. (3) N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Assistant Director of the Left** in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), one of a pair normally ranking after the Director and one or more Vice Directors (both as in #2 above), rank commonly 4a till Sung, then advanced to 2a; in T'ang had supervisory jurisdiction over the Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), Revenue (*hu-pu*), and Rites (*li-pu*); from Sung on were commonly members of the elite central government group collectively known as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), with the specific added designation Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (*ts'an-chih cheng-shih*). RR: *assistant de gauche*. SP: *grand conseiller assistant de gauche*. (4) T'ANG–CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister** (*shih-lang*) of a Ministry (*pu*).

6952 *tsǒ-chí* 佐棘
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shao-ch'ing*) **of the Court of Judicial Review** (*ta-li ssu*); see *ta-chi, chi-shu*.

6953 *tsǒ-chì* 左計
SUNG: **Left Account,** one of 2 large regional jurisdictions into which the empire was divided for fiscal purposes in 993–994, under a Commissioner of the Left Account (*tso chi-shih*), supervised by a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (*tsung chi-shih*), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). SP: *comptes de gauche*. P7.

6954 *tsǒ-chiàng* 左將
HAN: **Left Leader** of a group of Court Gentlemen (*lang*), distinguished from those led by the Right Leader (*yu-chiang*) and the Center Leader (*chung-chiang*).

6955 *tsǒ-ch'iēn* 左遷
Lit., shifted to the left, presumably referring to positions in a list of personnel: throughout history a term meaning **to demote.**

6956 *tsǒ chíh-fá* 左執法
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): unofficial reference to the *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (nominally **Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief,** but at the time de facto head of the Censorate, *yü-shih t'ai*); see *chung chih-fa*.

6957 *tsǒ chīng-fǔ tū-wèi* 左京輔都尉
HAN: **Left Defender of the Capital,** one of the Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area (*san-fu tu-wei*). HB: chief commandant of the eastern adjunct capital region.

6958 *tsò-chǔ* 座主
T'ANG: lit., chairman: **Examination Master,** polite term used by graduates of a civil service recruitment examination for a chief examiner at the examination.

6959 *tsǒ chǔ-k'ò* 左主客
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Left Section for Foreign Relations,** from c. 400 a component of the Ministry of Rites (*i-ts'ao*) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*); shared dealings with foreign states (and dependencies?) with a Right Section for Foreign Relations (*yu chu-k'o*), but basis for division not clear.

6960 *tsǒ-chǔn* 佐軍
HAN: **Secondary Army,** one of 8 special capital-defense

forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants).

6961 *tsŏ-chün* 左軍
Left Army. (1) Throughout history a common designation for one of 3 or 5 military forces in battle array, others normally prefixed right and center (sometimes also front and rear). (?) HAN: one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants).

6962 *tsŏ-èrh* 佐貳
Lit., assistants and seconds: **Associate,** throughout history a collective reference to the 2nd and lower tiers of executive officials in any agency, especially a unit of territorial administration such as a District (*hsien*).

6963 *tsò-fāng ssū* 作坊司
SUNG: **Palace Workshop,** a generic reference to various kinds of craft production units prefixed only with direction words: Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern, each headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), probably an unranked artisan foreman; organizational affiliation not clear, but most likely under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*) and responsible for general construction and repair work in quadrants of the palace grounds as indicated by the prefixes. SP: *ateliers*.

6964 *tsò-fāng wù-liào k'ù* 作坊物料庫
SUNG: **Warehouse for the Palace Workshops** (*tso-fang ssu*), a general supply depot for workshop units of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*), headed by 3 Supervisors (*chien-kuan*), probably unranked subofficials; apparently divided into sections (*chieh;* lit., boundaries) by category of materials stored. SP: *magasin des matériaux pour les ateliers de fabrication*. P15.

6965 *tsŏ-fŭ* 左府
T'ANG: **Left Guard,** one of the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) stationed at the dynastic capital; created in 622 by renaming the Left Personal Guard (see *pei-shen fu*), then in 660 renamed Left Personal Guard (see *ch'ien-niu wei*). Cf. *tso-wei*. P43.

6966 *tsŏ-fŭ tū-wèi* 左輔都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Commandant Bulwark on the Left,** one of several Commandants (*tu-wei*) serving as advisers to the Heir Apparent. P26.

6967 *tsò-hsién* 坐銜
CH'ING: lit., to occupy nominal office, a nominal office occupied; a term sometimes used, e.g., to indicate that Right Censor-in-chief (*yu tu yü-shih*) was the nominal office occupied by a Governor-general (*tsung-tu*). P18.

6968 *tsŏ hsién-wáng* 左賢王
HAN–N-S DIV: lit., (one who) assists the worthy King: (1) **Prince,** a title commonly granted chiefs of northern alien tribes that were subordinate to the Hsiung-nu Khan (*shan-yü*). (2) **Crown Prince,** a title bestowed on the heir apparent of a Khan of the Hsiung-nu or other northern tribal confederation.

6969 *tsò-hsüăn* 左選
CH'ING: lit. meaning not clear: **Special Reappointment,** referring to the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) procedure for placing officials who had been absent in mourning or on sick leave, etc., back in their original positions or, with imperial authorization, in new positions.

6970 *tsŏ-hsüăn* 坐選
SUNG: lit., selections of the left: **Civil Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) appointments procedures (see under *hsüan*), by which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The term Left (*tso*) referred to civil service appointments. See *shang-shu tso-hsüan, shih-lang tso-hsüan*. Cf. *yu-hsüan*. SP: *bureau des nominations civiles*.

6971 *tsŏ-hù ts'áo* 左戶曹 or *tso-hu*
N-S DIV: **Census Section** in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), perhaps originating in very late Han; headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*) or Director (*lang, lang-chung*); apparently a variant form of *tso-min ts'ao*, perhaps reflecting a tampering with original terminology in T'ang times to avoid the tabooed personal name Li Shih-min (T'ang T'ai-tsung). Also see *yu-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao*. P6.

6972 *tsŏ-ì* 左弋
HAN: **Duck Hunter,** unspecified number under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); shot ducks and geese in the capital parks for the Emperor's table and sacrificial uses; headed by a Director (*ling*); in 104 B.C. retitled *tz'u-fei*. Some traditional scholars understood *tso-i* to be a place-name, apparently the location of a palace prison (see *chü-shih*). HB: bird shooting aide. P37.

6973 *tsŏ-ì ch'ién-fēng* 左翼前鋒
CH'ING: **Vanguard Brigade Left Wing,** a seemingly transposed term commonly used as a prefix to the titles of officers of the Brigade; see under *ch'ien-feng ying* and *i*.

6974 *tsŏ-kēng* 左更
CH'IN–HAN: lit., member of the left (3rd) watch: **Grandee of the Twelfth Order,** 9th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6975 *tsŏ-k'ù* 左庫
N-S DIV (Sung): **Left Storehouse,** official redesignation of the Inner Storehouse of the Left (*nei tso-k'u*) from the era 424–451 till c. 460. P7.

6976 *tsŏ-k'uéi* 左揆
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., left mastermind: unofficial reference to the **Vice Director of the Left** (*tso p'u-yeh*) **of the Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*), in contrast to his counterpart the Vice Director of the Right (*yu p'u-yeh*). See *tuan-k'uei*.

6977 *tsŏ-láng* 佐郎
SUI: **Adjunct,** 4, rank 6b, established late in the dynasty as aides to the Assistants in the Palace Library (*pi-shu lang*; see *pi-shu sheng*. This is apparently the only occurrence of this combination as a title. P25.

6978 *tsŏ-lì* 佐吏
HAN–T'ANG: variant of the generic designation *tso* (**Assistant**), used especially for minor personnel in units of territorial administration; in Han reportedly specified the Assistant (*chih-chung*) Governor (*shou*) of a Commandery (*chün*) or Assistant Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) of a Region (*chou*), and in addition Mounted Escorts (*pieh-chia*) on the staffs of such Governors and Regional Inspectors. P54.

6979 *tsò-liáng t'īng* 坐糧廳
MING–CH'ING: **Supervisorate of the T'ung-chou Terminus of the Grand Canal** or **Supervisor of the T'ung-chou Terminus of the Grand Canal,** serving both as an

agency name and as the title of those in charge of it; responsible for overseeing maintenance of the Grand Canal embankments and the operation of its transport facilities, private as well as state; collected any transit taxes or fees due at T'ung-chou. Persons in charge were assigned for 2-year tours of duty from among officials serving as Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*), Censors (*yü-shih*), and Directors (*lang-chung*) and Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*) of Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*); in Ch'ing there was one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. Such assignees were also known as Supervisors (*chien-tu*) of the Supervisorate. BH: supervisors of the government granaries at the capital. P8.

6980 *tsŏ-lĭng* 佐領

(1) MING: **Staff Administrator,** a collective reference to all those officials of units of territorial administration who were in the categories called Associates (*tso-erh*) and Staff Supervisors (*shou-ling kuan*). (2) CH'ING: **Company Commander** in the Eight Banners (*pa ch'i*) military system, rank 4a; Chinese translation of the Manchu titles transliterated as *niu-lu o-chen* and *niu-lu chang-ching;* see under *niu-lu*. BH: major commander of a company of the provincial Manchu garrison, or captain. (3) CH'ING: **Assistant Commandant,** rank 4b, in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) or Ducal Establishment (*kung-fu*), 2nd in command under a Commandant (*ts'an-ling*). P69. (4) CH'ING: **Vice Commander-general** of Chahar; see under *tu-t'ung* (Commander-general) and *liang-i* (Two Pasturelands). P31.

6981 *tsŏ-mín ts'áo* 左民曹 or *tso-min*

N-S DIV: **Census Section,** from the Three Kingdoms era into N. Wei one of the major units in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), principally responsible for processing census reports submitted by units of territorial administration but occasionally having a broader scope including supervision of grain tax receipts and even state construction projects; at times headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*), at times by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*) and subordinated to a Ministry of Revenue (*tu-chih*); sometimes paired with a Land Tax Section (*yu-min ts'ao*), at times not so paired and grouped with such agencies as the Treasury Bureau (*chin-pu*), Granaries Section (*ts'ang-pu*), Ministry of Revenue (*tu-chih*), and Transport Section (*yün-ts'ao*). Also see *tso-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao*. P6, 14.

6982 *tsŏ-pān tièn-chīh* 左班殿直

SUNG: **Palace Eunuch of the Left Duty Group,** 4th highest of 12 rank titles (*nei-shih chieh*) granted eunuchs from 1112. P68.

6983 *tsŏ-pān tū-chīh* 左班都知

SUNG: **Office Manager of the Left Duty Group,** rank 1 eunuch in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), aided by a rank 2 eunuch entitled Assistant Office Manager of the Left Duty Group (*tso-pan fu tu-chih*). SP: *administrateur général des compagnies de gauche, intendant du palais de 1er rang (eunuque).*

6984 *tsŏ-păng* 左榜

YÜAN: **Chinese Pass List** issued at the conclusion of civil service recruitment examinations conducted in the dynastic capital, distinguished from the Non-Chinese Pass List (*yu-pang*); the men named at the top of each list were both considered Principal Graduates (*chuang-yüan*). Note that in Yüan times Right was more esteemed than Left.

6985 *tsŏ p'ing-i* 左馮翊

HAN: **Guardian of the Left,** from 104 B.C. one of the Three Guardians (*san-fu*) who were responsible for supervising administration of the Metropolitan Area (*ching-shih*) around the dynastic capital, from 89 B.C. under the supervisory control of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*); ranked at 2,000 bushels; subordinates included an Aide (*ch'eng*), a Director of the Four Markets (*ssu-shih chang*) at Ch'ang-an, a Prison of the West Market (*hsi-shih yü*), and an Office of Sacrificial Grains and Animals (*lin-hsi*). HB: eastern supporter. P32, 68.

6986 *tsŏ-pù* 左部

(1) HAN: **Left Sector,** designation of the south and east quadrants of the dynastic capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; in Former Han the jurisdiction of 2 Commandants of the Metropolitan Police, East and South (*kuang-pu wei*); in Later Han the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, East Sector (*tung-pu wei*) and the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, South Sector (*nan-pu wei*). Cf. *yu-pu* (Right Sector). P20. (2) YÜAN: **Ministries of the Left,** a variant of *tso san-pu* (Three Ministries of the Left).

6987 *tsŏ sān-pù* 左三部

YÜAN: **Three Ministries of the Left,** from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a combination of the normally separate Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), Revenues (*hu-pu*), and Rites (*li-pu*) into a single agency, with 2 Ministers (*shang-shu*), rank 3a. Also see *li-hu-li pu, li-li pu, yu san-pu.*

6988 *tsŏ-shàng shŭ* 左尙署

T'ANG–SUNG: **Left Service Office** in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), responsible for preparing fans, parasols, carriages, sedan-chairs, and painted or sculpted decorations for the imperial palace; headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b2. See *chung-shang shu, yu-shang shu.* RR+SP: *office de l'atelier impérial de gauche.* P38.

6989 *tsŏ-shĭh* 佐史

HAN: **Accessory Clerk,** a rank indicator for petty subofficial appointees at the very bottom of the officialdom, paid considerably less than 100 bushels per year. HB: accessory clerk. P68.

6990 *tsŏ-shĭh* 左史

T'ANG–SUNG: **Left Scribe,** from 662 to 671 and again from 690 to 705 the official variant designation of Imperial Diarists (*ch'i-chü lang*) in the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); thereafter an unofficial reference to the same post. Cf. *yu-shih* (Right Scribe). RR+SP: *annaliste de gauche.*

6991 *tsŏ-shīh* 左師

T'ANG: variant of *ssu-yeh* **(Director of Studies** in the Directorate of Education, *kuo-tzu chien*).

6992 *tsò-shīh* 座師

MING–CH'ING: **Examination Mentor,** a reference by Provincial Graduates (*chü-jen*) and Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) to the senior officials who had presided over the examinations in which they succeeded. Cf. *tso-chu.*

6993 *tsò-shìh* 柞氏

CHOU: **Uprooter of Trees,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*); specific functions not clear, but probably responsible for the removal of diseased or damaged trees from royal property, a duty assigned to the Ministry of Justice for symbolic reasons. CL: *arracheur d'arbres.*

6994 *tsŏ shìh-chìn* 左侍禁

SUNG: **Left Palace Attendant,** 2nd highest of 12 rank titles (*chieh*) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh.* Cf. *yu shih-chin.* SP: *intendant du palais du 6e ou 7e rang (eunuque).* P68.

6995 ***tsŏ-shìh ts'áo*** 左士曹
N-S DIV: **Left Section of Servicemen,** intermittently a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), apparently responsible for handling personnel matters relating to officials of middling to low rank; in Chin apparently a major unit in the Department, headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); in N. Wei one of 6 subordinate units in the Section for Justice (*tu-kuan*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*). In N. Ch'i reportedly transformed into the functionally quite different Catering Bureau (*shan-pu*) in the Section for Justice. See *yu-shih ts'ao*.

6996 ***tsŏ-shŭ*** 左署
HAN: **Left Corps,** a variant reference to one of the Three Corps (*san shu*) into which Court Gentlemen (*lang*) were organized.

6997 ***tsŏ shù-chăng*** 左庶長
CH'IN–HAN: lit., left chief of a host: **Grandee of the Tenth Order,** the 11th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

6998 ***tsŏ-sŏ*** 左所
CH'ING: **Left Subsection** of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin kuan-chün shih*), rank 4a; subdivided into a Carriage Office (*lüan-yü ssu*) and a Horse-training Office (*hsün-ma ssu*). BH: first sub-department.

6999 ***tsŏ-ssū*** 左司
Lit., left office, normally paired with a Right Office (*yu-ssu*). (1) N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Left Office of the ...,** common unofficial or quasiofficial collective reference to all personnel whose titles were prefixed with Left in agencies of many sorts whose members were titled in Left and Right pairs. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG, CHIN: **Left Office** of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), a common quasiofficial and sometimes official designation of the aggregation of Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), Revenue (*hu-pu*), and Rites (*lĭ-pu*), commonly supervised by the Left Vice Director (*tso shih-lang*) of the Department with the support of a staff comparable to that of a Bureau (*ssu*) in a Ministry, especially including a Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) and Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*). RR+SP: *bureau de gauche*. P5. (3) YÜAN: **Left Office** of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), a variant reference to *tso-pu* (Ministries of the Left) or *tso san-pu* (Three Ministries of the Left). (4) CH'ING: **Left Office,** one of 8 units in the Rear Subsection (*hou-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a; also one of a pair of Offices into which the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-jen fu*) and the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*) were each divided. BH: first department.

7000 ***tsŏ-ssù*** 左寺
MING–CH'ING: **Left Court of Review,** one of a pair of subsections in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), each staffed with Case Reviewers (*p'ing-shih*); until the 1690s (?) headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 6a; thereafter headed by a Left Assistant Minister (*tso-ch'eng;* see *ch'eng*) of the Court, 5a or 6a. P22.

7001 ***tsŏ-t'ái*** 左臺
T'ANG: **Left Tribunal,** abbreviation of *tso yü-shih t'ai* or *tso su-cheng t'ai* from 684 to 712, when the traditionally unified Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai, su-cheng t'ai*) was split into Left and Right units; the Left Tribunal was principally responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the central government and the military, whereas the Right Tribunal was principally concerned with standards of territorial administration and local conditions throughout the empire. RR: *tribunal de gauche*. P18.

7002 ***tsò-t'áng*** 作堂
N-S DIV (Liang): **Craft Workshop,** apparently a generic reference to the Gold and Silver Service (*chin-yin chü*) and the Woodworking Service (*mu-chü*) under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), each authorized a Director (*ling*) but actually headed by a nominal Assistant Director (*ch'eng*), rank 3. P14.

7003 ***tsŏ-t'áng*** 左堂
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Vice Magistrate** (*hsien-ch'eng*); cf. *yu-t'ang, t'ang*.

7004 ***tsŏ-t'īng*** 左廳
SUNG: **Left Bureau,** one of 2 major subdivisions of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), headed by a Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*), rank 6a; cf. *yu-t'ing* (Right Bureau). Also called *tuan-hsing ssu, tso tuan-hsing*. Supervised a variety of lesser units: Records Reviewing Section (*mo-k'an an*), Sentence Promulgating Section (*hsüan-huang an*), Separating and Registering Section (*fen-pu an*), Decision Expediting Office (*piao-tsou-i ssu*), Mail Distribution Office (*k'ai-ch'ai ssu*), Miscellany Office (*chih-tsa ssu*), Laws Office (*fa-ssu*), Sentence Evaluators Section (*hsiang-tuan an*), and Archives (*ch'ih-k'u*). SP: *bureau judiciaire de gauche chargé des révisions*. P22.

7005 ***tsŏ-tsá*** 佐雜
Variant of *tso* (**Assistant**); in Ch'ing a general reference to personnel of ranks 8 and 9 in units of territorial administration. Cf. *tsa-chih* (Subofficial Post). BH: petty officials.

7006 ***tsŏ-tsàng*** 左藏
N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Left Storehouse** or **Left Vault,** one of a pair of major units under the early Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu*) or later agency counterparts such as the Sui Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*), the Sui–Sung Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), and the Yüan Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*). In Sung subdivided into a Southern Storehouse (*nan-k'u*) and a Northern Storehouse (*pei-k'u*), alternatively called the Western and Eastern Storehouses (*hsi-k'u, tung-k'u*), respectively; functional specializations not clear. Normally headed by 2 or more Directors (*ling*), rank 8a in Sui, 7b in T'ang, or from Sung on by Commissioners (*shih*). Originally shared with a Palace Storehouse (*chung-huang tsang, nei-tsang*) or an Imperial Storehouse (*huang-tsang*) responsibility for the receipt, storage, and disbursement of valuables used in the palace; but from Sung on became principally responsible for handling general state revenues. In Ming superseded by clusters of storehouses subordinate to the Ministries of Revenue (*hu-pu*), War (*ping-pu*), and Works (*kung-pu*), collectively known as the Palace Storehouses (*nei-k'u*). Also see *yu-tsang, t'ai-tsang k'u, san k'u*. RR+SP: *trésor de gauche*. P7.

7007 ***tsŏ-tsàng àn*** 左藏案
SUNG: **Left Storage Section,** one of 6 Sections (*an*) in the Treasury Bureau (*chin-pu ssu*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), staffed with unranked subofficials; division of functions beween this and the Right Storage Section (*yu-tsang an*) is not clear; both presumably oversaw the receipt, storage, and issuance of the non-grain commodities with which the Treasury Bureau dealt; established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: *service du trésor de gauche*. P6.

7008 ***tsŏ-tsàng ch'ū-nà shĭh*** 左藏出納使
T'ANG: **Commissioner Supervising the Left Storehouse,**

from the early 740s a special duty assignment for an imperial favorite; monitored receipts and disbursements from the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*), aided by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*). P7.

7009 *tsŏ-tsàng k'ù* 左藏庫
SUNG–CHIN: variant of *tso-tsang* (**Left Storehouse, Left Vault**). SP: *magasin du trésor pour les dépenses ordinaires*. P7.

7010 *tsŏ-tsàng shŭ* 左藏署
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Left Storehouse Office** under the Court for the Palace Revenues or the Court of the Imperial Revenues (both *t'ai-fu ssu*); in charge of the palace depository for valuables called the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*), headed by 2 or 3 Directors (*ling*), rank 8a in Sui, 7b2 in T'ang, except during the interval from c. 604 to the end of Sui, when it was headed by a Supervisor (*chien*). RR: *office du trésor de gauche*. P7, 37.

7011 *tsŏ-tsàng t'í-tiĕn* 左藏提點
YÜAN: **Superintendent of the Left Storehouse,** 4, rank not clear, appointed from 1282 to oversee the 2 Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*) who were nominal heads of the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*), which shared with the Right Storehouse (*yu-tsang*) the receipt and disbursement of general government revenues. P7.

7012 *tsŏ-ts'áo* 左曹
(1) HAN: **Head of the Left Section,** rank 2,000 bushels, nominally under the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*); presented to the Emperor paperwork completed by the Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*), but apparently a sinecure for one or more favored companions of the Emperor; discontinued in Later Han. BH: bureau head of the left. (2) SUNG: **Left Section,** one of 5 Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from the 1080s, when the Ministry was fully activated after being little more than a nominal office while its traditional functions were carried on by the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) in early Sung; headed by 2 Directors (*lang-chung*), rank 6b, and 2 Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), 7b. Consisted of 3 (originally 5?) Sections (*an*) and 3 Subsections (*k'o*), staffing and status vis-à-vis each other not clear: Census Section (*hu-k'ou an*), Agriculture Section (*nung-t'ien an*), Legal Research Section (*chien-fa an*), Semiannual Taxes Subsection (*erh-shui k'o*), House and Land Tax Subsection (*fang-ti k'o*), Wine Tax Subsection (*k'o-li k'o*). Also see *yu-ts'ao, hu-pu ssu, chin-pu ssu, ts'ang-pu ssu*. SP: *bureau de gauche chargé de registres des impôts et des contributions*. (3) SUNG: **Left Section,** one of 2 Sections into which the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) was divided from 1103 (till the mid-1100s only?), presided over by the Left Vice Minister (*tso shih-lang*); shared the work of the Ministry with a Right Section (*yu-ts'ao*) in some pattern not clear. SP: *service de gauche*.

7013 *tsŏ tuàn-hsíng* 左斷刑
SUNG: variant of *tso-t'ing* (**Left Bureau** in the Court of Judicial Review, *ta-li ssu*).

7014 *tsŏ-t'ūi àn* 左推案
SUNG: **Investigative Section of the Left,** one of 5 Sections (*an*) that constituted the Right Bureau (*yu-t'ing*) in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); functions not clear. SP: *bureau judiciaire de gauche (réception et expédition des dépêches officielles)*. See *t'ui*. P22.

7015 *tsŏ-wèi* 左衛
SUI–SUNG: **Left Guard,** a military unit at the dynastic capital; see *tso-yu wei, shih-erh wei, shih-liu wei, yu-wei*.

7016 *tsŏ-yù* 左右
Lit., left and right. (1) **Attendants,** those positioned on the ruler's left and right sides; from antiquity a common reference in audience situations. (2) Combined reference to the prefixes **Left and Right,** commonly used for officials appointed in pairs to one office; see under separate entries prefixed *tso* and *yu*, as well as under nomenclature so prefixed.

7017 *tsŏ-yù chiēh sēng-lù ssū* 左右街僧錄司
T'ANG–SUNG: **Buddhist Registry for** (Monasteries Situated Along) **the Avenues of the Capital;** see under *seng-lu ssu* (Central Buddhist Registry).

7018 *tsŏ-yù ssū* 左右司
Left and Right Offices: see separate entries for *tso-ssu* and *yu-ssu*.

7019 *tsŏ-yù ssù-àn* 左右寺案
SUNG: **Sentence Fulfillment Section,** one of 4 Sections (*an*) in the Right Bureau (*yu-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); staffed with unranked subofficials who monitored the implementation of approved punishments, assessments of fines, etc. SP: *services chargés des poursuites contre la corruption*. P22.

7020 *tsŏ-yù wèi* 左右衛
(1) SUI: **Left and Right Guard,** apparently a single consolidated military unit in early Sui, headed by one General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*) and 2 Generals (*chiang-chün*), ranks not clear; in overall charge of palace security, personal bodyguards of the Emperor, etc. Included various subdivisions called Sections (*ts'ao*), each with a specialized responsibility and headed by Adjutants (*ts'an-chün*) or Acting Adjutants (*hsing ts'an-chün*); also included a Palace Military Headquarters (*ling tso-yu fu*), which managed military assignments, rotating militiamen of the Garrison Militia system (see *fu* and *fu-ping*) to the capital and rotating selected men in the capital forces to duty shifts in the imperial bodyguard, etc. In c. 604 the Left and Right Guard was reorganized into 2 units, the Left and Right Standby Guards (*i-wei*), of the new Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) organization. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: abbreviated reference to the **Left Guard and the Right Guard,** 2 of the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) of the Southern Command (*nan-ya*) in T'ang, perpetuated in Sung but in honorific use only. P43. (3) **Left and Right Guards:** may be encountered in any era from Sui on as an abbreviated reference to any 2 Guards making a Left and Right pair, depending on context.

7021 *tsŏ-yù* 左御
T'ANG: **Left Charioteer,** unofficial reference to a Chief Minister of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ch'ing*).

7022 *tsò-yüàn* 作院
SUNG: **Armory** maintained by the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). SP: *cour de fabrication des armes*.

7023 *tsŏ-yüàn* 左院
MING: **Left Tribunal,** one of a pair of units into which Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) were reorganized from 1400 to 1402, temporarily replacing the Circuits (*tao*) of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). P18.

7024 *ts'ò-chiàng* 酢匠
T'ANG: **Vinegar Maker,** 12 non-official specialists in the Spice Pantry (*chang-hai shu*) of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*). RR: *ouvrier pour la fabrication du vinaigre*.

7025 *ts'ó-èrh* 鹺貳
CH'ING: **Salt Aide,** unofficial reference to a Deputy Salt

Controller (*yün-t'ung*), an Assistant Salt Controller (*yün-fu*), or a Second Assistant Salt Controller (*yün-p'an*).

7026 *ts'ó-jèn* 嵯任
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*).

7027 *ts'ó-shïh* 嵯使
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*).

7028 *ts'ó-wù* 嵯務
CH'ING: quasi-official reference to the **State Salt Monopoly,** a fragmented enterprise directed by various Salt Controllers (*yen-yün shih*) under supervision of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*).

7029 *ts'ó-yĭn* 嵯尹
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Salt Distribution Commissioner** (*yen-k'o t'i-chü*).

7030 *tsòu-ch'ài* 奏差
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Agent** available for special assignments as needed, particularly as a courier; numerous in Yüan as unranked subofficials both in central government agencies and in units of territorial administration; in Ming and Ch'ing apparently retained solely as a staff member, rank 7a, in the Ducal Establishment (*kung-fu*) in Shantung presided over by the current most direct male descendant of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*). P6, 13, 15, 30, 66, etc.

7031 *tsòu-ché* 奏摺
CH'ING: **Palace Memorial,** a confidential communication to the Emperor from an imperial bondservant (*pao-i*) or other personal agent stationed in the provinces, providing the Emperor with information about local weather, crops, prices, public sentiment, etc., not reliably obtainable through regular bureaucratic channels.

7032 *tsòu-chièn shăng-kūng àn* 奏薦賞功案
SUNG: **Merit Recommendation Service** in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*), part of the Military Appointments Process (*yu-hsüan*); apparently prepared dossiers on military officers deserving rewards for meritorious service. SP: *service des adresses et des recommandations pour la récompense des mérites des fonctionnaires militaires.*

7033 *tsòu-chièn shăng-kūng ssū* 奏薦賞功司
SUNG: **Merit Recommendation Office** in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*), part of the Civil Appointments Process (*tso-hsüan*); apparently prepared dossiers on civil officials deserving rewards for meritorious service. SP: *bureau des adresses et des recommandations pour la récompense des mérites des fonctionnaires civils.*

7034 *tsŏu-ch'īng* 走卿
SUNG: lit., traveling minister (?): unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Granaries** (*ssu-nung*).

7035 *tsōu-kuŏ kūng* 鄒國公
N-S DIV (Chou)–SUI: **Duke of Tsou,** archaic title conferred on the successive most direct male descendants of Confucius, who presided over the Confucian estate in Shantung; replaced the N. Ch'i title *kung-sheng hou* (Marquis for Revering the Sage), then in 608 was replaced by *shao-sheng hou* (Marquis for Perpetuating the Sage). P66.

7036 *tsòu-mă* 趣馬
CHOU: **Horse Trainer,** one ranked as a Junior Serviceman (*hsia-shih*) assigned by the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) for each 12-horse, 3-chariot team in the royal stables; directly subordinate to the Horse Team Supervisor (*yü-fu*) on the staff of the Commandant of the Royal Stud (*hsiao-jen*). CL: *presse-chevaux, écuyer.*

7037 *tsŏu-mă ch'éng-shòu kūng-shìh* 走馬承受公事
SUNG: **Mounted Courier,** duty assignment for a Circuit (*lu*) official to maintain liaison between the dynastic capital and military commanders on the frontier. SP: *commissaire provincial chargé de la transmission des alertes à la frontière.*

7038 *tsòu-piăo àn* 奏表案
SUNG: **Memorializing Section,** one of 5 Sections (*an*) in the Left Bureau (*tso-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); staffing not clear, but presumably handled the Court's communications to the throne.

7039 *tsōu p'ú-yèh* 騶僕射
HAN: **Supervisor of Grooms,** rank not clear, found on the staffs of some Temples (*miao*) dedicated to imperial ancestors, probably under the supervision of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). HB: supervisor of the grooms. P28.

7040 *tsòu-shìh ch'ù* 奏事處
CH'ING: **Office for Provincial Memorials** staffed by personnel of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), divided into one unit for Chinese and Manchu language materials and another for Mongolian materials; received memorials submitted from outside the capital, scanned them for improprieties, and delivered them to the Council of State (*chün-chi ch'u*); supervised by a Grand Minister in Attendance (*yü-ch'ien ta-ch'en*). The Office's functional relationship with the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng shih ssu*) is not clear. BH: chancery of memorials to the emperor.

7041 *tsòu-shìh chūng-săn* 奏事中散
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Courtier for Memorials,** one category of aristocratic Courtiers (see *chung-san*).

7042 *tsòu-shìh kuān* 奏事官
CH'ING: **Memorial Processors,** a generic designation for members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) assigned to the Office for Provincial Memorials (*tsou-shih ch'u*). BH: chancellors of memorials to the emperor.

7043 *tsòu-shìh lìng* 奏事令
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Director of the Receipt of Grievances,** rank and organizational affiliation not clear, possibly a temporary duty assignment; traditionally considered a counterpart of the earlier Gate Traffic Control Office (*kung-ch'e ssu-ma men*) and the later Grievance Office (*kung-ch'e shu*).

7044 *tsòu-ts'áo* 奏曹
HAN: **Memorials Section,** one of a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*) under the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) and probably also the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) in the central government; headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =400 bushels; apparently responsible for preparing the office's submissions to the throne. HB: bureau of memorials.

7045 *tsòu-yèn ts'áo* 奏讞曹
HAN: **Section for Memorials Requesting Judicial Decisions** under the Commandant for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*), headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*). HB: bureau of memorials requesting judicial decisions.

7046 *tsòu-yìn* 奏蔭
CHIN: lit., to submit a claim to inheritance: **Official by Inheritance,** a categorical reference to all men who had entered government service (*ch'u-shen*) by virtue of their fathers' official status; a reputable status 2nd in esteem only to that of Metropolitan Graduates (*chin-shih*) in civil service recruitment examinations.

7047 *tsú* 卒
(1) **Soldier,** throughout history a general reference to military men or to others with comparable functions such as policemen and jailors. (2) CHOU: **Company,** a military organization of 100 men under a Head (*chang*) ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*); each Company consisted of 2 Platoons (*liang*), and 5 Companies constituted a Battalion (*lü*). CL: *compagnie*.

7048 *tsú* 族
(1) **Tribe,** throughout history a term by which the Chinese designated cohesive groups of non-Chinese peoples. (2) CHOU, SUI: **Precinct,** a unit of 100 families in local self-government organization of the populace; in Chou a unit in the royal domain headed by a Mentor (*shih*) ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*), in Sui an urban unit with a non-official Head (*chang, cheng*); in Chou responsible to the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) for local defense, reporting data about the census and stored supplies, informing the people about state regulations, etc. CL: *commune*. Cf. *lü* (Functionary, etc.).

7049 *tsǔ-chù* 詛祝
CHOU: **Fulminator,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who apparently offered threatening prayers at oath-taking ceremonies, various court assemblages, ancestral sacrifices, the departure of campaigning armies, etc. CL: *officier des prières faites dans les prestations de serment, invocateur des serments*.

7050 *tsū-hǎi chiàng* 菹醢匠
T'ANG: **Pickler,** 8 non-official specialists, members of the Spice Pantry (*chang-hai shu*) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); preserved vegetables and fruits for display in ancestral worship and perhaps for consumption at court. RR: *ouvrier pour la fabrication des légumes conservés dans le vinaigre et des hachis*.

7051 *tsú-ī* 族姬
SUNG: official variant from 1113 of *hsien-chu* (**District Princess**).

7052 *tsǔ-kūng* 祖公
MING: lit., honorable grandfather: **Local Authority,** an unofficial, general reference to officials serving in Subprefectures (*chou*) and Districts (*hsien*). See *kung-tsu*.

7053 *tsú-shǐh* 卒史
HAN: **Clerk,** normally ranked at 100 bushels, in numerous Later Han agencies. HB: clerk.

7054 *tsú-shīh* 族師
CHOU: **Precinct Mentor,** ranked as a Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*) and considered a member of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*); head of 100 families constituting a Precinct (*tsu*) in local self-government organization of the populace. CL: *chef de commune*.

7055 *tsú-tsōu* 卒騶
HAN: **Groom,** unranked subofficials found in various palace stables (*chiu*). HB: groom. P39.

7056 *tsū-yūng shǐh* 租庸使
(1) T'ANG: **Special Supply Commissioner,** one or more appointed c. 756, after the outbreak of the An Lu-shan rebellion, to sell off court valuables in the wealthy Huai and Yangtze River basins in exchange for grain for army rations; a duty assignment for Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*). P60. (2) 5 DYN: **Commissioner for State Revenue,** in Liang and Later T'ang till 926 a special appointee to coordinate all fiscal affairs under central government control; antecedent of later State Finance Commissioners (*san-ssu shih*). P60.

7057 *ts'ù-chìh tí-pièn ssū* 措置糴便司
SUNG: **Office for Arranging Grain Purchases on Credit,** organizational affiliation and specific purpose not clear; possibly a temporary agency created during the central government's withdrawal from North China in the 1120s. SP: *bureau d'organisation de l'achat des grains à crédit*.

7058 *tsuǎn-hsiū kuān* 纂修官 or *tsuan-hsiu*
CH'ING: **Compiler,** varying numbers, usually under a Director-general (*tsung-ts'ai*), found in the imperial publishing organ known as the Hall of Military Glory (*wu-ying tien*), the Military Archive (*fang-lüeh kuan*), the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih kuan*), and the Ministry of Justice's (*hsing-pu*) Codification Office (*lü-li kuan*); a duty assignment for officials of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) or, in the last case, for regular Ministry of Justice personnel. BH: proof reader, compiler. P13, 23, 37.

7059 *tsuàn-tiěn* 攢典
YÜAN: **Keeper of Accounts,** a lowly or unranked clerk found on the staffs of many storehouses, granaries, and other places of storage.

7060 *tsùi-lì* 罪隸
CHOU: **War Prisoners** who were assigned to hard labor as state slaves under supervision of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*), perhaps including relatives of convicted criminals who were also made state slaves; divided into 4 categories: Southern War Prisoners (*man-li*), Southeastern War Prisoners (*min-li*), Eastern War Prisoners (*i-li*), and Northeastern War Prisoners (*mo-li*). CL: *criminels condamnés à des travaux ignominieux*.

7061 *tsùi-yào* 最要
CH'ING: **Most Important,** highest of 4 ratings assigned to units of territorial administration from Circuits (*tao*) down to Districts (*hsien*), indicating fulfillment of all 4 qualifications: bustling, complex, exhausting, and difficult; see under *ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan*. BH: most important.

7062 *ts'ùi* 倅
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Prefect** (*t'ung-p'an*). Cf. *chün-i ts'ui, p'in-ts'ui*.

7063 *ts'ūi-chǎng* 催長
CH'ING: **Foreman,** rank 8 or unranked, found on the staffs of various imperial gardens, the Workshop (*tsao-pan ch'u*), the Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*), the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*), and the Office of Palace Accounts (*k'uai-chi ssu*)—all managed by the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: overseer. P37, 40.

7064 *ts'ùi-ch'ē* 倅車
Lit., assistant in the chariot: **Deputy,** from antiquity an unofficial reference to anyone serving in a secondary post in a unit of territorial administration, e.g., as *t'ung-p'an, chang-shih, ssu-ma*.

7065 ***ts'ūi-ch'ü àn*** 催驅案
SUNG: **Expediting Section,** a unit in the Civil Appointments Process (*tso-hsüan*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); specific functions not clear. SP: *service chargé d'activer les dépêches retardées.*

7066 ***ts'ūi-ch'ü fáng*** 催驅房
SUNG: **Expediting Office,** one each in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), and the Outer Chancellery (*men-hsia wai-sheng*); specific functions and staffing not clear; perhaps all created during the withdrawal of the central government from North China in the 1120s for short-lived transitional purposes. SP: *chambre de contrôle pour activer les dépêches retardées.*

7067 ***ts'ūi-ch'ü ssū*** 催驅司
SUNG: **Storage Monitoring Office,** one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*), rank 8a or 8b; oversaw the storage of goods by the various agencies in the capital and certified the issuance of salary payments to palace and central government personnel; terminated c. 1080. SP: *bureau chargé d'activer les dépêches retardées ou bureau de contrôle.*

7068 ***ts'ùi-èrh*** 倅貳
SUNG–CH'ING: **Associate,** a vague generic reference to secondary and lower officials in units of territorial administration, especially from the Prefecture (*chou, fu*) down.

7069 ***ts'ùi-huá chiù*** 翠華廄
HAN: lit., stable for (horses with) kingfisher-feather adornments, referring to kingfisher-feather banners that escorted a ruler on tour outside his capital: **Stable for Imperial Processions,** presumably a stable supervised by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*). HB: stables of the imperial banner ornamented with kingfisher's feathers.

7070 ***ts'ūi-kāng kuān*** 催綱官
SUNG: **Expediter of Shipments,** an ad hoc duty assignment for an official subject to the Superintendency-general of Foundries (*tu-ta t'i-tien k'eng-yeh ssu*); oversaw and expedited the water transport of coins and perhaps other foundry products. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé d'activer les convois.*

7071 ***ts'ūi-kāng pō-fā*** 催綱撥發
SUNG: **Expediter of Shipment and Distribution,** an ad hoc duty assignment for an official subject to the Superintendency-general of Foundries (*tu-ta t'i-tien k'eng-yeh ssu*); probably a variant of Expediter of Shipments (*ts'ui-kang kuan*). SP: *fonctionnaire chargé d'activer la distribution et l'expédition des convois.*

7072 ***ts'ūi-tsǎn yùn-ch'uán*** 催趲運船
MING: **Expediter of Canal Transport Boats,** from 1567 the special assignment of an Investigating Censor (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), to oversee and speed up the organization of state tax grain in the Yangtze delta for shipment north along the Grand Canal; from 1571 to 1578 joined by a Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). P18.

7073 ***ts'ūi-tsǔng*** 催總
CH'ING: **Foreman,** early Ch'ing antecedent of *ts'ui-chang* and *tsung-ling*, qq.v. P37, 40.

7074 ***ts'ūn*** 村
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Settlement,** a term occasionally used in systems of sub-District (*hsien*) self-government organizations of the populace, especially in rural areas and commonly an intermediary unit incorporating several Villages (*li*).

7075 ***ts'ūn chǎng-kuān*** 村長官
SUNG: **Settlement Head,** unofficial, deprecatory reference to a District Magistrate (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*).

7076 ***ts'ún-fǔ shǐh*** 存撫使
T'ANG: **Relief Commissioner,** one of several types of central government officials specially dispatched into the hinterland to cope with region-wide floods or droughts in early T'ang, antecedent to Circuit Commissioners (see under *tao*). RR: *commissaire impérial chargé de secourir et de mettre en ordre une région.* P50.

7077 ***tsūng*** 宗
CHOU: **Family Unifier,** one of 9 categories of Unifying Agents (*ou*) who represented the Minister of State (*chung-tsai*) as a liaison official between the central government and the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); see under *ou*. CL: *ancêtre.*

7078 ***tsǔng-chāng*** 總章
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Music Master,** one of several titles granted to directors of court music, often a concurrent title (*chia-kuan*) of the Grand Director of Music (*t'ai-yüeh ling*). P10.

7079 ***tsǔng-chèn*** 總鎮
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Regional Commander** (*tsung-ping*); also see *chen*.

7080 ***tsūng-chēng*** 宗正
(1) CH'IN–HAN: **Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan,** one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in the central government, always a member of the imperial family; in Han ranked at 2,000 bushels; maintained the genealogy of the imperial family and monitored the conduct of imperial relatives. In A.D. 4 retitled *tsung-po*, in Later Han called *tsung-cheng ch'ing*. HB: director of the imperial clan. (2) N-S DIV–SUI: common variant of *tsung-cheng ch'ing* (**Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan**). (3) MING–CH'ING: **Associate Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*), 2 prefixed Left and Right, 2nd executive officials after the Director (*ling*), all ranked 1a and members of the imperial family. BH: assistant controller of the imperial clan court. P1. (4) MING: **Imperial Family Monitor,** rank not clear, in the Wan-li era (1573–1620) one established in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), presumably to provide liaison with the Court of the Imperial Clan at the capital. P69.

7081 ***tsūng-chēng ch'īng*** 宗正卿
(1) HAN: **Minister for Imperial Clansmen,** in A.D. 5 one ordered established in each Commandery (*chün*) or territorial equivalent to monitor and regulate the conduct of resident imperial clansmen, also to report genealogical data to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng*) at the dynastic capital. P1. (2) N-S DIV–SUI: **Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan,** alternating with *tsung-cheng* as the title of one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) of the central government; responsible for maintaining the imperial genealogy and monitoring the conduct of all members of the imperial family; usually an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*), assisted by one or more Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*) and Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*). P1. (3) T'ANG–SUNG: **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu*). RR+SP: *président de la cour des affaires de la famille impériale.* P1. (4) MING–CH'ING: may be encountered as an unofficial reference to the **Director** (*ling*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*).

7082 ***tsūng-chēng fèng-shǐh chàng-àn*** 宗正奉使帳案
SUNG: **Accounts Section for Imperial Envoys,** a unit of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: *service des registres des envoyés à l'étranger.*

7083 ***tsūng-chēng fǔ*** 宗正府
YÜAN: from c. 1311 to 1336, the official variant of *ta tsung-cheng fu* **(High Court of Justice).** P1.

7084 ***tsūng-chēng ssū*** 宗正司
SUNG: **Office of Imperial Clan Affairs,** 2 branches of the central government's Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*ta tsung-cheng ssu*); see *hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu, nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu.* P1.

7085 ***tsūng-chēng ssù*** 宗正寺
N-S DIV–SUNG: **Court of the Imperial Clan,** one of the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*) in the central government, responsible for maintaining the imperial genealogy and monitoring activities of all imperial relatives; originated late in the N. Dynasties as the name of the agency headed by the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ch'ing*), standardized in T'ang, superseded in Chin by a *ta tsung-cheng fu;* antecedent of the Ming–Ch'ing *tsung-jen fu* (also Court of the Imperial Clan). Staffed principally with imperial relatives, headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a2 in T'ang, 4a in Sung; with one or 2 Vice Ministers (*shao-ch'ing*), 4b1 in T'ang, 5b in Sung; and one or 2 Assistant Ministers (*ch'eng*), 6b1 in T'ang, from 5b to 7b in Sung. In S. Sung there was an identically named branch of the Court in Shao-hsing Prefecture (*fu*), modern Chekiang Province, where displaced clansmen from North China had presumably gathered in large numbers. Also see *tsung-cheng ssu* (Office of Imperial Clan Affairs), *ta tsung-cheng ssu* (Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs). RR+SP: *cour des affaires de la famille impériale.* P1.

7086 ***tsūng-ch'éng*** 宗丞
CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Director** (*ch'eng*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*).

7087 ***tsǔng-ch'éng*** 總承
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a **Junior Guardsman-gamekeeper** (*lan-ling tsung-ch'eng*) in the Imperial Game Preserve (*yü niao-ch'iang ch'u*).

7088 ***tsǔng chì-shǐh*** 總計使
SUNG: **Supreme Commissioner of Accounts,** in 993–994 the central government's chief fiscal officer, supervising 2 regional jurisdictions into which the empire was divided for fiscal purposes, a Left Account (*tso-chi*) and a Right Account (*yu-chi*), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). SP: *commissaire général des comptes.* P7.

7089 ***tsǔng-ch'í*** 總旗
MING: **Platoon Commander,** 2 unranked military officers in each Company (*po-hu so*) in the Ming military organization; see *wei-so.*

7090 ***tsǔng-chiǎ*** 總甲
MING–CH'ING: occasional variant designation of the head of an urban Precinct (*fang*) or Neighborhood (*p'u*), or the equivalent of Fire Captain (*huo-chia*), in sub-District (*hsien*) self-government organization of the populace. P20.

7091 ***tsǔng-chiēn*** 總監
Supervisor-general: a relatively uncommon title, but especially in Sui and T'ang found in petty posts responsible for stables or pastures under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). P31, 39.

7092 ***tsǔng-chìh*** 總制
Regulator-general. (1) SUNG: from 1172 an assignment for an Executive Official (*chih-cheng*) of the central government to coordinate fiscal (water transport?) affairs in a Circuit (*lu*). SP: *directeur des finances.* (2) MING: an early form, used from the late 1400s, of the title given a multi-Province military coordinator, best known as Supreme Commander (*tsung-tu*).

7093 ***tsǔng-chīh*** 總知
N-S DIV: **Administrator-general,** variant of *chih* (Administrator).

7094 ***tsǔng-chīh ch'áo-t'íng lǐ-í*** 總知朝廷禮儀
LIAO: **Administrator-general of Court Rituals,** 3rd-tier official under the Ritualist (*ti-lieh-ma-tu*) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government. P9.

7095 ***tsǔng-chīh chūn-kuó shìh*** 總知軍國事
LIAO: **Administrator-general of National Affairs,** principal assistant to the Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), one each in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) and the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) of the central government. P4.

7096 ***tsǔng-chìh hó-fáng shǐh*** 總治河防使
YÜAN: **Director-general of River Defense,** duty assignment given a Minister of Works (*kung-pu shang-shu*) in 1351, to oversee the repair of flood damage to river and canal embankments in the Shantung-Honan region. Cf. *ho-fang t'i-chü ssu, hsing tu-shui chien.* P59.

7097 ***tsǔng-chìh yüàn*** 總制院
YÜAN: **Supreme Control Commission** in charge of all Buddhist monks and the administration of some near Central Asian areas, headed by the Mentor of State (*kuo-shih*); established c. 1264, in 1288 reorganized as the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (*hsüan-cheng yüan*). P17.

7098 ***tsūng-ch'īng*** 宗卿
SUNG–CH'ING: occasional unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) or **Director** (*ling*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*), or to a **Minister of Rites** (*lǐ-pu shang-shu*), or to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

7099 ***tsǔng-fǔ*** 總府
MING: unofficial reference to a multi-Province **Supreme Commander** (*tsung-tu*) or to his office. P50.

7100 ***tsǔng-hó*** 總河
MING–CH'ING: abbreviation of *ho-tao tsung-tu* **(Director-general of the Grand Canal).** P50, 59.

7101 ***tsūng-hsièn*** 宗憲
MING–CH'ING: lit., general controller of the fundamental laws: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*tu yü-shih*). Also see *feng, feng-hsien.*

7102 ***tsūng-hsüeh*** 宗學
SUNG: **School for the Imperial Family,** established in 1083 as a unit of the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), later subordinated to the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*); headed by an eminent member of the central government on duty assignment as Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), together with a representative of the Chief Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*ta tsung-cheng ssu*) as Director (*cheng*); staffed with one or more Erudites (*po-shih*), one Office Manager (*lu*), etc. SP: *école de la famille impériale.*

7103 *tsūng-ī* 宗姬
SUNG: official variant from 1113 of *chün-chu* (**Commandery Princess**).

7104 *tsūng-jén* 宗人
(1) CHOU: **Ancestral Intendant,** 2 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for the construction of royal tombs; also acted as the spirit of the dead in certain funeral ceremonies. CL: *officier des sépultures*. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Assistant Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*), 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 1a; normally Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) or other members of the imperial family; technically, subordinate to the Director (*ling*) and Associate Directors (*tsung-cheng*) of the Court. BH: director. P1.

7105 *tsūng-jén fŭ* 宗人府
MING–CH'ING: **Court of the Imperial Clan,** counterpart of the traditional *tsung-cheng ssu*, established in 1389 to replace a Yüan-style Office of the Imperial Clan (*t'ai tsung-cheng yüan*); headed by members of the imperial family designated Director (*ling*), Associate Directors (*tsung-cheng*), and Assistant Directors (*tsung-jen*); maintained the imperial genealogy, kept records on births, marriages, deaths, and all other matters pertaining to imperial kinsmen. BH: imperial clan court. P1.

7106 *tsūng-jén lìng* 宗人令
MING–CH'ING: **Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*), rank 1a. P1.

7107 *tsŭng-júng* 總戎
CH'ING: lit., in general charge of martial matters: unofficial reference to a **Regional Commander** (*tsung-ping*).

7108 *tsŭng-k'ó* 總科
MING: **General Section,** one of 5 Sections in the early Ming Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), the other 4 simply being numbered, as Section One (*i-k'o*), Section Two (*erh-k'o*), etc.; headed by 2 Directors (*lang-chung*) with 2 Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*); in 1373, in recognition of their heavy load of important business, each of the Sections was authorized a Minister (*shang-shu*) and a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*); then in 1380 the Ministry was reorganized with 4 subordinate Bureaus (*pu*), only to be further reorganized in 1390 with one Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) per Province (*sheng*), named accordingly. P6.

7109 *tsūng-kuān* 宗官
CHOU: **Ritual Official,** generic reference to personnel of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*).

7110 *tsŭng-kuăn* 總管 or ***tsŭng-kuān*** 總官
Lit., to be in general charge; the 2nd form is a rare aberration. (1) N-S DIV–CHIN: **Area Commander-in-chief,** originally a common designation of a powerful Regional Governor (*chou mu*) who militarily dominated a cluster of neighboring Regions (*chou*); gradually suppressed by Sui; reinstituted in T'ang as miiitary coordinators in important frontier areas, but in 624 generally retitled *tu-tu;* occasionally revived by Sung and Chin. RR+SP: *commandant en chef*. P49, 50. (2) YÜAN: **Assistant Brigade Commander,** until 1284 the senior aide to a Brigade Commander (*wan-hu*) in the military hierarchy, rank not clear; in 1284 abolished. (3) YÜAN: **Route Commander,** rank 3a or 3b; in collaboration with an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*), headed a unit of territorial administration called a Route (*lu*), each supervising the governance of about 100,000 residents; for routine administration communicated directly with the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) at the dynastic capital or the Branch (*hsing*) Secretariat to which it was assigned, but was subject to both administrative and surveillance Circuits (*tao*) as well. P50. (4) CH'ING: **Supervisor-in-chief,** a common designation for military officers of rank 3 or 4 assigned to duty at Imperial Mausolea (*ling*), with the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), in various palace gardens, etc.; also in units of Mongol tribes. BH: commandant, controller-general. P29, 37, 39. (5) CH'ING: abbreviation of *tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en* (**Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department**). (6) CH'ING: variant reference to a eunuch **Commissioner** (*cheng-shih*) **of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service** (*kung-tien chien*).

7111 *tsŭng-kuăn ch'iēn-hsiá ssū* 總管鈐轄司
SUNG: **Office of General Military Administration** (?), place in the governmental hierarchy not clear; possibly a jumble or confusing combination of the titles *tsung-kuan* and *ch'ien-hsia*, qq.v. SP: *bureau général d'entraînement, de cantonnement et de défense militaires*.

7112 *tsŭng-kuăn fŭ* 總管府
(1) N-S DIV–CHIN: **Area Command,** the headquarters (also the jurisdiction) of an Area Commander-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*). (2) YÜAN: **Route Command,** the headquarters of a Route Commander (*tsung-kuan*); the jurisdiction was a Route (*lu*). (3) YÜAN: **Supervisorate-in-chief,** an agency headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*); in addition to following entries, see under prefixes.

7113 *tsŭng-kuăn kuān-hsüéh shìh-wù* 總管官學事務
CH'ING: **Supervisor-in-chief of Palace Schools,** designation of members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) who assisted the Managers of the Palace Schools (*kuan-li kuan-hsüeh shih-wu*) in administering 3 Palace Schools (*kuan-hsüeh*) operated by the Department. BH: superintendent of government (imperial household) schools.

7114 *tsŭng-kuăn liù-k'ù shìh-wù* 總管六庫事務
CH'ING: **Supervisor-in-chief of the Six Storehouses** (*liu k'u*), 2 with nominal status as Bureau Directors (*lang-chung*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), heads of the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) and the 6 storehouses it controlled (see under *kuang-ch'u ssu*). BH: superintendent of the six imperial storehouses. P37.

7115 *tsŭng-kuăn nèi-wù fŭ tà-ch'én* 總管內務府大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department** (*nei-wu fu*), unspecified number, posts occupied by Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) and other Manchu dignitaries; commonly divided among themselves close supervision of the many function-specific agencies spawned by the Department; commonly abbreviated to *tsung-kuan* (Supervisor-in-chief) or *ta-ch'en* (Grand Minister), with agency-name prefixes. BH: minister of the household. P37, 38, 39.

7116 *tsŭng-kuăn ssū* 總管司
SUNG: variant of *tsung-kuan fu* (**Area Command**).

7117 *tsŭng-kuăn tà-ch'én* 總管大臣
CH'ING: abbreviation of *tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en* (**Grand Minister Supervisor of the Imperial Household Department**); see *nei-wu fu*.

7118 ***tsŭng-kuăn t'ài-chiēn*** 總管太監
CH'ING: **Eunuch Supervisor-in-chief,** prefix to the titles of senior eunuchs of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*), especially including a Supervising Commissioner (*tu-ling shih*), rank 4a, and a Commissioner (*cheng-shih, shih*), 4b. BH: chief eunuch. P38.

7119 ***tsŭng-k'ŭn*** 總閫
MING–CH'ING: lit., in general charge of the women's quarters (?); relevance not clear: unofficial reference to a multi-Province **Supreme Commander** or **Governor-general** (*tsung-tu*).

7120 ***tsūng-kúng*** 宗工
CHOU: unofficial reference to a **Minister of Works** (*ssu-k'ung*).

7121 ***tsŭng-lĭ*** 總理
Superintendent, commonly followed by a function designation or agency name plus *shih-wu* (the affairs of). (1) MING: variant of *tsung-tu* (Supreme Commander). P50. (2) CH'ING: common designation of duty assignments for Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P37, 38, 39, 40.

7122 ***tsūng-lĭ chiēn-wù*** 宗理監務
CH'ING: **Superintendent of the Directorate of Astronomy,** from 1745 a special duty assignment for an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) or another Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P35.

7123 ***tsŭng-lĭ ch'īng-hăi shìh-wù tà-ch'én*** 總理青海事務大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Superintendent of Ch'ing-hai,** a Mongol or Manchu, nominally an executive of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), with viceregal authority over the Mongol and Tangutan tribes of Ch'ing-hai, based at Hsi-ning; commonly called *pan-shih ta-ch'en*. BH: imperial controller-general.

7124 ***tsŭng-lĭ hó-tào*** 總理河道
MING: **Superintendent of the Grand Canal,** variant of *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu* (Director-general of Grain Transport); also see *tsung-tu ho-tao, ho-tao tsung-tu*. P59.

7125 ***tsŭng-lĭ hó-ts'áo*** 總理河漕
MING: **Superintendent of the Grand Canal and of Grain Transport,** a combined duty assignment for a Minister of Works (*kung-pu shang-shu*) briefly from 1587, temporarily substituting for the appointment of a Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) as Director-general of the Grand Canal (*ho-tao tsung-tu*). P59.

7126 ***tsŭng lĭ-í shìh*** 總禮儀事
LIAO: **Superintendent of Ceremonies,** 4th-tier official under the Ritualist (*ti-lieh-ma-tu*) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government. P9.

7127 ***tsŭng-lĭ kò-kuó shìh-wù yá-mén*** 總理各國事務衙門
CH'ING: **Foreign Office,** from 1861 in charge of China's foreign relations, previously shared by the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) and the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*); headed by one or more Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*) and other Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). Commonly abbreviated as *tsung-li ya-men* or as *tsung-shu*. BH: office of foreign affairs.

7128 ***tsŭng-lĭ kūng-ch'éng ch'ù*** 總理工程處
CH'ING: **Palace Construction Office** in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); responsible for the construction and major maintenance of large palace buildings; headed by a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Department serving as Superintendent (*tsung-li*). BH: imperial construction office.

7129 ***tsŭng-lĭ shìh-wù kuān-chūn shìh*** 總理事務冠軍使
CH'ING: **Director,** 2 among the executive officers of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*); members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) assigned to assist the Grand Minister in Command of the Guard (*chang wei-shih ta-ch'en*) and his principal associates, 2 Commissioners of the Guard (*luan-i shih*). BH: chief marshal.

7130 ***tsŭng-lĭ yá-mén*** 總理衙門
CH'ING: common abbreviation of *tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu ya-men* (**Foreign Office**).

7131 ***tsŭng-lĭ yén-chèng*** 總理鹽政
CH'ING: **Superintendent of Salt Distribution,** a concurrent title given various Governors-general (*tsung-tu*) and Provincial Governors (*hsün-fu*), signifying their authority and responsibility in their jurisdictions to implement and enforce the state monopoly of the distribution of salt through control of local Salt Control Stations (*p'i-yen so*).

7132 ***tsŭng-lĭ yüèh-pù tà-ch'én*** 總理樂部大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister Superintendent of the Music Ministry,** no fixed number, members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) assigned to oversee the Music Ministry (*yüeh-pu*). BH: director-general of the board of music. P10.

7133 ***tsūng-lìng*** 宗令
CH'ING: variant of *tsung-jen ling* (**Director of the Court of the Imperial Clan**).

7134 ***tsŭng-lĭng*** 總領
Lit., general leader or controller. (1) HAN: unofficial reference to a **Chamberlain for Attendants** (*kuang-lu-hsün*). (2) SUNG: **Overseer-general,** duty assignment for an official in an agency of the fiscal hierarchy, normally in charge of collecting and transporting military supplies in a designated area; see under *tsung-ling ... ts'ai-fu*. SP: *directeur-général chargé de transport des vivres de l'armée, directeur-général des finances*. (3) CH'ING: **Wing Commander,** 6, rank not clear, leaders of Wings (*i*) in the Tiger Hunting Brigade (*hu-ch'iang ying*). BH: brigadier. (4) CH'ING: **Foreman,** from 1752 to 1759 a title used in the Imperial Parks Administration (*feng-ch'en yüan*), superseding *ts'ui-tsung*, then superseded by *yüan-ch'eng*. P40.

7135 ***tsŭng-lĭng fáng*** 總領房
SUNG: **Transport Supervision Section,** a subdivision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) responsible for administrative liaison between the Bureau and Overseers-general (*tsung-ling*) who coordinated the transport of military supplies to garrisons or field armies as needed, presumably relying on the provision of labor and supplies by Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*) of Circuits (*lu*). Headed by a Vice Recipient of Edicts (*fu ch'eng-chih*), rank 8a. Apparently superseded c. 1074 when the Bureau was reorganized with Twelve Sections (*shih-erh fang*).

7136 ***tsŭng-lĭng nèi-wài chiù-mă chŭ*** 總領內外廄馬局
LIAO: **Service of the Imperial Stud,** an agency of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) in the central government, headed by an Overseer-general (*tsung-ling*); apparently supervised all of the imperial horse herds. The contemporaneous Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), an agency of the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*), appar-

ently had responsibility only for horses pastured among the regime's Chinese subjects. P39.

7137 *tsŭng-lĭng ... ts'ái-fù* 總領…財賦

SUNG: **Overseer-general of Revenues** in (place-name insert), a duty assignment at the Circuit (*lu*) level for an official responsible for collecting and transporting military supplies. SP: *directeur général des finances de ....*

7138 *tsŭng-lù* 總錄

N-S DIV: **Chief Overseer** of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), variant of *lu* (Overseer); a concurrent appointment for a head of the developing Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) or Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), giving him supervisory authority over the principal administrative organ of the central government.

7139 *tsūng-miào* 宗廟

Ancestral Temple: throughout history a generic term for buildings in which ancestral spirits were honored or worshipped. See *t'ai-miao*. Cf. *ling* and *ling-ch'in* (Imperial Mausoleum). P28.

7140 *tsŭng-míng kuàn* 總明觀

N-S DIV (Sung): **Library for Complete Discernment,** established in 470 as a center of learning attached to the central government and the palace, with a staff of 20 selected Scholars (*hsüeh-shih*) apparently admitted by an Examiner (*fang-chü*) and supervised by the Chancellor of the Eastern Library (*tung-kuan chi-chiu*); organized in 5 Divisions (*pu*), one each for the study of Confucianism, Taoism, literature, history, and protoscience (*yin-yang*). One of the early antecedents of such famous state-sponsored institutions as the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). P23.

7141 *tsŭng-mù* 總目

LIAO: **Supervisor-general,** designation of heads of some regional Tax Offices (*ch'ien-po ssu*). P52.

7142 *tsūng-nŭ* 宗女

CH'ING: **Imperial Clanswoman,** official designation of daughters of nobles titled *pei-tzu, chen-kuo kung,* and *fu-kuo kung* by secondary wives. BH: daughter of a prince of the blood of rank below the 6th.

7143 *tsŭng-pă* 總把

YÜAN: **Assistant Battalion Commander,** until 1284 the senior aide to a Battalion Commander (*ch'ien-hu*) in the military hierarchy, rank not clear; in 1284 abolished.

7144 *tsŭng-pàn* 總辦

CH'ING: **Administrator,** designation of the head of an ad hoc, temporary agency established to deal with a specific problem; especially used in very late Ch'ing. BH: chief, senior secretary.

7145 *tsŭng-pàn láng-chūng* 總辦郎中

CH'ING: **Administrative Director,** 2, rank 5a, in charge of the Silver Vault (*yin-k'u*), with the special designation Managers of the Silver Vault (*kuan-li yin-k'u shih-wu*).

7146 *tsŭng-pīng kuān* 總兵官 or *tsung-pīng*

Regional Commander, military head of a territorial jurisdiction generically called a Defense Command (*chen*). (1) MING: an indefinite-tenure duty assignment, originally for eminent nobles and military Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu*), then during most of the dynasty for somewhat less eminent military officers, and in late Ming for civil officials and even eunuchs in ever larger numbers. In the mature Ming system, one assigned to each Province and one to each of the 9 Defense Commands created along the northern frontier, each normally supervising all military units in his jurisdiction with the help of Regional Vice Commanders (*fu tsung-ping kuan*), Assistant Regional Commanders (*ts'an-chiang*), and many varieties of local commanders; but under the authority of the appropriate civil service Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) and Supreme Commanders (*tsung-tu*) as well as the Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu*) and the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) in the dynastic capital. (2) CH'ING: a regular position (*kuan*), rank 2a, in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*); from 2 to 7 per Province, somewhat comparable to civil service Circuit Intendants (*tao-t'ai*); subordinate to Provincial Military Commanders (*t'i-tu*) and Provincial Governors (*hsün-fu*); each oversaw lesser officers and Green Standards garrisons in his jurisdiction. BH: brigade general. P57.

7147 *tsūng-pó* 宗伯

Lit., clansman Earl, or senior ceremonialist. (1) CHOU: variant reference to the *ta tsung-po* (**Minister of Rites**); also a collective reference to both the Minister of Rites and his Vice Minister (*hsiao tsung-po*). (2) HAN: from A.D. 4 to 25, the official variant of *tsung-cheng* (**Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan**). HB: elder of the imperial clan. P1. (3) N-S DIV–CH'ING: common unofficial reference to a **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) or **Director** (*ling*) **of the Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*). (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices** (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

7148 *tsŭng-pù* 總部

MING: **General Bureau,** one of 3 or 4 major subsections in each of the early Ming Ministries (*pu;* see *liu pu*), each headed by a Director (*lang-chung*); all were gradually renamed in the 1380s and 1390s. P5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15.

7149 *tsūng-shèng hóu* 宗聖侯

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Marquis for Reverencing the Sage,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded to each successive most direct male descendant of Confucius, responsible for presiding over the Confucian estate and temple in modern Shantung; granted the tax income from 100 households as emolument. See *pao-ch'eng hou, feng-sheng hou, ch'ung-sheng hou, kung-sheng hou, yen-sheng kung*. P66.

7150 *tsūng-shìh* 宗室

Imperial Clan: from antiquity the most common reference to the ruler's kinsmen, collectively and individually.

7151 *tsūng-shīh* 宗師

Monitor of Imperial Kinsmen. (1) HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): one ordered established in A.D. 5 in each Commandery (*chün*) and Princedom (*wang-kuo*), chosen from among resident members of the imperial clan; responsible for supervising the conduct of his kinsmen and reporting regularly to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng, tsung-po*) in the central government all relevant data such as births, marriages, and deaths. Apparently terminated after the reign of Wang Mang if not earlier, then in 277 revived by Chin for the same purposes. HB: master of the imperial clan. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): a subordinate of the Grand Minister of State (*ta chung-tsai*), ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a); maintained the imperial genealogy, encouraged imperial clansmen toward proper behavior, etc.; a counterpart of the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu, tsung-jen fu*) in other times. (3) T'ANG: briefly established as a subordinate in the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*) in 619; number, rank, and function not clear. RR: *maître de la cour des affaires de la famille impériale*. P1. (4) CH'ING: a fancy, unofficial reference to a Provincial Education Commissioner (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*).

7152 *tsŭng-shìh kūng* 宗室公
CH'ING: **Duke of the Imperial Clan,** a title of nobility (*chüeh*) awarded in perpetuity to Manchus descended in a direct line of inheritance from the dynastic founder, Nurhachi, as distinguished from Duke of the Collateral Line (*chüeh-lo kung*), awarded to heirs collaterally descended from Nurhachi, and Duke of the Eight Banners (*pa-ch'i kung*), awarded in perpetuity for great military merit.

7153 *tsŭng-shìh shìh-wèi* 宗室侍衛
CH'ING: **Imperial Clansmen Guards,** variant designation of the Imperial Clansmen Guards of the Three (Superior) Banners (*san-ch'i tsung-shih shih-wei*). BH: imperial clansmen corps of the imperial body-guards.

7154 *tsŭng-shŭ* 總署
CH'ING: common abbreviation of *tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu ya-men* **(Foreign Office)**.

7155 *tsŭng-tiĕn ch'ŭn-mù shĭh ssū* 總典羣牧使司
LIAO: **Chief Commission for Pasturages,** status in the governmental hierarchy not clear, but subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) in the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) of the central government; probably an intermediary agency below the Route (*lu*) level, directly subordinate to Commissioners of Herds (*ch'ün-mu shih*) of the various Routes. P18, 31.

7156 *tsŭng-ts'ái* 總裁
SUNG–CH'ING: **Director-general,** duty assignment for an eminent official to preside over an editorial project, a recruitment examination, a school, or the like. E.g., in Ch'ing used for the head of the Military Archive (*fang-lüeh kuan*), the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih kuan*), and the Codification Office (*lü-li kuan*). Also see *ta tsung-ts'ai*. BH: director-general, director, reviser, president. P13, 23, 37.

7157 *tsŭng-tsuăn* 總纂
CH'ING: **Compiler-in-chief,** 4 Manchus and 6 Chinese on the staff of the Historiography Institute (*kuo-shih kuan*). BH: reviser.

7158 *tsŭng-tū* 總督
Lit., to be generally in charge; from Former Han on, occurs in a verbal sense and at times, especially in Ming and Ch'ing, as part of a verb–object title; see following entries. (1) MING: **Supreme Commander,** special duty assignment for a Minister (*shang-shu*) or Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), normally with concurrent status as an executive official of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), delegated to deal with military problems in a region overlapping regular provincial (*sheng*) jurisdictions; or delegated to supervise a multi-Province government enterprise such as the transport of tax grain from the Yangtze delta to North China (see *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*). Originating in 1452 with the delegation of a Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) to supervise military operations in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, became steadily more common during the later 1400s and in the 1500s was standard throughout most of the country, the Supreme Commander becoming a long-term resident supervisor of Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) in regional clusters of 2 or more Provinces. In the normal case, the Supreme Commander was himself Grand Coordinator of one of the Provinces under his supervision, which numbered as many as 5. Although he established a headquarters (see *k'ai-fu*), he was not authorized any official assistants; to the end of the dynasty, no matter how influential and powerful he was in fact, his status in the governmental hierarchy remained that of an ad hoc trouble-shooter with responsibilities and powers specified in each case. Late Ming Supreme Commanders began the practice of hiring non-official specialists as their personal aides in what came to be known as Private Secretariats (*mu-fu*). (2) CH'ING: **Governor-general,** an outgrowth of the Ming system, now a regular post (*kuan*) in the governmental hierarchy, rank 2a, being automatically a nominal concurrent Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) and sometimes also concurrent Minister of War (*ping-pu shang-shu*), in which case his rank rose to 1b; overall supervisor of both military and non-military affairs in a group of 2 or more neighboring Provinces, for one of which he normally served also as Governor (*hsün-fu*). In the mature Ch'ing system there were 9 such posts: one each for Chihli and Szechwan, combining Governorships; one for the 3 Manchurian Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang combining the Governorship of Fengtien; one for Fukien and Chekiang combining the Governorship of Fukien; one for Hupei and Hunan combining the Governorship of Hupei; one for Shensi, Kansu, and eventually Sinkiang combining the Governorship of Kansu; one for Kwangtung and Kwangsi combining the Governorship of Kwangtung; one for Yunnan and Kweichow combining the Governorship of Yunnan; and one for Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei without a combined Governorship. As in the case of his Ming predecessor, the Governor-general had no authorized official assistants; such agencies as Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) and Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*) provided principal administrative support for both Governors and Governors-general. However, Governors-general came to rely heavily on Private Secretariats (*mu-fu*), which gained quasiofficial status. P50.

7159 *tsŭng-tū hó-tào* 總督河道
Director-general of the Grand Canal. (1) MING: variant designation of the Director-general of Canal Transport (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*). (2) CH'ING: common transposition of *ho-tao tsung-tu*.

7160 *tsŭng-tū liáng-ch'ú* 總督糧儲
MING: **Director-general of Supplies** at the auxiliary capital, Nanking; duty assignment for a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Nanking Ministry of Revenue (*nan-ching hu-pu*), concurrently a Censor-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*), with overall supervisory responsibility for the reception and storage of tax grains at Nanking. P49.

7161 *tsŭng-tū ts'āng-ch'áng* 總督倉場
MING–CH'ING: **Director-general of the Capital Granaries,** duty assignment for a Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shang-shu*) in Ming, for one Manchu and one Chinese Vice Minister of Revenue (*hu-pu shih-lang*) in Ch'ing; see under *ts'ang-ch'ang*. P8.

7162 *tsŭng-tū ts'áo-yùn* 總督漕運
MING–CH'ING: variant of *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu* **(Director-general of Grain Transport)**.

7163 *tsŭng-t'ŭng* 總統
CH'ING: **Commander-general,** a distinguished duty assignment, normally for an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) or another noble, to head a special unit of the Eight Banners (*pa-ch'i*) military system made up of personnel of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*) stationed at the dynastic capital, especially the Guards Brigade (*hu-chün ying*), the Vanguard Brigade (*ch'ien-feng ying*), the Firearms Brigade (*huo-ch'i ying*), or the Scouting Brigade (*chien-jui ying*). BH: general commandant.

7164 ***tsŭng-tzŭ chēng*** 宗子正
SUNG: **Provost of the School for the Imperial Family,** from 1102 a duty assignment for an imperial clansman to monitor the scholastic achievements of students in the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*). SP: *chargé d'exécuter les règlements scolaires des fils de la famille impériale.*

7165 ***tsŭng-tzŭ hsüéh*** 宗子學
SUNG: variant of *tsung-hsüeh* (**School for the Imperial Family**).

7166 ***tsŭng-wèi shuài-fŭ*** 宗衛率府
SUI–T'ANG: **Clan Defense Guard Command,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent; renamed Armed Attendants Guard Command (*wu-shih shuai-fu*) from c. 605 to 622, then Protective Guard Command (*ssu-yü shuai-fu*) from 662 to 705 and again from 711 on. P26.

7167 ***tsŭng-yéh*** 總爺
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Company Commander** (*ch'ien-tsung*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

7168 ***ts'úng*** 從
N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Lower Class,** a subgrade of an official rank (*p'in*), in contrast to Upper Class (*cheng*); prefixed to a numeral. E.g., whereas *cheng-san p'in* means rank 3 upper class (here rendered 3a), *ts'ung-san p'in* means rank 3 lower class (here rendered 3b).

7169 ***ts'úng-chēng*** 從征
MING: lit., to follow along on a military expedition: **Old Campaigner,** a major category of hereditary soldiers in the regular military establishment, signifying those who early joined the forces of the Ming founder, or their descendants in service.

7170 ***ts'úng-chèng láng*** 從政郎
SUNG: **Gentleman for Governmental Participation,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for rank 8b civil officials from c. 1117, superseding Gentleman for Thorough Service (*t'ung-shih lang*). P68.

7171 ***ts'úng-ch'éng*** 從丞
HAN: **Attendant Assistant,** a eunuch aide to the Director of Imperial Gatekeepers (*huang-men ling*) whose responsibility was to assure that the Emperor's private needs were always met only by eunuchs. HB: attendant assistant.

7172 ***ts'úng chūn-shìh*** 從軍士
Military Escort: common designation of members of the retinue of a traveling official.

7173 ***ts'úng-ì àn*** 從義案
SUNG: **Section for Rectitude** in the Bureau of Evaluations (*k'ao-kung ssu*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); staffing and specific functions not clear.

7174 ***ts'úng-ì láng*** 從義郎
SUNG: **Gentleman for Loyal Service,** from c. 1117 a prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 8b.

7175 ***ts'úng-kuān*** 從官
Supporting Official: throughout history a categorical reference to petty personnel subordinate to whatever superior is indicated by the context, rather than an official title.

7176 ***ts'úng-shìh*** 從事
HAN–SUI: **Retainer,** unranked subofficial found on the staffs of various dignitaries of the central government such as the Han Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) and especially those in units of territorial administration, most particularly Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*); commonly headed the clerical Sections (*ts'ao*) among which staff members were distributed; terminated with the abolition of Regional Inspectors by Sui. Often preceded by a function-specifying prefix, e.g., *chi-chiu ts'ung-shih* (Libationer Retainer). HB: attendant. P32, 50, 52, 69.

7177 ***ts'úng-shìh láng*** 從事郎
SUNG: **Gentleman for Attendance,** from 1080 a prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 8b. P68.

7178 ***ts'úng-shìh láng*** 從仕郎
CHIN–MING: **Gentleman for Service,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 8b in Chin, 7b in Yüan and Ming; in Ming could be promoted to Gentleman for Summoning (*cheng-shih lang*) without a change of rank. P68.

7179 ***ts'úng-shìh shĭh*** 從事史
HAN–SUI: **Retainer Clerk,** common variant of *ts'ung-shih* (Retainer). HB: attendant clerk. P50, 52.

7180 ***tū*** 督
Supervisor: throughout imperial history a duty assignment for an eminent official, most commonly signifying that, without giving up his regular post (*kuan*), an official had been delegated to take temporary charge of another post; occasionally occurs as the title of a regular military post in lowly units of territorial administration.

7181 ***tū*** 都
(1) **Chief:** throughout history a prefix attached to titles or agency names to identify the superior in a group, commonly, of identically named offices, e.g., *tu yü-shih* (Censor-in-chief). (2) **Capital:** throughout history alternated with *ching* as the most common designation of a dynastic capital, normally with a geographic or hierarchic prefix, e.g., Tung-tu (Eastern Capital), Shang-tu (Supreme Capital). (3) CHOU: **Inherited Region,** generic reference to those Regions (*kuo*) into which the royal domain was divided that were hereditary fiefs of members of the royal family, in contrast to those that were administered by official delegates from the court (see *chia*); each supervised by 2 Justiciars of the Inherited Region (*tu-shih*), ranking as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), who reported on all judicial matters to Justiciars of the Domain (*fang-shih*) in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*). Cf. *chia-shih*. CL: *apanage*. (4) T'ANG: **Area Command,** from 881 the generic designation of 54 military units grouped geographically under the Ten Armies (*shih chün*) that constituted the New Army of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e hsin-chün;* see *shen-ts'e chün*). RR: *groupe*. P43. (5) SUNG: **Troop,** a unit of 100 cavalrymen in the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu;* cf. *shih-wei ch'in-chün ma-pu ssu*). SP: *troupe de cent soldats*. (6) SUNG, MING–CH'ING: **Sector,** a relatively uncommon designation for a unit of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace, with regional as well as temporal variations in usage; in S. Sung a regional variant of *pao* (Security Group); in Ming–Ch'ing a regional variant of *fang* (Precinct) but also found as a customary designation of a rural territory including several Villages (*li*).

7182 ***tū ch'á-ch'áng*** 都茶場
SUNG: **Chief Tea Market,** several established in important tea-producing areas by the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), each headed by a delegated Controller (*t'i-hsia kuan*); issued certificates that authorized merchants to buy state-monopolized tea. SP: *administration des bons de thé, aire du thé.*

7183 ***tū ch'á-yüàn*** 都察院
MING–CH'ING: lit., chief surveillance bureau: **Censorate,** one of the major agencies of the central government, responsible directly to the Emperor for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the entire officialdom, auditing fiscal accounts, checking judicial records, making regular and irregular inspections, impeaching officials for misconduct, recommending new policies and changes in old policies, etc.; counterpart of the earlier *yü-shih t'ai*. Created in 1382 after the early Ming *yü-shih t'ai* in traditional form had been stripped of all its executive posts in 1380, leaving only a *ch'a-yüan* (Investigation Bureau) staffed with Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), whose rank of 7a was soon dropped to 9a. In 1382 the Investigating Censors were reorganized into administrative groups called Circuits (*tao*), one for each Province bearing the provincial name as a prefix, each with 3, 4, or 5 Investigating Censors; and the whole aggregation was called Chief Surveillance Bureau and headed by 8 Chief Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a tu yü-shih*), rank 7a. Further reorganizations in 1383 and 1384 brought the *tu ch'a-yüan* to its mature Ming form, with an executive staff of 2 Censors-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*), rank 2a, 2 Vice Censors-in-chief (*fu tu yü-shih*), 3a, and 4 Assistant Censors-in-chief (*ch'ien tu yü-shih*), 4a. The headquarters support agencies included a Registry (*ching-li ssu*), a General Services Office (*ssu-wu t'ing*), a Records Office (*chao-mo ssu*), and a Prison (*ssu-yü ssu*). Principal operational agents of the Censorate remained Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), restored to rank 7a, distributed among the Province-named Circuits, from 7 to 11 per Circuit, totaling 110 in the mature Ming structure. From 1421 to the end of Ming, a skeletal Censorate also existed among the agencies at Nanking, the auxiliary capital. The Censorate shared with the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) the collective designation Three Judicial Offices (*san fa-ssu*). The principal, Vice, and Assistant Censors-in-chief were among the most eminent dignitaries of the central government, and their titles came to be awarded also, as concurrent titles, to the provincial authorities called Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) and Supreme Commanders (*tsung-tu*). Investigating Censors, while being under the general administrative jurisdiction of the various Censors-in-chief, were formally identified only with their Circuits, not as members of the Censorate; they reported individually to the Emperor and were popularly known as his "ears and eyes" (*t'ien-tzu erh-mu*); they were given a great variety of specialized duty assignments, most notably as Province-level Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an yü-shih*). Investigating Censors and independent Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) organized in Six Offices of Scrutiny (*liu k'o*) often collaborated on special investigatory missions and were commonly referred to by such collective designations as *k'o-tao* (Offices of Scrutiny and Circuits). Ch'ing in general perpetuated the Ming Censorate's pattern of organization and responsibilities but eliminated Assistant Censors-in-chief, reduced the number of Investigating Censors to 2 to 4 per Province-named Circuit, in 1661 terminated duty assignments as Regional Inspectors, in 1723 formally incorporated the Six Offices of Scrutiny into the Censorate, and made the Censorate the only agency of government in which Manchus and Chinese were appointed in exactly equal numbers to all principal posts—the executive offices, Investigating Censors, and Supervising Censors (a better rendering for post-1723 Supervising Secretaries). BH: censorate. P18.

7184 ***tú-chàn ao-t'oú*** 獨占鼇頭
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., to have taken a position alone atop the head of the leviathan that in mythology supports the earth: unofficial reference to the first-place passer of a major civil service recruitment examination, especially from Sung on the Palace Examination (*t'ing-shih, tien-shih*); i.e., **Principal Graduate** (*chuang-yüan*). Cf. *chan ao-t'ou*.

7185 ***tū chèn-fǔ ssū*** 都鎮撫司
MING: **Chief Prison** in the predynastic military structure; created in 1364 under the Chief Military Commission (*ta tu-tu fu*), headed by a Chief Judge (*tu chen-fu*), rank 5a; apparently terminated before 1368. P4.

7186 ***tū ch'éng-chìh*** 都承旨
Chief Recipient of Edicts. (1) SUNG: one, rank 5a, in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); cf. *shu-mi ch'eng-chih*. SP: *transmetteur général des directives*. (2) LIAO: one, rank not clear, in the Southern Establishment (*nan-yüan*) in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government; apparently as in Sung a member of the Bureau of Military Affairs. P5.

7187 ***tú-ch'éng mì-mìng*** 獨承密命
T'ANG: **Sole Recipient of Secret Orders,** duty assignment for a regular member of the central government, a common stepping-stone to status as a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). Apparently singled out to receive the Emperor's most important orders for distribution to central government agencies as directed.

7188 ***tū-ch'éng t'í-chǔ ssū*** 都城提舉司
CHIN: **Construction and Maintenance Office** in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), responsible for building and repairing governmental offices, temples, etc., planting trees, and supervising government carpenters in the dynastic capital; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 6b; principal subordinates included 2 Capital Township Officials (*hsiang-kuan*) who managed conscripted laborers, 2 Monitors (*shou-chi kuan*) who received and distributed materials, and the Director (*ling*) of the Pottery Office (*chen-kuan shu*). Commonly abbreviated to *tu-ch'eng so*. P15.

7189 ***tū chǐ-shìh-chūng*** 都給事中
MING–CH'ING: **Chief Supervising Secretary,** rank 7a, the designated administrative leader of the Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*) in each of the Six Offices of Scrutiny (*liu-k'o*); from 1391 to c. 1399 demoted to 8a; one in Ming, one each Manchu and Chinese in Ch'ing till 1665, then abolished when each Office of Scrutiny was reduced to a staff of 2 Supervising Secretaries; replaced in 1666 with 2 Seal-holding (*chang-yin*) Supervising Secretaries as heads of each Office of Scrutiny. P18, 19.

7190 ***tū-chiàng chūng-láng*** 都匠中郎
N-S DIV (Chin): **Palace Attendant for Capital Craftsmen,** a post in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P60.

7191 ***tū chiào-liàn shǐh*** 都教練使
SUNG: **Chief Training Commissioner,** a post at the Prefecture (*chou*) level; status and functions not clear, but probably supervised militia training. SP: *instructeur général*.

7192 ***tū-chiēn*** 都監
T'ANG–YÜAN: **Director-in-chief.** (1) T'ANG, CHIN: a common eunuch title comparable to the Ming–Ch'ing title *t'ai-chien*. In late T'ang especially associated with the powerful palace eunuchs who dominated the Emperors and the imperial armies and struggled with regional authorities for control of the empire; sometimes exalted to *tu tu-chien* (Chief

Director-in-chief). In Chin especially concentrated in the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*). (2) From Sung on found in many agencies of both civil and military services, e.g., on the staffs of Supply Commissioners (*fa-yün shih*), Herds Offices (*ch'ün-mu ssu*), and Imperial Mausolea (*ling*) in Sung and Salt Commissions (*yen-shih ssu*) in Chin; normally lowly administrative or clerical personnel equivalent to office managers or chief clerks, often rank 9. (3) SUNG: also a common abbreviated reference to *ping-ma tu-chien* (Military Director-in-chief). (4) CHIN–YÜAN: hereditary specialists in charge of the Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao yüan, yü-yao chien*), rank 9a.

7193 *tū chiěn-chēng* 都檢正

SUNG: **Chief Examiner,** one appointed c. 1068 as coordinator of the Examiners (*chien-cheng*) who headed the Five Offices (*wu fang*) into which the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) was subdivided for routine administrative purposes; apparently a special duty assignment for an official of another central government agency. Such appointments seem to have been discontinued very quickly. SP: *contrôleur en chef*. P3.

7194 *tù-chīh* 度支

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)–T'ANG: lit., to measure and disburse: **Revenue Section** or **Ministry of Revenue,** from the 220s an important unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by one or more Ministers (*shang-shu*) and Vice Ministers (*lang-chung, lang*); generally responsible for managing state revenues other than land taxes and for the general state budget. Unlike some of its counterparts, only rarely suffixed *ts'ao* (Section) or *pu* (Ministry). By N. Wei presided over subsections identified by the title-prefixes of the Vice Ministers responsible for them: General Accounts (also *tu-chih*), Granaries (*ts'ang-pu*), Census (*tso-min*), Revenue (*yu-min*), Treasury (*chin-pu*), and Storehouse (*k'u-pu*). In Sui c. 583 the name *tu-chih* was changed to *min-pu* (Ministry of Revenue), but it was briefly revived in T'ang from 656 to 662. The name is easily confused with that of the Ministry's identically named subsection (see above), which from T'ang on was formally named *tu-chih ssu* (Bureau of General Accounts). P6.

7195 *tū-chīh* 都知

SUNG: **Office Manager,** normally rank 6a, found in a few eunuch and military agencies. SP: *intendant, administrateur général*.

7196 *tù-chīh àn* 度支案

SUNG: **Tax Section,** apparently originated as a subsidiary of the Tax Bureau (*tu-chih ssu*), one of the 3 agencies constituting the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; then in 1005 reportedly merged with the Military Section (*ping-an*) of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) into a new Justice Section (*hsing-an*) subordinate jointly to the Tax Bureau and the Census Bureau (*hu-pu ssu;* cf. *hu-pu*), also a constituent unit of the State Finance Commission; subsequent history not clear, but in the 1080s transformed into the Tax Bureau (also *tu-chih ssu*) in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). SP: *service des revenus publics*.

7197 *tù-chīh chiēn* 度支監

YÜAN: **Directorate for Animal Fodder,** an agency of the central government; hierarchical status and staffing not clear.

7198 *tū-chīh chiēn* 都知監

MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Intimate Attendance,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); originally responsible for communications among the palace Directorates, but in the 1440s gradually became a group of eunuch escorts for the Emperor's carriage. In Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661; see under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates).

7199 *tū chīh-hūi shǐh* 都指揮使

(1) SUNG: **Commander-in-chief,** a standard title for a military officer assigned to lead a campaigning Army (*chün*), an Army of the Provincial Armies (*hsiang-ping*), or any of the military units at the dynastic capital known collectively as the Two Commands (*erh ssu*) and the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*). The title was also sometimes awarded to chieftains of submissive southwestern aboriginal tribes. SP: *commandant général, commissaire général, commissaire en chef, commissaire-commandant*. (2) YÜAN: **Chief Military Commissioner,** duty assignment for Mongol nobles commanding units of the Imperial Guards (*shih-wei*) at the dynastic capital, or in posts of comparable importance. (3) MING: **Regional Military Commissioner,** rank 3a, one appointed for each Province (*sheng*) and additionally for each crucial zone along the northern frontier where general administration was almost entirely in military hands; an important member of the regular military hierarchy, controlling all resident military personnel in his jurisdiction, under the supervision of one of the Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu*) at the dynastic capital and, from the 1440s, of a Province-level Grand Coordinator (*hsün-fu*) and a multi-Province Supreme Commander (*tsung-tu*). Shared with Provincial Administration Commissioners (*pu-cheng shih*) and Provincial Surveillance Commissioners (*an-ch'a shih*) the collective designation Three Provincial Offices (*san ssu*). His principal subordinates were a Vice Commissioner (*t'ung-chih*), rank 2b, and an Assistant Commissioner (*ch'ien-shih*), 3a; his administrative staff included a Registry (*ching-li ssu*), a Judicial Office (*tuan-shih ssu*), and a Prison Office (*ssu-yü ssu*). P56.

7200 *tū chīh-hūi shǐh ssū* 都指揮使司

Lit., office of a *tu chih-hui shih*. (1) YÜAN: **Chief Military Commission.** (2) MING: **Regional Military Commission,** commonly abbreviated to *tu-ssu*.

7201 *tù-chīh k'ō* 度支科

MING: **General Accounts Section,** one of 4 clerical subdivisions of each Bureau (*pu,* then *ch'ing-li ssu*) into which the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) was divided from the 1390s. See *min-k'o, chin-k'o, ts'ang-k'o*.

7202 *tù-chīh láng-chūng* 度支郎中 or *tu-chih lang*

(1) N-S DIV–SUI: **Vice Minister of Revenue,** one or more principal assistants to the Minister (*shang-shu*) of the important fiscal agency known simply as *tu-chih* (Revenue Section, Ministry of Revenue). P6. (2) N-S DIV–SUI: **Vice Minister for General Accounts,** by N. Wei if not earlier the director of one of several subsections (sometimes called *ts'ao,* Section) of the Ministry of Revenue (*tu-chih*). P6. (3) T'ANG–SUNG: abbreviated reference to the **Director** (*lang-chung*), rank 5b or 6b, **of the Bureau of General Accounts** (*tu-chih ssu*), one of the major subdivisions of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*). P6.

7203 *tù-chīh pù* 度支部

(1) N-S DIV–SUI: may be encountered as a reference to the central government agency officially known simply as

tu-chih (**Revenue Section, Ministry of Revenue**). (2) MING: **Bureau of General Accounts,** one of 4 principal subsections of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from 1380 to 1390; headed by a Director (*lang-chung*); in 1390 terminated when the Ministry was reorganized into Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) prefixed with the names of Provinces. P6.

7204 *tù-chīh shàng-shū* 度支尚書

N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei)–T'ANG: **Minister of Revenue,** one of the chief fiscal officials under the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), head of the agency known simply as *tu-chih* (Revenue Section, Ministry of Revenue). P6.

7205 *tù-chīh ssū* 度支司

(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Bureau of General Accounts,** one of 4 (T'ang) or 3 (Sung) principal subsections of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), headed by one or 2 Directors (*lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung, assisted by one or 2 Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), 6b in T'ang, 7a in Sung. In Sung subdivided into 5 Sections (*an*): Tax Section (*tu-chih an*), Transport Section (*fa-yün an*), Bursary Section (*chih-kung an*), Gifts Section (*shang-tz'u an*), and Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa an*). SP: *bureau des revenus publics*. P6. (2) T'ANG–5 DYN: **Tax Bureau,** one of 3 central government agencies created after mid-T'ang, collectively called the Three Fiscal Agencies (*san ssu*), to consolidate fiscal administration in those parts of the rebellion-shattered empire that remained under central government control; commonly headed by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) on special duty assignment. (3) SUNG: **Tax Bureau,** one of the early Sung agencies known in the aggregate as the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*); headed by a central government dignitary on duty assignment as Commissioner (*shih*). Given administrative support by 8 subsidiary Sections (*an*): Gifts and Presentations Section (*shang-chi an*), Coins and Silks Section (*ch'ien-po an*), Supplies Section (*liang-liao an*), Stabilization Fund Section (*ch'ang-p'ing an*), Transport Section (*fa-yün an*), Horses Section (*chi-an*), State Grain Section (*hu-tou an*), and Officials Section (*po-kuan an*). At some unclear late date prior to its abolition in c. 1080, renamed Stabilization Fund Bureau (*ch'ang-p'ing ssu*). SP: *office des revenus publics*. P7. (4) LIAO: **Revenue Commission,** a fiscal agency based at the Central Capital (Chung-ching in southern Jehol), headed by a Commissioner (*shih*); functions not specifically described in the sources. P7.

7206 *tū chīh-tsá fáng* 都知雜房

SUNG: **Chief Miscellany Office,** a clerical subsection of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); cf. *chih-tsa fang*. SP: *chambre des affaires diverses*.

7207 *tù-chīh ts'áo* 度支曹

N-S DIV: may be encountered as a reference to the central government agency officially known simply as *tu-chih* (**Revenue Section, Ministry of Revenue**). P6.

7208 *tū chìn-tsòu yüàn* 都進奏院

SUNG: **Chief Memorials Office,** variant designation of the *chin-tsou yüan* (Memorials Office) of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). SP: *bureau général de la réception des mémoires*. P21.

7209 *tū chù-ch'ién yüàn* 督鑄錢掾

HAN: **Supervisor of Coinage,** in Later Han an appointee of the Metropolitan Governor (*ching-chao yin*), actually to oversee transactions in the state market in the auxiliary capital, Ch'ang-an; whether he had any coinage responsibilities is not clear. P16.

7210 *tū chǔ-hsiá chīh-shoū ssū* 都主轄支收司

SUNG: **General Money Circulating Office,** one of many agencies serving the bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*), rank 8a or 8b; oversaw the issuance of paper money to the Prefectures (*chou*), also reported all receipts. SP: *bureau général chargé d'administrer la sortie et la rentrée des objets publics*. P7.

7211 *tú-chù kuān* 讀祝官

CH'ING: **Prayer Reader,** numbers and ranks varying greatly, Manchu religious practitioners attached to the Ministry of Rites (*li-pu*), the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*), the Office of Palace Ceremonial (*chang-i ssu*), and each of the Manchu Imperial Mausolea (*ling*). BH: reader of prayers at sacrifices. P27, 29.

7212 *tū chuán-yùn shǐh* 都轉運使

(1) T'ANG: **Transport Commissioner-in-chief,** beginning in 734, an ad hoc duty assignment for a court official to expedite the transport of tax grain throughout the Chiang-Huai and Honan areas. P60. (2) SUNG–CHIN: **Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief,** in Sung and Liao a duty assignment for a court official to supervise tax transport and most other fiscal matters in 2 or more neighboring Circuits (*lu* or *tao*), in contrast to the normal case in which each Circuit had one Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*); in Chin a regular post (*kuan*), rank 3a, assigned to the Circuit administered from the Central Capital (Chung-tu, modern Peking), in contrast to the Fiscal Commissioners appointed in other Circuits. SP: *commissaire général du transport, commissaire général des finances, intendant général fiscal*. P52, 60. (3) MING: common variant designation of the **Salt Distribution Commissioner** (*tu chuan-yün yen shih*). (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Director-general of Grain Transport** (*ts'ao-yün tsung-tu*).

7213 *tū chuǎn-yùn yén shǐh* 都轉運鹽使

YÜAN–CH'ING: **Salt Distribution Commissioner** or **Salt Controller,** rank 3a in Yüan, 3b in Ming and Ch'ing; from 1277 appointed in each major salt-producing area to supervise the issuance of state salt to merchants for distribution throughout the empire; 3 in Yüan, 6 in Ming, 5 in Ch'ing. In Ming commonly abbreviated to *tu chuan-yün shih;* in Ch'ing also known as *yen-yün shih*. Also cf. *yen-k'o t'i-chü ssu, ch'a-yen chuan-yün shih, ch'a-yen t'i-chü ssu, yen-cheng*. P61.

7214 *tū-chuǎn* 都轉

(1) SUNG: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün shih* (**Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief**). (2) MING–CH'ING: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün yen shih* (**Salt Distribution Commissioner, Salt Controller**).

7215 *tū-ch'uán lìng* 都船令

HAN: **Director of the Capital Boats** under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*), assisted by an Aide (*ch'eng*); status and functions not specified in the sources. HB: prefect director of boats.

7216 *tū-ch'uán yù* 都船獄

HAN: **Prison for the Capital Boatmen** under the early Han Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chung-wei*), headed by a Director (*ling*) and an Aide (*ch'eng*); status and functions not specified by the sources, but interpreted to be a jail for troublemakers among boatmen active on the rivers and canals of the dynastic capital or among state ship-builders at the capital. The Director was apparently coequal with

the Director of the Capital Boats (*tu-ch'uan ling*), but the post did not survive early Han. HB: prison of the director of boats. P13.

7217 ***tū-chù*** 都句
Common scribal variant of *tu-kou* (**Chief Administrative Clerk**).

7218 ***tū chǖ-hsiá ssū*** 都拘轄司
SUNG: **Chief Coordinating Office,** a headquarters unit of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) with supervisory authority over the Ministry's functionally differentiated Bureaus (*ssu*); staffing not clear, but possibly headed by executive officials of the Ministry on a rotational basis. SP: *bureau général des finances*.

7219 ***tū ch'ǖ-yüàn*** 都麴院
SUNG: **Chief Fermentation Bureau,** a unit of the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*) in charge of fermenting alcoholic beverages for palace and court use; headed by an official of the Court on duty assignment as Supervisor (*chien*). SP: *cour de la fabrication de levain*.

7220 ***tú-chüǎn kuān*** 讀卷官
MING: **Palace Examination Grader,** duty assignment for members of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*) and other accomplished scholars serving in the central government; read and graded papers written in triennial Palace Examinations (*t'ing-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence.

7221 ***tū-chǖn*** 督軍
N-S DIV (Chin): **Army Commander,** a military duty assignment normally particularized as *tu ... shih* (Commander of the ... Army); not as prestigious as *chien-chün* (Army Supervisor) or *tu-tu* (Commander-in-chief). P50.

7222 ***tū chǖn-liáng yǜ-shǐh*** 督軍糧御史
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Censor Expediter of Army Supplies,** duty assignment for a Censor (*yü-shih*) to supervise the provisioning of field armies; also called *tu chün-liang chih-fa* (see *chih-fa*, variant of *yü-shih*). P18.

7223 ***tú chǖn-shǐh*** 都軍使
SUNG: **Chief Military Commissioner,** duty assignment in S. Sung for a military officer to head a rotational Duty Group (*pan*) of troops on active service in the capital, under the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*). SP: *commissaire général d'armée*.

7224 ***tū-chǖn yǜ-shǐh*** 督軍御史
HAN–N-S DIV (San-kuo): **Army-supervising Censor,** an ad hoc duty assignment for a Censor (*yü-shih*) during the tumultuous years of fighting before and after the collapse of Han; an imperial delegate charged with helping to correct specific military problems and reporting back to the throne. P50.

7225 ***tū fáng-yǜ shǐh*** 都防禦使
SUNG: **Chief Defense Commissioner,** a title awarded to chiefs of some southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

7226 ***tū-fēng ts'áo*** 督烽曹
HAN: **Signal Beacon Section,** a unit commonly found in the headquarters of Commanderies (*chün*) in the vicinity of the northern frontier, which supervised the maintenance of emergency signaling systems. HB: bureau of the investigation of beacons.

7227 ***tū-fǔ*** 督撫
CH'ING: a combined, abbreviated reference to **Governors-general** (*tsung-tu*) **and Governors** (*hsün-fu*).

7228 ***tū-fǔ*** 都府
T'ANG: lit., office of a chief, i.e., a (regional) headquarters: unofficial reference to a **Military Commissioner** (*chieh-tu shih*). P50.

7229 ***tū-fǔ-ssū-tào*** 督撫司道
CH'ING: lit., a combined, abbreviated reference to *tsung-tu* (Governor-general), *hsün-fu* (Governor), and heads of the *pu-cheng ssu* (Provincial Administration Commission), the *an-ch'a ssu* (Provincial Surveillance Commission), the *yen-yün ssu* (Salt Distribution Commission), and the *liang-ch'u tao* (Grain Tax Circuit): i.e., the **Provincial Authorities,** who commonly met together as a deliberative and planning council in times of rebellions and other emergencies, especially from the 1850s.

7230 ***tū-hsiá*** 都轄
SUNG: **Administrator** of the Diplomacy Section (*kuo-hsin fang*) of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). SP: *administrateur*.

7231 ***tū hsiāng-hóu*** 都鄉侯
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): **Chief Township Marquis,** variant of the noble title *hsiang-hou* (Township Marquis), reserved for some members of the Sun family. P64.

7232 ***tū-hsüéh shǐh-chě*** 督學使者
CH'ING: **Education-supervising Commissioner,** variant designation of the Provincial Education Commissioner (*hsüeh-cheng*).

7233 ***tū-hsüéh tào*** 督學道
CH'ING: **Education Intendant Circuit,** one in supervisory control of education and civil service recruitment in each early Ch'ing Province, the Intendant being nominally an Assistant Commissioner (*ch'ien-shih*), rank 5a, of a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*); in 1684 superseded by *t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng* (Provincial Education Commissioner). Also see *t'i-tu hsüeh-tao*. P51.

7234 ***tū hsǘn-chiěn*** 都巡檢
(1) SUNG: **Chief Military Inspector,** designation of the heads of some regional Military Inspectorates (*hsün-chien ssu*), more prestigious than *hsün-chien* (Military Inspector); also awarded to the chiefs of some southwestern aboriginal tribes. SP: *inspecteur général chargé d'entraîner les soldats et d'arrêter les bandits*. P54, 72. (2) CHIN: **Executive Police Chief** in a Prefecture (*chou*), rank 7a, supported by an Assistant (*fu*), 8a. Cf. *san hsün-chien shih* (Detached Police Chief). P54.

7235 ***tū hsǘn-hó kuān*** 都巡河官
CHIN: **Chief River Patroller,** rank 7b, a member of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*) in general charge of repairing river embankments and planting elm and willow trees on them; supervised scattered local River Patrollers (*hsün-ho kuan*). P59.

7236 ***tū hsǘn-kuān*** 都巡官 or ***tū hsǘn-shǐh*** 使
T'ANG–SUNG: **Chief Patrolling Inspector** (T'ang) or **Chief Capital Inspector** (Sung), rotating duty assignment for a member of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); supervised and coordinated the Patrolling Inspectors or Capital Inspectors (*hsün-shih;* also see *hsün*) who were responsible for maintaining order in the 2 sections into which the dynastic capitals, T'ang's Ch'ang-an and Sung's Kaifeng, were divided for local police administration. Cf. *hsün-ch'eng yü-shih*. P20.

7237 ***tū-hù*** 督護
HAN–YÜAN: **Protector-general,** a military duty assignment to preside over submitted alien peoples, especially in

modern Sinkiang, as an imperial delegate with viceregal powers; appears in many variations such as *shang tu-hu, ta tu-hu, hsi-yü tu-hu,* and *tu-hu chieh-tu shih* (Protector-general Military Commissioner), the latter being a T'ang assignment in modern Vietnam. Cf. *ts'an-chün tu-hu.*

7238 *tū-hù fǔ* 都護府

HAN–YÜAN: **Protector ate,** the jurisdiction of a Protector-general (*tu-hu*), or the designation of his headquarters.

7239 *tū-júng* 都戎

CH'ING: lit., chief militarist: unofficial reference to a **Brigade Vice Commander** (*tu-ssu*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

7240 *tù-k'ō* 度科

YÜAN: **Accounts Section** in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); see *nei-tu k'o* (Special Accounts Section) and *wai-tu k'o* (General Accounts Section).

7241 *tū k'ò-shěng* 都客省

LIAO: variant of *k'o-sheng shih* (**Commissioner of the Visitors Bureau**); see *k'o-sheng.* P11.

7242 *tū-koū p'àn-kuān* 都勾判官

Clerical Administrative Assistant. (1) T'ANG: rank not clear and presumably very low; 2 staff members in each of the 2 Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*). RR: *fonctionnaire chargé des affaires courantes pour les enquêtes générales.* (2) CHIN: rank 6b, record keepers on the staffs of Fiscal Commissioners (*chuan-yün shih*). P60.

7243 *tū koū-yā kuān* 都勾押官 or *tu-kou*

SUNG: **Chief Administrative Clerk,** unranked suboffi-cials found in such agencies as the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*), Herds Offices (*ch'ün-mu ssu*), etc. See *kou-ya kuan.* SP: *contrôleur général.* P38.

7244 *tū-kuān pù* 都官部 or *tu-kuan*

(1) N-S DIV: occasional variant of *tu-kuan ts'ao* (**Section for Justice**) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). (2) T'ANG–SUNG: variant of *tu-kuan ssu* (**Criminal Administration Bureau**) in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*). (3) MING: **Criminal Administration Bureau,** one of 4 functionally differentiated Bureaus in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) from 1373 to 1390, when the Ministry was reorganized with one Bureau for each Province, named accordingly. P13.

7245 *tū-kuān ssū* 都官司 or *tu-kuan*

SUI–SUNG: **Criminal Administration Bureau,** one of the standard 4 Bureaus (*ssu*) that were the principal subsidiary units in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6a or 6b in Sung, supervised the management of all prisoners of war and condemned criminals. RR+SP: *bureau des condamnés.* P13.

7246 *tū-kuān ts'áo* 都官曹 or *tu-kuan*

(1) HAN: **Capital Officials Section** under the Later Han Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*), staffed with Retainer Clerks (*ts'ung-shih shih*); exercised police and judicial authority over government personnel stationed in the dynastic capital. HB: bureau for the officials at the capital. (2) HAN–SUI: **Section for Justice,** originally one of the Six Sections (*liu ts'ao*) among which Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*) were distributed in the Later Han Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*); after Han gradually became a top-echelon unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), normally headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); in early Sui renamed *hsing-pu* (Ministry of Justice). In the era of N-S Division commonly subdivided into function-specific agencies including an identically named *tu-kuan* (Capital Officials Section). P13. (3) N-S DIV: **Capital Officials Section,** one of a varying number of agencies subordinate to the Section for Justice (#2 above), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*) and a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*). Comparable to the T'ang–Sung Criminal Administration Bureau (*tu-kuan ssu*). P13.

7247 *tū-kuān yù* 都官獄

HAN: **Capital Prison,** generic name for 26 or possibly 36 jails reportedly in existence from the time of Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.), each under a Director (*ling*); apparently had some relationship with the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) and the Section for Justice (*tu-kuan*) of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*), but details are not clear in the sources. HB: prison for officials at the capital.

7248 *tū-k'ǔn* 都閫

CH'ING: lit., chief pacifier (?): unofficial reference to a **Brigade Vice Commander** (*tu-ssu*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), presumably when he was in actual command of a Brigade (*ying*).

7249 *tū k'ǔng-mù kuān* 都孔目官

SUNG–CHIN: **Chief Clerk;** see under *k'ung-mu kuan.* SP: *fonctionnaire principal chargé de mettre en ordre les livres et les archives.*

7250 *tū lǎo-yéh* 都老爺

CH'ING: **Chief Venerable,** unofficial reference to a Censor (*yü-shih*).

7251 *tū-lǐ ch'ién-fá shìh-láng* 督理錢法侍郎

MING–CH'ING: **Vice Minister Supervisory Manager of Coinage,** an official of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), in Ch'ing jointly with a Vice Minister of Works (*kung-pu shih-lang*), assigned to supervise the Coinage Office (*ch'ien-fa t'ang*); first established in 1625. P16.

7252 *tū lǐ-ch'ièn ssū* 都理欠司

SUNG: **General Deficits Monitoring Office,** one of many agencies serving the 3 constituent bureaus of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*), rank 8a or 8b; responsible for expediting the remittance of tax arrearages from Prefectures (*chou*). Created in 987 by a consolidation of 3 separate Deficits Monitoring Offices (*li-ch'ien ssu*), one for each of the Commission's 3 bureaus. SP: *bureau général chargé de régler les dettes.* P7.

7253 *tū liáng-liào shǐh* 都糧料使

SUNG: **Chief Commissioner of the Bursary** (*liang-liao yüan*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). SP: *commissaire général des grains et des foins.*

7254 *tū-liáng tào* 督糧道

MING–CH'ING: **Tax Circuit Intendant,** one per Province; duty assignment for a Vice Commissioner (*ts'an-cheng*) or an Assistant Commissioner (*ts'an-i*) of a Provincial Administration Commission (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*); coordinated Province-wide tax collecting and forwarding activities; counterpart of Grain Tax Circuits (*liang-ch'u tao*) established by Provincial Surveillance Commissions (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*) in Ch'ing, both then commonly simplified to *liang-tao.* From 1735 the Intendant (*tao-t'ai*) was transformed into an autonomous, regular office (*kuan*), rank 4a. BH: grain intendant. P60.

7255 *tū-lǐng shìh* 督領侍

CH'ING: **Supervising Attendant,** eunuch head, rank 4a, of the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*kung-tien chien*).

7256 *tū lìng-shǐh* 都令史
N-S DIV: **Chief Clerk,** a lowly official or unranked subofficial but superior to *ling-shih* (Clerk), found in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) and its subsidiary units. P5, 6, 9, etc.

7257 *tū mièn-yüàn* 都麵院
SUNG: **Yeast Office** under the Office of Fine Wines (*liang-yün shu*) in the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); staffed by non-official specialists. SP: *cour de la fabrication de levain.*

7258 *tū mò-k'àn ssū* 都磨勘司
SUNG: **General Accounting Office,** one of many agencies serving the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*); created 996, terminated c. 1080. Cf. *mo-k'an.* SP: *bureau chargé de vérifier les comptes.* P7.

7259 *tū-mù* 都目
YÜAN: **Foreman,** apparently an unranked subofficial, found in agencies employing conscripted labor, such as the Superintendency of Tea Groves (*ch'a-yüan tu t'i-chü ssu*). P62.

7260 *tū-nèi* 都內
HAN: **Imperial Treasury,** a storehouse for such valuables as money and silk; under the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta-nung ling,* then *ta ssu-nung*); headed by a Director (*ling*); by A.D. 82 abolished, its functions taken over by one of the Chamberlain's Aides (*ch'eng*). HB: imperial treasury.

7261 *tū-pàn* 督辦
CH'ING: variant of *tsung-pan* (**Administrator**).

7262 *tū-pǎo* 都保
SUNG: **Superior Security Group,** from the time of the reformer Wang An-shih a common unit of local self-government organization of the populace; an aggregation of 10 Large Security Groups (*ta-pao*) comprising 500 families under one Head (*cheng*). See *pao-chia.* SP: *groupe de 500 familles.*

7263 *tū-piāo* 督標
CH'ING: **Governor-general's Command,** designation of the total forces of Green Standards (*lu-ying*) troops controlled by a Governor-general (*tsung-tu*). See *piao.*

7264 *tū-pīng ts'áo* 都兵曹
N-S DIV: **Section in the Capital,** one of a varying number of top-echelon units under the developing Ministry of War (*ch'i-ping ts'ao, wu-ping ts'ao*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*), rank 6a2 in N. Wei. P12.

7265 *tū p'íng-yú ssū* 都憑由司
SUNG: **General Wastage Monitoring Office,** one of many agencies serving the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan*), rank 8a or 8b; checked on wastage, breakage, or other deficiencies in goods issued to officials serving in the dynastic capital. SP: *bureau des certificats chargé des paiements officiels dans la capitale.* P7.

7266 *tū pò-chí-lièh* 都勃極烈
CHIN: **Supreme Chief,** Chinese rendering of a Jurchen word dating to predynastic times, when Jurchen tribal or other Chiefs (*po-chi-lieh*) were organized into a league under a Supreme Chief, who became the dynastic founder.

7267 *tū-pǔ ch'ìng-lì ssū* 督捕清吏司
CH'ING: **Bureau of Arrests,** one among the mature 18 Bureaus in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*), headed by one Manchu and one Chinese Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a. Whereas other Bureaus supervised judicial administration in specified Provinces and were named accordingly, this was responsible for bringing to justice deserters from the Banner (*ch'i*) military forces. Originally an Office of Arrests (*tu-pu ya-men*) under the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), in 1699 it was reorganized under the Ministry of Justice as a cluster of agencies: Front Bureau of Arrests (*tu-pu ch'ien-ssu*), Rear Bureau of Arrests (*tu-pu hou-ssu*), and Police Office (*tu-pu t'ing*); then in 1734 consolidated into the single Bureau of Arrests. P12, 13.

7268 *tū-pù shǔ* 都部署
SUNG, LIAO: **Chief Administration Office,** common abbreviation of agencies, probably staffed with eunuchs, that prepared and maintained imperial quarters in auxiliary capitals or for Emperors in travel status, prefixed with *ta-nei* (Imperial Residence) or *hsing-kung* (Auxiliary Palace); apparently headed by a Chief Administrator (*tu-pu*) or a Vice Administrator (*fu-pu*). P38, 49.

7269 *tū pù shǔ-ssū* 都部署司
LIAO: **Tribal Chief,** designation of the heads of some Routes (*lu*) of tribal armies (*pu-tsu chün*).

7270 *tū sè-chǎng* 都色長
SUNG: **Chief Appearance Monitor,** 4 members of the Office of Musical Instruction (*ch'ien-hsia chiao-fang so*); see *se-chang* (Appearance Monitor). SP: *chef des sections.*

7271 *tū shāng-shùi wù* 都商稅務 or *tū shāng-shùi yüàn* 院
SUNG: **Commercial Tax Office for the Capital,** apparently variant designations of *shang-shui wu* (Commercial Tax Office). SP: *agence (cour) métropolitaine de la taxe commerciale.*

7272 *tū-shěng* 都省
(1) N-S DIV–SUNG: at times an official variant of, at others an unofficial reference to, *shang-shu sheng* (**Department of State Affairs**). (2) T'ANG: **Executive Office** of the Department of State Affairs, a collective reference to the Department's Director (*ling*), Vice Directors (*p'u-yeh*), and Assistant Directors (*ch'eng*).

7273 *tū-shìh* 都事
SUI–CH'ING: **Office Manager,** supervisor of an agency's internal clerical work, originating in the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) with Sui's retitling of *tu ling-shih* (Chief Clerk), gradually spreading into other central government agencies, then in Ming and Ch'ing retained only in the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) and Provincial Administration Offices (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*); rank 8b2 in T'ang, 8a in Sung, 7a in Chin, 7b in Yüan, 7a or 7b in Ming, 6a or 7b in Ch'ing. Also see *tu-shih t'ing* (Office of the Office Manager). RR+SP: *surveillant.* BH: assistant secretary. P1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 18, etc.

7274 *tū-shìh* 都士
CHOU: **Justiciar of the Inherited Region,** 2 with rank as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), responsible for judicial and penal administration in each Inherited Region (*tu,* q.v.); probably under the supervision of Justiciars of the Domain (*fang-shih*) in the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*), but possibly together with Justiciars of the Administrative Regions (*chia-shih*) known generically as Justiciars of the Domain. CL: *prévôt de justice de l'apanage.*

7275 *tū-shìh chūn-mǎ* 督視軍馬
SUNG: **Inspector of the Armies,** duty assignment for a Vice Grand Councilor (see *chih-cheng*) or comparable dignitary to assist in the management of a Superior Area Command (*ta tu-tu fu*) in a time of crisis; sometimes prefixed *tu* (Chief). SP: *inspecteur des armées et des chevaux, directeur-inspecteur des soldats et des chevaux.*

7276 *tū-shìh t'īng* 都事廳
CH'ING: **Office of the Office Manager** (*tu-shih*), also sometimes an unofficial reference to the incumbent Office Manager. BH: chancery.

7277 *tū-shǔi chǎng* 都水長
CH'IN–HAN: **Director of Waterways,** in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation canals and other waterways; status in Ch'in not clear; in Former Han proliferated under many central government agencies and units of territorial administration at least to the level of Commanderies (*chün*) and Princedoms (*wang-kuo*); under Emperor Ch'eng (r. 33–7 B.C.) placed under the coordination of 2 Commissioners of Waterways (*tu-shui shih-che*) in the central government; in Later Han those attached to the central government agencies seem mostly to have been abolished or transferred to units of territorial administration, where one of their responsibilities may have been to collect taxes from fishermen. Each Director was commonly assisted by one Aide (*ch'eng*); in Later Han the Directors were ranked from 300 to 400 bushels. Their functions were subsequently carried on by local administrations under supervision of such central government agencies as the Office of Waterways (*tu-shui t'ai*), the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), and the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (*tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu*). Cf. *shui-heng tu-wei* (Commandant of Waterways). HB: chief director of waters. P59.

7278 *tū-shǔi chiēn* 都水監
SUI–YÜAN: **Directorate of Waterways,** from mid-Sui on, under policy guidelines established by the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) or the early Sung State Finance Commission (*san ssu*), supervised the efforts of regional and local units of territorial administration in maintaining and operating irrigation systems and transport waterways, at times with regional branches (*tu-shui wai-chien* in Sung, *hsing tu-shui chien* in Yüan). In Sui headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), then a Director (*ling*); in T'ang and Sung by 2 Commissioners (*shih-che*), rank 5a1 in T'ang, 6a in Sung; in Liao by a Director (*ta-chien*); in Chin and Yüan by one or more Supervisors (*chien*), 4a in Chin, 3b in Yüan. From Sui through Sung commonly oversaw an Office of Boats and Boatmen (*chou-chi shu*) and an Office of Rivers and Canals (*ho-ch'ü shu*), each headed by a Director (*ling*). After Yüan the Directorate's functions were absorbed by the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (*tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu*) of the Ministry of Works and by such new dignitaries as the Director-general of the Grand Canal (*ho-tao tsung-tu*). RR+SP: *direction du contrôle des eaux.* P15, 59.

7279 *tū-shǔi ch'īng-lì ssū* 都水清吏司
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation** in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), headed by from one to 6 Directors (*lang-chung*), rank 5a; supervised the construction and maintenance of waterways throughout the empire, continuing the functions of the previous autonomous Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*). BH: department of waterways and dikes. P14, 15.

7280 *tū-shǔi kuān* 都水官
(1) **Waterways Officials:** throughout imperial history a generic reference to personnel of such agencies as the Office of Waterways (*tu-shui t'ai*), the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), and the Bureau of Irrigation and Transportation (*tu-shui ch'ing-li ssu*). (2) HAN: **Waterways Office,** common designation for agencies in all areas headed by Directors of Waterways (*tu-shui chang*). HB: office of the direction of waters. P14.

7281 *tū-shǔi lìng* 都水令
HAN: **Director-in-chief of Waterways,** in Later Han one ranked from 600 to 1,000 bushels appointed in each large Commandery (*chün*) and Princedom (*wang-kuo*), apparently supervising the lesser Directors of Waterways (*tu-shui chang*) in his jurisdiction. HB: prefect director of waters.

7282 *tū-shǔi shǐh-chě* 都水使者
HAN–SUNG: **Commissioner of Waterways,** first established in the era 33–7 B.C., 2 prefixed Left and Right, as central government officials charged with coordinating the activities of Directors of Waterways (*tu-shui chang*) in many central government agencies as well as units of territorial administration; rank and organizational affiliation not clear. Not perpetuated in Later Han; but the title was revived by post-Han Chin for the head of the central government's Office of Waterways (*tu-shui t'ai*), thereafter alternating or coexisting with the post of Commandant of Waterways (*shui-heng tu-wei*); rank normally 4 or 5. In Sui the title alternated with Supervisor (*chien*) and Director (*ling*); T'ang stabilized it as the designation of the head of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*); normally 2 appointees, rank 5a1 in T'ang, 6a in Sung. RR: *commissaire chargé de la direction du contrôle des eaux.* SP: *commissaire du contrôle des eaux.* P14, 15, 59.

7283 *tū-shǔi t'ái* 都水臺
N-S DIV–SUI: **Office of Waterways,** in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation systems and of transport waterways and boats, from Chin on alternating or coexisting with the post of Commandant of Waterways (*shui-heng tu-wei*); variably under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ta-chiang*), and the developing Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); consistently headed by a Commissioner (*shih-che*), rank 4 or 5, assisted by Administrators (*ts'an-chün-shih*), Aides (*ch'eng*), etc. Late in the Sui dynasty, reorganized as the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), which endured into Yüan times. P14, 40, 59.

7284 *tū-shǔi wèi* 都水尉
SUI: **Waterways Commandant,** 2, rank not clear, heads of the Water Transport Service (*chang-ch'uan chü*) in the Office of Waterways (*tu-shui t'ai*). P14.

7285 *tū-ssū* 都司
(1) SUI–CH'ING: occasional variant of *tu-shih* (**Office Manager**). (2) SUNG: **Headquarters Office,** generic reference to the Left and Right Offices (*tso-ssu, yu-ssu*) into which the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) was divided. (3) MING: common abbreviation of *tu chih-hui shih ssu* (**Regional Military Commission**). (4) CH'ING: **Brigade Vice Commander,** rank 4a, subordinate to a Brigade Commander (*yu-chi*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*). BH: first captain.

7286 *tū ssū-k'ūng yù* 都司空獄
HAN: **Prison for Imperial Kinsmen,** a jail at the dynastic capital under the Chief Director of Convict Labor (*tu ssu-k'ung ling;* see *ssu-k'ung ling*), headed by a Director (*ling*). P13.

7287 *tū ssū-mǎ* 都司馬
CHOU: **Commandant of the Inherited Region,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*) authorized for each Region (*kuo*) within the royal domain that was an inherited fief (*tu*) of a member of the royal family; in charge of military matters in the domain. Not to be confused with *ta ssu-ma* (Minister of War). CL: *commandant de chevaux, chef militaire dans l'apanage.*

7288 *tū ssū yù-shǐh fáng* 都司御史房
SUNG: **Office for Supervision of Censors** under the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), staffing not clear; specific functions also not clear, but apparently an agency of the Department that in some fashion monitored the activities of Censors (*yü-shih*). SP: *chambre chargée d'accuser les censeurs.*

7289 *tū-tà* 都大
SUNG: **Chief,** a prefix added, especially late in S. Sung, to titles of various dignitaries for prestige purposes, making such combinations as *tu-ta t'i-chü ch'a-ma* (Supervisor-in-chief of Horse Trading Offices), *tu-ta chih-chih* (Military Commissioner-in-chief), *tu-ta fa-yün shih* (Supply Commissioner-in-chief), *tu-ta t'i-chü ho-ch'ü shih* (Supervisor-in-chief of Waterways), etc. See under following terminology.

7290 *tū-t'ái* 都臺
(1) **Capital Pavilion,** from 685 to 696 the official variant name of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). (2) MING–CH'ING: **Capital Minister,** unofficial reference to a Minister (*shang-shu*) of a Ministry (*pu*).

7291 *tū t'ài-shīh* 都太師
LIAO: **Supreme Grand Preceptor,** a dignitary of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) in the central government; supervised the various Hunting Preserves (*wei-ch'ang*) scattered about Manchuria and Jehol. P17.

7292 *tū t'ài-shǒu* 督太守
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Supervisory Governor,** a title awarded to a Governor (*t'ai-shou*) of a Commandery (*chün*) of more than normal population, raising his rank from 5 to 4. Cf. *tu* and *tu-tu t'ai-shou.* P53.

7293 *tū-t'áng* 都堂
(1) T'ANG–SUNG, CHIN: **Executive Office** of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), also a collective reference to the Department's executive officials. SP: *salle principale.* (2) MING: **Executive Censors,** collective reference to the executive officials of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) and also to Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) and Supreme Commanders (*tsung-tu*), who held executive posts in the Censorate on a concurrent basis.

7294 *tū t'í-chǔ* 都提擧
SUNG–YÜAN: **Supervisor-in-chief,** a prefix similar to, but somewhat less prestigious than, *tu-ta t'i-chü* (also Supervisor-in-chief; see under *tu-ta*). See under the following terminology.

7295 *tū t'í-chǔ kuān* 都提擧官
SUNG: **Supervisor-in-chief,** 8 authorized for each of the 2 Branch Directorates (*wai-chien*), Northern and Southern, of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), subordinate to an Aide (*ch'eng*). SP: *intendant général.* P59.

7296 *tù-tiéh k'ù* 度牒庫
SUNG: **Repository of Monastic Certificates** in the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), staffing not clear; maintained a stock of warrants that were sold to men wishing to escape various tax and service responsibilities that the state waived for monks. SP: *magasin des certificats de moines.*

7297 *tū tiěn-chiěn* 都點檢
Inspector-general. (1) 5 DYN: late in the era, a post created for the supreme commander of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) or of a campaigning Army; it was from such a post that the Sung founder took the throne. (2) SUNG: occasionally used as a prestigious title for the head of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) or the Capital Security Office (*huang-ch'eng ssu*). SP: *contrôleur général.* (3) LIAO: one of the titles given heads of regional Tax Offices (*ch'ien-po ssu*). P52.

7298 *tū-t'íng hóu* 都亭侯
N-S DIV: **Marquis of Metropolitan Residence,** a title of nobility (*chüeh*) used in the early post-Han years, presumably for imperial relatives or other dignitaries not awarded territorial fiefs. P64.

7299 *tū-t'íng ì-chiēn kuān* 都亭驛監官
SUNG: **Capital Translator,** duty assignment in the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*) for an official versed in the languages of western frontier tribes with which the court had diplomatic relations; commonly abbreviated to *tu-t'ing.* SP (*tu-t'ing*): *poste des tributs payés par les tribus étrangères à l'ouest du fleuve jaune.* P11.

7300 *tū-t'óu* 都頭
(1) T'ANG: **Metropolitan Executive,** occasional unofficial reference to a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang;* see *p'ing-chang*). (2) T'ANG: **Area Commander,** a quasiofficial designation for heads of some of the 54 Area Commands (*tu*) developed from 881 under the New Army of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e hsin-chün*); equivalent to General (*chiang-chün*). (3) SUNG: **Troop Commandant,** leader of a Troop (*tu*) of 100 men in various units of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) and the Metropolitan Command (*shih-wei ssu*). (4) MING–CH'ING: **District Agent,** generic reference to residents conscripted for menial service at the District (*hsien*) level.

7301 *tū-ts'áo* 都曹
(1) N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Capital Ministry,** a nominal office created in 488 for a palace eunuch favored by the Empress Dowager; see under *chung-ts'ao* (Palace Ministry). (2) SUNG: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün shih* (**Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief**).

7302 *tū ts'áo-yǜn ssū* 都漕運司
CHIN–MING: **Chief Transport Office,** headed by one or 2 Commissioners (*shih*), rank 3a in Yüan; under supervision of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), managed the transport of tax grains to the dynastic capital, supervising local Transport Offices (*ts'ao-yün ssu*). The principal Chief Transport Office was located at the dynastic capital and was responsible for transport from nearby T'ung-chou to Peking in Yüan times. Immediately after the Mongol conquest of South China, one counterpart was established in the South for control of the Yangtze and Huai River transport systems, and another was established in Shantung. As transport by sea became predominant, these agencies were abandoned; but a new counterpart was established outside Peking at Ho-hsi-wu, which controlled transport on the Yellow River plain and the receipt of sea-transported grain on the coast. In the first Ming reign a Chief Transport Office was briefly established at Nanking. P60.

7303 ***tū-tsé*** 都則
CHOU: **Monitor of the Inherited Region,** one ranked as an Ordinary Serviceman (*chung-shih*) and 2 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) assigned to each of the Regions (*kuo*) within the royal domain that was an inherited fief (*tu*) of a member of the royal family; implemented special regulations concerning such fiefs, called *tse*. CL: *régulateur d'apanage*.

7304 ***tū-ts'è tào*** 督册道
MING: **Census Intendant Circuit,** one of the many Branch Offices (*fen-ssu*) maintained by Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*), staffed by an Administration Vice Commissioner (*ts'an-chang*) or an Assistant Administration Commissioner (*ts'an-i*); supervised the collection and maintenance of census data by territorial administrators in its jurisdiction. See *tao* (Circuit).

7305 ***tú-tsò*** 獨坐
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., one who sits alone: **Venerable,** unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*). See *san tu-tso* (Three Venerables).

7306 ***tū tsò-yüàn*** 都作院
SUNG: **Chief Manufactory** under the Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*); staffing and specific functions not clear. SP: *cour générale de la fabrication des armes*.

7307 ***tū tsūng-jén*** 都宗人
CHOU: **Ritualist of the Inherited Region,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'iu-kuan*) assigned to each of the Regions (*kuo*) within the royal domain that was an inherited fief (*tu*) of a member of the royal family. Cf. *tsung-jen*. CL: *officier des cérémonies sacrées dans l'apanage*.

7308 ***tū tsŭng-kuăn fŭ*** 都總管府
(1) SUNG–CHIN: **Chief Area Command,** variant of *tsung-kuan fu* (Area Command) in particularly vital military regions; headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan*). P50. (2) YÜAN: **Chief Command,** a headquarters unit that shared control of military forces in Ta-tu Route (*lu*), in which the dynastic capital was located, with a Chief Military Commission (*tu chih-hui ssu*); headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan*), rank 3b then 3a. P32. (3) YÜAN: **Supreme Supervisorate-in-chief,** designation of some nonmilitary or semimilitary agencies headed by Supreme Commissioners-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan*); see under prefixed terminology.

7309 ***tū tsŭng-kuăn ssū*** 都總管司
SUNG: **Supreme Area Command,** a late S. Sung variant of Military Commission (*an-fu shih ssu*) in a Circuit (*lu*) or in military control of more than one Circuit; headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu tsung-kuan*). SP: *bureau de commandment en chef*.

7310 ***tū tsŭng-shĭh*** 都總使
YÜAN: **Commandant-in-chief,** designation of the head of the Meritorious Brigade (*chao-kung wan-hu*), which served as the personal bodyguard of the Heir Apparent.

7311 ***tū-tū*** 都督
(1) HAN–SUNG: **Commander-in-chief,** eminent military title that probably originated in Later Han, possibly as early as the first Later Han reign, designating a man given overall command of the empire's military forces; after Han alternated with *tsung-kuan* (Area Commander-in-chief) as the designation of a powerful Regional Governor (*chou mu*) or Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) who militarily dominated a cluster of neighboring Regions (*chou*); gradually displaced by the title *tsung-kuan*. Revived in T'ang for the chief of military forces in a Prefecture (*chou*), but soon yielded to the title *chieh-tu shih* (Military Commissioner). Occasionally revived in S. Sung for military commands encompassing more than one Circuit (*lu*), given to Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). Rank varied from 1 to 3. RR: *gouverneur-général*. SP: *gouverneur militaire, directeur-général*. P50. (2) SUI: **Commander-in-chief,** lowest of 11 merit titles (*hsün*) awarded for military distinction. P65. (3) T'ANG: **Supervisor-in-chief,** designation of 24 central government officials dispatched in 711 on duty assignments to provide censorial surveillance, each over a specified territory including several Prefectures (*chou*); one stage in the development of Surveillance Commissioners (*an-ch'a shih, kuan-ch'a shih*); not to be confused with the military dignitaries discussed under (1) above. RR: *gouverneur général*. (4) T'ANG: **Commander-in-chief,** a title awarded to some submissive aboriginal chieftains of South and Southwest China. P72. (5) MING–CH'ING: **Commissioner-in-chief,** number not prescribed, rank 1a, heads of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu*) in the central government, among which the military forces of the empire were distributed for operational supervision under guidelines established by the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); together with Vice Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu t'ung-chih*), 1b, and Assistant Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu ch'ien-shih*), 2a, constituted a pool of general officers from which the Emperor chose men to command campaigns. Commonly awarded noble status (*chüeh*) as high as Duke (*kung*). The 5 Chief Military Commissions were created in 1380 in a fragmentation of the previous unitary Chief Military Commission (*ta tu-tu fu*). This form of military organization seems to have lasted into the earliest Ch'ing years, but not for long. Comparable to the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) of earlier periods, superseded by the Ch'ing dynasty's Banner organization (see *ch'i, pa ch'i*).

7312 ***tū-tū ch'iēn-shìh*** 都督僉事
MING: **Assistant Commissioner-in-chief,** number unspecified, rank 2a, members of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu*) in the central government; see under *tu-tu* (Commissioner-in-chief).

7313 ***tū tū-chĭh*** 都都知
SUNG: **Chief Administrator,** rank 5b, eunuch head of the Palace Domestic Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng* or, after 1160, *nei-shih sheng*). SP: *administrateur général*.

7314 ***tū-tū fŭ*** 都督府
(1) HAN–SUNG: **Area Command,** designation of a regional military jurisdiction and its headquarters, headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu-tu*); in T'ang for a time classified in 3 ways, as a Superior (*ta*) Area Command, an Ordinary (*chung*) Area Command, and a Lesser (*hsia*) Area Command. RR+SP: *gouvernement général*. P50. (2) MING: **Chief Military Commission,** 5 created in 1380 as central government agencies dividing among themselves control of the empire's military forces; each headed by an unspecified number of Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu*), rank 1a; prefixed with the directional terms Left, Right, Center, Front, and Rear; known collectively as *wu-chün tu-tu fu* (Five Chief Military Commissions), commonly abbreviated to *wu fu*.

7315 ***tū tū-shìh chŭn-mă*** 都督視軍馬
SUNG: **Chief Military Inspector,** a duty assignment for Vice Grand Councilors (*fu-hsiang;* also see *chih-cheng kuan, ts'an-chih cheng-shih*) to share in the management of Su-

perior Area Commands (*ta tu-tu fu*) at critical times. SP: *surveillant-inspecteur général des soldats et des chevaux.*

7316 *tū-tū t'ài-shǒu* 都督太守
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Supreme Governor,** title awarded to a Governor (*t'ai-shou*) of a Commandery (*chün*) of extraordinarily large population, raising his rank to 3 from rank 4 of Supervisory Governor (*tu t'ai-shou*) or rank 5 of ordinary Governor (*t'ai-shou*). P53.

7317 *tū-tū t'úng-chīh* 都督同知
MING: **Vice Commissioner-in-chief,** number unprescribed, rank 1b, members of the 5 Chief Military Commissions (*tu-tu fu*) in the central government, which divided among themselves control over the empire's military forces; see under *tu-tu* (Commissioner-in-chief).

7318 *tū-tū tz'ù-shǐh* 都督刺史
(1) N-S DIV: **Commander-in-chief and Regional Inspector,** combined title for a Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) who, as Area Commander-in-chief (*tu-tu*), had military authority over Regions (*chou*) neighboring his principal base Region; the most important were those designated Commissioned with Extraordinary Powers (*shih ch'ih-chieh*), of greater prestige than those designated Commissioned with Special Powers (*ch'ih-chieh*). P50. (2) T'ANG: **Commander-Prefect,** combined title for a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*) who, as Area Commander-in-chief, had military power over Prefectures (*chou*) neighboring his principal base Prefecture, or for such a dignitary titled Superior Commander-in-chief (*ta tu-tu*). P50.

7319 *tū t'uán-liàn shǐh* 都團練使
T'ANG: **Chief Military Training Commissioner,** created c. 780 as officers of Mobile Brigades (*hsing-ying*) detached from the Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*); concurrently, in accordance with the extent of their jurisdictions, served as Prefects (*tz'u-shih*) of Prefectures (*chou*), Aides (*chang-shih*) in Superior Area Commands (*ta tu-tu fu*), or Commanders-in-chief (*tu-tu*) in ordinary Area Commands (*tu-tu fu*). See *t'uan-lien shih.* RR: *commissaire impérial général aux milices locales.*

7320 *tū t'uán-liàn shǒu-chō shǐh* 都團練守捉使
T'ANG: **Chief Commissioner for Militiamen,** an unspecified number appointed in 758 to supervise the utilization of militiamen, some having jurisdiction over more than 10 Prefectures (*chou*). See *t'uan-lien shou-cho shih.* RR: *commissaire impérial général aux détachements militaires et aux milices locales.*

7321 *tū-t'ǔng* 都統
(1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Supervisor,** 2, rank 5, in charge of the Imperial Wardrobe Service (*chu-i chü*) of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*). P37. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Campaign Commander,** one of several titles used for military leaders on active campaign; less prestigious than Marshal (*yüan-shuai*) or Vice Marshal (*fu yüan-shuai*). RR: *général en chef.* (3) CH'ING: **Commander-in-chief,** one in command of each Banner (*ch'i*) in the Eight Banners (*pa ch'i*) organization, rank 1b; in addition, one each in control of the tribal groups of Jehol and of Chahar. BH: lieutenant-general.

7322 *tū t'ǔng-chǎng* 都統長
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Capital Commandant,** responsible for all guard troops within the palace; number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear. P37.

7323 *tū t'ǔng-chìh* 都統制
SUNG: **Supreme Commandant,** appointed c. 1127 as head of the Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*), in control of all the military forces in the empire; title subsequently borne by leaders of regional armies. SP: *directeur général militaire.*

7324 *tū t'úng hsǘn-chiěn* 都同巡檢 or ***tu t'ung-hsün***
SUNG: **Assistant Chief Military Inspector** in a Route (*lu;* first form) or a Prefecture (*chou;* 2nd form); see *hsün-chien ssu.* SP: *inspecteur-examinateur général-adjoint, inspecteur général-adjoint.*

7325 *tū wàn-hù fǔ* 都萬戶府
YÜAN: **Chief Brigade,** a major supervisory unit of the Mongol Army (*meng-ku chün*); most commonly refers to the Chief Brigade headquartered at the dynastic capital, which administered all other Brigades (*wan-hu*) of the Mongol Army.

7326 *tū-wèi* 都尉
(1) **Commandant** or **Commander-in-chief:** throughout history a common military title, in later dynasties used mostly for merit titles (*hsün*); in all cases, specific identification is possible only by taking note of prefixes. E.g., see *fu-ma tu-wei* (Commandant-escort). HB: chief commandant. RR+SP: *officier surveillant.* (2) HAN: **Defender,** rank 2,000 bushels, head of the military forces in a Commandery (*chün*), a Region (*chou*), or a Dependent State (*shu-kuo*). HB: chief commandant. Cf. *wei.*

7327 *tū wéi-nā* 都維那
N-S DIV (N. Wei, N. Ch'i): **Chief Buddhist Deacon,** 3rd executive after a Controller-in-chief (*ta-t'ung*) and a Controller (*t'ung*) in the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (*chao-hsüan ssu*). Also see *wei-na* (Buddhist Deacon). P17.

7328 *tū wēi-wèi shǐh ssū* 都威衛使司
YÜAN: **Metropolitan Guard Command,** 2 prefixed Right and Left, military units responsible for guarding the residence of the Heir Apparent, each headed by one or more Metropolitan Guard Commissioners (*tu wei-wei shih*).

7329 *tū yā-yá* 都押衙
SUNG: **Chief Lackey,** apparently a category of non-official hirelings for menial work in units of territorial administration. SP: *employé de 1ère classe.*

7330 *tū-yěh yüàn* 督冶掾
N-S DIV (Chin): **Coinage Clerk,** probably non-official specialists; supervised the minting of coins in workshops in the suburbs of the dynastic capital; prefixed East, West, North, and South; originally subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*), later of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). P16.

7331 *tū-yén àn* 都鹽案 or ***tū-yén yüàn*** 院
SUNG: **Capital Salt Supply Section,** one of 8 Sections (*an*) in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) of early Sung, normally headed by an Administrative Assistant (*p'an-kuan, t'ui-kuan*); responsible for maintaining and distributing salt supplies in the capital city. SP: *service général du sel, cour de sel de la capitale chargée de recevoir le sel de Kiai-tcheou.*

7332 *tū-yú* 督郵
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Local Inspector,** lowly staff members of Commanderies (*chün*) grouped into Inspection Sections (*tu-yu ts'ao*) headed by Administrators (*yüan-shih*);

toured and inspected activities of Districts (*hsien*) in the jurisdiction; prefixed East, West, South, North, and Center and known collectively as the Local Inspectors of the Five Sectors (*wu-pu tu-yu*). HB: investigator. P53.

7333 *tū-yù* 都尉
See under the romanization *tu-wei*.

7334 *tū yǘ-hóu* 都虞侯
Inspector-in-chief; see under *yü-hou*.

7335 *tū yù-shǐh* 都御史
MING–CH'ING: **Censor-in-chief,** 2 prefixed Left and Right in Ming, 2 Left and 2 Right in Ch'ing, in each Ch'ing case one each Manchu and Chinese; rank 3a from 1383, 2a from 1384 to 1730, thereafter 1b; chief executives of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*) and among the most influential officials of the central government. Originated in 1383 after reorganization of the old-style Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) beginning in 1380; aided by varying numbers of Vice Censors-in-chief (*fu tu yü-shih*), 3a, and in Ming but not Ch'ing by Assistant Censors-in-chief (*ch'ien tu yü-shih*), 4a. Because of the great prestige of the censorial titles, which warranted denunciation of anyone in government for misconduct and remonstrance with the Emperor about both public and personal matters, from 1453 Grand Coordinators (*hsün-fu*) of Provinces (*sheng*), and later multi-Province Supreme Commanders (*tsung-tu*) as well, were routinely given nominal concurrent appointments as executive officials of the Censorate. Because of the proliferation of nominal Censors-in-chief that resulted by the late Ming years, it became the practice to designate those executive censors who were actually on duty in the Censorate with the prefix "in charge of the affairs" (*chang ... shih*) of the Censorate; and in Ch'ing it became regularized that those officials serving in the Censorate were prefixed Left, and the prefix Right was awarded those who were only nominally Censors-in-chief or Vice Censors-in-chief. Cf. *yü-shih ta-fu, chien-ch'a tu yü-shih*. BH: president of the censorate. P18.

7336 *tū-yǘ ssū* 都虞司
CH'ING: **Office of the Imperial Hunt,** one of the major agencies of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), headed by Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Department; incorporated the Imperial Kennels (*kou-fang*), Imperial Falcon Cage (*ying-fang*), and Imperial Hawk Aviary (*hu-fang*); in addition, managed the pay and duty assignments of members of the Three Inner Banners (*nei san ch'i*). BH: department of the household guard and the imperial hunt. P37.

7337 *tū yüán-shuài fǔ* 都元帥府
Chief Military Command. (1) LIAO: a central government agency in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*), apparently with operational control of the military under administrative supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); staffed with members of the nobility entitled Commander-in-chief (*tu yüan-shuai*), Vice Commander-in-chief (*fu tu yüan-shuai*), etc. See *t'ien-hsia ping-ma yüan-shuai*. (2) CHIN: a central government agency having operational control over active military campaigns, also under administrative supervision of the Bureau of Military Affairs; occasionally controlled one or more Branch (*fen*) Military Commands; staffed as in (1) above. In 1208 perhaps absorbed into, or superseded by, the Bureau of Military Affairs. (3) YÜAN: a military agency headed by a Commander-in-chief (*tu yüan-shuai*) often established for special campaigns or as equivalents of Pacification Offices (*hsüan-wei ssu*) for aboriginal tribes of South and Southwest China. P72.

7338 *tū-yùn* 都運
(1) SUNG: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün shih* (**Fiscal Commissioner-in-chief**). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Salt Controller** (*yen-yün shih*).

7339 *tū yùn-ts'áo yù-shǐh* 督運漕御史
HAN: **Transport-control Censor,** duty assignment for Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*); monitored the shipment of tax grain to the dynastic capital. P18.

7340 *tū-yùn yù-shǐh* 督運御史
N-S DIV (Chin): **Transport-control Censor,** a duty assignment from 381, equivalent to Han's *tu yün-ts'ao yü-shih*. P18, 60.

7341 *t'ú* 圖
MING–CH'ING: lit., a map, i.e., an area shown on a map: **Plat,** an uncommon term for an area (as distinct from a unit) of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace, especially in urban areas; approximately equivalent to a Precinct (*fang*) or Community (*li*).

7342 *t'ǔ* 土
YÜAN–CH'ING: lit., the land, of the land: **Aboriginal,** a prefix attached to the designations of units of territorial administration that were in fact aboriginal tribes or comparable groups of minority peoples in South and Southwest China, whose chiefs or headmen were only nominally government officials and, so long as they were submissive, were allowed to manage their peoples' affairs in customary ways, e.g., as Aboriginal District Magistrates (*t'u chih-hsien*). At times members of the regular Chinese civil service were attached to such agencies in advisory roles. See *t'u-kuan, t'u-ssu*. BH: native. P72.

7343 *t'ú* 徒
CHOU: **Eighth Class Administrative Official,** lowest of 8 categories in which officials were classified in a hierarchy separate from the formal rank system called the Nine Honors (*chiu ming*); below those designated, in descending order of prestige, *cheng* (Principal), *shih* (Mentor), *ssu* (in charge of; office), *lü* (Functionary), *fu* (Storekeeper), *shih* (Scribe), and *hsü* (Assistant). CL: *huitième degré de la subordination administrative; suivant*.

7344 *t'ú-chě* 屠者
HAN: **Meat Trimmer,** 70-odd non-official specialists on the staff of the Great Sacrificial Butcher (*t'ai-tsai ling*). HB: meat trimmer.

7345 *t'ǔ-chǖn* 土均
CHOU: **Outer Land Assessor,** 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who evaluated the territories of all Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) and determined what taxes, services, and rites the King should require of each. Counterparts of the Land Assessors (*chün-jen*), who made such determinations for sectors of the royal domain. CL: *égaliseur territorial*.

7346 *t'ǔ-chǖn* 土軍
SUNG: **Local Army,** apparently a term used for irregular forces raised for defense purposes by local dignitaries with state approval. Cf. *t'u-ping, chia-ping, kuan-ping*. SP: *armée locale pour se défendre contre des bandits*.

7347 *t'ǔ-fāng shìh* 土方氏
CHOU: **Surveyor,** 5 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 10 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who mapped the borders

of feudal states, towns, and other settlements throughout the country, presumably to provide topographic data for military purposes. CL: *agent de mesurage des régions.*

7348 *t'ŭ-hsùn* 土訓
CHOU: **Royal Scout,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who briefed the King on the topography through which he planned to travel and, in some degree, advised the King about the appropriate kinds of labor and products he might requisition from different regions. CL: *démonstrateur des terres.*

7349 *t'ú-huà chŭ* 圖畫局
SUNG: **Painter Service,** one of 4 assemblages of non-official specialists in the Artisans Institute (*han-lin yüan*) of the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); headed by a Manager (*kou-tang kuan*). Also see *hua-yüan.* SP: *office ou service de peinture.*

7350 *t'ú-huà shŭ* 圖畫署
CHIN: **Office for Drawing and Painting,** one of 6 workshops in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b; in 1196 merged with the Office for Ornamentation (*wen-ssu shu*) into a Crafts Office (*chih-ying ssu*). P38.

7351 *t'ù-hún kuēi-míng* 吐渾歸明
SUNG: **Submitted T'ü-yü-hun,** members of a Western frontier tribe who served in the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*). SP: *armée des T'ou-houen (T'ou-yu-houen) soumis.*

7352 *t'ŭ-kuān* 土官
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Aboriginal Official,** generic term for chiefs or headmen of aboriginal tribes and other minority groups in South and Southwest China who were incorporated nominally into the structure of Chinese government with designations as Pacification Commissioner (*hsüan-fu shih, hsüan-wei shih, an-fu shih*) or, especially from Ming on, with regular local administrative titles prefixed with *t'u* (Aboriginal), e.g., *t'u chih-fu* (Aboriginal Prefect). From the 1500s on, the term *t'u-kuan* was restricted principally to Pacification Commissioners, who though subordinated to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) retained full customary control over their subjects. The term *t'u-ssu* (Aboriginal Office) came to refer principally to regular administrative units prefixed *t'u,* located in areas with predominantly aboriginal populations but staffed with combinations of aboriginal and Chinese officials under supervision of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*). The Aboriginal Offices had less autonomy than the Pacification Commissioners. BH: administrators of native districts. P72.

7353 *t'ŭ-pīng* 土兵
MING: **Aboriginal Troops,** usually prefixed with a placename, a reference to contingents of fighting men from aboriginal tribes of South and Southwest China (see *t'u-kuan, t'u-ssu*) requisitioned for service with regular government military units, e.g., in fighting Wakō coastal raiders in the 1500s and Manchu invaders from the north in the 1600s. Several such groups were notoriously savage fighters and were hard for the Chinese officialdom to keep under control, but many fought loyally for Ming against the Manchus. P72.

7354 *t'ú-shū shĭh* 圖書使
T'ANG: **Librarian,** number and status not clear, in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*). P25.

7355 *t'ŭ-ssū* 土司
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Aboriginal Office,** generic reference to Prefectures (*fu*) and lesser units of territorial administration in areas of South and Southwest China where the population predominantly consisted of aboriginal tribes or comparable minority peoples. Although the term was used occasionally in Yüan, the *t'u-ssu* system became regularized in Ming times as a means of incorporating unassimilated peoples into the structure of Chinese government, by giving tribal chiefs and headmen nominal official status and titles (normally prefixed *t'u,* Aboriginal) while allowing them customary, autonomous authority over their peoples so long as they were submissive. From the 1500s on, the term *t'u-ssu* referred primarily to areas that had become relatively assimilated and whose peoples bore the obligations of normal Chinese subjects; local administrators were tribal chiefs and regular civil service officials intermixed, under supervision of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*). Such peoples and areas were distinguished from those governed by *t'u-kuan* (Aboriginal Officials), predominantly entitled Pacification Commissioners (*hsüan-fu shih, hsüan-wei shih, an-fu shih*), who retained most of their traditional autonomy though nominally subordinate to the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). BH: native tribes and their chieftains. P72.

7356 *t'ŭ-t'ún* 吐屯
T'ANG: occasional unofficial reference to a **Censor** (*yü-shih*), derived from the title's Turkic translation.

7357 *tuān* 端
Occasionally a quasiofficial or unofficial reference to an official or to his principal office or quarters, the meaning determined by a prefix; e.g., see *kung-tuan* and *ch'u-tuan* (both Supervisor of the Household of the Heir Apparent), *hsien-ssu tuan* (Censorate), *chou-tuan* (Regional Headquarters).

7358 *tuàn-ch'éng* 斷丞
SUNG: **Sentencing Aide,** 6, rank not clear, recommended decisions in judicial cases submitted for review to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). SP: *juge assistant.* P22.

7359 *tuān-ch'éng* 端丞
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Supervisor of the Household** (*chan-shih*) of the Heir Apparent.

7360 *tuăn-fān chiàng* 短番匠
T'ANG: **Rotational Artisan,** more than 5,000 employed in the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*); the prefix *tuan-fan* denotes that they were private artisans called into state service on relatively brief rotational schedules rather than professional careerists in government or hereditary state employees. RR: *artisan prenant un tour de service bref.* P38.

7361 *tuăn-fān săn-yüèh* 短番散樂
T'ANG: **Rotational Entertainer,** 1,000 authorized for the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*); the prefix *tuan-fan* denotes that they were private entertainers in popular forms of music and dance who were requisitioned from Prefectures (*chou*) for relatively short-term service in rotation, not professional careerists in government or hereditary state employees. RR: *musicien de musique profane prenant un tour de service bref.*

7362 *tuān-fēi* 端妃
MING: **Upright Consort,** one of many Consort (*fei*) titles used for secondary wives of Emperors.

7363 ***tuàn-hsíng ssū*** 斷刑司 or 斷刑寺
SUNG: variant of *tso-t'ing* (**Left Bureau** in the Court of Judicial Review, *ta-li ssu*).

7364 ***tuàn-k'ù*** 緞庫
CH'ING: **Silks Storehouse,** one of 6 Storehouses managed by the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); also see *liu k'u*. Cf. *tuan-p'i k'u* (Silks and Furs Storehouse). BH: silk store.

7365 ***tuàn-kuān*** 斷官
SUNG: abbreviation of *hsiang-tuan kuan* (**Sentence Evaluator**).

7366 ***tuān-k'uéi*** 端揆
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., the prime mover and mastermind (in government), a combination of archaic terms with awesome overtones used as an unofficial reference to **Grand Councilors** (*tsai-hsiang*), most specifically the 2 Vice Directors (*p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), who from early T'ang were commonly the most important executive officials at court. The Vice Director of the Left (*tso p'u-yeh*) was called Left Mastermind (*tso-k'uei*); his counterpart of the Right was called Right Mastermind (*yu-k'uei*).

7367 ***tuān-kūng*** 端公
Lit., the very honorable(s). (1) T'ANG–SUNG: unofficial reference to **executive officials of the Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*), especially the **Vice Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*). RR: *messieurs les chefs; les premiers au tribunal des censeurs*. (2) T'ANG: unofficial reference to any or all **Attendant Censors** (*shih yü-shih*). Cf. *san-tuan, tsa-tuan*. P18.

7368 ***tuàn-kūng*** 鍛工
N-S DIV (Chou): **Foundryman,** number unspecified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a), Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*). P14.

7369 ***tuān-liáo*** 端僚
Lit., assistant to an executive (?): occasional unofficial reference to an **Administrator** or **Aide** (both *chang-shih*) in a unit of territorial administration.

7370 ***tuàn-mò t'í-lǐng sǒ*** 斷沒提領所
YÜAN: **Superintendency of Fines and Confiscations,** a unit of the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*); in 1283 renamed Office of Fines and Confiscations (*ssu-chi so*).

7371 ***tuàn-p'ǐ k'ù*** 段疋庫
CH'ING: **Silks and Furs Storehouse,** a unit of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, who like all his subalterns was always a Manchu; received goods produced in state manufactories and made purchases from private merchants. BH: silk and fur storehouse. Cf. *tuan-k'u* (Silks Storehouse). P7.

7372 ***tuàn-shìh*** 斷事
YÜAN: **Judge,** rank 6a, head of a Judicial Office (*tuan-shih ssu*) in a Regional Military Commission (*tu chih-hui shih ssu*). P56.

7373 ***tuān-shǐh*** 端石
Lit., the foundation-stone (of the court), i.e., someone who wields paramount influence over the ruler and authority over the officialdom. (1) N-S DIV–SUNG: an unofficial, awed reference to a **Grand Councilor** (*tsai-hsiang*) or an antecedent, most particularly suggesting a Director (*ling*) or a Vice Director (*p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). (2) N-S DIV (Liang): unofficial reference to a **Censor** (*yü-shih*).

7374 ***tuàn-shìh chīng-lì*** 斷事經歷
MING: **Judicial Registrar,** rank 7a, an assistant to the Judicial Administrator (*ts'an-chün tuan-shih kuan*) in the pre-dynastic Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); established in 1364, apparently terminated in 1368. P4.

7375 ***tuàn-shìh kuān*** 斷事官
YÜAN: **Judge,** large numbers, rank 3a or 3b, placed in agencies throughout the government, e.g., the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*), the High Court of Justice (*ta tsung-cheng fu*), the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (*hsüan-cheng yüan*), and all Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). P4, 17, 69.

7376 ***tuàn-shìh ssū*** 斷事司
MING: **Judicial Office** on the staff of a Regional Military Commissioner (*tu chih-hui shih*), staffed with a Judge (*tuan-shih*), rank 6a, and Assistant Judges (*fu tuan-shih*), 7a; supervised all judicial proceedings by military authorities in the jurisdiction. P56.

7377 ***tuān-ssū*** 端司
CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Household Administration of the Heir Apparent** (*chan-shih fu*).

7378 ***tuān-yǐn fǔ*** 端尹府
T'ANG–CH'ING: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of the **Household Administration of the Heir Apparent** (*chan-shih fu*), the Supervisor of the Household (*chan-shih*) also being retitled *tuan-yin;* thereafter both terms remained in use as unofficial references to the agency and the post, respectively. P26.

7379 ***tuān-yù*** 端右
Apparent scribal error for *tuan-shih* (lit., foundation-stone), q.v.

7380 ***t'uán*** 團
Lit., a lump; used with various prefixes and suffixes to designate a cohesive military unit. (1) SUI: **Company** in the early Sui Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) system, then a **Division** of 1,000 cavalrymen or 2,000 infantrymen in the mercenary armies raised by Emperor Yang. (2) T'ANG: **Regiment** of 200 soldiers in the early T'ang Garrison Militia system; from the 700s a **Company** of 50 soldiers in the Permanent Palace Guard (*ch'ang-ts'ung su-wei*).

7381 ***t'uán-chǔ*** 團主
(1) SUI: **Company Commander** in the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization. (2) T'ANG: **Regimental Commander** in the Garrison Militia organization.

7382 ***t'uán-kuān*** 團官
T'ANG: **Herder,** lowly or unranked personnel in Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). P31.

7383 ***t'uán-lièn*** 團練
Lit., to gather together and train; from T'ang on a term used in titles and in other ways in reference to militia forces. (1) SUNG: **Militia,** prefix used with the designation Prefecture (*chou, fu, chün*), signifying that the area was within the jurisdiction of a Military Training Commissioner (*t'uan-lien shih*). (2) CH'ING: **Company** of 50 militiamen organized by a District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*). See *hsiang-yung, min-chuang, min-ping*. Cf. *kuan-ping*.

7384 ***t'uán-lièn ān-fǔ ch'üàn-núng shǐh ssū*** 團練安撫勸農使司
YÜAN: **Military Training, Pacification, and Agricultural Development Commission,** several established in disturbed areas in 1358, each under a Counselor (*ts'an-mou*)

delegated from the central government, who supervised Commissioners (*shih*) in every Circuit (*tao*) under his jurisdiction. P52.

7385 *t'uàn-lièn chün-shìh t'ūi-kuān* 團練軍事推官
SUNG: **Military Judge** on the staff of a Military Training Commissioner (*t'uan-lien shih*). SP: *juge militaire du commissaire impérial aux milices.*

7386 *t'uán-lièn kuān-ch'á shǐh* 團練觀察使
T'ANG: **Surveillance Commissioner for Military Training,** one of many types of central government delegates with supervisory authority over a cluster of contiguous Prefectures (*chou*) called a Circuit (*tao*); presumably had special responsibility for operation of the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization.

7387 *t'uán-lièn shǐh* 團練使
Military Training Commissioner. (1) T'ANG: one of many types of military dignitaries delegated from the court to supervise clusters of Prefectures (*chou*) called Circuits (*tao*); normally subordinate to Surveillance Commissioners (*kuan-ch'a shih*) or equivalents. RR: *commissaire impérial aux milices locales.* P52. (2) SUNG, LIAO: a regular military post (*kuan*) at the Prefecture (*chou*) level, rank 5b, in Sung; in Liao members of the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) in the central government. SP: *commissaire impérial aux milices locales, commandant des milices.* P52.

7388 *t'uán-lièn shǒu-chō shǐh* 團練守捉使
T'ANG: **Commissioner for Militiamen,** in 758 an unspecified number appointed to supervise the utilization of militiamen in jurisdictions comprising 2 or 3 Prefectures (*chou*) each; in 773 made a concurrent duty assignment for every Prefect (*tz'u-shih*); in 777 suppressed except in 5 Prefectures. See *tu t'uan-lien shou-cho shih, shou-cho.* RR: *commissaire impérial aux milices locales et aux détachements militaires.*

7389 *t'uán-yíng* 團營
MING: **Integrated Division,** military units established at Peking and Nanking in 1450 to replace or supplement Capital Training Divisions (*ching-ying*) for the training and tactical use of troops rotated to the capitals from Guards (*wei*) throughout the empire; discontinued in 1550. A special characteristic was that while in the Integrated Divisions troops trained under the same officers who would lead them in combat if the need arose. See *san ta-ying, jung-cheng t'ing.*

7390 *tùi* 隊
Company: from high antiquity recurringly used as the designation of a basic military unit consisting of 100 men, with variations between infantry and cavalry; headed by a Commander (*cheng, chiang, shih*). BH: platoon. P26, 69.

7391 *tūi-shīh* 追師
CHOU: **Master of Adornments,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who prepared headgear for the Queen and other palace ladies to wear on ceremonial occasions. CL: *chef des joailliers.*

7392 *tùi-tú kuān* 對讀官
YÜAN: **Grader** in a civil service recruitment examination; a duty assignment rather than a regular post (*kuan*).

7393 *t'ūi* 推
(1) T'ANG: **Surveillance Jurisdiction:** see under *ssu-t'ui yü-shih* (Four Surveillance Censors). (2) SUNG: abbreviation of *t'ui-an* (**Investigative Section** in the Court of Judicial Review, *ta-li ssu*). See under *tso-t'ui an* and *yu-t'ui an.* SP: *réviseur judiciaire.*

7394 *t'ūi-ch'éng* 推丞
SUNG: **Investigatory Aide,** 4, rank not clear; participated in the review of judicial cases submitted to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). SP: *juge-adjoint.* P22.

7395 *t'ūi-chíh kuān* 推直官 or *t'ui-chih*
SUNG: **Auxiliary Investigator,** 4, rank not clear, basic staff members of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) till c. 1080, then terminated; one also in charge of the Censorate prison. SP: *investigateur auxiliaire, investigateur auxiliaire censorial.*

7396 *t'ūi-k'àn chiěn-fǎ kuān* 推勘檢法官
SUNG: **Legal Researcher for Investigations,** created in 1088 in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), number not clear, probably unranked subofficials; responsible for resolving disputes about prices in the state marketplaces. SP: *fonctionnaire chargé d'investigations et du contrôle judiciaire.* P6.

7397 *t'ūi-k'àn kuān* 推勘官 or *t'ui-k'an*
SUNG: **Investigator,** 10 or more, rank not clear; established in the 990s in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) to work with Auxiliary Investigators (*t'ui-chih kuan*) reviewing reports of judicial proceedings; apparently terminated c. 1080. SP: *chargé d'investigations.*

7398 *t'ūi-k'àn yüàn* 推勘院
SUNG: **Investigations Office** under the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; responsible for resolving disputes about prices in the state marketplaces; terminated in 1070, its functions transferred to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*). SP: *cour d'investigation.*

7399 *t'ūi-kuān* 推官
(1) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Judge,** one or more on the staffs of T'ang–Sung regional authorities such as Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*), Surveillance Commissioners (*kuan-ch'a shih*), etc.; from Sung till the late 1600s, normally the 3rd executive of a Prefecture or Superior Prefecture (*fu*), abolished in early Ch'ing; rank not specified in T'ang, commonly 8b in Sung, 6b in Chin, 6b or 7a in Ming and early Ch'ing. Responsible for supervising judicial proceedings in the jurisdiction. RR: *juge.* SP: *juge, juge militaire.* P32, 49, 52, 53, 60. (2) SUNG: **Administrative Assistant,** 3 briefly on the staff of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) in 993. P6.

7400 *t'ūi-p'àn* 推判
SUNG–MING: combined, abbreviated reference to **Judges** (*t'ui-kuan*) **and Assistant Prefects** (*p'an-kuan, t'ung-p'an*) in Prefectures and Superior Prefectures (*fu*).

7401 *t'ùi-ts'ái ch'áng* 退材場
SUNG: **Waste Retrieval Yard** under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); responsible for sifting through the Directorate's (?) cast-off materials and salvaging anything still useful for construction purposes or for fuel; headed by an unranked Supervisor (*chien-kuan*). SP: *bureau chargé de la réception des matériaux inutilisables de l'intérieur et de l'extérieure de la capitale.* P15.

7402 *tùn-tì shǐh* 頓遞使
SUNG: **Commissioner for Hostels and Postal Relay Stations,** number, rank, and organizational affiliation not clear; possibly duty assignments for personnel of units of territorial administration. SP: *commissaire chargé des approvisionnements et des relais en route.*

7403 ***tūn-tsūng yüàn*** 敦宗院
SUNG: **Hostel for Imperial Kinsmen,** one each maintained by the Southern Office and the Western Office of Imperial Clan Affairs (*nan-wai tsung-cheng ssu, hsi-wai tsung-cheng ssu*) at Yangchow and Loyang, respectively. SP: *cour de la surveillance et de l'éducation de la famille impériale.*

7404 ***t'ún*** 屯
HAN: lit., camp, settlement: **Company,** common designation for a small unit in a Campaigning Army (*ying*), headed by a Commander (*chang*); several such units commonly constituted a Regiment (*ch'ü*). HB: platoon.

7405 ***t'ún-chì hsiào-wèi*** 屯騎校尉
HAN–N-S DIV: **Commandant of Garrison Cavalry,** one of 8 Commandants (*hsiao-wei*) ranked at 2,000 bushels who were in charge of the Northern Army (*pei-chün*) at the dynastic capital in Han times; assisted by one or more Aides (*ch'eng*), Commanders (*ssu-ma*), and lesser officers. The post-Han S. Dynasties had as many as 7 officers with this title on the staff of the Heir Apparent. HB: colonel of garrison cavalry. P26.

7406 ***t'ún-chì wèi*** 屯騎尉
SUI: **Commandant of Garrison Cavalry,** 2nd highest of 8, later 16, prestige titles (*san-kuan*) awarded to military officers of rank 6a or 6b. P65.

7407 ***t'ún-chiēn*** 屯監
T'ANG–SUNG: **State Farm Directorate,** in charge of one of many State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) that were scattered throughout the empire to help provision the military forces; each headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 7b2 in T'ang; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). RR+SP: *direction de colonie militaire.*

7408 ***t'ún-pù*** 屯部
MING: **State Farms Bureau,** a major subdivision of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); renamed from *t'un-t'ien pu* in 1380, then in 1396 renamed *t'un-t'ien ch'ing-li ssu.* P15.

7409 ***t'ún-t'ién*** 屯田
(1) HAN–CH'ING: **State Farm,** generic designation of tracts of state-owned agricultural land, or wilderness considered to have agricultural potentiality, that were assigned to soldiers, to landless peasants, or to resettled colonists; it was usually hoped that such assignees, if soldiers, might become self-sufficient by part-time farming or, if non-military personnel, might produce surpluses for special state uses, especially military; originated not later than 87 B.C. A common rendering is Agricultural Colony. See *chün-t'un* (Army Farm), *min-t'un* (Civilian State Farm), *shang-t'un* (Merchant Farm). HB: agricultural garrison. RR+SP: *colonie militaire.* BH: military-agricultural settlement. P14, 15, 52, 59. (2) N-S DIV: **State Farms Section** in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*) or a Director (*lang, lang-chung*), often more directly subordinate to the evolving Ministry of Rites (*i-ts'ao, tz'u-pu*); apparently not of special military significance. P14. (3) SUI–CH'ING: common abbreviated reference to the **State Farms Bureau** (*t'un-t'ien ssu, t'un-t'ien ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*). P14, 15.

7410 ***t'ún-t'ién ch'iēn-hù sŏ*** 屯田千戶所
YÜAN–MING: **State Farm Battalion,** a military unit assigned to full-time farming work on state-owned land. See *ch'ien-hu so.*

7411 ***t'ún-t'ién ch'īng-lì ssū*** 屯田清吏司
MING–CH'ING: **State Farms Bureau,** one of 4 principal agencies in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Chinese and 4 Manchu Directors, 5a; supervised the management of State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) throughout the empire, primarily to help provision the military establishment. P14, 15.

7412 ***t'ún-t'ién kuăn-kōu*** 屯田管勾
CH'ING: **State Farms Clerk,** one, rank 7a, authorized for the Confucian family estate in Shantung presided over by the current most direct male descendant of Confucius, ennobled as Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*); responsible for receipts and expenditures concerning the estate's state-endowed lands and for providing sacrificial animals at times of major sacrifices. P66.

7413 ***t'ún-t'ién shĭh ssū*** 屯田使司
YÜAN: **State Farms Commission,** controlling both military and civilian personnel and accordingly sometimes prefixed *chün-min* (military-civilian), established in 1355 at P'ei-hsien in northern Kiangsu, headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 3a; a response to natural calamities and popular unrest in the area. P52.

7414 ***t'ún-t'ién ssū*** 屯田司
(1) SUI–SUNG: **State Farms Bureau,** one of the major agencies in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); headed by a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) or Director (*lang-chung*) in Sui, by a Director thereafter, rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; supervised the management of State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) throughout the empire in collaboration with the Court of the National Treasury (*ssu-nung ssu*), principally to produce supplementary provisions for the military establishment. RR+SP: *bureau des colonies militaires.* P14, 15. (2) SUNG: **State Farms Office,** apparently a regional supervisory agency headed by a Commissioner (*shih*). P59. (3) MING–CH'ING: common abbreviation of *t'un-t'ien ch'ing-li ssu* (**State Farms Bureau**).

7415 ***t'ún-t'ién tă-pŭ tsŭng-kuăn fŭ*** 屯田打捕總管府
YÜAN: **Route Command for State Farms and Hunting,** designation of a unit of territorial administration prefixed with the regional name Huai-tung or Huai-hsi, based in Honan Province; directly subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*).

7416 ***t'ún-t'ién tào*** 屯田道
CH'ING: **State Farms Circuit,** one of the types of supervisory Circuits (see *tao*) established by Provincial Administration Commissions (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*) in early Ch'ing; oversaw the functioning of State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) in its jurisdiction. BH: taotai of agricultural settlements.

7417 ***t'ún-t'ién wàn-hù fŭ*** 屯田萬戶府
YÜAN: **State Farms Brigade,** a large military unit principally responsible for the functioning of State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*) in its jurisdiction, or whose soldiers were themselves principally engaged in farming.

7418 ***t'ún-wèi*** 屯衛
Encampment Guard. (1) HAN: collective reference to those soldiers under the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*) who actively guarded all the entries into the imperial quarters, led by a total of 22 Commanders (*ssu-ma*) and Commandants (*hou*). HB: garrison guard. (2) SUI–SUNG: 2 prefixed Left and Right, among

the elite military units at the capital collectively called the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) or the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*); in T'ang renamed Awesome Guards (*wei-wei*) in 622 and so called thereafter except for the interval 705–711, when the name *t'un-wei* was revived. RR+SP: *garde de cantonnement*.

7419 *t'ún-yíng* 屯營

T'ANG: **Encampment,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units created in 638 under the Imperial Army of Original Followers (*yüan-ts'ung chin-chün*), consisting of troops called Flying Cavalrymen (*fei-chi*), including new recruits from elite families; commanded by Generals (*chiang-chün*) of the Southern Command (*nan-ya*); in 662 dissolved when the Imperial Army of Original Followers was transformed into the Left and Right Forest of Plumes Armies (*yü-lin chün*). RR: *cantonnement*.

7420 *tūng* 東

East: a common prefix in agency names and some official titles, ordinarily contrasting with West (*hsi*) but in other directional combinations as well; in addition to the following entries, look for entries formed by the characters that follow *tung* wherever encountered.

7421 *tūng-ch'ăng* 東廠

MING: **Eastern Depot,** a palace eunuch agency created in 1420 to investigate treasonable offenses of any kind, gradually becoming a kind of imperial secret service headquarters not subject to the control of any regular governmental organization, and greatly feared; ordinarily headed by the powerful eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*) of the eunuch Directorate of Ceremonial (*ssu-li chien*), who used personnel of the Imperial Bodyguard (*chin-i wei*) as the Depot's policemen. Also see *hsi-ch'ang* (Western Depot).

7422 *tūng-ch'áo* 東朝

Eastern Court: from Han on, a common unofficial reference to the chambers, and thus indirectly to the person, of either the Heir Apparent or the mother of the Emperor. Precise identification for any period seems possible only by inference from the context. See *tung-kung*.

7423 *tūng-chiēn* 東監

(1) SUI–T'ANG: **Directorate of the Eastern Parks,** one of 4 Directorates (*chien*) in charge of maintaining the building and grounds of imperial parks and gardens in the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital city; in Sui under the supervision of the Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks (*yüan tsung-chien*), in T'ang under that of the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*); in both periods headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 6b2 in T'ang. Also see *ssu-mien chien*. P40. (2) CHIN: abbreviated reference to the **Eastern Directorate of Coinage** (*pao-yüan ch'ien-chien*).

7424 *tūng-chīh* 東織

HAN: **East Weaving Shop** under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), headed by a Director (*ling*); eventually combined with a West Weaving Shop (*hsi-chih*) into a single Weaving Shop (*chih-shih*). HB: eastern weaving house. P37.

7425 *tūng-ch'īng* 冬卿

Winter Chamberlain, an archaic reference deriving from Chou usage of the term *tung-kuan*, q.v. (1) N-S DIV (Liang): generic or collective reference to 3 of the central government officials called the Twelve Chamberlains (*shih-erh ch'ing*). (2) SUI–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Minister (*shang-shu*) or Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*).

7426 *tùng-chŭ* 洞主

5 DYN–MING: lit., master of the grotto: **Dean,** a common designation of the head of an instructional Academy (*shu-yüan*), private or state-sponsored.

7427 *tūng-ch'ú* 東儲

N-S DIV–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Heir Apparent** (*t'ai-tzu*); see *ch'u, tung-kung*.

7428 *tūng-ch'üán* 東銓

T'ANG: **Selector of the East,** unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), contrasted with the other Vice Minister's unofficial designation as Selector of the West (*hsi-ch'üan*); reference is to the Ministry's role in selecting appointees for office. See *ch'üan, shang-shu ch'üan, chung-ch'üan*. Cf. *tung-hsüan*.

7429 *tūng-fŭ* 東府

SUNG: **East Administration,** unofficial reference to the major civil agencies in the central government, the Three Departments (*san sheng*)—especially the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*)—and the Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang, ch'eng-hsiang*), contrasted with the West Administration (*hsi-fu*), referring to the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). These civil and military aggregations were known collectively as the Two Administrations (*erh fu*).

7430 *tūng-háng* 東行

T'ANG: **East Echelon** of Ministries (*pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), specifically the Ministries of Personnel (*li-pu*), Revenue (*hu-pu*), and Rites (*li-pu*), contrasted with 3 others in a West Echelon (*hsi-hang*); supervised by the Left Assistant Director (*tso-ch'eng*) of the Department.

7431 *tūng-hó* 東河

CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Director-general of the Grand Canal** (*ho-tao tsung-tu*) stationed at Chi-nan, Shantung; distinguished from the Director-general stationed at Huai-an, called *nan-ho*.

7432 *tūng-hsī k'ù* 東西庫

SUNG: **Eastern and Western Storehouses,** a combined reference to the 2 principal subsections of the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*) in the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*). P7.

7433 *tūng-hsüăn* 東選

T'ANG: **Appointer of the East,** unofficial reference to one of the Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), as distinguished from the Appointer of the West (*hsi-hsüan*); also see *hsüan, chung-hsüan*. The usage derives from the role played by the Vice Ministers in selecting appointees for military offices. Cf. *tung-ch'üan*.

7434 *tūng-í shĭh-chĕ* 東夷使者

SUI: **Commissioner for Eastern Tributaries,** a member of the Court for Dependencies (*hung-lu ssu*) designated on an ad hoc basis to set up an Office (*shu*) to supervise arrangements for the treatment of envoys or chiefs from tribes on China's northeastern frontier; c. 610 superseded the consolidated Hostel for Tributary Envoys (*ssu-fang kuan*). P11.

7435 *tūng jăn-yüàn* 東染院

SUNG: **East Dyeing Office,** a palace workshop headed by a Commissioner (*shih*). See *hsi jan-yüan*. SP: *cour orientale de teinturerie*.

7436 *tūng-kó chì-chiŭ* 東閣祭酒

SUI–T'ANG: **Master of Ceremonies in the East Hall,** a receptionist, rank 7b1, in a Princely Establishment (*wang-*

fu); difference from *hsi-ko chi-chiu* not clear. RR: *maître des cérémonies de la salle de l'est de la maison d'un prince*. P69.

7437 *tūng-k'ù* 東庫
SUNG: **Eastern Storehouse,** one of several storage facilities constituting the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*), which stored general state revenues under the supervision of the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*).

7438 *tūng-kuān* 冬官
(1) CHOU–CH'ING: **Ministry of Works:** in Chou the 6th of 6 top-echelon agencies in the central government, headed by a Minister of Works (*ssu-k'ung*) ranked as a Minister (*ch'ing*); responsible for 60 subordinate agencies or officials in charge of different sorts of provisioning activities. Revived by Chou of the N. Dynasties to replace what had been known as the *ch'i-pu* (Bureau of Public Construction); revived again in T'ang from 684 to 705 to replace the name *kung-pu* (Ministry of Works). In all later eras may be encountered as an unofficial, archaic reference to the *kung-pu*. CL: *ministère des travaux publics*. P14. (2) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Winter Office,** one of 5 seasonal Offices of calendrical specialists, including one for Mid-year (*chung*), in the T'ang Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*) and later Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), the Sung Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), the Sung–Ming Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), and the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*); headed by a Director (*ling* in early T'ang, otherwise *cheng*), rank 5a except 8a in Sung and 6b in Ming and Ch'ing, in Ch'ing one Chinese and one Manchu appointee. RR+SP: *administration de l'hiver*. BH (*cheng*): astronomer for the winter. P35. (3) MING: **Winter Support,** from 1380 to 1382 one of 4 posts, each named after a season and open to more than one appointee, intended for the Emperor's closest and most trusted advisers; see *ssu fu-kuan* (Four Supports). P4, 67.

7439 *tūng-kuān* 東觀
(1) HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Eastern Library,** designation of a group of scholarly officials summoned into the Later Han palace for historiographic and other editorial work; although lacking any formal organization, it was headed by a Chancellor (*chi-chiu*); perpetuated in the post-Han years, it was incorporated in 470 into the new Library for Complete Discernment (*tsung-ming kuan*). This was one of the earliest organized antecedents of the famous later Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). P23. (2) MING–CH'ING: an unofficial, archaic reference to the **Hanlin Academy.**

7440 *tūng-kūng* 東宮
Eastern Palace: throughout imperial history the designation of the residence of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu*), hence also a common indirect reference to the person of the Heir Apparent.

7441 *tūng-kūng chiŭ mù-chiēn* 東宮九牧監
T'ANG: **The Heir Apparent's Nine Directorates of Horse Pasturages,** apparently a single consolidated agency under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) that maintained the herds of horses and cattle from which the establishment of the Heir Apparent was supplied; headed by 2 Aides (*ch'eng*), rank 8a; apparently established after the mid-700s, perhaps replacing the Stables Office (*chiu-mu shu*) of the Heir Apparent's staff. RR: *les neuf directions des élevages de l'héritier du trône*.

7442 *tūng-kūng liù-fú* 東宮六傅
Six Mentors of the Eastern Palace, an unofficial collective reference to the *t'ai-tzu san-shih* (Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent) and the *t'ai-tzu san-shao* (Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent).

7443 *tūng-kūng pīn-k'ò* 東宮賓客
HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): **Adviser to the Eastern Palace,** a quasiofficial designation for an eminent court official, signifying his responsibility to counsel the Heir Apparent. Cf. *t'ai-tzu pin-k'o*. P67.

7444 *tūng-kūng sān-shăo* 東宮三少
Common unofficial variant of *t'ai-tzu san-shao* (**Three Junior Counselors of the Heir Apparent**).

7445 *tūng-kūng sān-shīh* 東宮三師
Common unofficial variant of *t'ai-tzu san-shih* (**Three Preceptors of the Heir Apparent**).

7446 *tūng-kūng sān-t'ài* 東宮三太
Three Grand Attendants in the Eastern Palace: collective reference to the nominally substantive but actually honorific posts called Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-shih*), Grand Mentor of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-fu*), and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (*t'ai-tzu t'ai-pao*).

7447 *tūng-mén ch'ŭ-sŏ ssū* 東門取索司
SUNG: **Tolls Office at the East Gate** (?), a unit of the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*); function not clear. SP: *bureau de la réclamation de porte de l'est*.

7448 *tūng-pù wèi* 東部尉
HAN: **Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, East Sector,** one, rank 400 bushels, under the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) in Later Han, responsible for police supervision of the eastern quadrant of the dynastic capital, Loyang. See *tso-pu* (Left Sector), *kuang-pu wei*. P20.

7449 *tūng sān shĕng* 東三省
CH'ING: **Three Eastern Provinces,** quasiofficial collective reference to the Provinces of Feng-t'ien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, comprising what Westerners commonly call Manchuria; administered by one Governor-general (*tsung-tu*) with status as Manchu General (*chiang-chün*).

7450 *tūng shàng kó-mén* 東上閤門
SUNG–CHIN: **Palace Audience Gate of the East;** see under *shang ko-men* (Palace Audience Gate). SP: *porte du pavillon supérieur de l'est, bureau des cérémonies de félicitation*. P33.

7451 *tūng-shĭh* 東使
(1) **East Commissioner:** may be found in any period referring to an east-west or a north-south-east-west differentiation among officials delegated from the dynastic capital with functions possibly clarified by prefixes. (2) T'ANG: **Commissioner for the Eastern Pasturages,** an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) in the eastern parts of North China. This assignment was apparently discontinued in mid-T'ang. See *yen-chou shih*. RR: *commissaire impérial (aux élevages) de l'est*.

7452 *tūng-ssū* 東司
CH'ING: **Eastern Office,** one of 8 units in the Rear Subsection (*hou-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a. BH: eastern section.

7453 *tūng-t'ái* 東臺
T'ANG: **Eastern Tower,** official redesignation from 662 to

670 of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*); also an unofficial reference to a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) stationed in the Eastern Capital, Loyang. See *liu-t'ai*. RR: *tribunal de l'est*. P3, 18.

7454 *tūng-t'ái shè-jén* 東臺舍人

T'ANG: **Supervising Secretary of the Chancellery** (*men-hsia sheng*), official redesignation from 661 to 670 of *chi-shih-chung* (Supervising Secretary), apparently to provide symmetry with the title Secretariat Drafter (*chung-shu she-jen*). P19.

7455 *tūng-t'óu* 東頭

SUNG: unofficial reference to the **Express Courier Office** (*ch'ü-shih yüan*) in the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*). P23.

7456 *tūng-tū yüàn* 東都苑

T'ANG: **Imperial Parks at the Eastern Capital** (Loyang), collective reference to 4 agencies of the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*) that were so prefixed, namely, the Directorates of the West Imperial Park (*hsi-mien chien*) and the North, East, and South Imperial Parks. RR: *direction du côté ... des parcs de la capitale de l'est*.

7457 *tūng-ts'áo* 冬曹

T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., (member of) the winter section: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shih-lang*) **of the Ministry of Works** (*kung-pu*); see *tung-kuan* (Ministry of Works).

7458 *tūng-ts'áo* 東曹

Eastern Section. (1) HAN: one of a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*) under the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) and probably also under the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) in the central government, headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =400 bushels; managed fiscal affairs for which their superiors were responsible. HB: bureau of the east. P12. (2) T'ANG: unofficial reference to the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*).

7459 *tūng-t'ūi* 東推

T'ANG: **East Surveillance Jurisdiction,** one of 2 jurisdictions defined for censorial surveillance; see under *ssu-t'ui yü-shih* (Four Surveillance Censors). RR: *examen judiciaire des affaires de l'est*.

7460 *tūng-yěh* 東冶

N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Eastern Mint,** one of several coin-producing agencies, each with a Director (*ling*) or an Aide (*ch'eng*) in charge, under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); see *yeh*. P16.

7461 *tūng-yüàn* 東院

SUNG: **East Bureau.** (1) Abbreviation of *shen-kuan tung-yüan* (East Bureau of Personnel Evaluation); see under *shen-kuan yüan*. (2) A term apparently used in early Sung on some seals authorized for the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) in contrast to others marked West Bureau (*hsi-yüan*), although the terms had no relevance to the organizational structure of the unified Bureau.

7462 *tūng-yüán chiàng* 東園匠

HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): **Carpenter of the Eastern Park,** number not clear; craftsmen specially skilled at making coffins and other goods for sacrificial and mourning uses, on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); headed by a Director (*ling*) with an Aide (*ch'eng*). HB: artisans of the eastern garden. P14, 37.

7463 *tūng-yüán chǔ-chāng* 東園主章

HAN: **Woodsman of the Eastern Park,** number not clear; craftsmen skilled at working with large timbers for construction, headed by a Director (*ling*) with an Aide (*ch'eng*); under the Chamberlain for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso shao-fu*). Redesignated *mu-kung* in 104 B.C. HB: prefect of large timbers for the eastern garden. P14.

7464 *t'úng* 同

T'ANG–CH'ING: **Associate** or **Jointly,** a prefix generally indicating that an official already serving in one post had been assigned, additionally, to take part in the work of another post; normally more prestigious than *fu* (Vice). SP: *-adjoint*.

7465 *t'ǔng* 統

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Controller,** 2nd executive, after the Controller-in-chief (*ta-t'ung*), in the Office for the Clarification of Buddhist Profundities (*chao-hsüan yüan*). May be found in other offices of the era. P17.

7466 *t'ūng-chāng shǔ* 通章署

N-S DIV (Chin): **Communications Office,** apparently a palace agency that accepted memorials, headed by a military officer; but sources are not clear. P21.

7467 *t'ūng-chèng shǐh ssū* 通政使司

MING–CH'ING: **Office of Transmission,** an autonomous central government agency responsible for receiving, registering in ledgers, and presenting in audience all memorials submitted from throughout the empire; to some extent had "veto" (see *feng-po*) power to reject memorials considered improper either in form or in substance. Headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 3a, in Ch'ing one each Manchu and Chinese. Principal aides were Vice Commissioners (*t'ung-cheng* till 1748, then *fu-shih*), 4a, and Assistant Commissioners (*ts'an-i*), 5a. For about a decade from 1379, the staff also incorporated Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*). Also see *t'ung-chin ssu*. BH: transmission office. P21.

7468 *t'úng chēng-yüán* 同正員

T'ANG: lit., the same as a regular official: **Supplementary Official,** a category of officials with status between those designated Regular Officials (*cheng-yüan*) and those designated Supernumeraries (*yüan-wai*), Regular referring to those officials within the total staff quota of 730 (640? 643?) deemed sufficient early in the dynasty; created in the 650s with the provision that Supplementary Officials should draw the same pay as Regular Officials but receive no income from Office Lands (*chih-t'ien*). RR: *fonctionnaire assimilé aux réguliers*.

7469 *t'ūng-chèng yüàn* 通政院

YÜAN: **Bureau of Transmission,** an agency of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) that supervised operation of the postal relay system; created in 1276 through reorganization of the earlier office of the Controller-general of Postal Relay Stations (*chu-chan tu t'ung-ling shih*), subsequently one established at each capital, Ta-tu and Shang-tu; from 1292 to 1303 there was a Chiang-nan Branch Bureau (*fen-yüan*). Headed by one or more Commissioners (*shih*), rank 2b. P12, 17.

7470 *t'úng-ch'iēn* 同簽

SUNG–YÜAN: lit., cosignatory: **Deputy,** a variant of *t'ung* (Associate, Jointly). SP: *co-signataire*.

7471 *t'úng-chīh* 同知

(1) SUNG–MING: **Associate Administrator** or **Associate,** common designation for a secondary executive official in an agency headed by an Administrator (*chih*). SP: *chargé conjointement, assistant, administrateur-adjoint, coadmi-*

nistrateur. P1, 3, 5, 12, 21, etc. (2) YÜAN–CH'ING: **Vice Prefect,** 2nd executive in a Prefecture (*fu,* in Yüan also *chou*), assistant to a Prefect (*chih-fu*); rank 6a to 7a in Yüan, 5a in Ming and Ch'ing; in Ch'ing prefixed in many ways to indicate specialized functions. BH: first class sub-prefect. P32, 53, 60. (3) MING: **Vice Magistrate** in a Subprefecture (*chou*), rank 6b, assisting a Subprefectural Magistrate (*chih-chou*). P53, 54. (4) CH'ING: **Subprefectural Magistrate,** rank 5a, head of a Subprefecture (*t'ing*). BH: sub-prefect.

7472 ***t'ŭng-chìh*** 統制
SUNG: **Commander-general,** in S. Sung a common designation for leaders of armies; less prestigious than Supreme Commandant (*tu t'ung-chih*), more so than Commander-general (*t'ung-ling*). SP: *commandant général, gouverneur militaire général.*

7473 ***t'ūng-chíh láng*** 通直郎
SUI–SUNG: **Court Gentleman for Comprehensive Duty,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 6b. P68.

7474 ***t'ūng-chíh săn-chì ch'áng-shìh*** 通直散騎常侍
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i, Chou): **Senior Recorder for Comprehensive Duty,** common designation for officials who, in addition to their regular functions, were specially assigned to participate in compilation of the Imperial Diary (*ch'i-chü chu*); a common variant was *t'ung-chih san-chi shih-lang*. Also see under *san-chi ch'ang-shih*. P24.

7475 ***t'úng ɔhìn-shìh ch'ū-shēn*** 同進士出身
SUNG–CH'ING: lit., to enter service (*ch'u-shen*) with status equal to Presented Scholar or Metropolitan Graduate (both *chin-shih*): **Associate Metropolitan Graduate,** categorical designation of those new *chin-shih* who ranked in the lowest group (*chia*) of passers of the Palace Examination (*tien-shih, t'ing-shih*). Cf. *chin-shih chi-ti* (Metropolitan Graduate with Honors), *chin-shih ch'u-shen* (Regular Metropolitan Graduate).

7476 ***t'ūng-chìn ssū*** 通進司
SUNG–LIAO: **Memorial-forwarding Office,** an agency of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) staffed principally with Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*), through whom memorials from throughout the empire were passed to the Emperor and his rescripts were distributed to appropriate agencies; also maintained the Emperor's files. Exercised "veto" (see *feng-po*) powers over both incoming and outgoing documents, returning them for reconsideration if deemed inappropriate either in form or in substance. Originally, in early Sung, separate from the Office of Transmission (*yin-t'ai ssu*), with which it shared its functions in some way not clear; soon the two were combined in the *t'ung-chin yin-t'ai ssu,* normally abbreviated as *t'ung-chin ssu*. Headed by an Administrator (*chih;* to know, etc.). SP: *office de la réception des rapports*. P21.

7477 ***t'ūng-chìn yín-t'ái ssū*** 通進銀臺司
SUNG: **Memorial-forwarding Office,** a combination of the names *t'ung-chin ssu* and *yin-t'ai ssu;* see under *t'ung-chin ssu,* the normal abbreviation. P21.

7478 ***t'úng ch'ū-shēn*** 同出身
SUNG: abbreviation of *t'ung chin-shih ch'u-shen* (**Associate Metropolitan Graduate**).

7479 ***t'úng-chuăn*** 同轉
CH'ING: abbreviated reference to a **Deputy Salt Controller** (*yen-yün ssu yün-t'ung*); also see *chuan-yün shih*.

7480 ***t'úng chūng-shū mén-hsià p'íng-chāng shìh*** 同中書門下平章事
T'ANG–SUNG: **Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery,** designation of central government dignitaries who, in addition to their regular functions, participated in deliberations in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). Also see *p'ing-chang shih*. RR: *fonctionnaire chargé d'examiner et régler les affaires avec les présidents du département du grand secrétariat impérial et du département de la chancellerie impériale*. SP: *premier ministre chargé ...* (as RR). P3.

7481 ***t'úng chūng-shū mén-hsià sán-p'ĭn*** 同中書門下三品
T'ANG: **Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery,** designation added to the regular title of an official, usually an executive of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), who additionally was assigned or authorized to participate in the deliberations at the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). RR: *l'égal des fonctionnaires du troisième degré des départements du grand secrétariat impérial et de la chancellerie impériale*. P2.

7482 ***t'ŭng-chūn*** 統軍 or ***t'ŭng-chūn fŭ*** 府
Commander-general. (1) T'ANG: head of the Personal Guard Garrison (*ch'in-chün fu*) in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). (2) T'ANG: head of each Commander-general's Garrison (*t'ung-chün fu*), from 624 to 636 the basic unit in the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization; also see *fu* (Garrison). (3) T'ANG: from 787 (784?), 2nd executive officer in each of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) that constituted the Northern Command (*pei-ya*), rank 3a1; under the 2 or 3 Generals-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), 2a2, and above the 3 Generals (*chiang-chün*), 3a2, in the normal command echelon. (4) SUNG: apparently perpetuated the nomenclature of T'ang's Imperial Armies, though not the reality except possibly in the earliest Sung years; the appointment seems to have been a sinecure for an imperial relative or favorite. See *liu chün, liu t'ung-chün*. RR+SP: *directeur d'armée*. P43.

7483 ***t'ŭng-chūn shĭh*** 統軍使
LIAO: **Army Commander,** one of the titles used for hereditary chieftains of Tribal Armies (*pu-tsu chün*).

7484 ***t'ūng-fèng tà-fū*** 通奉大夫
SUNG–CH'ING: **Grand Master for Thorough Service,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3b in Sung and Chin, thereafter 2b. P68.

7485 ***t'ūng-hóu*** 通侯
HAN: lit., all-pervading Marquis: **Grandee of the Twentieth Order,** the highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects; changed from *ch'e-hou* by Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.). P65.

7486 ***t'ŭng-hsiá liăng-ì mù-ch'áng tsŭng-kuăn*** 統轄兩翼牧場總管
CH'ING: **Supervisor-in-chief in Command of Pasturages in the Two Pasturelands,** general controller of the imperial horse herds in Mongolia; see under *liang-i* (Two Pasturelands). P31.

7487 ***t'ūng-hsüán yüàn*** 通玄院
T'ANG: **Office of Celestial Understanding,** from 758 a unit in the Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*) staffed with non-official specialists; its function was presumably to in-

terpret celestial irregularities as omens. RR: *cour de la pénétration céleste*.

7488 *t'ūng-ì láng* 通議郎
SUI: **Court Gentleman for Thorough Counsel,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for rank 6b1 officials. P68.

7489 *t'úng-ì shěng-shìh* 同議省事
YÜAN: **Associate Consultant** in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) created temporarily in 1267; further details are not clear. P4.

7490 *t'ūng-ì tà-fū* 通議大夫
SUI–CH'ING: **Grand Master for Thorough Counsel,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 4a through Chin, 3a in Ming and Ch'ing. P68.

7491 *t'ūng-k'ò ssū* 通課司
MING: early Ming variant of *shui-k'o ssu* (**Commercial Tax Office**), attached to Prefectures (*fu*), Subprefectures (*chou*), and Districts (*hsien*). P53, 54, 62.

7492 *t'ūng-kuān* 通官
CH'ING: **Interpreter,** 8 ranging from ranks 6 to 8 on the staff of the Interpreters and Translators Institute (*hui-t'ung ssu-i kuan*). BH: interpreter. P11.

7493 *t'úng-kuān* 銅官
HAN: **Copper Factory,** a copper-producing agency located in Tan-yang Commandery, modern Anhwei Province; produced copper for coinage, presumably under the general supervision, successively, of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*), and finally the Chamberlain for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*). HB: office of copper. P16.

7494 *t'ǔng-lǐng* 統領
Commander-general. (1) SUNG: in S. Sung a common designation for leaders of armies; less prestigious than both *tu t'ung-chih* (Supreme Commandant) and *t'ung-chih* (also Commander-general). SP: *directeur militaire général*. (2) CH'ING: designation of the head of a Brigade (*ying*) comprised of members of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*) who were not Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei ch'in-chün*); rank 3a then 2a. BH: captain-general.

7495 *t'ǔng-mǎ lìng* 恫馬令
HAN: **Director of the Imperial Mares,** one of the numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), rank 600 bushels; title changed from *chia-ma ling* in 104 B.C. BH: prefect of the mare milkers. P31.

7496 *t'úng-p'àn* 同判
SUNG–CHIN: **Deputy** or **Vice Minister,** a variant of *t'ung* (Associate, Jointly). SP: *chargé de, chargé des affaires, vice-commissaire*.

7497 *t'ūng-p'àn* 通判
(1) SUNG: **Controller-general,** in early Sung decades a central government official delegated to serve as resident overseer of the work of a Prefect (*chih-chou*), with the right to submit memorials concerning prefectural affairs without the knowledge of the Prefect; no document issued by the Prefect was considered valid without being countersigned by the Controller-general. Some appointees were similarly delegated to Defense Commands (*chen*). Also known as a Prefectural Supervisor (*chien-chou*). After the earliest decades, the appointment became regularized as a Vice Prefect but remained a duty assignment rather than a regular post (*kuan*). SP: *administrateur, vice-administrateur, vice-préfet*. P53. (2) MING–CH'ING: **Assistant Prefect,** number variable, rank 6a, 3rd executive official of a Prefecture (*fu*) after the Prefect (*chih-fu*) and Vice Prefects (*t'ung-chih*); commonly had narrowly specified functional assignment indicated by prefixes. BH: second class sub-prefect. P53. (3) CH'ING: **Subprefectural Magistrate,** head of a Subprefecture (*t'ing*), rank 6a. BH: assistant sub-prefect. P53. Cf. *t'ung-p'an* (Deputy, Vice Minister), *p'an-kuan* (Administrative Assistant).

7498 *t'úng p'íng-chāng chūn-kuó chùng-shìh* 同平章軍國重事
SUNG: **Jointly Manager of Important National Affairs,** one of many designations of central government dignitaries who, in addition to their regular functions, participated in deliberations at the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*) as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*). SP: *ministre des affaires d'état importantes*. P3.

7499 *t'úng p'íng-chāng shìh* 同平章事
T'ANG–SUNG: abbreviation of *t'ung chung-shu men-hsia p'ing-chang shih* (**Jointly Manager of Affairs with the Secretariat-Chancellery**); also see *p'ing-chang shih*. P3.

7500 *t'úng sán-p'ǐn* 同三品
T'ANG: abbreviation of *t'ung chung-shu men-hsia san-p'in* (**Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery**).

7501 *t'úng-shēng* 童生
MING–CH'ING: **Confucian Apprentice,** quasiofficial designation of a candidate for a civil service recruitment examination who had never been a student in a state school; in Ch'ing the status required certification in a preliminary examination given by a District Magistrate (*chih-hsien*). Cf. *ju-t'ung, wen-t'ung*.

7502 *t'úng-shǐh* 彤史
T'ANG–SUNG: **Recorder of Imperial Intercourse** (?), one or 2 palace women, rank 6a in T'ang, 7a in Sung, attached to the Ritual Receptions Office (*ssu-tsan ssu*); functions are not clearly described in the sources, but attention has traditionally been drawn to commentaries on a passage concerning a red tube (*t'ung-kuan*) in the ancient *Classic of Songs* (*Shih-ching*), where it occurs as a love token, so that the *t'ung-shih* has been understood to be the keeper of records about which palace ladies slept with the Emperor at what times, and about the progress of their pregnancies. RR: *femme secrétaire au tube rouge*.

7503 *t'ūng-shìh* 通事
LIAO–CH'ING: **Interpreter-clerk,** normally unranked, found in both central government and territorial units of all sorts in Liao, Chin, and especially Yüan; thereafter regularly established only in the Interpreters Institute (*hui-t'ung kuan*). BH: interpreter. P5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, etc.

7504 *t'ūng-shìh chiēn* 通市監
T'ANG: briefly in 685 the official variant of *hu-shih chien* (**Directorate of Tributary Trade**).

7505 *t'ūng-shìh láng* 通事郎
N-S DIV: **Vice Director** of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), a title alternating with *shih-lang* and *p'u-yeh*, qq.v. P2, 5.

7506 *t'ūng-shìh láng* 通仕郎
SUNG: **Gentleman for Thorough Service,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for rank 8b civil officials till c. 1117, then replaced by Gentleman for Governmental Participation (*ts'ung-cheng lang*). P68.

7507 ***t'ūng-shìh shè-jén*** 通事舍人
N-S DIV (Chin)–MING: **Secretarial Receptionist,** middle or lower-level officials responsible principally for the handling of incoming memorials and outgoing imperial pronouncements in the early Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), coexisting or alternating with Secretariat Drafters (*chung-shu she-jen*). Especially powerful in Ch'i, when the 4 appointees were known collectively as the Four Households (*ssu hu*) and each controlled an office called a Department (*sheng*). In T'ang the title was increasingly attached to the function of introducing personages in court audience, and came into use in the establishment of the Heir Apparent as well as in the Secretariat. In Sung and Chin the title was also used in the Office for Audience Ceremonies (*ko-men*); in Yüan and early Ming it remained solely in use in the Palace Ceremonial Office (*shih-i ssu*). Rank 7b from T'ang to Yüan, 9b in early Ming. See *she-jen, t'ung-shih yeh-che*. RR: *introducteur des visiteurs et des affaires aux audiences*. SP: *introducteur des visiteurs et chargé des affaires aux audiences*. P2, 11, 21, 26, 33.

7508 ***t'ūng-shìh shìh-láng*** 通事侍郎
N-S DIV: variant of *t'ung-shih lang* (**Vice Director** in the developing Secretariat, *chung-shu sheng*).

7509 ***t'ūng-shìh tū-wèi*** 通事都尉
N-S DIV: variant of *t'ung-shih lang* (**Vice Director** in the developing Secretariat, *chung-shu sheng*).

7510 ***t'ūng-shìh yèh-chě*** 通事謁者
SUI–T'ANG: **Ceremonial Receptionist,** 20, rank not clear, established in the Tribunal of Receptions (*yeh-che t'ai*) by combining the prior posts of Receptionists (*yeh-che*) and Secretarial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*); in 621 superseded in a revival of the title Secretarial Receptionist. P11, 21, 33.

7511 ***t'ūng-shǒu*** 通守
(1) SUI: **Vice Governor** of a Commandery (*chün*), principal assistant to the Governor (*t'ai-shou*); rank not clear. P49, 53. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Prefect** (*t'ung-p'an*).

7512 ***t'ǔng-shǔ*** 統署
MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Office Manager** (*ssu-wu;* see *ssu-wu t'ing*).

7513 ***t'ūng-tào hsüéh*** 通道學
T'ANG: lit., school for understanding the (Taoist) Way; in 743 a new name granted **Taoist Schools** (*ch'ung-hsüan hsüeh*) at the Prefecture (*chou*) level.

7514 ***t'úng tūng-hsī t'ái sān-p'ǐn*** 同東西臺三品
T'ANG: **Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Eastern and Western Towers,** briefly from 662 a variant of *t'ung chung-shu men-hsia san-p'in* (Cooperating with Third Rank Officials of the Secretariat-Chancellery), one of the designations used for Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), when the Chancellery and Secretariat were known, respectively, as the Eastern and Western Towers. RR: *l'égal des fonctionnaires du troisième degré des départements de la chancellerie impériale et du grand secrétariat impérial*.

7515 ***t'úng-wén kuǎn*** 同文館
SUNG: **Korean Relations Institute** in the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*); headed by a Commissioner (*ta-shih*). SP: *bureau des relations diplomatiques avec la Corée*. P11.

7516 ***t'úng-wén ssù*** 同文寺
(1) T'ANG: **Court of Diplomatic Relations,** from 662 to 671 the official variant of *hung-lu ssu* (Court of State Ceremonial). P17, 33. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Court of Colonial Affairs** (*li-fan yüan*).

7517 ***t'úng-yěh ch'áng*** 銅冶場
YÜAN: **Copper Smelter,** 3 established in copper-producing areas to prepare copper for being cast into coins, under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (*pao-ch'üan tu t'i-chü ssu*); each headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank 8a, with the aid of a Commissioner (*ta-shih*), 8b. P16.

7518 ***t'ūng-yǐn ssū*** 通引司
SUNG: **Reception Office** staffed by unranked subofficials in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), the headquarters of Kaifeng Prefecture (*fu*), and no doubt other agencies as well. SP: *bureau des huissiers*.

7519 ***tzǔ*** 子
Viscount: throughout history a title of nobility (*chüeh*), normally 5th highest of 6 standard titles, following Prince (*wang*), Duke (*kung*), Marquis (*hou*), and Earl (*po*) and preceding Baron (*nan*). See *chün-tzu, hsien-tzu, k'ai-kuo tzu*. Cf. *t'ai-tzu, shih-tzu*. RR+SP: *vicomte*. BH: viscount. P64, 65.

7520 ***tzǔ-àn yù-shǐh*** 紫案御史
T'ANG: lit., Censor (*yü-shih*) of the purple table; derivation not clear: unofficial reference to a **Palace Censor** (*tien-chung shih yü-shih*).

7521 ***tzù-ch'én*** 自陳
MING: **Self-appraisal,** designation of statements submitted by officials of the 4th and higher ranks during the capital evaluation (*ching-ch'a*) that was conducted every 6th year by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); submitted in lieu of evaluations initiated by the Ministry, such statements often gave censorial and other officials opportunities to denounce powerful court dignitaries.

7522 ***tzū-chèng ch'īng*** 資政卿
MING: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant designation of **Ministers** (*shang-shu*) of Ministries (*pu*). P68.

7523 ***tzū-chèng chung tà-fū*** 資政中大夫
MING: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant of *lang-chung* (**Director**) in a Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) of a Ministry (*pu*). P68.

7524 ***tzū-chèng tà-fū*** 資政大夫
(1) CHIN–CH'ING: **Grand Master for Assisting toward Good Governance,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3a in Chin, 2a thereafter. P68. (2) MING: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant of *yüan-wai lang* (**Vice Director**) in a Bureau (*ch'ing-li ssu*) of a Ministry (*pu*). P68.

7525 ***tzū-chèng tièn*** 資政殿
SUNG: **Hall for Aid in Governance,** a palace building to which former Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) and other dignitaries of long court service were appointed as Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*) and Grand Academicians (*ta hsüeh-shih*). P3, 23.

7526 ***tzū-chèng yǎ-ch'īng*** 資政亞卿
MING: from 1398 to 1402 only, the official variant designation of **Vice Ministers** (*shih-lang*) of Ministries (*pu*). P68.

7527 ***tzū-chìh shǎo-yǐn*** 資治少尹
MING: **Vice Governor Assisting in Administration,** a merit title (*hsün*) awarded to favored rank 3b officials. P65.

7528 ***tzū-chìh yĭn*** 資治尹
MING: **Governor Assisting in Administration,** a merit title (*hsün*) awarded to favored rank 3a officials. P65.

7529 ***tzū-ì chün-shìh*** 諮議軍事
SUNG: **Military Consultant,** number not fixed, staff members in a Superior Area Command (*ta tu-tu fu*). SP: *conseiller des affaires militaires.*

7530 ***tzū-ì kuān*** 諮議官
Adviser. (1) CHIN: number not fixed, rank 9a, members of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien yüan*). P25. (2) MING: until 1376 a staff member in a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69. (3) May be encountered as a variant of *tzu-i ts'an-chün-shih* (Administrative Adviser).

7531 ***tsū-ì ts'ān-chün-shìh*** 讃議參軍事 or ***tzu-i***
N-S DIV (Chin)–YÜAN: **Administrative Adviser,** apparently a general assistant to the administrative head of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*); rank 5a1 in T'ang, 5b in Yüan, not clear for other periods. RR+SP: *administrateur conseiller d'un prince.* P69.

7532 ***tzū-jèn àn*** 資任案
SUNG: **Appointments Section** in the Bureau of Evaluations (*k'ao-kung ssu*) of the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); staffing not clear. SP: *bureau des états de service.*

7533 ***tzū-k'ăo ssū*** 資考司
CHIN: **Bureau of Evaluations,** one of only 2 agencies that actively conducted the work of the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*); headed by a Secretary (*chu-shih*), rank 7b. P5.

7534 ***tzŭ-kó*** 紫閣
T'ANG: **Purple Hall,** unofficial reference to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*).

7535 ***tzū-shàn*** 資善
MING: **Assister toward Goodness;** see under *tzu-te yüan.*

7536 ***tzū-shàn k'ù*** 資善庫
YÜAN: lit., treasury for assisting toward (i.e., encouraging) goodness: **Treasury** for coins and silks in the Commission for Buddhist and Tibetan Affairs (*hsüan-cheng yüan*) at Peking, headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b. P17.

7537 ***tzū-shàn tà-fū*** 資善大夫
CHIN–MING: **Grand Master for Assisting toward Goodness,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3a in Chin, 2a in Yüan and Ming. P68.

7538 ***tzū-shàn t'áng*** 資善堂
SUNG: lit., hall for assisting toward goodness: **School for the Heir Apparent,** part of the establishment called the Eastern Palace (*tung-kung*); included an Elementary School (*hsiao-hsüeh*); apparently educated all sons of the reigning Emperor. SP: *salle d'études de l'héritier du trône.*

7539 ***tzū-shēng chiēn*** 孳生監
SUNG: **Directorate of Horse Breeding** in the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *direction d'élevage des chevaux.*

7540 ***tzū-té*** 資德
MING: **Assister toward Virtue;** see under *tzu-te yüan.*

7541 ***tzū-té tà-fū*** 資德大夫
CHIN–MING: **Grand Master for Assisting toward Virtue,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3a in Chin, 2a in Yüan and Ming. P68.

7542 ***tzū-té yüàn*** 資德院
MING: lit., office for assisting toward virtue: **School for the Heir Apparent** in the Household Administration of the Heir Apparent (*chan-shih fu*), headed by an Assister toward Virtue (*tzu-te*) and 2 Assisters toward Goodness (*tzu-shan*). P26.

7543 ***tzŭ-wéi kó*** 紫薇閣
CH'ING: lit., hall of the purple myrtle, deriving from the name of a celestial constellation considered favorable toward construction projects: unofficial reference to the **Central Drafting Office** (*chung-shu k'o*) attached to the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*).

7544 ***tzŭ-wéi láng*** 紫薇郎
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Drafter** (*chung-shu she-jen*) of the Central Drafting Office (*chung-shu k'o*); see under *tzu-wei ko.*

7545 ***tzŭ-wéi shĕng*** 紫微省
Lit. meaning no doubt similar to that explained under *tzu-wei ko.* (1) T'ANG: from 713 to 717 the official variant designation of the **Secretariat** (*chung-shu sheng*). P3. (2) MING: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Administration Commission** (*ch'eng-hsüan pu-cheng shih ssu*).

7546 ***tzū-wŭ k'ù*** 資武庫
YÜAN: **Armory** in the Household Service of the Heir Apparent (*ch'u-cheng yüan*), headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*) and a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank not clear but low. P26.

7547 ***tzù-yáng chŭ*** 牸羊局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Ewes Service** in the Sheep Office (*ssu-yang shu*) of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). See *t'e-yang chü* (Rams Service).

7548 ***tzū-yùng k'ù*** 資用庫
YÜAN: **Ready Access Storehouse** of furs and leather goods established in 1265 in the Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*), in 1273 transferred to the Directorate for Leather and Fur Manufactures (*li-yung chien*); headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 5a. P38.

7549 ***tzŭ-yüán*** 紫垣
T'ANG: lit., the purple wall, referring to the celestial constellation called the purple myrtle (see under *tzu-wei ko*): unofficial reference to the **Secretariat** (*chung-shu sheng*).

7550 ***tz'ú-chì àn*** 祠祭案 or ***tz'ú-chì chŭ*** 局
SUNG: **Sacrifices Section** (*an*) or **Sacrifices Service** (*chü*), a unit of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); staffed largely with Provisioners (*kung-kuan*). SP: *service (an) des sacrifices, bureau (chü) des sacrifices.*

7551 ***tz'ú-chì ch'ĭng-lĭ ssū*** 祠祭清吏司
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Sacrifices,** one of 4 top-echelon Bureaus (*ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*), in charge of arranging sacrificial rituals in conjunction with the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a. BH: department of sacrifices. P9.

7552 ***tz'ú-chì shŭ*** 祠祭署
MING–CH'ING: **Sacrificial Office** at each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*) and at all major altars and temples in the dynastic capital, each headed by a Sacrificer (*feng-ssu*), rank 7b; charged with maintaining proper sacrificial practices on the Emperor's behalf, under supervision of the Bureau of Sacrifices (*tz'u-chi ch'ing-li ssu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*). P28, 29.

7553 ***tz'ù-chīn hsù*** 次金敘
HAN: lit. meaning not clear: **Estimator** of weights and sizes

(of receipts?); organizational affiliation and specific functions not clear. HB: appraiser. P14.

7554 *tz'ú-chű* 磁局

YÜAN: **Porcelain Service,** a manufactory of fine porcelains established in 1278 at modern Ching-te-chen in Kiangsi Province, under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*); staffed by non-official specialists, leadership not clear.

7555 *tz'ù-fēi* 伾飛

HAN: **Duck Hunter,** subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) who shot ducks and geese in the capital parks for the Emperor's table and for sacrificial uses; headed by a Director (*ling*); created in 104 B.C. by renaming *tso-i*. HB: sharpshooter. P37.

7556 *tz'ù-fēi* 次妃

CHOU–N-S DIV: **Secondary Consort,** unofficial collective reference to the wives of rulers other than the Queen or Empress (*hou, huang-hou*), who was called the Principal Consort (*yüan-fei*).

7557 *tz'ú-fén sŏ* 祠墳所

SUNG: **Office for Sacrifices at the Grave,** one established at each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*) by the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); particularly responsible for offerings to deceased imperial consorts and concubines. SP: *bureau des sacrifices pour les tombeaux impériaux*. P29.

7558 *tz'ù-fù* 次傅

Lit., secondary tutor: unofficial reference to a **Junior Mentor** (*shao-fu*).

7559 *tz'ù-fŭ* 次府

SUNG: **Superior Prefecture, Second Class,** categorical designation of Prefectures (ordinarily *chou*) in which principal Circuits (*lu*) were headquartered, as distinguished from regular Superior Prefectures (*fu*), where dynastic capitals and other major cities were located. SP: *capitale d'une province*.

7560 *tz'ù-fŭ* 次輔

Lit., secondary bulwark: unofficial reference to any of the **Three Solitaries** (*san ku*). Cf. *shou-fu* (Principal Bulwark), *t'ai-fu* (Chief Bulwark of State), *fu*.

7561 *tz'ù-hsiàng* 次相

Lit., secondary minister. (1) Unofficial reference to any of the **Three Solitaries** (*san ku*). (2) HAN–SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*), deriving from his early Han status as general assistant to the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*). (3) SUNG: quasiofficial reference to a **Grand Academician of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies** (*chi-hsien tien ta hsüeh-shih*). SP: *conseiller de deuxième catégorie*.

7562 *tz'ú-k'ù* 磁庫

CH'ING: **Porcelain Storehouse,** one of 6 warehouses or vaults of valuables constituting the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). BH: porcelain store.

7563 *tz'ú-lín* 詞林

SUNG–CH'ING: **Forest of Fine Phrases,** unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

7564 *tz'ú-lù* 祠祿

SUNG: lit., stipend for worshipping: **Temple Salary,** designation of a category of appointments awarded to eminent court officials retiring from active service, carrying a stipend and at least nominal responsibility for being imperial surrogates in worship at specified temples, monasteries, or other religious places. SP (*tz'u-lu kuan*): *poste donné aux hauts fonctionnaires pensionnés*.

7565 *tz'ú-miào shŭ* 祠廟署

T'ANG: **Office of Temple Worship,** one established at each of several imperial shrines devoted to culture heroes such as the legendary Yao, Shun, et al. of highest antiquity, the Chou dynasty's King Wen and King Wu, the founder of the Han dynasty, etc.; also one dedicated to the Fen River in Shansi, whose valley was the homeland of the T'ang ruling house. Each headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b or 6b; under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). RR: *offices des temples et des temples des ancêtres*.

7566 *tz'ú-pù* 祠部

(1) N-S DIV: **Ministry of Sacrifices,** from San-kuo Wei through N. Ch'i a recurrent name, alternating principally with *i-ts'ao*, for what ultimately became the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*), one of the principal Ministries of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); often called *tz'u-pu ts'ao* (Section for Sacrifices). Commonly incorporated 3 or 4 subsidiary Sections (*ts'ao*), e.g., the Liang dynasty's *tz'u-pu ts'ao* (as above), *i-ts'ao* (Section for Ministry Affairs), *chu-k'o ts'ao* (Section for Receptions), *tien-chung ts'ao* (Section for Palace Affairs). P9. (2) N-S DIV: **Section for Sacrifices,** recurrent name of a Section (*ts'ao* sometimes added as suffix) in the Ministry of Rites (*i-ts'ao*) or Ministry of Sacrifices (also *tz'u-pu*) in the developing Department of State Affairs; headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*). P9. (3) SUI–SUNG: **Bureau of Sacrifices,** one of a standard array of 4 Bureaus (*ssu* sometimes added as suffix) in the Ministry of Rites (*lĭ-pu*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung; antecedent of the Ming–Ch'ing Bureau of Sacrifices (*tz'u-chi ch'ing-li ssu*). RR+SP: *bureau des sacrifices*. P9. (4) MING–CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Rites** (*lĭ-pu*).

7567 *tz'ù-shĭh* 刺史

Lit., a clerk (*shih*, i.e., a Censor, *yü-shih*) who pokes, stimulates, criticizes. (1) HAN–SUI: **Regional Inspector,** from 106 B.C. a regular supervisory post intended to provide disciplinary surveillance over personnel in all units of territorial administration in a geographically prefixed Region (*pu* or *chou*); originally 13 delegated from among Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) under supervision of the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*); from 7 B.C. appointed only irregularly, alternating with more prestigious Regional Governors (*mu*), but endured into Sui. During the era of N-S Division (still irregularly alternating with *mu*) became regular administrators in the territorial hierarchy, and proliferated so that at times a Region (*chou*) incorporated no more than 2 Commanderies (*chün*), which in turn incorporated no more than 2 Districts (*hsien*); and those Regional Inspectors who became locally powerful were able to dominate neighboring Regions as Area Commanders-in-chief (*tsung-kuan, tu-tu*). To simplify the multi-layered territorial hierarchy, the founder of Sui abolished Commanderies, leaving only the 2 levels of *chou* and *hsien*, here rendered Prefectures and Districts, respectively. Throughout Han and into the early post-Han years, the Regional Inspector ranked at 600 bushels; later in the era of N-S Division, he ranked from 2a down to 4a depending on the importance of his post. From Han times he had a staff of subordinates divided among function-specific Sections (*ts'ao*). HB: inspector. P50, 52, 53, 54. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: **Regional Chief,** a title commonly awarded important heads

of aboriginal tribes in South and Southwest China. P72. (3) SUI–CHIN: **Prefect,** head of a Prefecture (*chou*); in T'ang ranked from 3b to 4a depending on the size and population of his jurisdiction; in Sung and Chin uncommon, mostly replaced by *chih-chou* (Prefect). RR+SP: *préfet*. P50, 52, 53, 54. (4) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Department Magistrate** (*chih-chou*).

7568 *tz'ù-shĭh chùn* 刺史郡

CHIN: **Commandery,** designating an ordinary Commandery (*chün*) headed by a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*), as distinguished from a Defense Commandery (*fang-yü chün*) headed by a Defense Commissioner (*fang-yü shih*).

7569 *tz'ú-shŭ* 祠署

T'ANG: variant of *tz'u-miao shu* (**Office of Temple Worship**).

7570 *tz'ú-ssù* 祠祀

HAN: **Sacrificer,** ritual specialists found in various agencies; those most closely involved in palace rituals, headed by a Director (*ling*), were under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*) in Former Han but in Later Han were transferred under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); in Former Han the Director of Sacrificers was created in 144 B.C. to supersede the Great Supplicator (*t'ai-chu*), then in 104 B.C. was in turn superseded by the Director of Temple Sacrifices (*miao-ssu ling*), only to be revived in Later Han together with the Great Supplicator. The palace of the Empress also had a Director of Sacrificers, at least in Former Han; and Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) included Directors of Sacrificers (*tz'u-ssu chang*) on their staffs. The rank of such a Director ranged from 600 down to 400 bushels. HB (*ling*): prefect invocator, (*chang:*) chief invocator. P37, 69.

7571 *tz'ú-ts'áo* 辭曹

Complaints Section. (1) HAN: one of the clerical or administrative staff units under the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) and the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) in the central government; headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =400 bushels; also occasionally found in Commanderies (*chün*); functions not clear. Cf. *chüeh-ts'ao* (Judicial Section). HB: bureau of statements. (2) SUNG: occasional unofficial (derisive?) reference to a Revenue Section (*hu-ts'ao*) in a Prefecture (*chou*) headquarters.

7572 *tz'ù-tùi kuān* 次對官

T'ANG: lit., the next official to have a confrontation, i.e., imperial audience, after withdrawal of his superior: unofficial reference to a **Vice Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*). P18.

7573 *wài* 外

Outer, a prefix to official titles and agency names used throughout history in a pairing with (often implied) Inner (*nei*), to make distinctions between inside and outside the imperial palace, the dynastic capital, etc. In addition to the following entries, see under the nomenclature to which *wai* is prefixed.

7574 *wài-ch'á* 外察

MING: **Outer Evaluation,** an appraisal of all civil officials on duty outside the capital conducted every 3rd year, culminating in a great gathering of provincial and lower-level personnel in the capital for imperial audience, at which special promotions, demotions, dismissals, and various other punishments were announced on the basis of deliberations principally involving the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*) and the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). See *ta-chi* (Great Reckoning).

7575 *wài-chàng hsiăo-tĭ* 外帳小氐

CHIN: **Retainer of the Outer Chamber,** 30 or so on the staff of the Palace Inspectorate-general (*tien-ch'ien tu tien-chien ssu*), in 1172 retitled *feng-chih* (Steward). Also see *hsiao-ti*. P38.

7576 *wài-ch'áo* 外朝

Outer Court: from Former Han on, a common collective reference to the officialdom at large, originally under the unchallenged leadership of the Han Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), as distinguished from the Inner Court (*nei-ch'ao*) comprising the Emperor and his family, imperial in-laws, eunuchs, personal favorites, etc. For the importance of these concepts in history, see under *nei-ch'ao*. Also see *wai-t'ing, nei-t'ing*.

7577 *wài-ch'áo tà-jén kuān* 外朝大人官

N-S DIV (N. Wei): lit., officials (chosen for service) in the Outer Court (from among the younger brothers and sons of) regional dignitaries: **Attendants in the Outer Court,** no fixed number, junior members of powerful families serving in court attendance; commonly dispatched as imperial messengers or envoys; participated in all great court ceremonies. Subordinate to 4 Directors of Palace Attendants (*nei-shih chang*). P37.

7578 *wài-ch'éng* 外丞

HAN: variant of *yü-shih wai-ch'eng* (**Outer Aide of the Censor-in-chief**). Cf. *chung-ch'eng, yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (Palace Aide of the Censor-in-chief). P18.

7579 *wài chì-pīng ts'áo* 外騎兵曹

N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Outer Section,** designation of the cavalry, apparently in battle formation; distinguished from the Inner Section (*nei pu-ping ts'ao*) of infantry; presumably expected to enwrap the infantry in battle formation.

7580 *wài-ch'ì* 外戚

Imperial In-laws: throughout history a reference to relatives of rulers by marriage, ordinarily ennobled if not already of the nobility (*chüeh*). Considered members of the Inner Court (*nei-ch'ao, nei-t'ing*), sometimes exercised great influence on rulers or even usurped the throne to found new dynasties.

7581 *wài-ch'í* 外旗

CH'ING: **Outer Banners,** collective reference to all Metropolitan Bannermen (*ching-ch'i*) who were not members of the Imperial Bodyguard (*ch'in-chün ying*), also known as the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*); in early Ch'ing constituted a large Cavalry Brigade (*hsiao-chi ying*) that was the main striking force of the Manchu army; remained in garrisons in and around the dynastic capital, supervised in annual rotation by the Commanders-in-chief (*tu-t'ung*) of all the Banners (see *pa ch'i*). BH: outer banners, outer division. P44.

7582 *wài-chiā* 外家

HAN: variant of *wai-ch'i* (**Imperial In-laws**).

7583 *wài-chiàng* 外匠

N-S DIV (Chou): **Outer Artisan,** number not specified, ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih;* 7a) and Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), members of the Ministry of Works (*tung-kuan*) who were presumably in charge of carpentry work outside the imperial palace. P14.

7584 *wài-chiēn* 外監

(1) SUNG–CHIN: **Outer Directorate,** one or more branches of the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*); in Chin one prefixed East and one prefixed West. SP: *direction extérieure*. P59. (2) CH'ING: **Outer Prison,** a section of

any prison (*chien-yü*) used for the detention of persons accused of lesser crimes. Cf. *nei-chien* (Inner Prison).

7585 *wài-chìh* 外制
Outer Drafter, generic designation of members of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) on duty assignment as secretarial assistants to Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) in the Administration Chamber (*cheng-shih t'ang*); see *nei-chih* (Inner Drafter) and *liang chih* (Two Drafting Groups). SP: *chargé de la rédaction des édits extérieurs.*

7586 *wài-chiù* 外廐
CH'ING: **Outer Stables** of the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*), a collective reference to a large aggregation of horse pasturages, corrals, and stables scattered throughout the empire, in contrast to those in or near the dynastic capital, called Inner Stables (*nei-chiu*); staffed with Chiefs of the Stables (*chiu-chang*), Pasturage Directors (*mu-chang*), etc. Not to be confused with units under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*). BH: provincial stables. P39.

7587 *wài-fǔ* 外府
(1) CHOU: **Outer Treasury,** an agency of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) and the title of its 2 Directors, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*); stored money to be issued for preparation of the ruling family's clothing, as gifts presented by the King, and for use in sacrifices, funerals, court audiences, troop assemblies, etc. CL: *magasin extérieur.* (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **Outer Treasury,** organizational affiliation not clear, headed by one Senior Serviceman (*shang-shih*) and 2 Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*); a storehouse of miscellaneous goods including silks, coins, furs, animal horns, etc. P7. (3) T'ANG: **Outer Garrisons,** collective reference to Garrisons (*fu*) of the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization that, in rotation, provided troops for service in the capital, in contrast to the Five Garrisons (*wu fu*) of such militiamen when on duty in the capital. RR: *milices de l'extérieur.*

7588 *wài-fǔ ssū* 外府司
T'ANG: from 662 to 671 (669?), the official variant designation of the **Court of the Imperial Treasury** (*t'ai-fu ssu*). P7.

7589 *wài-hàn* 外翰
CH'ING: lit., abbreviated suggestion of an outer counterpart of a member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*): unofficial reference to an **Instructor** (*chiao-shou*) in a Confucian School (*ju-hsüeh*) at the Prefecture (*fu*) level.

7590 *wài hàn-lín* 外翰林
MING: occasional unofficial reference to the **Ministry of Justice** (*hsing-pu*). Cf. *han-lin yüan* (Hanlin Academy).

7591 *wài-hsiāng* 外廂
SUNG: **Outer Capital Townships;** see under *ssu hsiang* (Four Capital Townships).

7592 *wài-kuān* 外官
Outer Officials, throughout history a collective reference to officials serving outside the dynastic capital; occasionally encountered in reference to officials considered members of the Outer Court (*wai-ch'ao, wai-t'ing*) in contrast to those considered members of the Inner Court (*nei-ch'ao, nei-t'ing*); occasionally also encountered specifying normal officials in contrast to eunuchs. For Han and Sui usage in the military, see *nei-kuan.*

7593 *wài-kuǎn* 外館
CH'ING: **Outer Hostel,** one of 2 capital residences maintained by the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) to house visiting Mongolian dignitaries; see under *nei-kuan* (Inner Hostel). BH: outer inn. P17.

7594 *wài-láng* 外郎
(1) CH'IN: **Outer Gentleman,** one of the collective designations signified by the term Three Court Gentlemen (*san lang,* q.v.). (2) HAN: **Outer Gentleman,** a collective reference to expectant appointees serving as court attendants, similar to but not included among the Court Gentlemen (*lang*) organized into Three Corps (*san shu*) under the Chamberlain for Attendants (*lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsün*). (3) SUI–T'ANG: variant of *yüan-wai* (**Supernumerary Official**); also see *yüan-wai lang.*

7595 *wài-lién kuān* 外簾官 or *wai-lien*
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Outer Aides,** unofficial collective reference to provincial and lower-level officials who participated in Provincial Examinations (*hsiang-shih*) primarily as proctors, as distinguished from *nei-lien kuan* (Inner Examiners, Inner Aides), who primarily stayed in the private quarters of the examination hall and graded examination papers. Also see *lien-kuan, shih-kuan.*

7596 *wài mìng-fū* 外命夫
Variant form of *wai ming-nan* (**Outer Noblemen**).

7597 *wài mìng-fù* 外命婦
Outer Noblewoman. (1) CHOU: categorical designation of the wives of nobles and royal officials perhaps down to the rank of Serviceman (*shih*), in contrast to the secondary wives of the King, known collectively as Inner Noblewomen (*nei ming-fu*). CL: *femmes titrées de l'extérieur.* (2) T'ANG: collective reference to such relatives of the Emperor as aunts, sisters, and nieces, and to the wives of members of the nobility and of eminent officials. RR: *femmes titrées de l'extérieur.*

7598 *wài mìng-nán* 外命男
CHOU: **Outer Noblemen,** collective reference to royal officials serving outside the capital in the 6 Districts (*hsiang*) of the royal domain, in contrast to those serving in the dynastic capital, called Inner Noblemen (*nei ming-nan*). CL: *hommes titrés de l'extérieur.*

7599 *wài mìng-nǚ* 外命女
CHOU: variant of *wai ming-fu* (**Outer Noblewomen**).

7600 *wài-nǚ* 外女
CHOU: **Woman of Royal Relations,** generic reference to daughters of the King's aunts and sisters, who did not bear the royal surname; if appointed to office as attendants at sacrifices and funerals, called *wai-tsung* (Women of the Royal Clan) and subordinated to the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). CL: *femme de l'extérieur.*

7601 *wài pì-shū shěng* 外祕書省
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Outer Palace Library,** variant of what in other times was called simply the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); also see under *nei pi-shu sheng* (Inner Palace Library).

7602 *wài-pīng ts'áo* 外兵曹 or *wai-ping*
N-S DIV: **Section for Outer Troops,** normally 2 prefixed Left and Right, commonly found in the upper echelon of subordinate units in the evolving Ministry of War (*wu-ping ts'ao, ch'i-ping ts'ao*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); had administrative responsibility for all military forces stationed outside the environs of the dynastic capital; each headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*) or sometimes a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*); rank 6a2 in N. Wei. P12.

7603 *wài-shè* 外舍
(1) HAN: variant of *wai-ch'i* (**Imperial In-laws**). (2) SUNG: **Outer College** in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) as reorganized by Wang An-shih c. 1070; was the entry-level section of the University, with a quota of 3,000 students, about 20% of whom graduated into an Inner College (*nei-she*). Also see *shang-she* (Superior College). SP: *collège extérieur*. P34.

7604 *wài-shǐh* 外史
Lit., outer scribe. (1) CHOU: **External Secretary,** 4 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), 8 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), subordinates of the Royal Secretaries (*nei-shih*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who drafted or recorded royal proclamations to be sent to the Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*); also reportedly responsible for preserving and writing histories; believed by some interpreters to have resided in the feudal states, reporting to the King about the conduct of his subjects. CL: *annaliste de l'extérieur*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): **External Secretary,** ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), a member of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) responsible for recording the activities of the Emperor. P23. (3) SUNG–CH'ING: occasional archaic reference to any **personnel of the Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*).

7605 *wài-t'ái* 外臺
Lit., outer pavilion or tower. (1) HAN: unofficial collective reference to **Receptionists** (*yeh-che*). (2) N-S DIV (Sankuo Wei): unofficial reference to the **Orchid Pavilion** (*lan-t'ai*), then the official name of what in other times was called the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), in contrast to the Palace Library (*pi-shu;* see under *pi-shu chien*), then officially called *nei-ko* (Grand Secretariat). P18. (3) N-S DIV: common unofficial collective reference to **Regional Inspectors** (*tz'u-shih*) or **Regional Governors** (*chou mu*), both considered in some measure outer representatives of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). (4) T'ANG–SUNG: **Outer Censorate,** after 765 an unofficial collective reference to members of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) on important duty assignments outside the capital. RR: *tribunaux des censeurs des provinces*. P18. (5) MING–CH'ING: **Outer Censorate,** unofficial reference to a Provincial Surveillance Commission (*t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*). P18, 52.

7606 *wài-t'íng* 外廷
Variant of *wai-ch'ao* (**Outer Court**).

7607 *wài-ts'áo* 外曹
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): abbreviation of *wai chi-ping ts'ao* (**Outer Section**).

7608 *wài-tsūng* 外宗
(1) CHOU: **Woman of the Royal Clan,** generic reference to the daughters of the King's aunts and sisters, i.e., Women of Royal Relations (*wai-nü*), when appointed to be attendants for the King's principal wives in sacrifices, funerals, etc., under direction of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). CL: *honorables de l'extérieur*. (2) SUNG: abbreviated reference to an **Office of Imperial Clan Affairs** (*tsung-cheng ssu*).

7609 *wài-tù k'ō* 外度科
YÜAN: **General Accounts Section,** one of 6 Sections (*k'o*) through which the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) carried out its principal functions of gathering and expending the government's tax income; presumably supervised general government revenues rather than those earmarked for special palace purposes, in contrast to the Special Accounts Section (*nei-tu k'o*). Headed by a Clerk (*ling-shih*), unranked. Cf. *tu-chih k'o*. P6.

7610 *wài-tz'ù tz'ù-chiēn* 外刺刺姦
HAN: lit., one who pries into treachery in the domains of outer Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*) (?): **Security Officer of an Outer Region** (?), a military title in Later Han associated with the implementation of law; specific status and functions not clear. HB: inspector of treachery for outside inspection.

7611 *wài-wěi ch'iēn-tsǔng* 外委千總
CH'ING: **Detached Company Commander,** a regular post, rank 8a, in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), ranking beneath both Company Commanders (*ch'ien-tsung*) and Squad Leaders (*pa-tsung*); specific uses not clear. BH: ensign. P37.

7612 *wài-wěi pǎ-tsǔng* 外委把總
CH'ING: **Detached Squad Leader,** a regular post, rank 9a, in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), ranking beneath both Squad Leaders (*pa-tsung*) and Detached Company Commanders (*wai-wei ch'ien-tsung*); specific uses not clear. BH: colour-sergeant. P37.

7613 *wài-wù liào-k'ù* 外物料庫
SUNG: **Outer Storehouse** under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); staffing and specific uses not clear. Cf. *nei-wu liao-k'u* (Imperial Larder). SP: *magasin extérieur de denrées, riz, sel, huile et farine*.

7614 *wài yǎng-kǒu ch'ù* 外養狗處
CH'ING: **Outer Kennel** maintained by the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); see *nei yang-kou ch'u* (Palace Kennel). P37.

7615 *wài-yung* 外饔
CHOU: **Grand Chef for External Ceremonies,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) responsible for preparing food for sacrifices and other religious ceremonies conducted outside the royal palace; cf. *nei-yung* (Grand Chef of the Palace). CL: *cuisinier de l'extérieur*.

7616 *wài-yüàn* 外院
SUNG: **Outer Branch of the Palace Library** (*pi-shu sheng*), established in 1010; staffing and special purposes not clear. SP: *cour extérieure du département de la bibliothèque impériale*.

7617 *wàn ch'èng* 萬乘
Lit., 10,000 chariots: from antiquity an indirect reference to the supreme ruler, the **King** (*wang*) or **Emperor** (*huang-ti*).

7618 *wàn chì* 萬騎
T'ANG: **Myriad Cavaliers,** an elite group of mounted archers who escorted the Emperor on hunts and other outings; prior to 707 (710?) known successively as the Hundred Cavaliers (*po chi*) and the Thousand Cavaliers (*ch'ien chi*); in 710 transformed into the new Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*) of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*). RR: *dix mille cavaliers*.

7619 *wàn-chiù* 萬廄
T'ANG: **Stable of Myriad Mounts,** one prefixed Left and one prefixed Right among the palace stable units collectively called the Six Stables (*liu chiu*). RR: *écurie des dix mille chevaux*.

7620 *wàn-fū* 萬夫
Occasional variant of *wan-hu* (**Brigade Commander**).

7621 *wàn-hù fǔ* 萬戶府
YÜAN: **Brigade,** a standard military unit theoretically comprising 10,000 soldiers under a Brigade Commander (*wan-hu*), rank variable from 2a to 3a; most commonly the military headquarters at the Route (*lu*) level of territorial administration, subordinate to a Circuit (*tao*) command of one of several types. In theory divided into 10 Battalions (*ch'ien-hu so*) of 1,000 soldiers each. Also used as a designation for some aboriginal tribes in the Southwest (see *chün-min wan-hu fu*). Also see *tu wan-hu fu* (Chief Brigade). Often rendered as myriarchy. P60, 72.

7622 *wàn-hù sǒ* 萬戶所
MING: **Brigade,** one of many designations conferred on southwestern aboriginal tribes, their chieftains being officially known as Brigade Commanders (*wan-hu*). See under *t'u-ssu, t'u-kuan*. P72.

7623 *wǎn-huá* 婉華
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Kind Loveliness,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called *shih-fu* (Hereditary Consorts); rank =3b.

7624 *wǎn-í* 婉儀
T'ANG–SUNG: **Lady of Kind Deportment,** designation of a rank 2a imperial concubine; see *liu i* (Six Ladies of Deportment). RR+SP: *correction belle*.

7625 *wàn-ì ch'ǐ-yüán k'ù* 萬億綺源庫
YÜAN: lit., storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of precious things from a) beautiful well: **Imperial Cloth Vault** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), which stored bolts of colored cloth; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*), rank 4a. P7.

7626 *wàn-ì fù-yüán k'ù* 萬億賦源庫
YÜAN: lit., storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of things from a) well endowed well: **Imperial Silk Vault** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), which stored precious silks, brocades, etc.; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*), rank 4a. P7.

7627 *wàn-ì kuǎng-yüán k'ù* 萬億廣源庫
YÜAN: lit., storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands (of treasures from a) vast well: **Imperial Treasures Vault** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), which stored incense, herbs, and precious papers; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*), rank 4a. P7.

7628 *wàn-ì pǎo-yüán k'ù* 萬億寶源庫
YÜAN: lit., storehouse of ten thousand hundred thousands of coins: **Imperial Money Vault** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), which stored paper money and precious objects in jade; headed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tu t'i-chü*), rank 4a. P7.

7629 *wǎn-júng* 婉容
SUNG: **Lady of Kind Manner,** designation of an imperial concubine, rank 1b; first appointed in 1008. SP: *femme titrée intérieure de 2ème rang*.

7630 *wǎn-láng* 挽郎
SUNG: lit., gentleman for funerary arrangements (?): **Tomb Attendant,** a duty assignment at some imperial mausolea (*ling*). SP: *chargé des affaires aux tombes impériales*.

7631 *wàn-lín nèi chiào-fāng* 萬林內教坊
T'ANG: **Palace School in the Grove,** briefly in 692 the official redesignation of the school for educating palace women, normally called Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*). RR: *quartier de l'enseignement du palais intérieur des dix mille bosquets*.

7632 *wàn-nién kūng* 萬年宮
T'ANG: **Palace of Longevity,** from 651 to 667 the official redesignation of the Palace of the Perfect Cycle (*chiu-ch'eng kung*), the imperial summer resort in Shensi. See *chiu-ch'eng kung tsung-chien*.

7633 *wàn-sùi yéh* 萬歲爺
CH'ING: **Lord for Myriad Years,** one of the terms used for the Emperor in direct address. BH: lord of ten thousand years.

7634 *wáng* 王
Ety. uncertain; possibly an imposing human figure with arms outstretched standing on an extent of land. (1) CHOU: **King,** designation of the supreme ruler. After mid-Chou the title was usurped by Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*) so freely that in 221 B.C. the new unifier of China, Ch'in Shih-huang-ti, created the title *huang-ti* (Emperor) to replace it as the designation of a supreme ruler. Political theorists of late Chou times began the enduring custom of using *wang* in the sense of "a true king" who ruled by right and by virtue in contrast to one who ruled solely by force; see under *pa-wang* (Hegemons and Kings). CL: *empereur*. (2) HAN–CH'ING: **King,** title commonly used in reference to rulers of foreign states and alien peoples. (3) HAN–CH'ING: **Prince,** after disuse in Ch'in, revived in early Han as a title for the founding Emperor's most important military allies, who were granted large regions of the empire as semi-autonomous Princedoms (*wang-kuo*); from then on, the highest title of nobility (*chüeh*), awarded commonly to all sons of Emperors; occasionally throughout history conferred on unusually distinguished military officers. In some dynasties there were many gradations of Princes indicated by prefixes; e.g., see *ch'in-wang, chün-wang, i-tzu wang, liang-tzu wang, kuo-wang*. Cf. *wei-hsia, pei-lo*. HB: king. RR, SP, BH: prince.

7635 *wàng* 望
SUNG: lit., to gaze at from a distance, to admire, to expect: **Honored,** a prefix to the designation District (*hsien*) when the unit of territorial administration incorporated more than 4,000 registered households; may also be encountered as a prefix to *chou* (Prefecture), apparently the equivalent of *shang* (Large). Cf. the prefixes *ch'ih* (Imperial), *chi* (Metropolitan), *chin* (Important). SP: *remarquable*.

7636 *wáng ch'áng-shìh fǔ* 王常侍府
YÜAN: lit., office of Attendants-in-ordinary on a Prince: variant of *wang-fu* (**Princely Establishment**).

7637 *wàng-ch'ì* 望氣
HAN: **Observer of Air Currents,** one of several categories of duty assignments on the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*) for Expectant Officials (*tai-chao*). See *wang-lang* (Gentleman Observer). Cf. *hou-feng* (Wind Watcher). P35.

7638 *wáng-chǔ* 王主
HAN: **Grand Princess,** title awarded paternal aunts of a reigning Emperor.

7639 *wáng-fù* 王傅
SUNG–MING: **Princely Mentor,** either the head or the 2nd executive official of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*); an ad hoc duty assignment in Sung, rank 4a in Chin, 2a in Yüan, 2b in early Ming, when from 1370 to 1376 one Left and one Right appointee were outranked only by 2 Admin-

istrators (*hsiang*) on the staffs of Princes. In Yüan the title was changed in 1292 to *nei-shih* (Administrator). SP: *tuteur de prince*. P69.

7640 *wáng-fǔ* 王府
N-S DIV–CH'ING: **Princely Establishment,** a civil and military staff appointed for each imperial son other than the Heir Apparent (cf. *chan-shih fu,* Household Administration of the Heir Apparent). Prior to T'ang, occasionally established for Princes other than the Heir Apparent who were not enfeoffed with territories called Princedoms (*wang-kuo*). From T'ang on, established with territorial names commonly derived from ancient Chou feudal states when Princes reached maturity, but normally were not landed fiefs. In T'ang headed by a Mentor (*fu*), rank 3a2, and an Administrator (*chang-shih*), 4b1; thereafter normally by an Administrator, 5a in Ming, 3a in Ch'ing; in Liao and Yüan headed by an Administrator (*nei-shih*). The staff commonly included a military dignitary such as an Adjutant (*ssu-ma*) or the head of a Defense Brigade (*hu-chün fu*) or an Escort Guard (*hu-wei*); Record Keepers (*chi-shih*) or Archivists (*tien-pu*), etc. Through T'ang Princes commonly played significant roles in government, central or regional. In T'ang they were not regularly required to leave the dynastic capital on reaching maturity, but in native dynasties after T'ang they were commonly required to "go to their fiefs" (*chih-kuo*) on reaching maturity and had little influence on government at any level. RR+SP: *maison d'un prince*. BH: establishment (palace) of a prince of the blood. P69.

7641 *wáng-fǔ chǎng-shǐh ssū* 王府長史司
Lit., office of the Administrator (*chang-shih*) of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*): common variant of *wang-fu* **(Princely Establishment)**.

7642 *wáng-fù fǔ* 王傅府
Lit., office of a Princely Mentor (*wang-fù*): common variant of *wang-fǔ* **(Princely Establishment)**. P69.

7643 *wáng-hòu* 王后
HAN: variant of *huang-hou* **(Empress)**.

7644 *wàng-hòu láng* 望候郎
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): **Gentleman for Astronomical Observation,** 20 observers and recorders of astronomical phenomena under the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*). P35.

7645 *wáng-hsiāng fǔ* 王相府
MING: lit., office of the Administrator (*hsiang*) for a Prince: 1370–1380 variant of *wang-fu* **(Princely Establishment)**, headed by a Left and a Right Administrator (*hsiang*), rank 2a, and 2 Mentors (*fu*), 2b. P69.

7646 *wáng-hùi ssū* 王會司
CH'ING: **Inner Mongolian Reception Bureau** under the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*) created in 1757 by renaming the Court's Receptions Bureau (*pin-k'o ssu*); headed by one Manchu and 2 Mongol Directors (*lang-chung*), rank 5a. BH: department for receiving princes of Inner Mongolia. P17.

7647 *wáng-kūng tà-hsiǎo hsüéh* 王宮大小學
SUNG: **School for the Princes** within the School for the Imperial Family (*tsung-hsüeh*); apparently a consolidated advanced (*ta*) and elementary (*hsiao*) school for the sons of Emperors as distinguished from other members of the imperial family, but possibly a combined reference to 2 separate schools; staffed with an Erudite (*po-shih*) and one or 2 Instructors (*chiao-shou*), ranks not clear. SP: *école supérieure et primaire du palais royal.*

7648 *wáng-kuó* 王國 or *wáng-kuó fǔ* 府
HAN–SUI: **Princedom,** in early Han a reference to territories allocated to the principal allies of the founding Emperor (cf. *hou-kuo,* Marquisate), thereafter primarily a reference to territories with which the sons of Emperors were enfeoffed; prefixed with territorial names mostly derived from the feudal states of Chou times. Prior to a revolt by the original Princes in 154 B.C., the Princedoms were virtually autonomous; each Prince appointed a staff that replicated the Emperor's central government, including a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*), Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*), etc.; and each Prince collected and used the revenue from his domain. Such autonomy was stripped away after the revolt was crushed. Thereafter the staff of each Princedom was reduced and was appointed by the central government; and the Princes were deprived of governmental powers in their domains. Each Princedom was managed for the Prince by a court-appointed Administrator (*hsiang*), with rank at 2,000 bushels equivalent to that of a Commandery Governor (*t'ai-shou*), assisted principally by an Aide (*chang-shih*). In early post-Han times Princedoms had staffs headed by such dignitaries as Preceptors (*shih*), Mentors (*fu*), or Companions (*yu*), but before Sui the *chang-shih* (now better rendered Administrator) rose into real executive authority, and Princedoms had begun to be called Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*). Through the era of N-S Division, the degree of autonomy enjoyed by Princedoms fluctuated with the strength or weakness of the central government; they were often seedbeds of rebellion and usurpation. From T'ang on, Princely Establishments (now the standard term) were more thoroughly dominated by the central government. Also see *kuo-wang*. HB: kingdom. P69.

7649 *wǎng-lái kuó-hsìn sǒ* 往來國信所
SUNG: **Office of Diplomatic Correspondence** in the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*) in early Sung, responsible for diplomatic exchanges with the Khitan state of Liao; headed or jointly headed by a rank 6a eunuch assigned from the Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*) as Concurrent Manager (*kuan-kou*); other staffing not clear. Cf. *kuo-hsin fang, kuan-kou wang-lai kuo-hsin so*. SP: *bureau des lettres de créance pour les relations diplomatiques avec les K'i-tan (Leao).*

7650 *wàng-láng* 望郎
HAN: **Gentleman Observer,** 30 authorized for the staff of the Grand Astrologer (*t'ai-shih ling*); status not clear, but possibly men of official rank serving together with Expectant Officials (*tai-chao*) called Observers of Air Currents (*wang-ch'i,* q.v.); cf. *wang-hou lang* (Gentleman for Astronomical Observation). HB: gentleman of foresight. P35.

7651 *wáng pā-pā* 王妃妃
Princely Father-in-law: in late Ming and perhaps other times, a colloquialism apparently referring to the father of the consort of a Prince (*wang*).

7652 *wáng pāo-ī* 王包衣
CH'ING: **Bondservants of the Princes,** common reference to members of the Five Lesser Banners (*hsia wu ch'i*), the Manchu military units controlled by Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*). See *pao-i*. BH: bond-servants of princes of the blood.

7653 *wáng shìh-tzǔ* 王世子
N-S DIV–MING: **Princely Heir,** commonly the formal designation of the son of an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) chosen for preparation to succeed his father; usually the eldest son. See *shih-tzu*. P64.

7654 ***wáng tà-ch'én*** 王大臣
CH'ING: **Princes and Grand Ministers,** collective reference to the most eminent dignitaries of the imperial court, all commonly members of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*); after 1861 a common reference to members of the Foreign Office (*tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu ya-men, tsung-li ya-men*).

7655 ***wáng-tǐ*** 王邸
(1) **Princely Mansion:** throughout imperial history a reference to the residence in a dynastic capital of a Prince (*wang*) or of the liaison representative of a Prince based outside the capital; see *ti* (Liaison Hostel). P21. (2) CH'ING: indirect reference to an **Imperial Prince** (*ch'in-wang*).

7656 ***wáng-yǔ*** 王友
N-S DIV–SUNG: **Princely Companion,** variant of *yu* (Companion), a dignitary on the staff of a Prince (*wang*). SP: *conseiller princier*. P26.

7657 ***wèi*** 尉
(1) **Commandant:** throughout imperial history a common military title, sometimes honorific, sometimes with administrative responsibilities, not often suggesting active field command. See prefixed forms, e.g., *t'ai-wei, t'ing-wei, wei-wei, tu-wei, chih-su tu-wei, hsiao-wei, i-wei, cheng-i wei, hsiao-chi wei*. Traditionally pronounced *yü*. HB, RR, SP: commandant. (2) CH'IN–YÜAN: common abbreviated variant of *hsien-wei* **(District Defender)** or *chün-wei* **(Commandery Defender)**.

7658 ***wèi*** 衛
(1) N-S DIV–MING: **Guard,** standard term for a large military organization normally in garrison but available for active defense duty, as contrasted with an Army (*chün*), the most common term for a large military organization on campaign. Through Yüan, the name Guard was generally reserved for units clustered in and around the dynastic capital, and they were distinguished by descriptive prefixes, e.g., Militant Guard (*wu-wei*), Awesome Guard (*wei-wei*), Protective Guard (*yü-wei*). This pattern persisted in Ming, but Guards were then also garrisoned throughout the empire, identified with place-name prefixes, e.g., Hangchow Guard. Through Sung, each Guard was commanded by one or more Generals (*chiang-chün*), rank 3a2 in T'ang, 3b or 4b in Sung, sometimes overshadowed by Generals-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), 3a1 in T'ang, 3a or 4a in Sung, and Generalissimos (*shang chiang-chün*), 2a2 in T'ang, from 2b to 3b in Sung. In Yüan each Guard was led by a Chief Military Commissioner (*tu chih-hui shih*), 3a, a capital counterpart of Brigade Commanders (*wan-hu*) in units away from the capital, Brigades (*wan-hu fu*). In Ming there were Guard Commanders (*chih-hui shih*), 3a. In Yüan and Ming times, Guards were divided into Battalions (*ch'ien-hu so*) and Companies (*po-hu so*), and in Ming the entire national military establishment was known by the term *wei-so* (Guards and Battalions). In all occurrences, with the exception of Guards with place-name prefixes, look under the preceding terminology, e.g., *shih-liu wei* (Sixteen Guards), *shih-erh wei* (Twelve Guards), *shih-wei* (Imperial Guard), *su-wei* (Capital Guard). RR+SP: *garde*. (2) CH'ING: **Transport Command,** designation of military units stationed along the Grand Canal, each with a Commandant (*shou-yü*), normally a rank 5b officer, supervising one segment of the Grand Canal tax-grain transport operation; supervised lesser military units called Transport Stations (*so*, with place-name prefix). See under *ts'ao-yün tsung-tu* (Director-general of Grain Transport). BH: first class transport station. P60.

7659 ***wěi-ch'āi*** 委差
YÜAN: **Courier,** 10 lowly officials or unranked suboffi-cials on the staff of the Supervisorate of Land Transport to the Two Capitals (*liang-tu lu-yün t'i-chü ssu*). P60.

7660 ***wéi-ch'áng*** 圍場
Lit., an enclosure. (1) LIAO: **Hunting Preserve,** various areas for seasonal use located in different parts of the Manchurian plain and Jehol, all supervised by a Supreme Grand Preceptor (*tu t'ai-shih*), a member of the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government. P17. (2) CH'ING: **Imperial Summer Resort,** a large tract at modern Ch'eng-te in Jehol to which the imperial court normally retreated in the 8th lunar month each year for hunting, relaxation, and receiving submissive chieftains from Mongolia, Central Asia, and Tibet; managed by a Supervisor-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*), rank 4 till 1748, then rank 3, under the jurisdiction of the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*). BH: imperial hunting preserves. P17.

7661 ***wèi chiàng-chün*** 衛將軍
General of the Guards. (1) HAN: in early Han one of many designations used for the leaders of military campaigns; from 87 B.C. awarded as honorific sinecures to court dignitaries, authorized a staff of subordinates organized into Sections (*ts'ao*). HB: general of the guards. (2) N-S DIV: one of the titles awarded to dignitaries to whom supervision of the inner quarters of the palace was entrusted. (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department Concurrently Controlling the Imperial Guardsmen (*ling shih-wei nei ta-ch'en*).

7662 ***wēi chū-hóu*** 猥諸侯
HAN: lit., rustic or humble Marquis: **Honorary Marquis,** a designation conferred on meritorious subjects; it did not confer the right to participate in regular court audiences or imperial sacrificial rituals and was not inheritable; whether or not it conferred a stipend is not clear. Cf. *hou, chu-hou, lieh-hou*.

7663 ***wèi-fāng shuài*** 衛坊率
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Commandant of the Guards Office,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank not clear but apparently subordinate to a Commander (*ssu-ma*) for each of the Left and Right Guards (*tso-wei, yu-wei*); supervised the bodyguard troops of the Heir Apparent. P26.

7664 ***wèi-fǔ*** 衛府
T'ANG: **Guard,** prior to 622 the designation of *wei* (Guard), large military units at the dynastic capital.

7665 ***wèi-hóu chíh tū chǐh-hūi shǐh ssū*** 衛候直都指揮使司
YÜAN: **Office of the Household Guards** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; headed by a Mongol nobleman designated Chief Military Commissioner (*tu chih-hui shih*). Commonly abbreviated to *wei-hou ssu*.

7666 ***wèi-hsià*** 位下
YÜAN: variant of *wang* **(Prince)**.

7667 ***wèi-hsiēn*** 衛仙
T'ANG: **Escort Immortal,** from 662 to 670 the official designation of rank 6a imperial concubines, at other times known as Ladies of the Precious Bevy (*pao-lin*). RR: *femme qui escorte les immortels*.

7668 ***wēi-í*** 威儀
N-S DIV (Ch'i): **Disciplinarian,** 2 of low rank or unranked, on the staff of the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*). P34.

7669 ***wěi-jén*** 委人
CHOU: **Forager,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for supervising the collection of taxes in wood, fodder, and wild foodstuffs gathered in the mountains, riverways, and parklands in the remote areas of the royal domain, for use as imperial gifts, by visitors at court, and in sacrificial and funeral rituals. CL: *collecteur.*

7670 ***wèi jù liú*** 未入流
Lit., not yet entered the current: **Not Yet of Official Status,** a categorical reference to all persons in government service other than officials (*kuan*) with ranks (*p'in*), most abundantly including subofficial functionaries (*li, hsü-li*); equivalent to *liu-wai* (Outside the Current). Cf. *liu-nei.*

7671 ***wèi-kuān chūn-wèi*** 衛官軍衛
SUNG: **Army Guard of Guard Officers;** see under *chün-wei* (Army Guard).

7672 ***wéi-nà*** 維那
Buddhist Deacon: Chinese transliteration of the Sanskrit term *karmadāna,* meaning an assigner of duties; commonly the 2nd most senior member of a Buddhist monastery. See *tu wei-na* (Chief Buddhist Deacon).

7673 ***wèi-shìh*** 尉氏
CHOU–HAN: unofficial reference to a **Jailor** or **Prison Guard,** or to any functionary who inflicted physical punishments on prisoners.

7674 ***wèi-shìh*** 衛士
HAN–T'ANG: **Guardsman,** common designation for an ordinary soldier, especially those on special duty in government offices, at temples and mausolea, etc., rather than in regular military units; in Han commonly led by a Director (*chang* or *ling*). HB: guard. RR: *garde.* P28, 30, 69, etc.

7675 ***wěi-shǔ*** 委署
CH'ING: **Deputy,** prefix to many titles, especially in the military service, usually of relatively lowly officers; also **Acting,** prefix appended to titles in units of territorial administration when appointments were made by provincial authorities, pending confirmation by the central government.

7676 ***wèi shuài-fǔ*** 衛率府
T'ANG–SUNG, CHIN: **Defense Guard Command,** 2 designated Left and Right, military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (*shuai*), rank 4a in T'ang, 7b in Sung. Created in 622 by renaming former Attendant Guard Commands (*shih shuai-fu*); from 662 to 670 officially renamed *tien-jung wei* (Militant Guards). P26.

7677 ***wèi-ssū*** 尉司
N-S DIV (Chin): variant reference to the *liu-pu wei* (**Commandant of the Capital Patrol**). P20.

7678 ***wèi-ts'áo*** 尉曹
HAN: **Conscript Section,** one of a dozen or more Sections (*ts'ao*) subordinate to the Defender-in-chief (*t'ai-wei*) in the central government; headed by an Administrator (*yüan-shih*), rank =400 bushels; managed business concerning conscripts, criminals sent into military service, etc. HB: bureau of command.

7679 ***wéi-tzǔ-shǒu sǒ*** 圍子手所
MING: **Office of the Palace Guard,** 2, each headed by a Battalion Commander (*ch'ien-hu*); apparently active duty stations for members of the Escort Guards (*hu-wei*) assigned to each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

7680 ***wēi-wèi*** 威衛
T'ANG: **Awesome Guard,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, included among the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital, generally responsible for defense of the eastern sector of the capital city; created in 622 to replace the Left and Right Encampment Guards (*t'un-wei*) inherited with the Sui dynasty's Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) organization; in 684 renamed Guards of the Leopard Strategy (*pao-t'ao wei*); in 705 briefly resumed the name Awesome Guards; from late 705 to 711 again called Encampment Guards; from 711 once again called Awesome Guards. There is an unlikely possibility that from 662 to 684 this name was replaced by Military and Awesome Guards (*wu-wei wei*). Members of the Awesome Guards were commonly called Fierce as Leopards Cavaliers (*pao-chi*). RR: *garde majestueuse.* P43.

7681 ***wèi-wèi*** 衛尉
CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison,** one of the Nine Chamberlains (*chiu ch'ing*) in the central government, in Han ranked at 2,000 bushels; responsible for policing and defending the imperial palace. During the era of N-S Division gradually evolved into a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) heading the Court for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei ssu*). From Han on, subordinates were generally divided among Document Control Offices at the Gates (*kung-ch'e ssu-ma men*), a corps of patrolling Guardsmen (*wei-shih*), and a corps of Imperial Escorts (*lü-pen*). In Han the men under his command, totaling perhaps 3,000, were regular soldiers assigned by units of territorial administration to capital service in annual rotation; in the capital they were considered part of the Southern Army (*nan-chün*). After Han they were probably professional careerists, but the situation is not clear. HB: commandant of the guards. P21.

7682 ***wèi-wèi ch'ing*** 衛尉卿
(1) N-S DIV–SUI: **Chamberlain** (or **Chief Minister**) **of the Court for the Palace Garrison;** see *wei-wei ssu.* (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Chief Minister of the Court of the Imperial Regalia;** see *wei-wei ssu, wei-wei yüan.* (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Commissioner** (*shih*) **of the Imperial Procession Guard** (*luan-i wei*).

7683 ***wèi-wèi ssù*** 衛尉寺
(1) N-S DIV–SUI: **Court for** (Sui: **Court of**) **the Palace Garrison,** headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*); one of the Nine Courts (*chiu ssu*) in the central government; responsible for active patrolling and defense of the imperial palace, evolving from the Han dynasty Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*); the term was used perhaps as early as late Han. P21. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Court of the Imperial Regalia,** still one of the Nine Courts but no longer in charge of active military duty at the imperial palace, which was defended in T'ang by the Left and Right Palace Gate Guards (*chien-men wei*), in Sung by units of the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien shih-wei ssu*); in T'ang was in charge of manufacturing and storing weapons, tents, insignia, and other kinds of military regalia; in Sung had practically no active function, its posts being sinecures for eminent officials. Headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3a1 in T'ang, 4b in Sung. RR+SP: *cour des insignes impériaux.* P21.

7684 ***wèi-wèi yüàn*** 衛尉院
YÜAN: **Court of the Imperial Regalia,** a central government agency responsible for arms, armor, saddlery, insignia, etc., required by the Emperor and his entourage; a con-

tinuation of the T'ang–Sung *wei-wei ssu*, headed by a Chief Minister (*ch'ing*), rank not clear.

7685 *wēi-wǔ chün* 威武軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **Awesome and Militant Army,** originally appeared in 731 as a new name for the military force of a Defense Command (*chen*) based near modern Peking, previously identified by the place-name Yü-yang; likely disappeared in the great An Lu-shan rebellion of the 750s; headed by a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*). The name was revived during the rebellion to designate 2 new units, prefixed Left and Right, in the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) directly under imperial control, each headed by a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), rank 3a1; but very soon discontinued. Revived again in early Sung as the command of a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*), 2b, but apparently disappeared with the discontinuance of such posts very early in the dynasty. RR: *armée de Wei-wu, armée de la guerre majestueuse*. SP: *armée de Wei-wu*.

7686 *wèi wǔ-pù* 尉五部
N-S DIV (Chin): lit., commandant of 5 Troops (*pu*): variant reference to the **Commandant of the Capital Patrol** (*liu-pu wei*). P20.

7687 *wèi-yāng ling* 未央令
HAN: **Director of the Inner Compound Stable,** one of numerous subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u*), rank 600 bushels; in charge of vehicles and horses used in the Forbidden City (*chin-ch'eng*), known as the Uncompleted Palace (*wei-yang kung*). HB: prefect of the stables of the eternal palace. P31.

7688 *wěi-yüán* 委員
CH'ING: **Special Delegate,** designation used for an Expectant Appointee (*hou-pu*) when on an ad hoc duty assignment. BH: deputy.

7689 *wěi-yüán chiàng* 葦園匠
T'ANG: **Craftsman of the Rattan Grove,** 100 non-official laborers and craft workers authorized on the staff of the Directorate of Bamboo Crafts (*ssu-chu chien*) in the Court of the Imperial Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). RR: *ouvrier pour les jardins de joncs*.

7690 *wén* 文
Lit., writing, literate, cultured, etc.: **Civil,** prefix sometimes attached to titles and other nomenclature to specify affiliation with the civil service rather than the military service, e.g., *wen-kuan* (Civil Official) as distinguished from *wu-kuan* (Military Officer). Also occurs as an element in more elegant nomenclature, e.g., *ch'ung-wen yüan* (Institute for the Veneration of Literature).

7691 *wén-àn* 文案
CH'ING: common abbreviation of *nei wen-an* (**Personal Staff**), q.v.

7692 *wén-ch'āng hsiāng* 文昌相
T'ANG: **Minister of the Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity,** one of the Left and one of the Right; from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of Vice Directors (*p'u-yeh*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), apparently regardless of changes in the agency name from *wen-ch'ang t'ai* to *wen-ch'ang tu-sheng* in 684 or 685, then to *tu-t'ai* till 696, then back to *wen-ch'ang t'ai* till 703, then to *chung-t'ai* till 705, when the name *shang-shu sheng* was resumed.

7693 *wén-ch'āng t'ái* 文昌臺
T'ANG: **Pavilion of Culture and Prosperity:** briefly in 684 (–685?) and again from 696 to 703 the official redesignation of the *shang-shu sheng* (Department of State Affairs).

7694 *wén-ch'āng tū-shěng* 文昌都省
T'ANG: **Capital Department of Culture and Prosperity:** briefly in 684 (–685?) the official redesignation of the *shang-shu sheng* (Department of State Affairs).

7695 *wén-ch'én chǔn-pèi ch'āi-ch'iěn* 文臣準備差遣
SUNG: **Civil Official in Reserve for Special Assignment,** 5 authorized for each of 3 major Military Commissions (*an-fu ssu*) in the Yangtze Valley, and an unlimited number authorized for (all?) Fiscal Commissions (*chuan-yün ssu*). SP: *fonctionnaire civil en réserve pour être envoyé à une mission*.

7696 *wén-ch'ī chú* 紋綺局
YÜAN: **Adornment Service,** organizational affiliation not clear but most likely subordinate to the Palace Provisions Commission (*hsüan-hui yüan*); the staff included Embroiderers (*chih-chin*) who reportedly, among other things, produced brocaded portraits of ruling Emperors that were placed in every Buddhist temple and monastery (in the capital? in the empire?). P28.

7697 *wén-hàn kuǎn* 文翰館
MING: **Institute of Litterateurs,** in the period 1398–1402 only, a unit either supplementary or subordinate to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); details not clear. P23.

7698 *wēn-hsī tài-mèi chú* 溫犀玳瑁局
YÜAN: **Rhinoceros-horn and Tortoiseshell Service,** one of many craft workshops in the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*); staffed with non-official craftsmen.

7699 *wén-hsiù shǔ* 文繡署
CHIN: **Embroidery Office,** one of 6 craft workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b; decorated clothing for the Emperor, his Empress, and his other wives. P38.

7700 *wén-hsiù yüàn* 文繡院
SUNG: **Embroidery Office,** one of 5 craft workshops under the Directorate of Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Supervisor (*chien-kuan*), probably unranked; prepared embroideries for use on the clothing, vehicle draperies, etc., of the Emperor and his wives. SP: *cour de broderie*. P38.

7701 *wén-hsüǎn* 文選
SUNG: variant of *tso-hsüan* (**Civil Appointments Process**). SP: *choix des fonctionnaires civils*.

7702 *wén-hsüǎn ch'īng-lì ssū* 文選清吏司 or *wen-hsüan ssu*
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Appointments,** one of the 4 principal subsections of the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*); managed the appointments, rankings, promotions, demotions, transfers, etc., of all civil service personnel; headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, and one or more Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), 5b. BH: department of selection. P5.

7703 *wén-hsüān kūng* 文宣公
T'ANG–SUNG: **Duke for the Propagation of Culture,** title of nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on the successive most direct male descendants of Confucius, with responsibility for presiding over the Confucian family estate, temple, and

cemetery in Shantung; in 739 changed from Marquis for Praising the Sage (*pao-sheng hou*), in 1055 changed to Duke for Fulfilling the Sage (*yen-sheng kung*). SP: *duc de la propagation littéraire*. P66.

7704 *wén-hsüéh* 文學
(1) HAN–YÜAN: **Instructor,** common designation of educational officials in units of territorial administration including Commanderies (*chün*), Princedoms (*wang-kuo*), Prefectures (*chou, fu*), and Districts (*hsien*), and in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; rank low, rising to 6a2 in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang*) in T'ang. HB: literary scholar. RR: *maître de l'art littéraire*. SP: *maître de l'art littéraire, inspecteur d'éducation, professor aux écoles préfectorales*. P26, 51, 69. (2) HAN: **Clerk** ranking from 100 to 200 bushels, found on the staffs of such central government dignitaries as the Chamberlains for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*), for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*), for the National Treasury (*ta ssu-nung*), and for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*); may refer to appointees who were recent graduates of the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), but the status is not entirely clear. P33.

7705 *wén-hsüéh chì-chiŭ* 文學祭酒
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Director of Education** at the Commandery (*chün*) level; apparently interchangeable with *hsiao-kuan chi-chiu*. P51.

7706 *wén-hsüéh chíh-kuān* 文學直官 or *wen-hsüeh chih*
T'ANG: **Auxiliary Instructor,** a part-time duty assignment for a member of the central government with known literary and scholarly talents, to serve in rotation as a consultant to the Emperor in the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (*li-cheng tien hsiu-shu yüan*) or its successor Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*). See under *chih* (Auxiliary). RR: *fonctionnaire auxiliaire de l'art littéraire*. P25.

7707 *wén-hsüéh chíh-kuăn* 文學直館
T'ANG: **Institute of Literary Attendants** affiliated with the Institute for the Veneration of Literature (*ch'ung-wen kuan*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent; staffed on a rotational basis by distinguished members of the central government on duty assignments as Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*). RR: *collège auxiliaire des études littéraires*. P25.

7708 *wén-hsüéh kuăn* 文學館
LIAO: **Institute of Education** in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*tso ch'un-fang*) and in each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*); staffing not clear. P26, 69.

7709 *wén-hsüéh shŏu-chù yüàn* 文學守助掾
HAN: apparently a Later Han variant of *wen-hsüeh* (**Instructor**); 60 on the staff of the Governor (*yin*) of Ho-nan Commandery (*chün*), site of the dynastic capital. P32.

7710 *wén-hsüéh ts'ān-chün* 文學參軍
SUNG: **Adjutant for Education,** rank 9b, at the Prefecture (*chou*) level, probably most commonly in Military Prefectures (*chün*) and Area Commands (*tu-tu fu*); responsible for encouraging education within the jurisdiction. Also see *ts'an-chün-shih*. SP: *inspecteur d'éducation*.

7711 *wén-hsüéh ts'úng-shìh* 文學從事
N-S DIV (San-kuo, S. Dyn.): **Educational Retainer,** personal aide to a Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) charged with encouraging education in his Region (*chou*). See under *ts'ung-shih*. P51.

7712 *wén-hsüéh yŭ* 文學友
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Literatus Companion,** found on the staffs of Princedoms (*wang-kuo*), presumably in charge of fostering education. P69.

7713 *wén-hsüéh yüàn* 文學掾
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei, Chin): **Instructor,** apparently a variant of *wen-hsüeh*). P51.

7714 *wén-kuān* 文官
Civil Official or **Civil Office,** the most common generic term throughout history for civil service personnel and their posts as distinguished from Military Officers or Military Offices (*wu-kuan*).

7715 *wén-kuăn* 文館
CH'ING: **Literary Institute,** predynastic antecedent of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*), staffed with Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*); in 1635 transformed into the Three Palace Academies (*nei san yüan*). P23.

7716 *wén-lín kuăn* 文林館
Institute of Litterateurs. (1) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–SUI: agency for historical compilation apparently attached to the Palace Library (*pi-shu chien*), staffed with central government officials on duty assignments as Academicians (*hsüeh-shih*) and headed by a Supervisor (*p'an ... shih*). P23. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*).

7717 *wén-lín láng* 文林郎
SUI–CH'ING: **Gentleman-litterateur,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 9b1 from Sui to Sung, 8a in Chin, 7a from Yüan to Ch'ing. P68.

7718 *wén-pù* 文部
T'ANG: from 752 to 758 the official redesignation of the *li-pu* (**Ministry of Personnel**); may be encountered in later eras as an unofficial reference to the same Ministry. P5.

7719 *wén săn-kuān* 文散官
SUI–CH'ING: **Civil Service Prestige Title;** see under *san-kuan* (Prestige Title). SP: *mandarins civils portant un titre qui ne comporte pas de fonctions*. P68.

7720 *wèn-shìh* 問事
T'ANG: **Inquisitor,** designation of soldiers assigned to the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) and various units of territorial administration including Prefectures (*chou*); responsible for whipping prisoners with bamboo poles, probably to elicit confessions. RR: *satellite chargé de la bastonnade*. P53.

7721 *wén-shĭh kuăn* 文史館
MING: **Institute of History:** in the period 1398–1402 only, a unit either supplementary or subordinate to the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); details not clear. P23.

7722 *wén-shū fáng* 文書房
MING: **Palace Secretariat,** from the 1430s or 1440s manned by palace eunuchs handling the Emperor's paperwork as confidential secretaries. Also called *chung-shu fang*.

7723 *wén-ssù shŭ* 文思署
CHIN: **Office for Ornamentation,** one of 6 craft workshops under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b; in 1196 merged with the Office for Drawing and Painting (*t'u-hua shu*) into a consolidated Crafts Office (*chih-ying ssu*). P15, 38.

7724 ***wén-ssù yüàn*** 文思院
T'ANG–SUNG, LIAO, MING: **Crafts Institute,** a eunuch-staffed workshop for the production of jewelry, fine brocades, etc., for use by the Emperor and his wives; in T'ang with a eunuch Commissioner (*shih*) apparently subordinate to the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*), in Sung and Liao under the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*); in early Sung overseen by one civil and 2 military Supervisors (*chien-kuan*); in S. Sung came directly under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) and split into 2 subsections (see *shang-chieh, hsia-chieh*) coordinated by a Controller (*t'i-hsia kuan*); in Liao headed by a Commissioner (*shih*); in Ming directly subordinate to the Ministry of Works, headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9a. SP: *cour des ornaments artistiques*. P15, 38, 49.

7725 ***wén-té tài-chào shěng*** 文德待詔省
N-S DIV (Liang): **Department of Learned and Virtuous Expectant Officials,** apparently a palace organization to which promising nominees for official appointments were assigned for participation in historical and other scholarly compilations. P23.

7726 ***wén-tsūng*** 文宗
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Education Commissioner** (*t'i-tu hsüeh-cheng*).

7727 ***wén-t'úng*** 文童
MING–CH'ING: variant of *t'ung-sheng* (**Confucian Apprentice**).

7728 ***wén-wǔ èrh-wǔ láng*** 文武二舞郎
T'ANG: **Performer of Both Civil and Military Dances,** 140 non-official specialists authorized for the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*); possibly a collective reference to 2 categories of dancers who performed in court entertainments, one for military and one for non-military types of dances. RR: *danseur pour les danses civiles ou guerrières*. P10.

7729 ***wén-yüān kó*** 文淵閣
MING–CH'ING: **Hall of Literary Profundity,** one of the palace buildings to which Ming dynasty Grand Secretaries (*ta hsüeh-shih*) were assigned; in Ch'ing served as a kind of imperial library, with a staff headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*) delegated from the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). P23, 25.

7730 ***wēng-chǔ*** 翁主
HAN: **Princess-ordinary,** designation of daughters of Princes (*wang*) not of the imperial family, differentiated from Imperial Princesses (*kung-chu*), the daughters of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*); normally prefixed by the place-name of a Township (*hsiang*) or Neighborhood (*t'ing*). See *hsiang weng-chu, t'ing weng-chu*.

7731 ***wò-lǔ-tǒ*** 斡魯朵
LIAO: Chinese transliteration of the Khitan word *ordo*, translated into Chinese as *kung* (Palace), designation of the camp of a tribal chief including all his entourage, which moved wherever the chief moved and after his death continued as a cohesive living and fighting unit.

7732 ***wǔ*** 伍
(1) CHOU: **The Five,** abbreviated reference to the Five Grand Masters (*wu ta-fu*). CL: *les cinq*. (2) CHOU: **Squad,** a military unit of 5 soldiers headed by a Leader (*chang:* Head, etc.), 5 of which constituted a Platoon (*liang*) in an Army (*chün*). CL: *escouade*. (3) **Five,** designation of a local mutual-responsibility group of 5 neighboring households.

7733 ***wū*** 巫
CHOU: **Sorcerer** or **Sorceress,** generic reference to subordinates of the Directors of Sorcery (*ssu-wu*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*); see *nan-wu, nü-wu*. CL: *sorcier*.

7734 ***wǔ*** 武
Military: throughout history the standard prefix differentiating military officers and offices from those of the civil service (see *wen*).

7735 ***wǔ-ch'én chǔn-pèi ch'āi-shǐh*** 武臣準備差使
SUNG: **Military Officer in Reserve for Special Assignment,** 5 authorized for each of 3 major Military Commissions (*an-fu ssu*) in the Yangtze Valley, and an unlimited number authorized for (all?) Fiscal Commissions (*chuan-yün ssu*). SP: *fonctionnaire militaire en réserve pour être envoyé en mission*.

7736 ***wǔ-ch'én t'i-hsíng*** 武臣提刑
SUNG: **Military Judicial Commissioner,** a duty assignment for a military officer as Judicial Commissioner (*t'i-tien hsing-yü kung-shih*), among the Circuit Intendants (*chien-ssu*) of a Circuit (*lu*) in a region with a high density of military garrisons. SP: *intendant judiciaire militaire*.

7737 ***wǔ ch'éng*** 五城
MING–CH'ING: **Five Wards,** collective reference to the 5 police-administration districts into which the dynastic capital, Peking, was divided, as was also the Ming auxiliary capital, Nanking, in a complex relationship with but not subordinate to the 2 Districts (*hsien*) and the one Prefecture (*fu*) headquartered at the capital; differentiated with the directional prefixes Central, Eastern, Western, Southern, and Northern. Each Ward was the special jurisdiction of a Warden's Office (*ping-ma ssu*) under the supervision of a Ward-inspecting Censor (*hsün-ch'eng yü-shih*). BH: five cities. P20.

7738 ***wǔ-ch'éng hsǔn-shìh yù-shǐh*** 五城巡視御史 or ***wu-ch'eng yü-shih***
MING–CH'ING: **Ward-inspecting Censors of the Five Wards** of the dynastic capital city; see *hsün-shih yü-shih*. P20.

7739 ***wǔ-ch'éng pīng-mǎ ssū*** 五城兵馬司
MING–CH'ING: **Wardens' Offices of the Five Wards** in the dynastic capital city; see *ping-ma ssu*. P20.

7740 ***wù-chì hsiào-wèi*** 戊己校尉
HAN: **Commandant of the Center** (?), rank =600 bushels, from 48 B.C. the designation of some commanders of military garrisons in Central Asia; the title seems to reflect the Taoist concept that the celestial symbols *wu* and *chi* represent the center (*chung*), but the relevance of this explanation is questionable. HB: Wu and Chi colonels.

7741 ***wǔ-chì wèi*** 武騎尉
SUI–MING: **Commandant of Militant Cavalry,** the least prestigious merit title (*hsün*) awarded for military achievement, rank 7b through Chin, 6b in Yüan and Ming; in Ming awarded only to military officers. RR+SP: *directeur de la cavalerie guerrière*. P65.

7742 ***wǔ-ch'ì chiēn*** 武器監
T'ANG: early T'ang variant of *chün-ch'i chien* (**Directorate of Armaments**), discontinued in 632. RR: *direction des armes guerrières*.

7743 ***wǔ-ch'ì shǒu-kūng*** 武器守宮
T'ANG–SUNG: a combined reference to the **Office of Ar-**

maments (*wu-ch'i shu*) **and the Canopies Office** (*shou-kung shu*), both subordinate to the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*) and perhaps combined in Sung times. P29.

7744 *wǔ-ch'ì shǔ* 武器署

T'ANG–SUNG: **Office of Armaments** under the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*), responsible for overseeing the use of arms taken from the Court's Armory (*wu-k'u shu*) for sacrificial ceremonies, imperial outings of various sorts, etc.; in T'ang headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 8a2. RR+SP: *office des armes guerrières*. P29.

7745 *wǔ-chiēh* 武階

SUI–CH'ING: **Military Rank,** specifically referring to the rank status of a military officer's prestige title (*san-kuan*).

7746 *wǔ chiēn* 五監

SUI–SUNG: **Five Directorates,** collective reference to 5 central government service agencies, in all periods including the Directorate of Waterways (*tu-shui chien*), Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), and Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); in Sui including the Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*) by one account, the Directorate of Palace Domestic Service (*ch'ang-ch'iu chien*) by another account; in Sui and T'ang also including the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); in T'ang and Sung also including the Directorate for Armaments; in Sung also including the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*). Cf. *ssu chien* (Four Directorates).

7747 *wǔ-ch'iēn yíng* 五千營

MING: **Division of the Five Thousand,** variant name of the Firearms Division (*shen-chi ying*), one of the Three Great Training Divisions (*san ta-ying*) at Peking, with counterparts at the auxiliary capital, Nanking. The term Five Thousand refers to horses of that total that were captured by a general on the northern frontier in the early 1400s.

7748 *wǔ chìh* 五畤

HAN: **Five Altars,** each supervised by a Commandant (*wei*), located at Yung District (*hsien*) outside the dynastic capital; established in early Han under the control of a Great Supplicator (*t'ai-chu ling*) and a Great Sacrificial Butcher (*t'ai-tsai ling*), both prefixed Yung and both under the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang*) in the central government; sources do not specify to which deities the altars were dedicated, but possibly dedicated to the legendary sage rulers of high antiquity known as the Five Ti; the altars appear to have been abandoned near the end of Former Han. HB: five sacred places. P28.

7749 *wǔ chìh-hūi* 五指揮

SUNG: **Five Commanders,** collective reference to the military leaders, hence indirectly the total military force, of the Capital Security Office (*huang-ch'eng ssu*); the troops under the Office's jurisdiction reportedly totaled 2,970. SP: *cinq directions militaires*.

7750 *wǔ-chīng ch'ū-shēn* 五經出身

SUNG: **Graduate in the Five Classics,** status designation of successful candidates in the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) of the civil service recruitment examination sequence who took the examination in the ancient works called the Five Classics. See *ch'u-shen*. SP: *docteur des cinq classiques*.

7751 *wǔ chīng-k'uéi* 五經魁

MING–CH'ING: **Five Notable Graduates;** see *ching-k'uei*.

7752 *wǔ-chīng pó-shìh* 五經博士

Erudite of the Five Classics. (1) From Han on, a generic or specific designation of scholarly dignitaries who were principal staff members of the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*), the School for the Sons of the State (*kuo-tzu hsüeh*), and counterparts that in Ming and Ch'ing were consolidated under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); also at times found on the staff of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*). Rank rose from 400 to 600 bushels in Han and was 5a in T'ang, 8b in Ming. HB: erudit. RR: *maître au vaste savoir des cinq classiques*. P34. (2) MING–CH'ING: hereditary title, rank 8a, awarded to various descendants of Confucius and notable Confucians, early and late. BH: doctor of the classics. P66.

7753 *wú ch'ū-shēn* 無出身

SUNG: **Without Formal Qualifications,** categorical reference to civil officials being considered for appointment or promotion who were second in prestige to men who had entered service by passing the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, those who had transferred into the civil service from comparable status in the military service, and some others who also were labeled With Formal Qualifications (*yu ch'u-shen*). Those Without Formal Qualifications principally included men of good standing who had not entered service via recruitment examinations; they in turn were more prestigious than men who had risen from status as subofficial functionaries (*li, hsü-li*), had purchased official status, etc. See *ch'u-shen*.

7754 *wǔ-chǔ* 武擧

SUNG: **Military Selectee,** from the mid-1000s the designation awarded men chosen for careers as military officers by virtue of having passed examinations in military skills.

7755 *wǔ-chǔ àn* 武擧案

SUNG: **Section for Military Selections,** a clerical unit in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*); managed the examinations in military skills that were given to prospective military officers from the mid-1000s. SP: *service des examens militaires*.

7756 *wú-chüān* 無涓

HAN: **Lady Without Impurity,** title of a category of palace women, rank =100 bushels. HB: pure maid.

7757 *wǔ chǔn-ssū shìh-shīh* 五坌司市師

HAN: **Five Market Masters,** collective reference to the 5 Market Masters (*shih-shih*) established to collect mercantile taxes and control commodity prices in the official markets at the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, and in 5 other major cities—Loyang (modern Honan), Han-tan (Shansi), Lin-tzu (Shantung), Wan (Hopei), and Ch'eng-tu (Szechwan)—by Wang Mang (r. 9–23), replacing Former Han's Market Directors (*shih-ling*); their subordinates included Exchange Managers (*i*) and Tax and Credit Offices (*ch'ien-fu*).

7758 *wǔ-chǔn tū-tū fǔ* 五軍都督府

MING: **Five Chief Military Commissions,** prefixed Front, Rear, Left, Right, and Center, each headed by unprescribed numbers of Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu*), rank 1a, Vice Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu t'ung-chih*), 1b, and Assistant Commissioners-in-chief (*tu-tu ch'ien-shih*), 2a, all commonly ennobled; a conglomeration of the empire's most eminent military leaders, who oversaw the professional military training of all military forces and led them on major campaigns. Each Commission was responsible for a designated group (not necessarily in geographical clusters) of the empire's military garrisons (see under *wei-so*), although strategic policies and general administrative controls were the business of the civil service Ministry of War

(*ping-pu*). The Five Commissions (commonly abbreviated to *wu fu*) were created in 1380 by a fragmentation of the previously consolidated Chief Military Commission (*tu-tu fu*) in an effort by the founding Emperor to secure total control of the government in his own hands. For internal clerical work, each Commission had a Registry (*ching-li ssu*) headed by a Registrar (*ching-li*), 5b. P4.

7759 *wǔ-chūn t'ǔng-chìh* 五軍統制
SUNG: **Commander-general of the Five Armies,** head of the Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*) established briefly in the South in the late 1120s during the Sung retreat from North China, when the empire's regular soldiery was reorganized into Five Inspired Armies (*shen-wu wu-chün*). This pattern, and probably the title, did not endure beyond 1130–1131. SP: *commandant général des cinq armées.*

7760 *wǔ-chūn yíng* 五軍營
MING: **Division of the Five Armies,** one of the Three Great Training Divisions (*san ta-ying*) at Peking, with counterparts at Nanking; originated as the principal military force at the dynastic capital in the founding reign. The term Five Armies refers to the fashion in which the Yung-lo Emperor (r. 1402–1424) organized his forces for campaigns against the Mongols.

7761 *wǔ fāng* 五坊
T'ANG: **Five Cages** of animals used in imperial hunts, under supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*): an Eagle Cage (*tiao-fang*), Hawk Cage (*hu-fang*), Kite Cage (*yao-fang*), Falcon Cage (*ying-fang*), and Dog Cage (*kou-fang*). RR: *cinq quartiers de vénerie.* P38.

7762 *wǔ fáng* 五房
Five Offices. (1) T'ANG: collective reference to the clerical units that conducted the business of the combined Secretariat-Chancellery (*chung-shu men-hsia*) from the 720s, each staffed with Secretariat Clerks (*t'ang-hou kuan*): a Personnel Office (*li-fang*), a Central Control Office (*shu-chi fang*), a War Office (*ping-fang*), a Revenue Office (*hu-fang*), and a combined Justice and Rites Office (*hsing-li fang*). In Sung this group was reorganized and known collectively as the Six Offices (*liu fang*). (2) SUNG: collective reference to subsections of the Proclamations Office (*chih-ch'ih yüan*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). SP: *cinq chambres du grand secrétariat.* P3.

7763 *wǔ fǔ* 五府
(1) T'ANG: **Five Garrisons,** collective reference to militiamen of the Garrison Militia organization (*fu-ping;* also see *fu*) on duty in the dynastic capital, distributed among the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*); derives from the 5 base areas in which they (or a select group, separate from the Sixteen Guards?) were quartered, each under a Commandant (*chung-lang chiang*), rank 4a2: a Bodyguard Garrison (*ch'in-fu*), a First and a Second Distinguished Garrison (*hsün i-fu, hsün erh-fu*), and a First and a Second Standby Garrison (*i i-fu, i erh-fu*). RR: *cinq milices.* P43. (2) T'ANG: a common though misleading reference to the **Three Garrisons** (*san fu*) in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. P26. (3) MING: abbreviated collective reference to the **Five Chief Military Commissions** (*wu-chün tu-tu fu*).

7764 *wū-fǔ* 烏府
Lit., blackbird office: from Han on, an unofficial reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*) or to its head, the **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*), because the Censorate's quarters in Han times were distinguished by a large cedar tree frequented by large numbers of birds. See *po-t'ai.*

7765 *wú-hài lì* 無害吏
HAN: lit., functionary (who makes sure there has been?) no harm: **Judicial Inspector,** designation of a delegate from a Commandery Governor (*t'ai-shou*) who in fall and winter toured the Districts (*hsien*) of the jurisdiction to determine whether District personnel had made any wrongful judicial decisions. HB: official who causes no harm. P53.

7766 *wǔ-hòu fǔ* 武候府
Occasional clerical error for or variant of *chien-hou fu* (**Office of Astronomical Observations**).

7767 *wǔ-hsiào pīng* 五校兵 or ***wǔ-hsiào shìh*** 五校士
HAN: **Troops of the Five Commandants,** a Later Han variant of the earlier name Northern Army (*pei-chün*), deriving from an original group of 5 leaders that subsequently fluctuated in number, each Commandant having a distinguishing prefix, e.g., Commandant of Infantry (*pu-ping hsiao-wei*). HB: troops of the five colonels.

7768 *wǔ-hsièn* 武憲
SUNG: variant of *wu-ch'en t'i-hsing* (**Military Judicial Commissioner**).

7769 *wǔ-hsièn chiàng-chūn* 武顯將軍
CH'ING: **General of Military Brilliance,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) for rank 2a military officers.

7770 *wǔ-hsìn chì-wèi* 武信騎尉
CH'ING: **Commandant of Military Trustworthiness,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) for rank 7a military officers.

7771 *wǔ-hsìn tsǒ chì-wèi* 武信佐騎尉
CH'ING: **Assistant Commandant of Military Trustworthiness,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) for rank 7b military officers.

7772 *wǔ-hsüǎn* 武選
Military Appointments Process: from Sung if not earlier, a reference to the institutional arrangements that dealt with the appointments, promotions, demotions, etc., of military officers. In early Sung managed by the West Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan hsi-yüan;* see *shen-kuan yüan*) in conjunction with the Bureau of Lesser Military Assignments (*san-pan yüan*) in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*), but from 1080 managed entirely by the Ministry of Personnel; see *hsüan, yu-hsüan, shih-lang yu-hsüan.* In Ming and Ch'ing such matters were handled by the Bureau of Military Appointments (*wu-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). SP: *choix des fonctionnaires militaires.*

7773 *wǔ-hsüǎn ch'īng-lì ssū* 武選清吏司 or ***wu-hsüan ssu***
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Military Appointments,** one of 4 principal agencies of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), responsible for managing the appointments, reappointments, promotions, demotions, retirements, etc., of military officers; headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, in Ming, in Ch'ing by one Chinese, one Mongol, and 3 Manchu Directors, also 5a. BH: department of selection. P12.

7774 *wǔ-hsüéh* 武學
Military School. (1) Common designation throughout history of educational units in large military garrisons, e.g., in Ming dynasty Guards (*wei*); staffed normally with Instructors (*chiao-shou*) in post-T'ang times. (2) SUNG: one of the several schools operated by the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), staffed with one or 2 Erudites (*po-*

shih), rank 8b, and after 1102 also with Instructors (*hsüeh-yü*), 9a. Like all other Military Schools, this trained principally in military skills such as horsemanship and archery, but in addition required some study of texts considered military classics, e.g., the ancient *Sun-tzu*. SP: *école militaire*.

7775 *wǔ-huā p'àn-shìh* 五花判事

N-S DIV–SUNG: lit., deciders of matters of all sorts: unofficial reference to **Secretariat Drafters** (*chung-shu she-jen*).

7776 *wǔ-ì* 武義

Militant Loyalty: prefix that occurs in prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for military officers, e.g., Sung's Gentleman of Militant Loyalty (*wu-i lang*, rank 7b) and Grand Master of Militant Loyalty (*wu-i ta-fu*,) and Ch'ing's Commandant-in-chief of Militant Loyalty (*wu-i tu-wei*, 3a).

7777 *wǔ-ì* 武翼

Militant Assistance: prefix that occurs in prestige titles (*san-kuan*) for military officers, e.g., Sung's Gentleman of Militant Assistance (*wu-i lang*, rank 7b) and Grand Master of Militant Assistance (*wu-i ta-fu*, 7a) and Ch'ing's Commandant-in-chief of Militant Assistance (*wu-i tu-wei*, 3b).

7778 *wǔ-k'ō* 武科

SUNG, MING: **Military Recruitment Examinations,** collective reference to examinations in military skills and ancient texts considered military classics, originated by Sung and revived by Ming in 1464, then in 1504 regularized in a 3-year cycle paralleling the civil service recruitment examination sequence, leading to such status as Military Provincial Graduate (*wu chü-jen*) and Military Metropolitan Graduate (*wu chin-shih*), which qualified men for appointments as regular military officers, supplementing the pool of hereditary officers (see under *wei-so*). Although the military examinations were theoretically open to all applicants, the normal graduates were the younger brothers and secondary sons of existing officers, who had the best opportunities for military training and experience. The Ming examinations did not significantly alter the hereditary character of the officer corps, producing only about 50 Military Metropolitan Graduates every 3 years. The examinations were managed by the Bureau of Military Appointments (*wu-hsüan ch'ing-li ssu*) in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). They were not continued in Ch'ing times.

7779 *wǔ-k'ù* 武庫

Armory: throughout history the common designation of an arms depot, particularly the most important one located at the dynastic capital; to be distinguished from agencies that manufactured arms such as the T'ang–Sung Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*) and the Ch'ing Court of Imperial Armaments (*wu-pei yüan*). In Han subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*), headed by a Director (*ling*) ranked at 600 bushels; in the post-Han era of N-S Division, it was sometimes subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*), sometimes to the Storehouse Section (*k'u-pu*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); in T'ang–Sung it was part of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*); in Ming–Ch'ing, it was the special responsibility of the Bureau of Provisions (*wu-k'u ch'ing-li ssu*) of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*). SP: *magasin des armes militaires*. P12.

7780 *wǔ-k'ù ch'īng-lǐ ssū* 武庫清吏司 or *wu-k'u ssu*

MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Provisions,** one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), responsible for maintaining supplies of armaments and generally for logistical support of the armed forces; headed by one Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, in Ming; in Ch'ing headed by one Chinese and 2 Manchu Directors of the same rank. BH: commissariat department. P12.

7781 *wǔ-k'ù lìng* 武庫令

(1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Director of the Armory,** in Han ranked at 600 bushels, under the Chamberlain for the Imperial Insignia (*chih chin-wu*), thereafter under either the Chamberlain for the Palace Garrison (*wei-wei*) or the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*). HB: prefect of the arsenal. P12. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Chief Minister** (*ch'ing*) **of the Court of Imperial Armaments** (*wu-pei yüan*).

7782 *wǔ-k'ù shǔ* 武庫署

T'ANG: **Armory,** one in the dynastic capital, Ch'ang-an, and another in the auxiliary capital, Loyang, both under the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*), each headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 6b2; stored arms and other military gear. RR: *office du magasin des armes*. P12.

7783 *wǔ kuān* 五官

Lit., five offices, commonly used to suggest "various" or "miscellaneous" functions. (1) HAN: **Lady for Miscellaneous Uses,** designation of a category of palace women ranked at =300 bushels. HB: maid for all purposes. (2) N-S DIV: **General-purpose Clerk** (?), number and functions not clear; commonly unranked subofficials authorized in various agencies of both the central government and the hierarchy of territorial administration; interchangeable with *wu-kuan yüan*. P26, 27, 32, 33, 53, etc. (3) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Five Offices,** a cluster of 5 groups of calendrical specialists, each responsible for one season including Mid-year: Spring Office (*ch'un-kuan*), Summer Office (*hsia-kuan*), Autumn Office (*ch'iu-kuan*), Winter Office (*tung-kuan*), and Mid-year Office (*chung-kuan*), each headed by a Director (*ling* in early T'ang, otherwise *cheng*), rank 5a except 8a in Sung and 6b in Ming and Ch'ing; Ch'ing appointed one Manchu and one Chinese Director. The Offices were part of the T'ang Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*) and later Bureau of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien t'ai*), the Sung Astrological Service (*t'ai-shih chü*), the Sung–Ming Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*), and the Ming–Ch'ing Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). RR+SP: *cinq administrations*. BH: five astronomers. P35.

7784 *wǔ-kuān* 武官

Military Officer or **Military Office,** the most common generic term throughout history for military personnel or posts as distinguished from Civil Officials or Civil Offices (*wen-kuan*).

7785 *wǔ-kuān ch'ièh-hú chēng* 五官挈壺正

T'ANG–CH'ING: **Supervisors of Water Clocks in the Five Offices;** see *ch'ieh-hu cheng* and *wu kuan*.

7786 *wǔ-kuān chiēn-hòu* 五官監候

Astrological Observers in the Five Offices; see *chien-hou* and *wu kuan*.

7787 *wǔ-kuān chūng-láng chiāng* 五官中郎將

HAN–N-S DIV: **Leader of Court Gentlemen for Miscellaneous Uses,** one of 3 officials, rank =2,000 bushels, in charge of the expectant appointees serving as courtiers and called Court Gentlemen (*lang*); in Later Han each Leader controlled one of what were then called the Three Corps (*san shu*) of such personnel. See *chung-lang chiang*. HB: general of the gentlemen-of-the-household for all purposes.

7788 *wǔ-kuān láng-chūng* 五官郎中

HAN: **Gentleman of the Interior for Miscellaneous Uses,**

rank =300 bushels, one of the categories into which Gentlemen of the Interior (*lang-chung*) were divided.

7789 *wŭ-kuān líng-t'ái* 五官靈臺
T'ANG–CH'ING: variant reference to the **Imperial Observatory** (*ling-t'ai*).

7790 *wŭ-kuān păo-chāng chēng* 五官保章正
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Directors of Calendrical Calculations in the Five Offices;** see *pao-chang cheng* and *wu kuan*.

7791 *wŭ-kuān shìh-láng* 五官侍郎
HAN: **Attendant Gentleman for Miscellaneous Uses,** rank =400 bushels, one of the categories into which Attendant Gentlemen (*shih-lang*) were divided.

7792 *wŭ-kuān ssū-ch'én* 五官司辰
T'ANG–CH'ING: **Timekeepers in the Five Offices;** see *ssu-ch'en* and *wu kuan*.

7793 *wŭ-kuān ssū-lì* 五官司曆
(1) T'ANG–YÜAN: variant of *ssu-li* and *ssu-li wu-kuan* (both **Manager of the Calendar**). (2) MING: **Manager of the Calendar** in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*), 2, rank 9a; a formal redesignation of *ssu-li*. P35.

7794 *wŭ-kuān ssū-shū* 五官司書
CH'ING: variant reference to a **Compiler** attached to the Five Offices (*wu kuan*) of calendrical specialists in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ch'in-t'ien chien*). BH: compiler. P35.

7795 *wŭ-kuān tà-fū* 五官大夫
SUNG: unofficial reference to *wu-kuan cheng* (**Directors of the Five Offices**); see under *wu kuan* (Five Offices). P35.

7796 *wŭ-kuān ts'áo* 五官曹
HAN: **General-purpose Section,** a clerical unit commonly found on the staffs of Commanderies (*chün*) and Districts (*hsien*), apparently for general administrative work. HB: bureau for all purposes.

7797 *wŭ-kuān yüàn* 五官掾
N-S DIV: variant of *wu kuan* (**General-purpose Clerk?**).

7798 *wŭ k'uéi* 五魁
MING–CH'ING: **Five Notable Graduates;** see *ching-k'uei* and *wu ching-k'uei*.

7799 *wŭ kùng* 五貢
CH'ING: **Five Categories of Tribute Students,** collective reference to the "regular path" (*cheng-t'u*) Tribute Students (*kung-sheng*) admitted to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*): Graduate by Grace (*en-kung*), Graduate for Preeminence (*pa-kung*), Certified Student Second Class (*fu kung-sheng*), Graduate for Excellence (*yu-kung*), and regular Tribute Student (*sui-kung*).

7800 *wŭ-kūng chiàng-chŭn* 武功將軍
CH'ING: **General of Military Merit,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) awarded to rank 2b military officers.

7801 *wŭ-láng* 舞郎
T'ANG: **Performer of Dances** in the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*); see under *wen-wu erh-wu lang*.

7802 *wù-liào k'ù* 物料庫
SUNG: **Warehouse,** general supply depot serving the Palace Workshops (*tso-fang ssu*) of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); see *tso-fang wu-liao k'u*. SP: *magasin des matériaux pour les ateliers de fabrication*. P15.

7803 *wū-lò-chì-k'ù* 烏呼濟庫
CHIN: variant of *wu-lu-ku* (**Herds Office**). P31.

7804 *wū-lŭ-kŭ* 烏魯古
CHIN: Chinese transliteration of a Jurchen word translated as *ch'ün-mu so* (**Herds Office**). See *t'i-k'ung wu-lu-ku*. P31.

7805 *wŭ-lüèh chì-wèi* 武略騎尉
CH'ING: **Commandant for Military Strategy,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) for rank 6a military officers; also occurs with the prefix *tso* (Assistant) for rank 6b officers.

7806 *wŭ mă* 五馬
Lit., 5 horses: unofficial reference to a Han–Sui **Commandery Governor** (*t'ai-shou*) or a T'ang–Ch'ing **Prefect** (*tz'u-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu*), derivation a matter of controversy; by one account, whereas a team of 4 horses was standard for a chariot, a Han Commandery Governor was authorized to travel with a 5th horse in reserve.

7807 *wū-mă* 巫馬
CHOU: **Sorcerer for Horses,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for the care of sick horses; subordinate veterinarians were guided by their determinations of when particular horses were born and when they could be expected to die. CL: *sorcier de chevaux*.

7808 *wŭ-pèi fáng* 武備房
SUNG: **Defense Section,** a unit of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*); staffing and duration not clear. Cf. *shih-erh fang* (Twelve Sections). SP: *chambre des préparatifs militaires*.

7809 *wŭ-pèi ssù* 武備寺
YÜAN: **Court of Imperial Armaments,** a central government agency headed by 4 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*); supervised 39 subordinate agencies that manufactured and stored military gear for use by the Emperor and his entourage; created by promoting a former unit of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei yüan*), the Directorate of Armaments (*wu-pei chien*), a continuation of the T'ang–Sung Directorate for Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*); date of change not clear.

7810 *wŭ-pèi yüàn* 武備院
CH'ING: **Court of Imperial Armaments,** originally created by renaming the Ming dynasty Palace Armory (*ping-chang chü*); in 1661 subordinated to the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) with an unspecified number of the Department's Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) in charge; in c. 1723 there were created posts of 2 Chief Ministers (*ch'ing*), rank 3a, one drawn from members of the Imperial Household Department, the other from officers of the Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*). Principal subordinate units included Northern and Southern Storehouses (*pei-an k'u, nan-an k'u*). BH: imperial armory.

7811 *wŭ-pīng ts'áo* 五兵曹 or ***wu-ping***
N-S DIV: lit. section of the 5 (categories of) troops: **Ministry of War** in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), with administrative control over all armed forces; headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); changed from *chia-pu* in the 280s, in N. Wei renamed *ch'i-ping* (7 troops) *ts'ao*; supervised a fluctuating number of Sections (*ts'ao*), from 2 to 7, the standard array including Sections for Inner Troops (*chung-ping*), Outer Troops (*wai-ping*), Cavalry (*chi-ping*), Allied Troops (*pieh-ping*), and Capital Troops (*tu-ping*); Sections headed by Directors (*lang, lang-chung*). P12.

7812 *wǔ-pù* 五部
HAN–N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Five Sectors,** collective reference to the East, West, South, North, and Center areas into which Commanderies (*chün*) were divided for administrative supervision by itinerant Local Inspectors (*tu-yu*), known collectively as Local Inspectors of the Five Sectors (*wu-pu tu-yu*). P53.

7813 *wǔ-pù* 武部
T'ANG: from 752 to 756 the official redesignation of the *ping-pu* (**Ministry of War**). RR: *ministère militaire*. P12.

7814 *wū-pù* 烏布
CH'ING: **Administrative Assistant,** Chinese transliteration of a Manchu word collectively designating personnel of Ministries (*pu*) below the rank of Bureau Director (*lang-chung*).

7815 *wǔ sǎn-kuān* 武散官
SUI–CH'ING: **Military Service Prestige Title;** see under *san-kuan* (Prestige Title). SP: *titre de prestige des fonctionnaires militaires*. P68.

7816 *wǔ shàng* 五尙
Five Chief Stewards. (1) HAN: collective designation of 5 subordinates of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) who tended to the personal needs of the Emperor and the imperial household: Chief Stewards for Headgear (*shang-kuan*), for Accommodations (*shang-chang*), for Clothing (*shang-i*), for the Bedchamber (*shang-hsi*), and for Food (*shang-shih*). Cf. *liu shang* (Six Chief Stewards), *shang-shu*. P30. (2) SUNG: collective reference to 5 of the Six Chief Stewards (see under *liu chü*, Six Services), but which Chief Steward is omitted is not clear.

7817 *wǔ shěng* 五省
Five Departments, collective reference to major agencies of the central government. (1) N-S DIV (Liang): reference to the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*), Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*), and Department of Scholarly Counselors (*chi-shu sheng*). P28. (2) SUI: reference to the Department of State Affairs, Chancellery, Secretariat (*nei-shih sheng*, i.e., *chung-shu sheng*), Palace Library, and either Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng* in early Sui) or Palace Administration (*tien-nei sheng* in later Sui). (3) SUNG: reference to the Department of State Affairs, Chancellery, Secretariat, Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), and Palace Eunuch Service (*ju-nei nei-shih sheng*).

7818 *wǔ-shēng* 舞生
CH'ING: **Dance Performer,** 300 non-official specialists authorized for the Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) in the Music Ministry (*yüeh-pu*). BH: posturer. P10.

7819 *wǔ shǐh* 五使
SUNG: **Five Commissioners,** collective reference to either of 2 groups: (1) Capital Inspectors of Left and Right (see under *hsün-shih*), Supervisor of Post-audience Banquets (*lang-hsia shih*), Commissioner Supervising the Sacrifices (*chien-chi shih*), and Supervisor of Incense Offerings (*chien-hsiang shih*), all duty assignments for Censors (*yü-shih*); or (2) Escort Carriage Rider (*lu-pu shih*), Imperial Regalia Commissioner (*i-chang shih*), Commissioner for Ceremonial Propriety (*li-i shih*), Commissioner for Grand Ceremonials (*ta-li shih*), and either Commissioner for Bridges and Roads (*ch'iao-tao shih*) or Commissioner for Hostels and Postal Relay Stations (*tun-ti shih*), common characteristics not clear. SP: *cinq commissaires*.

7820 *wǔ-shīh* 舞師
Ceremonial Dancing Master. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) responsible for preparing neophytes to fill vacancies in the ranks of Performing Dancers (*wu-t'u*) and for leading Performing Dancers in state ceremonies. CL: *maître des danses*. (2) N-S DIV (Chin): subordinate to the Grand Director of Music (*t'ai-yüeh ling*), number and rank status not clear. P10. (3) T'ANG: 15 non-official specialists authorized for the Imperial Divination Office (*t'ai-pu shu*). RR: *maître de la danse magique*.

7821 *wǔ-shìh shuài-fǔ* 武侍率府
SUI–T'ANG: **Armed Attendants Guard Command,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, each headed by a Commandant (*shuai*); from c. 605 to 622 the official designation of military units assigned to the establishment of the Heir Apparent previously and later called Clan Defense Guard Commands (*tsung-wei shuai-fu*). P26.

7822 *wǔ ssū* 五司
SUNG: **Five Bureaus,** common collective reference to the major subsections of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*): Left Section (*tso-ts'ao*), Right Section (*yu-ts'ao*), Bureau of General Accounts (*tu-chih ssu*), Treasury Bureau (*chin-pu ssu*), and Granaries Bureau (*ts'ang-pu ssu*). SP: *cinq bureaux du ministère des finances*.

7823 *wǔ ssū-t'ing* 五司廳
SUNG: **Five Commissioners,** collective reference to early Sung Circuit (*tao*) dignitaries entitled Military Commissioner (*ching-lüeh, an-fu shih, chieh-tu shih*), Area Commander-in-chief (*tsung-kuan*), and Surveillance Commissioner (*kuan-ch'a shih*). P50.

7824 *wǔ tà-fū* 五大夫
CH'IN–HAN: lit., grand master of 5, i.e., of a Squad (?): **Grandee of the Ninth Order,** 12th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on deserving subjects. P65.

7825 *wǔ tà-fū* 伍大夫
CHOU: **Five Grand Masters,** a vague collective reference to the principal assistants of the central government dignitaries called the Three Ministers (*san ch'ing*). Commonly abbreviated to *wu* (The Five). CL: *cinq préfets*.

7826 *wū-t'ái* 烏臺
Lit., blackbird pavilion: from Han on an unofficial reference to the **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu, tu yü-shih*), because in Han times the Censorate's (*yü-shih t'ai*) quarters were distinguished by a large cedar tree frequented by large numbers of birds. See *po-t'ai, wu-fu*.

7827 *wū-t'ái shǐh-chün* 烏臺使君
YÜAN: unofficial reference to a **Surveillance Commissioner** (*su-cheng lien-fang shih*), presumably deriving from the censorial character of his functions; see *wu-t'ai*.

7828 *wǔ-té chì-wèi* 武德騎尉
CH'ING: **Commandant of Military Virtue,** prestige title (*feng-tseng*) for rank 5a military officers; with the prefix *tso* (Assistant), for rank 5b officers.

7829 *wǔ t'í-hsíng* 武提刑
SUNG: abbreviation of *wu-ch'en t'i-hsing* (**Military Judicial Commissioner**). SP: *intendant judiciaire militaire*.

7830 *wǔ-tsàng* 武藏
N-S DIV (Chou): **Military Storehouse** in the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*); also the title of its head, the **Military**

Storekeeper, ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a). P12.

7831 *wǔ ts'áo* 五曹
(1) **Five Sections,** collective reference to 5 units, each headed by an Imperial Secretary (*shang-shu*), rank 600 bushels, that constituted what was informally called the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu t'ai*) from 29 B.C. into the early years of Later Han. Originally there were Four Sections (*ssu ts'ao*): Section for Attendants-in-ordinary (*ch'ang-shih ts'ao*), Section for Commandery Governors (*erh-ch'ien shih ts'ao*), Section for the People (*min-ts'ao*), and Section for Receptions (*chu-k'o ts'ao*); in 29 B.C. a Section for the Three Dukes (*san-kung ts'ao*) was added. The founder of Later Han reorganized the Imperial Secretariat into Six Sections (*liu ts'ao*). HB: five bureaus. (2) SUNG: **Five Lesser Ministries,** unofficial reference to the Ministries of Revenue (*hu-pu*), of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*), i.e., all of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*) except the preeminent Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*). SP: *cinq services*.

7832 *wǔ-tū wáng* 武都王
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): lit. sense not clear: **Garrison Prince,** one of the honorary titles conferred on submissive chieftains of southwestern aboriginal tribes. P72.

7833 *wǔ-t'ú* 舞徒
CHOU: lit., 8th class administrative official (see under *t'u*) for dancing: **Performing Dancer,** 40 authorized as subordinates of the Ceremonial Dancing Masters (*wu-shih*) in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*). CL: *suivant pour les danses*.

7834 *wǔ-wèi* 武衛
SUI–SUNG: **Militant Guard,** 2 military units prefixed Left and Right, created in 607 among the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) at the dynastic capital produced by reorganization of the earlier Left and Right Guards (*tso-wei, yu-wei*) and Palace Military Headquarters (*ling tso-yu fu*); retained when the Twelve Guards were reorganized into the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*), although from mid-T'ang all the Guards had only nominal existence, providing grandiose titles for members of the imperial family and other favored dignitaries; headed by a General (*chiang-chün*), normally rank 3a. RR+SP: *garde guerrière*. P20.

7835 *wǔ-wèi chiàng-chǖn* 武衛將軍
(1) N-S DIV (San-kuo Wei): **Militant General,** one of 3 Generals who shared command of the Imperial Guard (*chin-lü*); see *ch'e-chi chiang-chün, p'iao-chi chiang-chün*. (2) SUI–T'ANG: **General of the Militant Guard,** leader of either the Left or the Right Militant Guard (*wu-wei*). P20.

7836 *wǔ-wèi ch'īn-chǖn tū chǐh-hūi shǐh ssū* 武衛親軍都指揮使司
YÜAN: **Imperial Armies Support Commission,** an agency of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) in the central government, responsible for the construction and maintenance of military installations; headed by an Overseer (*ta lu-hua-ch'ih*) and 3 Chief Military Commissioners (*tu chih-hui shih*).

7837 *wǔ-wèi chǖn tū chǐh-hūi shǐh ssū* 武衛軍都指揮使司
CHIN: **Chief Military Commission for the Capital Guard,** a command unit responsible for defense of the dynastic capital and police patrols within the city; created in 1180 with a Chief Military Commissioner (*tu chih-hui shih*), rank 4a, in charge; in 1198 promoted to 3b. P20.

7838 *wǔ-wēi wèi* 武威衛
T'ANG: **Militant and Awesome Guard,** from 684 to 705 the name of 2 military units prefixed Left and Right, temporarily replacing the name Courageous Guard (*hsiao-wei*) in the array of Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital. There is an unlikely possibility, suggested by some sources, that this name also from 662 to 684 replaced the name Awesome Guard (*wei-wei*). P43.

7839 *wǔ-yěh t'ài-shīh* 五冶太師
LIAO: **Director of Mints** in supervisory charge of coinage processes throughout the empire; organizational affiliation and rank not clear. P16.

7840 *wǔ-yīng tièn* 武英殿
CH'ING: **Hall of Military Glory,** a palace building most noted for housing the Imperial Printing Office (*hsiu-shu ch'u*). BH: throne hall. P37.

7841 *wǔ-yǜ* 武諭
SUNG: abbreviation of *wu-hsüeh hsüeh-yü* (**Instructor in a Military School**).

7842 *wǔ yüàn* 五院
(1) SUNG: **Five Bureaus,** collective reference to the Institute of Academicians (*hsüeh-shih yüan*), the Bureau of Personnel Evaluation (*shen-kuan yüan*), the Judicial Control Office (*shen-hsing yüan*), the Public Petitioners Review Office (*teng-wen chien-yüan*), and the Public Petitioners Drum Office (*teng-wen ku-yüan*). These agencies seem to have had nothing in common other than the term *yüan* in their names; cf. *liu yüan* (Six Offices). SP: *cinq cours*. (2) LIAO: **Five Groups,** one of the categories into which the founding ruler, A-pao-chi, divided his followers; represented at court by the Office of the Grand Prince of the Five Groups (*wu-yüan ta-wang fu*). See *nan ta-wang fu, ssu ta-pu*. P17.

7843 *yǎ* 亞
Lit., inferior, lesser: **Vice,** found as a prefix to titles throughout history, signifying a secondary post, e.g., *ya-ch'ing* (Vice Minister).

7844 *yā-chàng kuān* 押仗官
SUNG: **Armed Escort,** designation of personnel of the Court of the Imperial Regalia (*wei-wei ssu*) when escorting the Emperor in state ceremonies. SP: *fonctionnaire d'escorte*.

7845 *yá-chiàng* 牙將
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Company Commander** (*ch'ien-tsung*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

7846 *yá-ch'ién* 衙前
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., in front of the yamen or office, i.e., at the yamen. (1) Generic reference to menials hired by local units of territorial administration, or requisitioned from groups in the sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace. (2) Occasionally found as the equivalent of *tien-ch'ien;* e.g., see *tien-ch'ien chün* (Palace Army). SP: *agent public*.

7847 *yá-ch'ién shè-shēng pīng* 衙前射生兵
T'ANG: **Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets,** a group of skilled archers organized in 757 into Left and Right Wings (*hsiang;* i.e., *ya-ch'ien tso-yu she-sheng hsiang*) as a special imperial bodyguard. Also known as *tien-ch'ien she-sheng shou* and *kung-feng she-sheng kuan*. Often referred to as the Left and Right Armies of Heroic Militancy (*ying-wu chün*). Promptly, perhaps in the very year of their activation, absorbed into the new Left and Right Armies of Inspired Militancy (*shen-wu chün*); but in 786 separated as

Left and Right Armies of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (*tien-ch'ien she-sheng chün*). In 787 reorganized as the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Awesomeness (*shen-wei chün*), and in 813 absorbed into the Left and Right Armies of Inspired Strategy (*shen-ts'e chün*). RR: *archers habiles du devant du palais*. P43.

7848 *yá-chíh* 牙職
T'ANG–SUNG: **Local Subofficial,** apparently a reference to menials hired by local units of territorial administration or requisitioned for state service from groups in the sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace. P49, 72.

7849 *yǎ-ch'īng* 亞卿
T'ANG–CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **Vice Minister** (*shih-lang*) of a Ministry (*pu*).

7850 *yǎ chūng tà-fū* 亞中大夫
YÜAN–MING: **Lesser Grand Master of the Palace,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3b from c. 1314; changed from Junior Grand Master of the Palace (*shao chung ta-fu*). P68.

7851 *yá-chūn* 牙軍
T'ANG: lit., army (identified by) a flag with serrated edges: **Regional Army,** generic designation of armies controlled by Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*) of the late T'ang decades.

7852 *yā-fān* 押番
SUNG: **Duty Group Leader,** apparently a common designation of the commander of a group of soldiers under the Metropolitan Cavalry Command (*ma-chün ssu*) or the Metropolitan Infantry Command (*pu-chün ssu*) on active rotational service; see *fan*. SP: *chef de troupe*.

7853 *yǎ-fù* 亞傅
Variant of *shao-fu* (**Junior Mentor**).

7854 *yǎ-hsiàng* 亞相
(1) HAN–N-S DIV: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*), deriving from his status as assistant to the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*) in early Han times. (2) SUNG: unofficial reference to a **Grand Councilor of the Right** (*yu ch'eng-hsiang*). (3) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Assistant Grand Secretary** (*hsien-pan ta hsüeh-shih*) in the Grand Secretariat (*nei-ko*).

7855 *yā-hsiù kuān* 押宿官
YÜAN: **Constellation Watcher** (?), 2 non-official specialists in the Directorate of Astronomy (*ssu-t'ien chien*); specific functions not clear. P35.

7856 *yā-hù fáng* 鴉鶻房
CH'ING: **Imperial Hawk Aviary** maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*); in 1746 renamed *yang ya-hu ch'u*. P37.

7857 *yā-kāng kuān* 押綱官
CHIN–CH'ING: **Convoy Leader,** large numbers attached to all agencies involved in grain transport by water, apparently lowly personnel on duty assignments from local units of territorial administration along the waterways; in charge of the requisitioned labor gangs that operated the boats in each grain convoy. P60.

7858 *yā-kuān* 押官
(1) T'ANG–SUNG: **Discipline Officer,** a duty assignment (?) for a military officer in a Garrison (*chen*) with 500 or more troops; on active campaign, followed in the rear to deal with deserters. RR+SP: *chef de la police des troupes*. (2) SUNG: **Prison Custodian** in a Mail and Prison Office (*mo-k'an ssu*).

7859 *yá-kuān* 牙官
T'ANG: lit., an officer bearing an animal-tooth (symbol of authority): **Military Specialist,** a military officer dispatched from the late T'ang court on duty assignment on the staff of each Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*), Area Command (*chen*), and Prefecture (*chou, fu*); in later times used as a derogatory reference to military officers. P20.

7860 *yá-kuān* 衙官
T'ANG: lit., official (in charge of?) the office: **Headquarters Adjutant,** duty assignment for an official on the staff of a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*) with status as a Commissioner (*shih*) with military responsibilities; functions not clear. RR: *assesseur au tribunal*.

7861 *yá-lì* 牙吏 or 衙吏
Headquarters Functionary: in Sung and probably thereafter, an abbreviated reference to subofficial functionaries (*li*) employed in the office (*ya-men*) of a unit of territorial administration. P60.

7862 *yá-mén* 衙門 or 牙門
N-S DIV (San-kuo)–CH'ING: **Yamen,** i.e., the headquarters or office of the head of an agency, e.g., a District (*hsien*) Yamen. The term seems to have originated in the 2nd form above, designating the entrance to the tent or enclosure where a campaigning general was to be found, marked by his serrated flag (*ya*); how quickly the term came to refer to any government office is not clear. Especially in Ch'ing materials, look under prefixed terminology, e.g., *tsung-li ya-men* (Foreign Office).

7863 *yā-pān* 押班
SUNG: lit., to be in charge of a group on duty (*pan*); apparently an abbreviation of the eunuch designation *nei-shih ya-pan* (**Administrative Aide**), but perhaps not reserved for eunuchs alone. SP: *administrateur, chef, chef de compagnie*.

7864 *yǎ-pǎo* 亞保
Variant of *shao-pao* (**Junior Guardian**).

7865 *yá-pīng* 衙兵 or 牙兵
(1) T'ANG (first form only): **Troops of the Commands,** generic reference to soldiers of the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*), divided into a Southern Command (*nan-ya*) and a Northern Command (*pei-ya*). (2) T'ANG–5 DYN (either form): **Headquarters Troops,** designation of the personal armies developed by late T'ang Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*) and northern rulers in the Five Dynasties era.

7866 *yǎ-shīh* 亞師
Variant of *shao-shih* (**Junior Preceptor**).

7867 *yà-shìh* 訝士
CHOU: **Escort Guide,** 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*), principally responsible for escorting court visitors from afar; also reportedly concerned in some way not clear with criminal justice throughout the kingdom. CL: *prévôt-préveneur*.

7868 *yá-ssū* 衙司
SUNG: **Service Allocation Office,** one of many agencies that served the 3 bureaus that constituted the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by a Supervisor (*kuan-hsia kuan*) detached from the Commission's Mail Distribution Office (*k'ai-ch'ai ssu*) and a eunuch Administrative Aide (*ya-pan*) from the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); tabulated the military achievements of general officers and allocated to them accordingly personal servants

chosen from among criminals sentenced to labor. From c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission was discontinued, reassigned to the Criminal Administration Bureau (*tu-kuan ssu*) in the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*). SP: *bureau des registres des généraux*. P13.

7869 *yā-ssū kuān* 押司官 or *ya-ssu*
SUNG: (1) **Headquarters Clerk,** unranked subofficials found both in central government agencies and in units of territorial administration. SP: *clerc chargé de s'occuper des dossiers, registres, etc.; secrétaire inférieur, clerc*. (2) Variant of *ya-kuan* (**Prison Custodian**).

7870 *yā-t'ái* 亞臺
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Censor-in-chief** (*yü-shih ta-fu*).

7871 *yā-tì* 押遞
CHIN: **Transport Foreman,** from 30 to 50 unranked subofficials authorized for the staff of the Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*) of each Route (*lu*). P60.

7872 *yá-t'ūi* 衙推
T'ANG: **Associate Judge,** common duty assignment on the staffs of Prefects (*tz'u-shih*), Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*), and Surveillance Commissioners (*kuan-ch'a shih*). Cf. *t'ui-kuan* (Judge). RR: *juge adjoint*. P52.

7873 *yā-yá* 押衙
SUNG: **Lackey,** categorical designation of non-official hirelings used for menial work in units of territorial administration. SP: *officier*.

7874 *yā-yüàn chūng-shĭh* 押院中使
T'ANG: **Eunuch Manager of the Academy,** i.e., the Academy in the Hall of Elegance and Rectitude (*li-cheng tien hsiu-shu yüan*) till 725, thereafter the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (*chi-hsien tien shu-yüan*); in charge of eunuchs assigned to the Academy, guards at the Academy gates, exit and entry, and communications between the Academy and the throne. RR: *commissaire impérial de l'intérieur du palais chargé de surveiller la bibliothèque*. P25.

7875 *yái-kūng* 崖公
Lit. sense not clear; from T'ang on, an unofficial reference to the **Emperor** (*huang-ti*).

7876 *yáng-ch'ē hsiăo-shĭh* 羊車小史
T'ANG: **Goat-cart Driver,** 40 unranked subofficials authorized for the Office of the Imperial Coachman (*ch'eng-huang shu*). RR: *conducteur de voitures à chèvres*.

7877 *yăng-hsiàng sŏ* 養象所
SUNG: **Office for Elephant Care** under the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), staffing not clear but probably unranked subofficials or non-official specialists. SP: *poste de l'entraînement des éléphants*. P31.

7878 *yăng-hsīn tièn tsào-pàn ch'ù* 養心殿造辦處
CH'ING: **Workshop in the Hall of Moral Cultivation,** staffed with eunuchs who produced things needed in the ordinary service of the Emperor, an agency of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) headed by 3 Directors (*lang-chung*); till 1759 called *tsao-pan huo-chi ch'u* and supervised by an unspecified number of Managers (*kuan-li*). BH: workshop of the imperial household. P37.

7879 *yáng-ī* 瘍醫
CHOU: **Royal Surgeon,** 8 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), subordinate to the Master Physicians (*i-shih*) of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), responsible for treating wounds, fractures, and resulting swellings. CL: *médecin pour les ulcères, chirurgien*.

7880 *yáng-jén* 羊人
CHOU: **Keeper of Sacrificial Sheep,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who provided sheep for all (military?) sacrificial ceremonies. CL: *officier du mouton*.

7881 *yăng-kóu ch'ù* 養狗處
CH'ING: **Imperial Kennels** maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*); also known as *kou-fang*. P37.

7882 *yáng-kuān* 陽官
CHOU: lit., sunshine official: variant reference to the **Ministry of Rites** (*ch'un-kuan*).

7883 *yăng-lién ó* 養廉額
CH'ING: **Allowance to Encourage Honesty,** a salary supplement awarded to provincial officials to discourage corruption, varying according to rank, location, and the amount of official business transacted, from 20,000 taels down to 31 taels per year.

7884 *yáng-lìn chú* 楊藺局
YÜAN: **Service of Yang Lin** (of Yang and Lin possible but unlikely), a tailoring service for the Emperor aggregated with 7 other agencies into the Chief Office for the Imperial Costume (*pei-chang tsung-yüan*) in 1276; an example of an early Yüan practice of naming (minor?) governmental agencies after their incumbent heads or after officials who made appointments to them.

7885 *yáng-pó* 陽伯
CHOU: lit., sunshine Earl: variant reference to the **Minister of Rites** (*ta tsung-po*).

7886 *yăng yā-hù ch'ù* 養鴉鵠處
CH'ING: **Imperial Hawk Aviary,** renamed from *ya-hu fang* in 1746; maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*). P37.

7887 *yăng-yīng ch'ù* 養鷹處
CH'ING: **Imperial Falcon Cage,** renamed from *ying-fang* in 1746; maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*). P37.

7888 *yăng yīng-yào ch'ù* 養鷹鷂處
CH'ING: **Gerfalcon and Hawk Aviary,** a unit in the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*) headed by 3 Manchu noblemen serving as Managers (*kuan-li*); supervised the Imperial Kennels (*yang-kou ch'u*) as well as the Imperial Falcon Cage (*yang-ying ch'u*) and the Imperial Hawk Aviary (*yang ya-hu ch'u*). P37.

7889 *yáo* 徭
Forced Labor: see *ch'ai-yao, tsa-fan ch'ai-yao*.

7890 *yáo-ch'áng* 窯場
YÜAN: **Pottery Works,** 2 pottery production units, one under the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) and one under the Regency (*liu-shou ssu*) at the principal Mongol capital, Ta-tu (Peking); each headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-ling*), rank 8b and 6b, respectively, with subordinate Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*). P15.

7891 *yào-ch'éng* 藥丞
HAN: **Pharmacist Aide** to the Imperial Physician (*t'ai-i ling*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); possibly a practitioner of Taoist-type alchemical medicine. Cf. *fang-ch'eng* (Medical Treatment Aide). HB: assistant for medicines. P36.

7892 ***yào-chí*** 要籍
T'ANG: **Record Keeper,** duty assignment for a subaltern on the staff of a Military Commissioner (*chieh-tu shih*) or a Surveillance Commissioner (*kuan-ch'a shih*). RR: *fonctionnaire qui examine les registres nominatifs*. P52.

7893 ***yào-chú*** 藥局
SUNG: **Medical Service,** 7 offices under the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*) and another in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*); staffing not clear, but presumably prepared medications and made medical diagnoses for residents of the palace and members of the central government. SP: *office de médecine*. P31.

7894 ***yào-ch'üëh*** 要缺
CH'ING: **Important,** categorical designation of the headships of units of territorial administration, less prestigious than Most Important (*tsui-yao*) but more so than Ordinary (*chung-ch'üeh*) and Simple (*chien-ch'üeh*); the agencies in the Important category were officially labeled with any 3 of 4 possible ratings: bustling, complex, exhausting, and difficult (see *ch'ung-fan-p'i-nan*). BH: important.

7895 ***yáo-chǜn*** 遙郡
SUNG: lit., distant or remote Commandery, suggesting posts over which the central government could exercise only limited control (?): **Adjunct,** categorical reference to officials who had not yet been awarded prestige titles (*san-kuan*), hence not yet fully regularized personnel; also a prefix to a title signifying that the post indicated was a supplementary one, not the appointee's principal (*cheng*) post. Cf. *cheng-jen* (Principal). SP: *irrégulier*.

7896 ***yào-fāng*** 鷂坊
T'ANG: **Kite Cage,** one of the Five Cages (*wu fang*) of animals used in imperial hunts, under supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *le quartier des éperviers*. P38.

7897 ***yào-í*** 曜儀
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Brilliant Deportment,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

7898 ***yáo-lǐng*** 遙領
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Remote Controller,** prefix to a title or agency name, signifying that the indicated official, normally while continuing to hold his principal (*cheng*) post, was put concurrently in charge of another post to which he actually did not go (and was probably not expected to go)—a device by which an official's prestige, rank, and income might be increased without an actual change in his status. See *ling* (Concurrent, Concurrent Controller). P50.

7899 ***yào-mì k'ù*** 藥密庫
SUNG: **Medical Storehouse,** a unit common in local Herds Offices (*ch'ün-mu ssu*) in charge of state-owned horses; probably staffed by non-official specialists. SP: *magasin des médicaments pour les chevaux*.

7900 ***yào-té*** 曜德
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Brilliant Virtue,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

7901 ***yào-tsàng chú*** 藥藏局
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Pharmacy** in the Secretariat of the Heir Apparent (*men-hsia fang, tso ch'un-fang*); through Sui headed by one or 2 Supervisors (*chien*), in T'ang by 2 Directors (*lang*), rank 6b2. RR: *pharmacie de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

7902 ***yào-t'úng*** 藥童
T'ANG–SUNG: **Apprentice Pharmacist,** 14 authorized in the Imperial Medical Office (*t'ai-i shu*) and 30 in the Palace Medical Service (*shang-yao chü*) in T'ang, 11 in the Imperial Dispensary (*yü-yao yüan*) in Sung. RR+SP: *aide-pharmacien*. P36, 38.

7903 ***yáo-wù*** 窯務
SUNG: **Kiln Office** under the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*), headed by 3 Supervisors (*chien-kuan*); apparently a tile-producing agency. SP: *agence des fours à briques*. P15.

7904 ***yào-wù yüàn*** 藥物院
YÜAN: abbreviated reference to *hui-hui yao-wu yüan* (**Moslem Pharmacy**).

7905 ***yào-yüán*** 藥園
SUI–T'ANG: **Herbal Garden,** a unit of the Imperial Medical Office (*t'ai-i shu*), headed by 2 Herbal Gardeners (*yao-yüan shih*) and with Apprentice Herbalists (*yao-yüan sheng*) chosen from commoners from 15 through 19 years old. RR: *jardin des plantes médicinales*. P36.

7906 ***yěh*** 冶
N-S DIV (S. Dyn.): **Mint,** from 2 to 4 normally established to produce coins under supervision of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), with directional prefixes, e.g., Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern; each headed by a Director (*ling*) or a Vice Director (*ch'eng*). Antecedents of the T'ang–Sung *chu-ch'ien chien* and the Ming–Ch'ing *pao-yüan chü*, etc. P16.

7907 ***yèh-chě*** 夜者
HAN: **Lady for Night Attendance,** designation of a palace woman with rank =100 bushels. HB: night attendant.

7908 ***yèh-chě*** 謁者
HAN–SUNG: **Receptionist,** designation of officials with functions resembling those of butlers, masters of ceremonies, ushers, messengers, stewards, etc.; in Han it was specified that they be chosen from among young court attendants who had fine beards and loud voices. In early times they were found at the imperial court, in the establishments of Heirs Apparent and Empresses, and in Princedoms (*wang-kuo*); they were commonly organized under one or more Supervisors (*p'u-yeh*) chosen from among their ranks; and their principal functions included welcoming and introducing visitors at court, receiving memorials addressed to the Emperor and transmitting imperial pronouncements to agencies of the central government, helping to manage major ceremonials, and taking the Emperor's condolences to the families of deceased officials. In early Han this was a eunuch post, but in 29 B.C. it was transformed into a post for regular civil officials; Later Han may have reappointed eunuchs. Receptionists were ordinarily subordinate to the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*), the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*), the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), or the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); in Han their basic rank was 600 bushels. Those principally concerned with the management of visitors at court commonly constituted a Tribunal of Receptions (*yeh-che t'ai*). In Sui the Tribunal became an important autonomous agency of the central government charged, among other things, with making special ad hoc censorial investigations (see under *san t'ai*, Three Tribunals), but in 621 it was abolished and its staff of Ceremonial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih yeh-che*) was absorbed among the Secretarial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*) in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). By Sung times Receptionists (*yeh-*

che) remained only in the establishment of the Heir Apparent. Also see *chung yeh-che, ch'ang-shih yeh-che, chi-shih yeh-che, kuan yeh-che lang-chung, ho-t'i yeh-che*. HB: internuncio. RR: *introducteur des visiteurs*. SP: *introducteur des visiteurs, huissier*. P27, 33, 37, 69.

7909 *yèh-chĕ t'ái* 謁者臺
HAN–T'ANG: **Tribunal of Receptions,** a central government agency with the principal function of managing the reception of important visitors at court, commonly in close association with or subordinate to the Chamberlain for Dependencies (*ta hung-lu*); staffed with Receptionists (*yeh-che*) under one or more Supervisors (*p'u-yeh*), rank 1,000 bushels in Later Han; at times headed by a Director (*ling*); in Sui at least partly an autonomous investigatory agency, one of a group of Three Tribunals (*san t'ai*), headed by a Grand Master (*ta-fu*). In 621 discontinued, its staff of Ceremonial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih yeh-che*) absorbed among the Secretarial Receptionists (*t'ung-shih she-jen*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). RR: *tribunal chargé d'introduire les visiteurs*. P33.

7910 *yĕh-chiēn* 冶監
T'ANG–SUNG: **Foundry Directorate,** scattered establishments for the casting of weapons and agricultural tools under supervision of the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), in T'ang each headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7a2. Cf. *chu-ch'ien chien* (Directorate of Coinage). RR+SP: *direction de fonderie*.

7911 *yèh-chūn* 夜君
HAN: variant of *yeh-che* (**Lady for Night Attendance**).

7912 *yĕh-lĭ-k'ŏ-wēn chăng-chiào ssū* 也理可溫掌教司
YÜAN: variant of *chang-chiao ssu* (**Religious Office**).

7913 *yĕh-lú shìh* 野廬氏
CHOU: **Travel Patroller,** 6 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who supervised a large staff that regularly patrolled roads and inspected hostels throughout the domain to assure the safety of travelers and to bring to punishment anyone who waylaid travelers. CL: *préposé aux baraques des campagnes*.

7914 *yèh-shìh* 夜士
CHOU: **Night Watchman** at the palace.

7915 *yĕh-shŭ* 冶署
N-S DIV (Liang, Ch'en): **Mint Office,** 2 prefixed East and West, each with a Director (*ling*), under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); comparable to the Mints (*yeh*) of other S. Dynasties. P16.

7916 *yĕh-tào* 冶道
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Coinage Circuit,** one designated Eastern (*yeh tung-tao*) and one Western (*yeh hsi-tao*) under the Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*), each headed by a Director (*ling*); each supervised 3 or 4 local Services (*chü*). P37.

7917 *yèh-t'ĭng* 掖庭
See under *i-t'ing*.

7918 *yĕn* 奄 or 閹
Ety., a combination of "great" and "stretch out," in 2nd form enclosed within a gate; significance not clear: throughout history one of the common terms for **eunuch.** See *huan-kuan, nei-shih*.

7919 *yèn-añ yüeh àn* 宴安樂案
SUNG: **Banquet Music Section,** one of 6 units in the Imperial Music Bureau (*ta-sheng fu*), staffed with non-official specialists. SP: *service de musique des banquets*.

7920 *yén-ch'á tà-shĭh* 鹽茶大使
CH'ING: **Commissioner-in-chief for Tea and Salt,** a non-official agent managing the taxation of state-monopolized tea and salt in a Prefecture (*fu*). BH: tea and salt examiner.

7921 *yén-ch'áng ssū* 鹽場司
YÜAN: **Saltern Office,** 29 scattered in salt-production areas of the Southeast to supervise operations of the state monopoly of salt under the Chief Tax Transport and Salt Monopoly Commission for Liang-Huai (*liang-huai tu chuan-yün-yen shih ssu;* see *chuan-yün-yen shih ssu*); each headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 7b. P61.

7922 *yén-ch'áng tà-shĭh* 鹽場大使
CH'ING: **Saltern Commissioner-in-chief,** variant of *yen-k'o ta-shih* (Salt Distribution Commissioner).

7923 *yén-ch'è kuān* 鹽掣官 or ***yén-ch'è t'úng-chīh*** 同知
CH'ING: **Salt Inspector,** 2 in Kiangsu and one in Shansi, rank 5a, under supervision of the Salt Controller (*yen-yün shih*) having jurisdiction in their areas; supervised and controlled the distribution of state-monopolized salt. BH: inspector of salt distribution. P61.

7924 *yén-chèng* 鹽政
(1) **Salt Administration,** throughout imperial history a general reference to the bureaucratic apparatus, the procedures, and the policies that governed the state monopoly of the production and distribution of salt. (2) CH'ING: **Salt Supervisor,** a duty assignment for members of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*), to maintain surveillance over the operation of the state salt monopoly; one each assigned to the major salt production regions, Ch'ang-lu in Hopei Province and the Liang-Huai area on the central east coast; in all other areas, a concurrent designation of Governors-general (*tsung-tu*) and Provincial Governors (*hsün-fu*). P61.

7925 *yén chīh-shìh* 鹽知事
CH'ING: **Administrative Clerk of a Salt Control Station** (*p'i-yen so*), rank 8b. P61.

7926 *yén-ch'íh chiēn* 鹽池監
T'ANG: **Salt Marsh Directorate,** one of many kinds of units under the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*) that supervised the production of state-monopolized salt in particular localities, each headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 7a2. RR: *direction de marais salant*. P61.

7927 *yén-ch'íh tsŭng-chiēn* 鹽池總監
SUI: **Director-general of Salt Marshes,** a central government official, rank =6b, in overall control of the production of state-monopolized salt; organizational affiliation not clear. Supervised 4 subordinate Directors (*chien*), rank =8a, prefixed East, West, North, and South. each overseeing operation of the state salt monopoly in a quadrant of the empire. P61.

7928 *yén-ch'ìng ssū* 延慶司
YÜAN: lit., office for the prolongation of blessings: **Office of Religion,** one authorized for each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*) and one in the Household Service for the Heir Apparent (*ch'u-cheng yüan*), responsible for managing prayers and sacrifices; each headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 3a. P26, 69.

7929 ***yén-chiŭ shùi-wù*** 鹽酒稅務
SUNG: **Salt and Wine Tax Office,** a unit in a Prefecture (*chou*), headed by a Supervisor (*chien*). SP: *gérant du service du monopole du sel et du vin.*

7930 ***yén-chōu shĭh*** 鹽州使
T'ANG: **Commissioner for the Pasturages of Yen Prefecture,** an official of the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*) delegated to establish new horse pasturages or to inspect existing Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*) in Yen Prefecture (Yen-chou) in the vicinity of modern Ninghsia, Kansu Province. This commission was apparently not initiated until after mid-T'ang. See *tung-shih*. RR: *commissaire impérial (aux élevages) de Yen-tcheou.*

7931 ***yén-chüēh shĭh*** 鹽榷使
5 DYN (Later T'ang): **Commissioner for Salt Transit Taxes,** a concurrent duty assignment for a Prefect (*tz'u-shih*). P61.

7932 ***yĕn-fă*** 演法
CH'ING: **Expounder,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, rank 6b, members of the state-recognized Taoist priesthood. BH: hierophant.

7933 ***yén-fă liáng-wù tào*** 鹽法糧務道
CH'ING: **Salt and Grain Tax Circuit,** an agency with combined responsibility for the collection of taxes on both salt and grain in a region of Honan, headquartered at Kaifeng; headed by a Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*). See *yen-fa tao, liang-ch'u tao*. BH: salt and grain intendant.

7934 ***yén-fă tào*** 鹽法道
CH'ING: **Salt Control Circuit,** a specialized branch of provincial establishments in regions where the production of state-monopolized salt was an important industry; elsewhere combined into General Administration Circuits (*fen-shou tao*) and General Surveillance Circuits (*fen-hsün tao*); headed by a Circuit Intendant (*tao-t'ai*). Also see *tao* and *yen-cheng*. BH: salt taotai. P61.

7935 ***yèn-fàng tà-ch'én*** 驗放大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister for the Confirmation of Appointments,** an ad hoc duty assignment for eminent members of the central government, to approve newly appointed officials below rank 4, who were commonly excused from normal confirmation in imperial audience; the purpose was to check for physical infirmities, inappropriate demeanor, or other things that might disqualify an appointee. BH: controller for examinations of officials.

7936 ***yèn-fēng ch'īng-lì ssū*** 驗封清吏司 or ***yen-feng ssu***
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Honors,** one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Personnel (*lì-pu*), responsible for processing enfeoffments, honorific titles, inheritance of official status, etc.; headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a; in Ch'ing one Manchu and one Chinese appointee. BH: department of grants. P5.

7937 ***yén-hsiāng ssū*** 鹽香司
SUNG: **Salt and Incense Tax Office,** an agency for collecting taxes on state-monopolized commodities, probably at the District (*hsien*) level. SP: *bureau d'encens et du sel.*

7938 ***yén hsŭn-chiĕn*** 鹽巡檢
CH'ING: **Salt Inspector,** rank 9b, a subordinate in a Salt Control Station (*p'i-yen so*), particularly responsible for guarding against illegal traffic in salt. BH: salt watcher. P61.

7939 ***yèn-í*** 豔儀
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): **Lady of Captivating Deportment,** designation of one of 27 imperial wives collectively called Hereditary Consorts (*shih-fu*); rank =3b.

7940 ***yĕn-jén*** 奄人
Variant of *yen* (**eunuch**).

7941 ***yén-jén*** 鹽人
CHOU: **Salt Steward,** 2 eunuchs on the staff of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), responsible for selecting, classifying, and preparing salt for use by the royal family and in state ceremonies; supervised 20 Salt Maids (*nü-yen*). CL: *employé au sel.*

7942 ***yēn-kō*** 閹割
CH'ING: lit., a gatekeeper who has been wounded, i.e., castrated: an unofficial reference to a **eunuch** (*t'ai-chien*).

7943 ***yén-k'ò ssū*** 鹽課司
(1) Common abbreviation of *yen-k'o t'i-chü ssu* (**Salt Distribution Supervisorate**). (2) MING–CH'ING: **Salt Tax Office,** a local agency in the hierarchy of agencies that managed the state-monopolized trade in salt, overseen by a Salt Distribution Supervisorate or even directly by a Salt Distribution Commissioner or Salt Controller (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih*); normally headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 8a or lower. BH (*yen-k'o ta-shih*): salt receiver. P61.

7944 ***yén-k'ò t'í-chŭ ssū*** 鹽課提擧司
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Salt Distribution Supervisorate,** an agency directing operation of the state-monopolized trade in salt in a large region, headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b to 9a; supervised subordinate Saltern Offices (*yen-ch'ang ssu*), Salt Tax Offices (*yen-k'o ssu*), etc.; under the jurisdiction of Salt Distribution Commissioners or Salt Controllers (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih*). Numbers variable. BH (*t'i-chü*): salt inspector. P61.

7945 ***yén-kuān*** 言官
Speaking Official: generic reference to Grand Masters of Remonstrance (*chien-i ta-fu*), Supervising Secretaries (*chi-shih-chung*), and others whose principal and characteristic function was to monitor the making of policy decisions at court and to recommend or criticize policies, as differentiated from Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*), whose principal and characteristic function was to discover and impeach wayward officials. Also see *chien-kuan* (Remonstrance Official).

7946 ***yén-kuān*** 鹽官
HAN: **Salt Monopoly Office,** an agency commonly found in Commanderies (*chün*) and Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) for management of the state-controlled production and distribution of salt; headed by a Director (*ling, chang*), ranked from 600 to 1,000 bushels or from 300 to 400 bushels. HB: office of salt. P61.

7947 ***yén-liào chŭ*** 顏料局
MING: **Ornamentation Service,** a workshop in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9a; did not endure throughout the dynasty, but the date of discontinuance is not clear. P15.

7948 ***yén-liào k'ù*** 顏料庫
CH'ING: **Miscellany Vault,** one of 3 storehouses (see *san k'u*) supervised by the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*); headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a; stored various minerals, spices, and specialized items of local produce. P7.

7949 *yén-lù* 言路
Avenues of Criticism, a term traditionally used in reference both to Remonstrance Officials (*chien-kuan*), whose principal and characteristic function was to criticize governmental policies, and Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*), whose principal and characteristic function was to discover and impeach wayward officials and who were also relied upon to keep the ruler informed of general conditions and opinions among the people at large. Each Emperor, however tyrannical in fact, paid lip service to the ideal of keeping the Avenues of Criticism open; and at times officials with such responsibilities, by their silence, so isolated rulers from what was happening in the empire that rulers were effectively forced to change unpopular policies or reverse unpopular decisions. Rulers and eminent officials alike were readily criticized for blocking the Avenues of Criticism, the proper functioning of which was considered essential to good governance. Also see *yen-kuan*.

7950 *yén-mǎ ssī* 鹽馬司
MING: **Office for the Exchange of Salt and Horses,** 3 established in Szechwan in 1372 to exchange Chinese salt for horses belonging to aboriginal tribes; each with a Director (*ling*) till 1380, thereafter with a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), but soon discontinued. P61.

7951 *yén-shèng kūng* 衍聖公
SUNG–CH'ING: **Duke for Fulfilling the Sage,** designation awarded the successive most direct male descendants of Confucius, who presided over the Confucian family estate, temple, and cemetery at Ch'ü-fu, Shantung; in 1055 changed from Duke for the Propagation of Culture (*wen-hsüan kung*). BH: sacred prince. P66.

7952 *yén-shìh kuān* 言事官
SUNG: lit., official who speaks out about affairs: variant of *yen-shih yü-shih* (**Remonstrating Censor**). P18.

7953 *yén-shǐh ssū* 鹽使司
CHIN: **Salt Commission,** 7 scattered throughout the country to oversee operation of the state monopoly of the production and distribution of salt; each headed by a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 5a. P61.

7954 *yén-shìh yù-shǐh* 言事御史
SUNG: **Remonstrating Censor,** one or more established in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) in c. 1017 with the special responsibility of criticizing state policies, contrary to the traditional separation of censorial functions between Remonstrance Officials (*chien-kuan*) and Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*); in 1045 consolidated in an Office of Remonstrating Censors (*chien-kuan yü-shih t'ing*) in the Censorate; c. 1080 discontinued, absorbed into the staff of Palace Censors (*tien-chung yü-shih*). SP: *censeur politique*. P18.

7955 *yén-tào* 鹽道
CH'ING: abbreviation of *yen-fa tao* (**Salt Control Circuit**).

7956 *yén t'í-chǔ* 鹽提擧
YÜAN–CH'ING: variant of *yen-k'o t'i-chü* (**Salt Distribution Supervisor**). P61.

7957 *yén-t'iěh p'àn-kuān* 鹽鐵判官
(1) SUNG: **Assistant Commissioner** in the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*) of early Sung. SP: *assistant à l'exploitation du sel et du fer*. (2) CHIN: **Assistant Commissioner for the Salt and Iron Monopoly,** rank 6b, one on the staff of each Fiscal Commissioner (*chuan-yün shih*). P60.

7958 *yén-t'iěh shǐh* 鹽鐵使
Lit., commissioner (supervising the state monopolies) of salt and iron. (1) T'ANG–5 DYN: **Salt Monopoly Commissioner,** from 758 an ad hoc duty assignment for an offical to supervise regional operation of the state monopoly of salt under the chief Salt Monopoly Commissioner (see *chüeh yen-t'ieh shih*); since iron was not monopolized in T'ang or early post-T'ang times, *t'ieh* in the title was an anachronism derived from Han usage (see under *ta ssu-nung*). The commission commonly carried combined responsibilities, most importantly as Salt and Transport Commissioner (*yen-t'ieh chuan-yün shih*) but also, e.g., as Salt and Coinage Commissioner (*yen-t'ieh chu-ch'ien shih*). (2) SUNG: **Salt and Iron Monopoly Commissioner,** head of the Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau (*yen-t'ieh ssu*). (3) LIAO: **Salt Monopoly Commissioner,** a member of the Southern Administration (*nan-mien*) in the central government, supervising operation of the state monopoly of salt production and distribution. P61.

7959 *yén-t'iěh ssū* 鹽鐵司
(1) Designation of any Commission headed by a *yen-t'ieh shih* (Salt Monopoly Commissioner, Salt and Iron Monopoly Commissioner). (2) T'ANG–5 DYN: **Salt Monopoly Bureau** (see *san ssu*). (3) SUNG: **Salt and Iron Monopoly Bureau,** one of the 3 early Sung fiscal agencies collectively known as the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*), normally headed by an independent Commissioner (*shih*) on duty assignment from a nominal central government post, at times headed by a Commissioner controlling all 3 of the units constituting the State Finance Commission; the agency implemented state controls over the exploitation of all natural resources, supervised commerce and commercial taxation, provided essential military materials, etc., through 7 constituent Sections (*an*): Military Section (*ping-an*), Armaments Section (*chou-an*), Market Tax Section (*shang-shui an*), Capital Salt Supply Section (*tu-yen an*), Tea Section (*ch'a-an*), Iron Section (*t'ieh-an*), and Special Preparations Section (*she-an*). Transformed into a Tax Transport Bureau (*chuan-yün ssu*) in a reorganization prior to the abolition of the State Finance Commission in c. 1080, but date not clear. SP: *bureau de l'exploitation du fer et du sel*. P7.

7960 *yén-ts'āng tū* 鹽倉督
SUI: **Supervisor of the Salt Storehouse,** 2 subordinates of the Imperial Granaries Office (*t'ai-ts'ang tu*). P8.

7961 *yén-tzū k'ù* 延資庫
T'ANG–5 DYN: **Special Reserves Vault,** a storehouse in the dynastic capital for coins and other valuables used to provide for emergency military expenditures on the frontier; supervised by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) designated Commissioner (*shih*) of the Vault. Originated c. 845 as the *pei-pien k'u* (Frontier Defense Vault); renamed by 860. RR (*shih*): *commissaire impérial chargé de développer les ressources et les réserves de l'état*. P7.

7962 *yěn-yǐn* 奄尹
HAN: **Palace Doorman,** designation of or reference to the eunuch who controlled entry into the inner quarters of the palace.

7963 *yén-yǐn p'ī-yèn sǒ* 鹽引批驗所 or *yen-yin so*
MING–CH'ING: **Salt Control Station,** a local checkpoint to verify the certificates (*yin*) that were required to accompany all authorized commercial shipments of state-monopolized salt in transit; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 8a. See under *p'i-yen so*. P61.

7964 *yén-yüàn kuān* 鹽院官
T'ANG: **Salt Monopoly Official,** generic reference to officials in the hierarchy that supervised the state monopoly of salt production and distribution; see under *chüeh yen-t'ieh shih*. P61.

7965 *yén-yùn shǐh* 鹽運使
YÜAN–CH'ING: variant or unofficial abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün-yen shih* (**Salt Distribution Commissioner, Salt Controller**). BH: salt controller. P61.

7966 *yén-yùn ssū* 鹽運司
YÜAN–CH'ING: variant or unofficial abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün-yen shih ssu* (**Salt Distribution Commission**). P61.

7967 *yi*
See under the romanization *i*.

7968 *yìn* 印
Seal, an official's formal emblem of authority; its size, shape, and inscription varied according to the rank status of the office. See *chang-yin kuan, cheng-yin*.

7969 *yǐn* 尹
(1) HAN–SUI, SUNG–CH'ING: **Governor** of a Metropolitan Area (*ching-chao*) or of the Prefecture (*chou, fu*) in which a dynastic capital was located, distinguishing it from comparable units of territorial administration outside the capital, whose heads had less prestigious titles; rank 2,000 bushels in Han, 3b in Sung, 3a thereafter. HB: governor. SP: *préfet*. BH: prefect. P32. (2) T'ANG: **Administrator** of a Superior Prefecture (*fu*) and normally its active head, subordinate to an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) who was nominal Governor (*mu*). RR: *préfet*. P32. (3) 5 DYN–SUNG: **Governor** of a Superior Prefecture (*fu*), rank 3b. SP: *préfet*. P53. (4) YÜAN: **Prefect** of a Superior Prefecture (*fu*), rank 4a, or an ordinary Prefecture (*chou*), 4b, or a Military Prefecture (*chün*); also **Magistrate** of a District (*hsien*), 6b to 7b. P53, 54. (5) A common element in merit titles (*hsün*); see under preceding terminology, e.g., *tzu-chih yin*. P65.

7970 *yīn* 殷
CHOU: lit., the many: a collective reference to all officials ranked as **Servicemen** (*shih*), of whatever grade.

7971 *yìn* 蔭 or 廕
Protection Privilege, the most common term throughout history, especially from T'ang on, for the process by which officials in service were rewarded with authorization for one or more sons to be qualified for official appointments when they matured without undergoing other qualification tests, or with exemptions from most other qualification tests. This was considered one of the "proper paths" (*cheng-t'u*) to attain official status in most dynasties and probably throughout history yielded half or more of the total civil service personnel.

7972 *yìn-ch'ào chú* 印鈔局
MING: **Plate Engraving Service** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*); prepared the engraved plates from which paper money was printed. P16.

7973 *yǐn-chià chàng* 引駕仗 or *yin-chia*
T'ANG: **Chariot Escort,** 60 (66?) members each of the Left and Right Imperial Insignia Guards (*chin-wu wei*) who were assigned to duty as intimate attendants at the palace and were considered part of the Three Capital Guards (*san wei*). Cf. *pieh-chia*. RR: *garde d'honneur chargé de guider les chars*.

7974 *yīn-chiēn* 音監
HAN: **Supervisor of Tones** in the Music Bureau (*yüeh-fu*); rank not clear. HB: inspector of tones.

7975 *yìn-chiēn* 蔭監
MING–CH'ING: **Student by Inheritance,** designation of a man entitled to official status by virtue of the Protection Privilege (*yin*) who, after preliminary testing by the Ministry of Personnel (*li-pu*), was admitted to the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*); also see *chien-sheng* (National University Student).

7976 *yǐn-chièn ssū* 引見司
SUNG: **Office of Admittance** in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), which apparently regulated access to the Emperor; presumably staffed by eunuchs. SP: *bureau des registres des huissiers*.

7977 *yǐn-chìn fù-shǐh* 引進副使
(1) SUNG–CHIN: **Vice Commissioner of the Office of Presentations** (*yin-chin ssu*), rank 7b in Sung, 6b in Chin. SP: *vice-commissaire de la réception des présents offerts*. P11. (2) YÜAN: **Vice Commissioner for Presentations** in the Palace Ceremonial Office (*shih-i ssu*); discontinued in 1279. P33.

7978 *yǐn-chìn ssū* 引進司
SUNG–CHIN: **Office of Presentations,** a central government agency that managed the presentation to the throne of tribute gifts offered by foreign envoys, headed by one or 2 Commissioners (*shih*), rank 5b in Sung, 5a in Chin; in Sung under the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*), in Chin part of the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*). SP: *bureau de la réception des présents offerts par les pays étrangers*. P11.

7979 *yìn-chīng yüàn* 印經院
SUNG: **Classics Printing Bureau** under the Court of State Ceremonial (*hung-lu ssu*); probably a temporary agency established for a specific purpose not wholly clear. SP: *cour de l'impression des livres classiques*.

7980 *yín-ch'īng júng-lù tà-fū* 銀青榮祿大夫
CHIN–YÜAN: **Grand Master for Glorious Happiness with Silver Seal and Blue Ribbon,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 2a2 in Chin, 1a in Yüan. Also see *jung-lu ta-fu*. P68.

7981 *yín-ch'īng kuāng-lù tà-fū* 銀青光祿大夫
SUI–SUNG: **Grand Master of Imperial Entertainments with Silver Seal and Blue Ribbon,** prestige title (*san-kuan*) for civil officials of rank 3a then 3b in Sui, thereafter 3b; in Sung especially used for all Ministers (*shang-shu*) except the Minister of Personnel (*li-pu shang-shu*). Also see *kuang-lu ta-fu*. P68.

7982 *yìn-fáng* 印房
CH'ING: **Seals Office** in the headquarters of the Manchu General (*chiang-chün*) of Ili in China's far Northwest, staffed with Clerks (*chang-ching*) who managed the paperwork of the headquarters.

7983 *yín-k'ù* 銀庫
Silver Vault. (1) MING: variant designation of the *t'ai-ts'ang k'u* (National Silver Vault). (2) CH'ING: one of 6 storehouses or vaults for valuables that constituted the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). Also see *liu k'u*. BH: bullion vaults, state treasury. P7. (3) CH'ING: money-handling unit in the Court of Colonial Affairs (*li-fan yüan*), which principally disbursed funds to Mongols visiting Peking for their sustenance; established in 1707 with a staff headed by a Director

(*lang-chung*), rank 5a. BH: treasury of the court of colonial affairs. P17.

7984 ***yìn-lì kuǎn-kōu*** 印曆管勾
YÜAN: **Calendar Printing Clerk,** 2, rank 9b, in the Astrological Commission (*t'ai-shih yüan*). P35.

7985 ***yǐn-lǐ shè-jén*** 引禮舍人
MING: **Houseman Receptionist,** 3 eventually reduced to one, probably unranked, authorized for the staff of each Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*). P69.

7986 ***yìn-lì sǒ*** 印曆所
SUNG: **Calendar Printing Office** in the Palace Library (*pi-shu sheng*); early Sung staffing not clear; in S. Sung consolidated into the Palace Library without a separate identity. SP: *imprimerie du calendrier*. P35.

7987 ***yín-p'ái t'iēn-shǐh*** 銀牌天使
LIAO: lit., heavenly messenger with a silver badge: **Imperial Messenger,** designation of an ad hoc duty assignment.

7988 ***yìn-pǔ*** 蔭補
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., to be appointed to office (by virtue of) the protection privilege, i.e., on a hereditary basis: **Appointment by Protection,** a process whereby an official in service, on attaining a particular rank, was entitled to nominate one or more sons or other relatives for official status. After 1009 all "protected" nominees were required to study under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*) at the capital and pass an examination before they were fully qualified to be considered for appointment in the civil service. See *yin*. SP: *nomination de fonctionnaires par protection*.

7989 ***yīn-shào-chiā kūng*** 殷紹嘉公
HAN: **Duke for the Abundant Perpetuation of Excellence** (?), according to some sources the designation from A.D. 29 to 37 of the current most direct male descendant of Confucius; see under *pao-ch'eng hou*. P66.

7990 ***yìn-shēng*** 廕生
CH'ING: **Student by Inheritance,** a category of men with at least nominal status as students under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), classified in 2 ways: as *en-yin chien-sheng* (National University Student Hereditary by Grace) and *nan-yin chien-sheng* (National University Student Hereditary by Heroism), qq.v. BH: honorary licentiate.

7991 ***yīn-shēng jén*** 音聲人
T'ANG: **Musician,** the most general term used for non-official specialists in the service of the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*), who reportedly numbered 10,000. RR: *musicien*.

7992 ***yīn-shēng pó-shìh*** 音聲博士
T'ANG: **Erudite of the Palace Music School** (*nei-chiao fang*), number unspecified, non-official specialists who taught within the palace. RR: *maître au vaste savoir des musiciens*.

7993 ***yǐn-shìh shǐh*** 引試使
SUNG: **Examination Commissioner,** designation of an eminent court official on duty assignment supervising a Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. SP: *commissaire d'examen de doctorat*.

7994 ***yìn-shòu chiēn*** 印綬監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Credentials,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); in cooperation with the Directorate of Palace Seals (*shang-pao chien*) managed the seals and tallies with which imperial documents were authenticated; in Ch'ing existed only from 1656 to 1661. See under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates).

7995 ***yìn-shù ch'ién-wù sǒ*** 印書錢物所
SUNG: **Publications Office** in the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*); staffing not clear. SP: *bureau pour le financement de l'impression des livres, presse de l'université*.

7996 ***yín-t'ái*** 銀臺
MING–CH'ING: **Silver Pavilion,** unofficial reference to the Office of Transmission (*t'ung-cheng shih ssu*), derived from the Sung *yin-t'ai ssu* (Office of Transmission). P21.

7997 ***yín-t'ái ssū*** 銀臺司
SUNG: **Office of Transmission,** in early Sung an agency of the Chancellery (*men-hsia sheng*) located at the Silver Pavilion Gate (*yin-t'ai men*) of the palace, charged with receiving, registering, and transmitting to the Emperor memorials submitted from throughout the empire, in some fashion cooperating with the Memorial-forwarding Office (*t'ung-chin ssu*), also in the Chancellery; soon combined with the latter into an agency called *t'ung-chin yin-t'ai ssu*, normally abbreviated as *t'ung-chin ssu*. Headed by an Administrator (*chih:* to know, etc.), often detached from regular duty in the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). SP: *office de la réception et de la transmission des rapports*. P21.

7998 ***yín-t'ái t'ūng-chìn ssū*** 銀臺通進司
SUNG: variant of *t'ung-chin yin-t'ai ssu* (**Memorial-forwarding Office**); see under *t'ung-chin ssu*. P21.

7999 ***yǐn-tsàn kuān*** 引贊官
SUNG: **Receptionist,** 2 subofficial functionaries on the staff of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*). SP: *huissier*.

8000 ***yìn-tsào ch'ào-yǐn k'ù*** 印造鈔引庫
CHIN: **Paper Money Repository,** headed by a Commissioner (*shih*); organizational affiliation not clear; relationship with the Ministry of Revenue's (*hu-pu*) Currency Printshop (*ch'ao-chih fang*) also not clear. P16.

8001 ***yìn-tsào pǎo-ch'ào k'ù*** 印造寶鈔庫
YÜAN: **Paper Money Printshop** under the Supervisorate of Paper Money (*pao-ch'ao t'i-chü ssu*), headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and one or more Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*). P16.

8002 ***yìn-ts'áo*** 印曹
HAN–N-S DIV: **Seals Section,** one of 5 Sections among which Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) were distributed in the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); supervised the preparation of official seals (by eunuch workshops?). P9.

8003 ***yín-tsò chǔ*** 銀作局
MING: **Jewelry Service,** a minor agency of palace eunuchs that manufactured ornaments of gold and silver for palace use, headed by a eunuch Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*) or Director (*t'ai-chien*). See *pa chü* (Eight Services).

8004 ***yìn-tzǔ*** 蔭子
Protection of Sons: variant reference to the process whereby officials in service were permitted to "protect" one or more sons or other dependents, i.e., exempt them from normal recruitment qualifications so that they expeditiously attained official status. See *jen-tzu* (Employment of Sons), *yin* (Protection Privilege).

8005 *yìn-wù chāng-chīng* 印務章京
CH'ING: **Correspondence Clerk,** rank 5b, in a Banner (*ch'i;* see *pa ch'i*) military unit. BH: adjutant.

8006 *yìn-wù ts'ān-lǐng* 印務參領
CH'ING: **Correspondence Supervisor,** 2 in each Banner (*ch'i;* see *pa ch'i*) military unit except for one in each Mongol Banner; chosen from among the ranks of the Commanders (*ts'an-ling*) of the Banners. BH: adjutant-general.

8007 *yìn-yáng hsüéh* 陰陽學
Yin-Yang School, a training unit in geomancy; from Ming if not earlier, established under the authorization of local units of territorial administration but without state subsidies, to train practitioners of geomancy and similar arts; in Ch'ing the nominal Principal (*cheng-shu*) at the Prefecture (*fu*) level was in fact supervisor of local fortune-tellers, entertainers, women dentists, midwives, etc., as a kind of licenser and inspector.

8008 *yín-yǔng pó-shìh* 吟詠博士
T'ANG: **Erudite of Recitation,** one of 18 Palace Erudites (*nei-chiao po-shih*) on the staff of the Palace Institute of Literature (*nei wen-hsüeh kuan*), where palace women were educated; from c. 741 a eunuch post. RR: *maître de poésie*.

8009 *yíng* 營
(1) HAN: **Campaigning Army,** common designation of an active tactical force commanded by a General-in-chief (*ta chiang-chün*), a General (*chiang-chün*), or perhaps a Deputy General (*p'ien chiang-chün*); normally consisted of several Divisions (*pu*) subdivided into Regiments (*ch'ü*). HB: division, encampment. (2) T'ANG: **Encampment,** 2 prefixed Left and Right created in 707 (710?) out of the prior Myriad Cavaliers (*wan chi*) of the Northern Command (*pei-ya*); in 710 transformed into Left and Right Militant as Dragons Armies (*lung-wu chün*). Also see *t'un-ying* (Encampment), *pei-ya ch'i ying* (Seven Encampments of the Northern Command). (3) SUNG: **Regiment,** basic garrison unit theoretically consisting of 500 soldiers, 5 such units comprising an Army (*chün*); the equivalent unit of a campaigning Army was called a *chen* (also Regiment). (4) MING: **Training Division;** see *ching-ying* (Capital Training Division) and *san ta-ying* (Three Great Training Divisions). (5) CH'ING: **Brigade,** basic operational unit of Bannermen (see *hsiao-chi ying, hu-chün ying, ch'ien-feng ying, huo-ch'i ying, chien-jui ying*), normally headed by an Imperial Prince (*ch'in-wang*) serving as Commander-general (*t'ung-ling, tsung-t'ung*); also the basic organizational unit of the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*), consisting of 500 men led by a Brigade Commander (*yu-chi*). BH: banner corps, battalion.

8010 *yǐng-chiàng* 郢匠
CH'ING: lit., the carpenter of Ying (place-name), derivation not clear: unofficial reference to a **Provincial Education Commissioner** (*t'i-tu hsüeh-yüan*).

8011 *yīng-fāng* 鷹坊
T'ANG: **Falcon Cage,** one of the Five Cages (*wu fang*) of animals used in imperial hunts; under the supervision of the Commissioner for the Imperial Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*) in the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*). RR: *le quartier des faucons*. P38.

8012 *yīng-fáng* 鷹房
CH'ING: **Imperial Falcon Cage** maintained by the Office of the Imperial Hunt (*tu-yü ssu*); in 1746 retitled *yang-ying ch'u*. BH: imperial gerfalcon aviary. P37.

8013 *yīng-fèng* 應奉
SUNG–MING: **Provisioner,** a lowly member of the Hanlin Academy (*han-lin yüan*); rank 7b in Chin and Yüan, 5 appointees in Yüan; discontinued in 1381. P23.

8014 *yīng miěn-chiěh jén* 應免解人
SUNG: lit., someone who ought to be excused from being forwarded: variant of *mien-chieh jen* (**Already Certified Candidate**).

8015 *yíng-p'án* 營盤
YÜAN: **Land Grant,** one of several terms used to designate territories with which noblemen were enfeoffed; see *fen-ti* and *t'ou-hsia*.

8016 *yíng-pù* 營部
MING: **Building Bureau,** from 1389 to 1396 one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); replaced the prior General Bureau (*tsung-pu*), was superseded by the Bureau of Construction (*ying-shan ssu*).

8017 *yíng-shàn chiēn* 營繕監
T'ANG: **Directorate of Construction,** from 685 to 705 the official redesignation of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*). P15.

8018 *yíng-shàn ch'īng-lì ssū* 營膳清吏司 or ***ying-shan ssu***
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Construction,** one of 4 major agencies in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), responsible for the construction and repair of palace buildings, altars and temples, city walls, granaries, storehouses, etc.; headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a; 6 appointees in Ch'ing—4 Manchus, one Mongol, and one Chinese. BH: building department. P15.

8019 *yíng-shàn shǔ* 營繕署
T'ANG: from 684 to 685 only, the official redesignation of the **Center Construction Office** (*chung hsiao-shu;* see *hsiao-shu*).

8020 *yíng-shàn sǒ* 營繕所
(1) SUNG: **Construction Office,** a subsection of the Directorate for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*); specific responsibilities not clear. SP: *bureau des travaux et des réparations*. (2) MING: **Work Project Office,** a subsection of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 7a; superseded the Palace Buildings Office (*chiang-tso ssu*) in 1392; probably subject to the intermediary supervision of the Ministry's Bureau of Construction (*ying-shan ch'ing-li ssu*), but specific functions not clear. P15.

8021 *yǐng-t'áng* 影堂
YÜAN: **Image Hall** in a Buddhist monastery; see under *wen-ch'i chü* (Adornment Section). P28.

8022 *yíng-t'ien shǐh* 營田使
T'ANG: **Agriculture Commissioner,** after mid-T'ang one of the many kinds of regional Commissioners delegated from the central government to Circuits (*tao*) or comparable jurisdictions; supervised the development of state-owned lands such as State Farms (*t'un-t'ien*). RR: *commissaire impérial à l'administration d'une colonie agricole*.

8023 *yíng-tsào àn* 營造案
SUNG: **Construction Section,** a minor unit in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*); staffing and specific responsibilities not clear, but presumably related to the work of the Directorate of the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso chien*). SP: *service de travaux de construction*.

8024 ***yíng-tsào ssū*** 營造司
CH'ING: **Office of Palace Construction,** one of the 7 principal agencies in the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), generally responsible for all building and repairing work within the imperial palace; supervised by one or more Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Department in annual rotation. Created in 1677 to replace the earlier Palace Ministry of Works (*nei kung-pu*). For all or part of the dynasty, oversaw the Government Property Rental Agency (*kung-fang tsu-k'u*), the Imperial Library (*yü-shu ch'u*), the Imperial Printing Office (*hsiu-shu ch'u*), and the Workshop (*tsao-pan ch'u*) in the palace; more directly supervised various storage and workshop facilities. BH: department of works. P37.

8025 ***yíng-tsào t'í-chǔ ssū*** 營造提擧司
MING: **Supervisorate of Construction,** from 1373 to 1392 an agency under the Palace Buildings Office (*chiang-tso ssu*) of the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 7a (?); spawned one or more Branch Supervisorates (*fen-ssu*) with Supervisors of equal status; in 1392 apparently discontinued when the Ministry of Works was reorganized to include a Bureau of Construction (*ying-shan ch'ing-li ssu*). P15.

8026 ***yíng-tsò chiàng*** 營作將
N-S DIV (Liang, N. Ch'i): **Construction Supervisor,** an ad hoc duty assignment whenever a major construction project was undertaken under supervision of the Liang Chief Minister for the Palace Buildings (*ta-chiang ch'ing*) and the N. Ch'i Court for the Palace Buildings (*chiang-tso ssu;* see under *chiang-tso ta-chiang*). P14.

8027 ***yíng-tsǔng*** 營總
CH'ING: **Brigade Commandant,** rank 3a, officers in various special detachments of Bannermen (see *ch'i, pa ch'i*), usually 2nd in command after a Commander-general (*tsung-t'ung*). BH: commandant.

8028 ***yíng-wù ch'ù*** 營務處
CH'ING: **Office of Military Affairs,** the military staff agency for a Provincial Governor (*hsün-fu*) or a multi-Province Governor-general (*tsung-tu*), headed by an Adjutant (*chung-chün*) normally with rank as a Vice General (*fu-chiang*), 2b. BH: military secretariat.

8029 ***yīng-wǔ chǔn*** 英武軍
T'ANG: **Army of Heroic Militancy,** 2 prefixed Left and Right; variant designation of the Left and Right Wings (*hsiang*) of Bowmen Shooters at Moving Targets (*ya-ch'ien she-sheng ping*). RR: *armée brave et guerrière*.

8030 ***yīng-yáng fǔ*** 鷹揚府
SUI: **Soaring Hawk Garrison,** from 607 to the fall of Sui in 618 the formal designation of Garrison (*fu*) units in the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization; created by standardization of the 2 types called Cavalry Garrison (*p'iao-chi fu*) and Chariot and Horse Garrison (*ch'e-chi fu*); terminated when T'ang reinstituted these previous 2 types. Headed by a Commandant (*lang-chiang*), then in 618 briefly by a Military Chief (*chün-t'ou*). Especially see under *fu*. RR: *milice semblable à l'aigle qui vole*.

8031 ***yīng-yáng wèi*** 鷹揚衛
T'ANG: **Soaring Hawk Guard,** from 684 to 705 the official redesignation of Soaring Hawk Garrisons (*ying-yang fu*).

8032 ***yǔ*** 友
(1) CHOU: **Friend,** one of a number of designations for local leaders among the people collectively known as Unifying Agents (*ou*); specifically referred to the leader of a group of farming families using a common well. CL: *ami*. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG: **Companion,** one or more staff members of a Princely Establishment (*wang-fu*), in T'ang rank 5b2; responsible for giving moral guidance as well as companionship. RR: *compagnon*. SP: *conseiller, compagnon*. P69.

8033 ***yù*** 右
(1) **Right, of the Right, Junior:** throughout history (except as noted in #2 below) a common prefix to a title when a pair of appointees was authorized, both normally of the same rank, or to an agency name when a pair of identically named agencies existed; in prestige, Right yielded to Left (*tso*); geographically, Right indicated West whereas Left indicated East. (2) YÜAN: **Right, of the Right, Senior:** used as above but with reversed order of prestige among the Mongols.

8034 ***yù-ch'éng*** 右丞
(1) **Right Aide,** throughout history may be encountered in reference to a 2nd or 3rd executive official of an agency; see under *ch'eng*. (2) HAN: **Assistant Director of the Right,** one of a pair of 3rd-tier officials of the Imperial Secretariat (*shang-shu sheng*), rank 400 bushels, ranking behind the Director (*ling*) and Vice Director (*p'u-yeh*). HB: assistant of the right. P5. (3) N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Assistant Director of the Right** in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), one of a pair normally ranking behind the Director and one or more Vice Directors (both titles as in #2 above), rank commonly 4a until Sung, then advanced to 2a; in T'ang had supervisory jurisdiction over the Ministries of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*); from Sung on commonly belonged to the elite central government group generically known as Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*), with the specific added designation Participant in Determining Governmental Matters (*ts'an-chih cheng-shih*). RR: *assistant de droite*. SP: *grand conseiller-assistant de droite*. (4) T'ANG–CH'ING: common unofficial reference to the **Vice Minister** (*shih-lang*) of a Ministry (*pu*).

8035 ***yù-chì*** 右計
SUNG: **Right Account,** one of 2 large regional fiscal jurisdictions into which the empire was divided in 993–994, under a Commissioner of the Right Account (*yu chi-shih*), supervised by a Supreme Commissioner of Accounts (*tsung chi-shih*), in one stage in the development of the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*). SP: *comptes de droite*. P7.

8036 ***yú-chī*** 游擊
CH'ING: lit., to patrol and attack; see *yu-chi chiang-chün:* **Brigade Commander,** rank 3b, leader of a Brigade (*ying*), the basic organizational unit in the Chinese military establishment called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*); in theory, commanded 500 soldiers divided into 5 Companies (*shao*). BH: major.

8037 ***yú-chī chiāng-chǔn*** 游擊將軍
Mobile Corps Commander. (1) T'ANG–SUNG: prestige title (*san-kuan*) for military officers of rank 5b2. RR+SP: *général qui attaque partout*. (2) MING: a tactical duty assignment for a regular officer of the hereditary Guard system (see *wei-so*), usually one under each Regional Commander (*tsung-ping kuan*) who maintained a kind of mobile reserve unit in a Province or comparable area, as distinguished from tactical officers with place-specific defense assignments.

8038 ***yú-chì chiāng-chǔn*** 游騎將軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **General of Mobile Cavalry,** prestige title

(*san-kuan*) for military officers of rank 5b1. RR+SP: *général de la cavalerie mobile*.

8039 ***yú-chì wèi*** 游騎尉
SUI: **Commandant of Mobile Cavalry,** 4th highest of 8 Commandant titles conferred on inactive officials (*san-kuan*), rank 7b, beginning in 586; the practice terminated after 604. P65.

8040 ***yù-chiàng*** 右將
HAN: **Right Leader** of a group of Court Gentlemen (*lang*), distinguished from those led by the Center Leader (*chung-lang*) and the Left Leader (*tso-chiang*).

8041 ***yú-chiǎo*** 游徼
CH'IN–N-S DIV (Chin): **Patroller,** a local dignitary in the sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace who was responsible for police work in a Township (*hsiang*); also known as Township Guardian (*hsiang-li*). HB: patrol leader. P54.

8042 ***yū chiēn-shēng*** 優監生
CH'ING: **National University Student for Excellence,** a quasiofficial categorical reference to those state-subsidized students in the National University (*t'ai-hsüeh*) officially known as Supplementary Students (*fu-sheng*).

8043 ***yǔ-chìh*** 有秩
HAN: lit., to have rank status: **Petty Official with Rank,** a local dignitary in the sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace who was responsible for tax collection, requisitions of service, and even the administration of justice in a Township (*hsiang*) with 5,000 or more households; Townships with lesser populations commonly had Husbanders (*se-fu*) instead. In Later Han the *yu-chih* had the rank of 100 bushels. The title may have arisen to distinguish these from other sub-District dignitaries who had no rank status, but the derivation is not clear. HB: petty official with rank.

8044 ***yù chìh-yù*** 右治獄
SUNG: variant designation of the **Right Bureau** (*yu-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*).

8045 ***yù chīng-fǔ tū-wèi*** 右京輔都尉
HAN: **Right Defender of the Capital,** one of the Three Defenders of the Metropolitan Area (*san-fu tu-wei*). HB: chief commandant of the western adjunct capital region.

8046 ***yù chǔ-k'ò*** 右主客
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Right Section for Foreign Relations,** from c. 400 a component of the Ministry of Rites (*i-ts'ao*) in the evolving Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*); shared dealings with foreign states (and dependencies?) with a Left Section for Foreign Relations (*tso chu-k'o*), but the basis for division is not clear.

8047 ***yǔ ch'ū-shēn*** 有出身
SUNG: **With Formal Qualifications,** categorical reference to civil officials being considered for appointment or promotion who were of highest esteem by virtue of having entered the service by passing the Metropolitan Examination (*sheng-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence, or by transfer from the military service with comparable status. Cf. *wu ch'u-shen* (Without Formal Qualifications), *ch'u-shen*.

8048 ***yù-chǖn*** 右軍
Right Army. (1) Throughout history a common designation for one of 3 or 5 military forces in the field, others normally prefixed Left, Center, Front, and Rear. (2) HAN: one of 8 special capital-defense forces organized at the end of Han; see *pa hsiao-wei* (Eight Commandants).

8049 ***yù-fǔ*** 右府
T'ANG: **Right Guard,** one of the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*) at the dynastic capital; created in 622 by renaming the Right Personal Guard (see *pei-shen fu*), then in 660 renamed Right Personal Guard (see *ch'ien-niu wei*). Also cf. *yu-wei*. P43.

8050 ***yú-fǔ*** 游府
CH'ING: lit., mobile headquarters: unofficial reference to a **Brigade Commander** (*yu-chi*) in the Green Standards (*lu-ying*) military establishment.

8051 ***yù fú-fēng*** 右扶風
HAN: **Guardian of the Right,** ranked at 2,000 bushels, one of the Three Guardians (*san fu*) who administered the Metropolitan Area (*ching-shih*) from 104 B.C., after 89 B.C. under the domination of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*). Also see *chu-chüeh* (Commandant of the Nobles). HB: western sustainer. P18, 32.

8052 ***yù-hsüǎn*** 右選
SUNG: lit., selections of the left: **Military Appointments Process,** a reference to the Ministry of Personnel's (*li-pu*) appointments process (see *hsüan*), in which the selection of men for appointments and reappointments was delegated to different executive officials of the Ministry according to the ranks and services (civil or military) of the appointees. The term Right (*yu*) referred to military appointments. Also see *shang-shu yu-hsüan, shih-lang yu-hsüan, hsi-yüan, shen-kuan yüan*. P20.

8053 ***yú-hsüān shǐh*** 輶軒使
CHOU–HAN: lit., commissioner in (or with) a light chariot: **Royal Commissioner** (Chou) or **Imperial Commissioner** dispatched periodically from the dynastic capital to collect information about regional dialects, local folksongs, etc.; in Chou reportedly dispatched each year in the 8th month.

8054 ***yù-hù ts'áo*** 右戶曹 or ***yu-hu***
HAN–N-S DIV: **Land Tax Section,** a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), perhaps originating very late in Han; headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*) or a Director (*lang, lang-chung*); principally responsible for processing reports of land tax collections from units of territorial administration; apparently a variant form of *yu-min ts'ao*, perhaps suggesting a tampering with the original terminology in T'ang times to avoid the tabooed personal name of Li Shih-min (T'ang T'ai-tsung). Also see *tso-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao*. P6.

8055 ***yù-ì ch'ién-fēng*** 右翼前鋒
CH'ING: **Vanguard Brigade Right Wing,** a seemingly transposed term commonly used as a prefix to the title of officers of the Brigade; see under *ch'ien-feng ying* and *i*.

8056 ***yù-jén*** 囿人
CHOU: **Animal Keeper,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who tended quadrupeds in the royal park and provided them, dead or alive according to need, for sacrificial and funeral ceremonies and for various receptions and banquets. CL: *officier des parcs*.

8057 ***yú-júng*** 游戎
CH'ING: lit., a mobile soldier: unofficial reference to a **Brigade Commander** (*yu-chi*) in the Chinese military forces called the Green Standards (*lu-ying*).

8058 ***yù-kēng*** 右更
CH'IN–HAN: lit., member of the first watch: **Grandee of the Fourteenth Order,** 7th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

8059 ***yú-kuān*** 油官
N-S DIV (Chin): **Sauceman** (?), unspecified number headed by an Aide (*ch'eng*) to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); specific functions not clear. P37.

8060 ***yú-kuān*** 郵官
Lit., postal official: unofficial reference to the **Vice Director** (*ch'eng*) **of a Postal Relay Station** (*i*).

8061 ***yù-k'uéi*** 右揆
T'ANG–SUNG: lit., right mastermind: unofficial reference to the **Vice Director of the Right** (*yu p'u-yeh*) **of the Department of State Affairs** (*shang-shu sheng*), differentiated from his counterpart the Vice Director of the Left (*tso p'u-yeh, tso-k'uei*). Also see *tuan-k'uei*.

8062 ***yū kùng-shēng*** 憂貢生 or ***yu-kung***
CH'ING: **Graduate for Excellence,** a status attained by a student in a local state school when he excelled on the regular annual examination administered by the Provincial Education Intendant (*hsüeh-cheng*), entitling the student to participate in the next Provincial Examination (*hsiang-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence and to be considered at least nominally a National University Student (*chien-sheng*) under the Directorate of Education (*kuo-tzu chien*), beyond the normal quota of Tribute Students (*kung-sheng*). BH: senior licentiate of the third class.

8063 ***yù-mín ts'áo*** 右民曹 or ***yu-min***
N-S DIV: **Land Tax Section,** a unit repeat dly established in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), sometimes headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*), sometimes by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*); apparently established only in a pair with a Census Section (*tso-min ts'ao*). Also see *yu-hu ts'ao, hu-ts'ao, min-ts'ao*. P6.

8064 ***yù-pān tièn-chíh*** 右班殿直
SUNG: **Palace Eunuch of the Right Duty Group,** 5th highest of 12 rank titles (*nei-shih chieh*) granted eunuchs from 1112. See *pan*. P68.

8065 ***yù-pān tū-chīh*** 右班都知
SUNG: **Office Manager for the Right Duty Group,** a rank 3 eunuch in the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*), aided by a rank 4 eunuch entitled Assistant Office Manager for the Right Duty Group (*yu-pan fu tu-chih*). See *pan*. SP: *administrateur général des compagnies de droite, intendant du palais de 3ème rang (eunuque)*.

8066 ***yù-pǎng*** 右榜
YÜAN: **Non-Chinese Pass List** posted after the civil service recruitment examinations conducted in the dynastic capital; see *tso-pang* (Chinese Pass List).

8067 ***yù-pì*** 右弼
SUNG: **Supporter on the Right,** from 1113 to 1126 a variant designation of the Director (*ling*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). SP: *grand ministre de droite*.

8068 ***yù-pì tū-wèi*** 右弼都尉
N-S DIV (San-kuo Wu): **Commandant Supporter on the Right,** one of several Commandants (*tu-wei*) who served as advisers to the Heir Apparent. P26.

8069 ***yù-pù*** 右部
(1) HAN: **Right Sector,** collective designation of the west and north quadrants of the dynastic capitals, Ch'ang-an and Loyang; in Former Han the united jurisdiction of two Commandants of the Metropolitan Police, West and North (*ming-pu wei*); in Later Han the separate jurisdictions of the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, West Sector (*hsi-pu wei*) and the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police, North Sector (*pei-pu wei*). Cf. *tso-pu* (Left Sector). P20. (2) YÜAN: **Ministries of the Right,** a variant of *yu san-pu* (Three Ministries of the Right).

8070 ***yù sān-pù*** 右三部
YÜAN: **Three Ministries of the Right,** from 1260 to 1264 and again from 1266 to 1268 a combination of the normally separate Ministries of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*) into a single agency, with 2 Ministers (*shang-shu*), rank 3a. Also see *ping-hsing-kung pu, tso san-pu*.

8071 ***yù-shàng shǔ*** 右尙署
T'ANG–SUNG: **Right Service Office** in the Directorate for Imperial Manufactories (*shao-fu chien*), principally responsible for preparing harnesses for horses used in the imperial palace; headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 7b2. RR+SP: *office de l'atelier impérial de droite*. P38.

8072 ***yù-shǐh*** 右史
T'ANG–SUNG: **Right Scribe,** unofficial reference to Imperial Diarists (*ch'i-chü she-jen*) of the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*); in Sung also found on the staffs of Princely Establishments (*wang-fu*) of Imperial Princes (*ch'in-wang*). Cf. *tso-shih* (Left Scribe). SP: *annaliste de droite*.

8073 ***yù-shīh*** 右師
T'ANG: variant of *ssu-yeh* (**Director of Studies**).

8074 ***yù shìh-chìn*** 右侍禁
SUNG: **Right Palace Attendant,** 3rd highest of 12 rank titles (*chieh*) granted to palace eunuchs from 1112; see *nei-shih chieh*. Cf. *tso shih-chin*. SP: *intendant du palais de 3ème rang (eunuque)*. P68.

8075 ***yù-shìh ts'áo*** 右士曹
(1) N-S DIV: **Right Section of Servicemen,** a recurring unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), apparently responsible for handling personnel matters relating to (military?) officials of middling to low rank; in N. Wei subordinate to the Department's Ministry of General Administration (*tu-kuan*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*). Cf. *tso-shih ts'ao*. (2) N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Ministry of Justice** (?) in the developing Department of State Affairs, headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*); sources not clear.

8076 ***yù shù-chǎng*** 右庶長
CH'IN–HAN: lit., right chief of a host: **Grandee of the Eleventh Order,** 10th highest of 20 titles of honorary nobility (*chüeh*) conferred on meritorious subjects. P65.

8077 ***yù-shǔ*** 右署
HAN: **Right Corps,** variant reference to one of the Three Corps (*san shu*) in which Court Gentlemen (*lang*) were organized.

8078 ***yù-sǒ*** 右所
CH'ING: **Right Subsection** of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin kuan-chün shih*), rank 4a; subdivided into an Umbrella Office (*ch'ing-kai ssu*) and a Bow and Arrow Office (*kung-shih ssu*). BH: second department.

8079 ***yù-ssū*** 右司
Right Office, normally paired with a Left Office (*tso-ssu*). (1) N-S DIV–CH'ING: a common unofficial or quasi-official collective reference to all personnel whose titles were

prefixed with Right in agencies of many sorts whose members were titled in Left and Right pairs. (2) N-S DIV–SUNG, CHIN: a common quasiofficial and sometimes official designation of the aggregation of Ministries of War (*ping-pu*), of Justice (*hsing-pu*), and of Works (*kung-pu*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), commonly supervised by the Right Vice Director (*yu shih-lang*) of the Department with the support of a staff comparable to that of a Bureau (*ssu*) in a Ministry, especially including a Bureau Director (*lang-chung*) and a Vice Director (*yüan-wai lang*). RR+SP: *bureau de droite*. P5. (3) YÜAN: a variant reference to *yu-pu* (Ministries of the Right) or *yu san-pu* (Three Ministries of the Right) in the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*). (4) CH'ING: one of 8 units in the Rear Subsection (*hou-so*) of the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*), headed by a Director (*chang-yin yün-hui shih*), rank 4a; also one of a pair of Offices into which the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-jen fu*) and the Palace Stud (*shang-ssu yüan*) were each divided. BH: second department.

8080 ***yù-ssù*** 右寺
MING–CH'ING: **Right Court of Review,** one of a pair of subsections in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), each staffed with Case Reviewers (*p'ing-shih*); until the 1690s (?) headed by a Director (*cheng*), rank 6a, thereafter by a Right Assistant Director (*yu-ch'eng*) of the Court, rank 5a or 6a. P22.

8081 ***yǔ-ssū*** 有司
Lit., (those who) have offices: **the authorities:** throughout history a vague reference to governmental officials in charge of activities at issue in particular contexts; probably most commonly used in reference to such local authorities as Prefects (*tz'u-shih, chih-chou, chih-fu*) and, most especially, District Magistrates (*hsien-ling, chih-hsien*), but also at times used in reference to officials in charge of civil service recruitment examinations. Cf. *so-ssu* (the responsible authorities), *cheng-fu* and *kuan-fu* (both The Administration, The Government).

8082 ***yù-t'ái*** 右臺
T'ANG: **Right Tribunal,** abbreviation of *yu yü-shih t'ai* or *yu su-cheng t'ai* from 684 to 712, when the traditionally unified Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) was split into Left and Right units; the Right Tribunal was principally responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over units of territorial administration and observing local conditions throughout the empire, whereas the surveillance effort of the Left Tribunal was directed at the central government and the military establishment. RR: *tribunal de droite*. P18.

8083 ***yù-t'áng*** 右堂
CH'ING: unofficial reference to a **District Jailor** (*tien-shih*); cf. *tso-t'ang, t'ang*.

8084 ***yù-t'ing*** 右廳
SUNG: **Right Bureau,** one of 2 major subsections of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*), headed by a Vice Minister (*shao-ch'ing*), rank 6a; cf. *tso-t'ing* (Left Bureau). Also called *chih-yü ssu, yu chih-yü*. Supervised 4 lesser Sections (*an*) and 2 Offices (*ssu*): Sentence Fulfillment Section (*tso-yu ssu-an*), Internal Accounts Section (*ch'ü-mo an*), Legal Research Section (*chien-fa an*), Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa an*), Mail Distribution Office (*k'ai-ch'ai ssu*), and Memorializing Office (*piao-tsou ssu*). SP: *bureau judiciaire de droite chargé des révisions*. P22.

8085 ***yú-t'ing*** 郵亭
HAN: **Postal Relay Station** maintained by local units of sub-District (*hsien*) organization of the populace called Neighborhoods (*t'ing*); staffed with runners or riders conscripted from the local residents; also served as hostels for traveling officials. HB: postal station.

8086 ***yù-tsàng*** 右藏
N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Right Storehouse** or **Right Vault,** one of a pair of major units under the early Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu*) or later agency counterparts such as the Sui dynasty Court for the Palace Revenues (*t'ai-fu ssu*), the Sui–Sung Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*), and the Yüan Directorate of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu chien*). Normally headed by 2 or more Directors (*ling*), rank 8a in Sui, 7b in T'ang, or from Sung on by Commissioners (*shih*). Originally shared with the Palace Storehouse (*chung-huang tsang, nei-tsang*) or the Imperial Storehouse (*huang-tsang*) responsibility for the receipt, storage, and disbursement of valuables used in the palace; but from Sung on became principally responsible for handling general state revenues. In Ming superseded by clusters of storehouses under the Ministries of Revenue (*hu-pu*), War (*ping-pu*), and Works (*kung-pu*), collectively known as the Palace Storehouses (*nei-k'u*). See *tso-tsang, t'ai-tsang k'u, san k'u*. RR+SP: *trésor de droite*. P7.

8087 ***yù-tsàng àn*** 右藏案
SUNG: **Right Storage Section,** one of 6 Sections in the Treasury Bureau (*chin-pu ssu*) of the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), staffed with unranked subofficials; division of functions between this and the Left Storage Section (*tso-tsang an*) is not clear, but both presumably oversaw the receipt, storage, and issuance of the non-grain commodities with which the Treasury Bureau dealt; established c. 1080, when the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung was discontinued. SP: *service de trésor de droite*. P6.

8088 ***yù tsàng k'ù*** 右藏庫
SUNG–CHIN: variant of *yu-tsang* (**Right Storehouse** or **Right Vault**). P7.

8089 ***yù-tsàng shǔ*** 右藏署
N-S DIV–T'ANG: **Right Storehouse Office,** a unit of the Court for the Palace Revenues or the Court of the Imperial Revenues (both *t'ai-fu ssu*) in charge of the palace depot for valuables called the Right Storehouse (*yu-tsang*); headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 8b in Sui, 6a1 in T'ang, except from c. 604 till the end of Sui, an interval when it was headed by a Supervisor (*chien*). See *yu-tsang, tso-tsang shu*. RR: *office du trésor de droite*. P7, 37.

8090 ***yù-tsàng t'í-tiěn*** 右藏提點
YÜAN: **Superintendent of the Right Storehouse,** from 1282 4, rank not clear, appointed to oversee the 2 Commissioners-in-chief (*ta-shih*) who were nominal heads of the Right Storehouse, which shared with the Left Storehouse (*tso-tsang*) the receipt and disbursement of general government revenues. P7.

8091 ***yù-ts'áo*** 右曹
(1) HAN: **Head of the Right Section,** rank 2,000 bushels; nominally a subordinate of the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*); reportedly presented to the Emperor paperwork completed by the Imperial Secretaries (*shang-shu*), but apparently a sinecure for one or more favored companions of the Emperor; discontinued in Later Han. HB: bureau head of the right. (2) SUNG: **Right Section,** one of 5 Sections in the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*) from the 1080s, when the Ministry was fully activated after being little more than a nominal office while its traditional fiscal functions were performed by the State Finance Commission (*san ssu*) of early Sung; headed by 2 Directors (*lang-chung*),

rank 6b, and 2 Vice Directors (*yüan-wai lang*), 7b. Consisted of 6 (originally 5?) subsidiary Sections (*an*), staffing not clear: Stabilization Fund Section (*ch'ang-p'ing an*), Section for Labor Exemptions (*mien-i an*), Shops and Yards Section (*fang-ch'ang an*), Price Stabilization Section (*p'ing-chun an*), Legal Research Section (*chien-fa an*), and Miscellany Section (*chih-tsa an*). See *tso-ts'ao, hu-pu ssu, chin-pu ssu, ts'ang-pu ssu*. SP: *bureau du droite chargé des exemptions de corvée et des greniers régulateurs*. (3) SUNG: **Right Section,** one of 2 Sections into which the Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) was divided from 1103 (till the mid-1100s only?), presided over by the Right Vice Minister (*yu shih-lang*) of the Ministry; shared the work of the Ministry with a Left Section (*tso-ts'ao*) in some pattern not clear. SP: *service du droite*.

8092 *yú-ts'ù k'ù* 油醋庫
SUNG: **Oil and Vinegar Pantry** under the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*). SP: *magasin d'huile et de vinaigre*.

8093 *yù-t'ūi àn* 右推案
SUNG: **Investigative Section of the Right,** one of 5 Sections (*an*) constituting the Right Bureau (*yu-t'ing*) of the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); functions not clear. SP: *bureau judiciaire de droite (adresses au trône)*. P22.

8094 *yù-wèi* 右衛
SUI–SUNG: **Right Guard;** see *tso-yu wei, shih-erh wei, shih-liu wei, tso-wei*.

8095 *yù-yüàn* 右院
MING: **Right Tribunal,** one of a pair of units into which Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) were organized from 1400 to 1402, temporarily replacing the Circuits (*tao*) of the Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). P18.

8096 *yúng* 榮
See under the romanization *jung*.

8097 *yŭng-hsiāng* 永巷
HAN: lit., the long lanes (in the palace): **Palace Discipline Service,** a eunuch agency with a Director (*ling*) subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), responsible for monitoring the activities of the staff of palace women; in 104 B.C. renamed *i-t'ing*. Others found in Princedoms (*wang-kuo*) and the Establishments of Imperial Princesses (*kung-chu fu*) and of the Empress (*chung-kung*), headed by Directors (*chang*). HB (*ling*): prefect of the long lanes. P37, 69.

8098 *yŭng-lì k'ù* 永利庫
YÜAN: **Paper Money Treasury,** staffing not clear but head ranked 7b; a central government agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Coinage (*pao-ch'üan t'i-chü ssu*). P16.

8099 *yūng-shìh* 雍氏
CHOU: **Canal Patroller,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Justice (*ch'iu-kuan*) who maintained police surveillance over transport canals (presumably in the environs of the royal capital) to ensure against their dikes being breached. CL: *préposé aux digues*.

8100 *yùng t'ài-chù lìng* 雍太祝令
HAN: **Great Supplicator at Yung,** a subordinate of the early Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang*) delegated jointly with a Great Sacrificial Butcher at Yung (*yung t'ai-tsai ling*) to manage places of worship outside the dynastic capital known as the Five Altars (*wu chih*). HB: prefect grand supplicator in Yung. P28.

8101 *yùng t'ài-tsăi lìng* 雍太宰令
HAN: **Great Sacrificial Butcher at Yung,** a subordinate of the early Han Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*feng-ch'ang, t'ai-ch'ang*) delegated jointly with a Great Supplicator at Yung (*yung t'ai-chu ling*) to manage places of worship outside the dynastic capital known as the Five Altars (*wu chih*). HB: prefect grand butcher in Yung. P28.

8102 *yù* 尉
Traditional pronunciation of *wèi* (**Commandant**).

8103 *yù* 獄
One of the common designations of a **Prison;** especially see *chao-yü* (Imperial Prison).

8104 *yŭ* 虞
See *shan-yü* (**Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting**).

8105 *yù ch'á-shàn ch'ù* 御茶膳處 or ***fáng*** 房
CH'ING: **Palace Larder** under the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), staffed principally by Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) acting as Meal Servers (*shang-shan*), Tea Servers (*shang-ch'a*), etc., under Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Department serving as Managers (*kuan-li*) or Supervisors (*tsung-kuan*). BH: imperial buttery. P37.

8106 *yù-ch'én yüàn* 玉宸院
YÜAN: **Office for the Imperial Quarters,** original name of the Bureau of Imperial Ritual (*i-feng ssu*); date of change not clear.

8107 *yù-ch'éng* 獄丞
N-S DIV–YÜAN: **Prison Aide,** a lowly official or subofficial commonly found in central government agencies such as the early Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), and the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); cf. *ssu-yü* (Warder). RR: *assistant chargé des prisons*. P13, 18, 20, 32.

8108 *yŭ-chì wèi* 羽騎尉
SUI: **Commandant of Plumed Cavalry,** the lowest of 8 Commandant titles conferred on inactive officials (*san-kuan*), rank 9b, beginning in 586; the practice was terminated after 604. P65.

8109 *yù-ch'ī* 御妻
Lesser Wife. (1) CHOU: generic designation of the lowest of 4 categories of palace women serving as consultants to the Queen (*hou*); 81 authorized, considered affiliated with the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*), part of the group collectively known as Inner Noblewomen (*nei ming-fu*), and often considered a variant of *nü-yü* (Secondary Concubine). CL: *concubine impériale*. (2) N-S DIV (N. Ch'i): categorical reference to palace women of rank =4a, who bore 81 different titles.

8110 *yù-chiāng chú* 玉匠局
YÜAN: **Jade Crafts Service** under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*); title of head not clear, but rank 7a; in 1278 renamed Jade Crafts Supervisorate (*yü-chü t'i-chü ssu*).

8111 *yù-ch'ién chiă-k'ù* 御前甲庫
SUNG: **Palace Armory** at the S. Sung dynastic capital, modern Hangchow; stored military gear and records; staffing and organizational affiliation not clear. See *chia-k'u*.

8112 *yù-ch'ién chū-chŭn tū t'ŭng-chìh* 御前諸軍都統制
SUNG: **Supreme Commandant of the Palace Armies,** appointed c. 1127 as head of the Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*) and leader of all the military forces in

the empire during Sung's withdrawal from North China. Cf. *tu t'ung-chih*. SP: *directeur général des armées de la résidence impériale*.

8113 ***yü-ch'ién chuāng-kuǎn chī-shǎng k'ù*** 御前椿管激賞庫
SUNG: lit. meaning not clear; storehouse for ringing chimes to stimulate gifts (?): variant or unofficial designation of the **Southern Storehouse** (*nan-k'u*) **of the Left Vault** (*tso-tsang*) maintained by the Court of the Imperial Treasury (*t'ai-fu ssu*).

8114 ***yü-ch'ién chün*** 御前軍
SUNG: **Palace Army,** generic designation of regional armies, originally consisting largely of irregular forces that rose to support the dynasty during the Sung withdrawal from North China after 1125; by about 1148 reorganized as regular forces under the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) in the central government newly transplanted at modern Hangchow, each with a new commanding general and prefixed with place-names as Palace Armies Detached at such-and-such Prefectures (*chu-cha ... chou yü-ch'ien chün*). Cf. *yü-ch'ien wu chün* (Five Imperial Armies). SP: *armée devant l'empereur*.

8115 ***yü-ch'ién chün-ch'i àn*** 御前軍器案 or ***chiēn*** 監 or ***sǒ*** 所
SUNG: **Section for (Directorate of, Office of) Imperial Armaments,** apparently different names for one agency subordinate to the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), probably the same as the Directorate of Armaments (*chün-ch'i chien*). SP: *service (direction, bureau) des armes de la résidence impériale*.

8116 ***yü-ch'ién fēng-chuāng*** 御前封樁
SUNG: **Imperial Emergency Reserves Storehouse** (?), apparently a variant of *feng-chuang k'u* (Emergency Reserves Storehouse); affiliated with Overseers-general (*tsung-ling*) of some areas in the Huai and Yangtze River basins. SP: *trésor impérial d'épargne pour les dépenses militaires et la famine*.

8117 ***yü-ch'ién hsíng-tsǒu*** 御前行走
CH'ING: **Imperial Attendant,** an honorific title granted some Mongolian chieftains. Cf. *hsing-tsou*. BH: attaché to the emperor's suite.

8118 ***yü-ch'ién kūng-mǎ tzǔ-tì sǒ*** 御前弓馬子弟所
SUNG: **Office for Military Training of Palace Youths,** an agency of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) apparently responsible for training youthful Princes (*wang*) and perhaps other young imperial kinsmen in archery and horsemanship; headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*). SP: *bureau d'entraînement des jeunes cavaliers-archers de la résidence impériale*.

8119 ***yü-ch'ién shìh-wèi*** 御前侍衛
CH'ING: **Palace Guardsman,** number unspecified, chosen from among Imperial Guardsmen (*shih-wei*) for duty in the inner chambers of the palace. BH: guard of the ante-chamber.

8120 ***yü-ch'ién tà-ch'én*** 御前大臣
CH'ING: **Grand Minister in Attendance,** 4 members of the Emperor's most intimate bodyguard, chosen from among Princes (*wang*) and Grand Minister Supervisors of the Imperial Household Department (*tsung-kuan nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*); among other things, supervised the Office for Provincial Memorials (*tsou-shih ch'u*). BH: adjutant general.

8121 ***yü-ch'ién t'ǔng-lǐng kuān*** 御前統領官
SUNG: variant reference to the **Supreme Commandant of the Palace Armies** (*yü-ch'ien chu-chün tu t'ung-chih*). SP: *directeur militaire général de la résidence impériale*.

8122 ***yü-ch'iēn wèi*** 玉鈐衛
T'ANG: **Guard of the Jade Strategy,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, from 684 to 705 military units named after a plan in an ancient work on military strategy; included among the Sixteen Guards (*shih-liu wei*) at the dynastic capital, temporarily replacing the Left and Right Metropolitan Guards (*ling-chün wei*). P43.

8123 ***yü-ch'ién wǔ chün*** 御前五軍
SUNG: **Five Imperial Armies,** briefly in 1129 the name of the imperial forces previously called the Five Armies of the Imperial Encampment (*yü-ying wu chün*) and later called the Five Inspired Armies (*shen-wu wu chün*). Cf. *yü-ch'ien chün* (Palace Army).

8124 ***yü-ch'ú ssū*** 御廚司 or ***yü-ch'u***
SUNG: **Imperial Kitchen** maintained by the Court of Imperial Entertainments (*kuang-lu ssu*); subsidiary units included the Banquets Office (*ta-kuan shu*), Office of Delicacies (*chen-hsiu shu*), Office of Fine Wines (*liang-yün shu*), and Winery (*chang-yün shu*). SP: *cuisine impériale*. P30.

8125 ***yü-ch'uán ch'ù*** 御船處
CH'ING: **Office of the Palace Marina,** an agency of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) in charge of the boats used by palace personnel; supervised by one of the Department's Grand Ministers (*ta ch'en*) as Manager (*kuan-li*). BH: imperial boats office.

8126 ***yü-chǔ t'í-chǔ ssū*** 玉局提擧司
YÜAN: **Jade Crafts Supervisorate** under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Metal Workers and Jewelers (*chin-yü jen-chiang tsung-kuan fu*), headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b. Until 1278 called Jade Crafts Service (*yü-chiang chü*).

8127 ***yü-ch'üēh chì-pǔ*** 遇缺即補
CH'ING: lit., to be appointed when a vacancy occurs: **First Priority Expectant Appointee,** one of the categories of personnel in the Corps of Expectant Appointees (*hou-pu pan*) in an agency, indicating the member(s) with first claim on an opening on the staff. BH: candidate for the first vacancy.

8128 ***yú-chün*** 餘軍
MING: lit., extra soldier: **Surplus Man,** designation of males of the immediate families of hereditary soldiers, especially younger brothers, who resided with the soldiers in garrisons of the *wei-so* military organization; such personnel constituted a kind of ready reserve from which replacements were sought when soldiers died, became overaged or disabled, etc. Also called *yü-ting*.

8129 ***yù-fǔ*** 御府
HAN–N-S DIV: **Palace Wardrobe,** a eunuch agency subordinate to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*) or, at times in the S. Dynasties, the Chamberlain for Attendants (*kuang-lu-hsün*); headed by a eunuch Director (*ling*), rank 600 bushels in Han; in Later Han also controlled by a eunuch Supervisor (*chien*) chosen from among Palace Attendants-in-ordinary (*chung ch'ang-shih*), also rank 600 bushels; the agency made and maintained the Emperor's clothing. HB: imperial wardrobe. P37.

8130 ***yù-fǔ*** 玉府
CHOU: **Storehouse of Treasures,** also **Storekeeper of Treasures,** in the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*); the agency

stored jade, pearls, and precious metal objects that had been presented to the King or collected in taxes, to be used as personal adornments or items of ritual use or decor by the King; the Storekeepers included 2 ranked as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*) and 4 as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*). CL: *(chef de) magasin du jade*. P37.

8131 *yù-fū* 馭夫
CHOU: **Horse Team Supervisor,** 20 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 40 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who drove special-purpose royal chariots in ceremonies, hunts, and military campaigns and chariots carrying special royal delegates. Cf. *ta-yü* (Grand Charioteer), *jung-p'u* (Royal Charioteer), *ch'i-p'u* (Ceremonial Charioteer), *t'ien-p'u* (Hunting Charioteer). CL: *aide-cocher*.

8132 *yǔ-héng* 虞衡
CHOU: lit., a combination of the titles *shan-yü* (Supervisor of Forestry and Hunting), *ch'uan-heng* (Guardian of the Waterways), *tse-yü* (Supervisor of Marshes), and *lin-heng* (Supervisor of Public Lands), used as a general designation of people who were regulated by such officials, as itinerant workers in the woodlands and waterways: **Foresters, Hunters, and Fishers.** CL: *bûcherons*.

8133 *yǔ-héng ch'ing-lǜ ssū* 虞衡清吏司 or ***yü-heng ssu***
MING–CH'ING: **Bureau of Forestry and Crafts,** one of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*), headed by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5a, one Chinese and 4 Manchu appointees in Ch'ing; supervised state forestry, pottery manufacture, marsh products, weights and measures, etc. Cf. the earlier *yü-pu* (Bureau of Forestry and Crafts). BH: department of weights and measures. P15.

8134 *yǔ-hòu* 虞候
Lit., to wait alertly, to keep under observation: (1) **Inspector,** a title normally used in the military service, originating in antiquity in reference to anyone put on watch duty against poachers, e.g., in small marshes; used especially from T'ang through Sung as a duty assignment for an officer in an active campaigning force, in a secondary staff role with the special responsibility of maintaining discipline among the troops. In Sung formally established in the Imperial Armies (*chin-chün*) of both the Palace Command (*tien-ch'ien ssu*) and the Metropolitan Command (*shih-wei ssu*), with such variant forms as *chiang yü-hou* (Inspector-general) and *tu yü-hou* (Inspector-in-chief); in some cases officers with such titles were in effect second in command to their Generals (*chiang-chün*), Marshals (*yüan-shuai*), etc. RR+SP: *officier de surveillance*. (2) SUI: **Palace Police Patrol,** 2 prefixed Left and Right on the staff of the Heir Apparent, to maintain discipline and order in his establishment; each led by a Commander (*k'ai-fu*) until c. 605, thereafter by a Commandant (*shuai*). P26.

8135 *yǔ-hóu shuài-fǔ* 虞候率府
T'ANG: **Police Patrol Guard Command,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, military units in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, each headed by a Commandant (*shuai*), rank 4a. In 662 the unit name was changed to *ch'ing-tao shuai-fu*. The units evolved out of the Sui units simply called *yü-hou* (Palace Police Patrol). RR: *la garde de l'héritier du trône chargée de la sécurité des routes*.

8136 *yǔ-hsì ts'āng* 御細倉
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i)–T'ANG: **Imperial Granary for Fine Grain** under the Office of Grain Supplies (*tao-kuan shu*); headed by 2 Supervisors (*tu*), rank not clear; discontinued by 649. RR: *grenier des grains fins de l'empereur (?)*. P6.

8137 *yù-hsiāng chǔ* 御香局
YÜAN: **Imperial Perfume Service** in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), headed by a Director (*ling*), rank 5b, and a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*); founded in 1308–1309 to prepare all fragrances used by the Emperor and his women.

8138 *yù-hsiū* 御羞
HAN: **Imperial Garden of Delicacies** under the Commandant of the Imperial Gardens (*shui-heng tu-wei*), headed by a Director (*ling*); apparently cultivated special vegetables and fruits in the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*) for palace use. HB (*ling*): prefect of imperial delicacies.

8139 *yù-ī* 御醫
MING–CH'ING: **Imperial Physician** in the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), from 4 to 18 in Ming, from 10 to 15 in Ch'ing; rank 8a in Ming, 8a then 7a in Ch'ing. BH: imperial physician. P36.

8140 *yù-ī chǔ* 御衣局
YÜAN: **Imperial Wardrobe Service,** a manufacturing agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (*min-chiang tsung-kuan fu*), established in 1263; headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), rank 5b; staffed with non-official personnel requisitioned from the general populace.

8141 *yù-ī shǐh tào-ān chǔ* 御衣史道安局
YÜAN: **Imperial Wardrobe Service of Shih Tao-an,** a manufacturing agency under the Supervisorate-in-chief of Civilian Artisans (*min-chiang tsung-kuan fu*), established in 1265 and named after the personage who originally controlled appointments in it, an early Mongol custom; headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 6b. Relationship with the Imperial Wardrobe Service (*yü-i chü*) is not clear; probably was early absorbed into the latter. See *shih tao-an chü*.

8142 *yù-ī yüàn* 御衣院
T'ANG: **Office of Sacrificial Clothing,** one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); maintained the apparel worn by the Emperor in sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: *service des vêtements impériaux*.

8143 *yù-ī yüàn* 御醫院
SUNG: variant reference to the *t'ai-i yüan* (**Imperial Academy of Medicine**).

8144 *yǔ-jén* 羽人
CHOU: **Plume Gatherer,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) who selected plumes for use on royal chariots and banners from among mountain and marsh products collected as taxes. CL: *officier des plumes*.

8145 *yù-jén* 鬱人
CHOU: **Gatherer of Aromatic Plants,** 2 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who collected special aromatic plants and mixed them in wine for use in royal sacrifices. CL: *officier des plantes aromatiques*.

8146 *yǔ-jén* 獷人
CHOU: **Fishing Supervisor,** 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) who

regulated all fishing in the royal domain, oversaw the construction of weirs, and selected fish for the royal table, sacrifices, receptions, etc. CL: *pêcheur*.

8147 *yǔ-kào* 予告
CH'ING: lit., to grant a petition: **Retired Dignitary,** designation of a former eminent official whose request for retirement because of old age had been approved.

8148 *yǔ-kuān* 虞官
MING: **Forest Manager,** unofficial reference to personnel of the Imperial Forest Park (*shang-lin yüan*).

8149 *yù-liěn yüàn* 御輦院
SUNG: **Imperial Sedan-chair Office,** apparently not affiliated with any other agency, probably staffed by eunuchs. SP: *cour des voitures impériales*.

8150 *yǔ-lín chì* 羽林騎
HAN–N-S DIV (Chin): lit., cavalry of the forest of plumes or feathers, referring to a heavenly constellation called the celestial water bearer (*yü-lin*): **Palace Guard Cavalry,** created by Emperor Wu (r. 141–87 B.C.) as one of 5 military units charged with policing and defending the imperial palace and its immediate environs under supervision of the Chamberlain for Attendants (*lang-chung ling, kuang-lu-hsün*). Its members were called Palace Guards (*yü-lin*) or Gentlemen of the Palace Guard (*yü-lin lang*); they were originally commanded by a Director (*ling*), then by a Leader of Court Gentlemen (*chung-lang chiang*) with rank =2,000 bushels and a Commandant (*tu-wei*) of the same rank. Sources also refer to a Supervisor of the Palace Guard (*yü-lin chien, yü-lin lang chien*). HB: cavalry of the feathered forest.

8151 *yǔ-lín chūn* 羽林軍
(1) T'ANG: **Army of the Celestial Water Bearer,** one of the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*) stationed at the capital, to which troops of the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization were rotated for periodic service; apparently discontinued in 636. (2) T'ANG–SUNG: **Forest of Plumes Army,** 2 prefixed Left and Right in the Northern Command (*pei-ya*) at the T'ang dynastic capital from 662; perpetuated among the Six Armies (*liu chün*) at the Sung capital, but with only nominal existence. RR+SP: *armée comme les plumes et la forêt*.

8152 *yǔ-lín kū-érh* 羽林孤兒
HAN: **Orphans of the Palace Guard Cavalry,** official designation of sons and grandsons of Han soldiers who died honorably in battle; given youthful training in the Palace Guard Cavalry (*yü-lin chi*) in the expectation of becoming career Gentlemen of the Palace Guard (*yü-lin lang*). HB: orphans of the feathered forest.

8153 *yǔ-lín láng* 羽林郎
(1) HAN: **Gentleman of the Palace Guard,** a career soldier rather than a courtier expecting an appointment or between appointments, as was generally the case with Court Gentlemen (*lang*); a member of the Palace Guard Cavalry (*yü-lin chi*). HB: gentleman of the feathered forest. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to an **Imperial Guardsman** (*shih-wei*).

8154 *yǔ-líng* 娛靈
HAN: **Lady Who Pleases the Spirit,** designation of a palace woman, rank =100 bushels. HB: pleasing maid.

8155 *yù-mǎ chiēn* 御馬監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate of the Imperial Horses,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) staffed with palace eunuchs; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); in 1661 renamed *a-tun ya-men,* then in 1677 became the *shang-ssu yüan* (Palace Stud). Also see under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates). P39.

8156 *yù-mǎ ssū* 御馬司
MING: **Office of the Imperial Horses,** from 1367 to sometime after 1369 a eunuch agency headed by a Director (*cheng*); early renamed *yü-ma chien* (Directorate of the Imperial Horses). P39.

8157 *yù-mǎ ts'āng* 御馬倉
MING: **Imperial Hay Barn** under the Ministry of Revenue (*hu-pu*), headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 9b. P6.

8158 *yù-mǎ yüàn* 御馬院
SUNG: **Imperial Horse Office;** organizational affiliation, staffing, and precise functions not clear. SP: *cour des chevaux impériaux*.

8159 *yù-mǐn chǔ* 裕民局 or *yù-mǐn ssū* 司
SUNG, MING: lit., service (*chü*) or office (*ssū*) for enriching the people; relevance not clear: **Horse Purchasing Service** (Sung) or **Horse Purchasing Office** (Ming), established in some units of territorial administration to buy horses for state use from southwestern aboriginal tribes; in Sung headed by a Supervisor (*t'i-chü*), in Ming by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 8b. In Ming not established till 1374, then soon discontinued. SP: *bureau chargé d'enrichir le peuple*. P53.

8160 *yù niǎo-ch'iāng ch'ù* 御鳥槍處
CH'ING: variant of *niao-ch'iang ch'u* (**Imperial Game Preserve**)

8161 *yù-nǚ* 御女
Variant of *nü-yü* (**Secondary Concubine**).

8162 *yù-pó* 御伯
N-S DIV (Chou): **Imperial Adviser,** a member of the Ministry of State (*t'ien-kuan*) ranked as an Ordinary Grand Master (*chung ta-fu;* 5a); in 564 retitled *na-yen* (Adviser). P2.

8163 *yǔ-pù* 虞部
N-S DIV–SUNG, LIAO, MING: **Bureau of Forestry and Crafts,** evolving from the prior Section for Forestry and Crafts (*yü-ts'ao*), in N. Chou a principal agency in the Ministry of Education (*ti-kuan*) headed by a Minister (*shang-shu*) ranked as a Junior Grand Master (*hsia ta-fu;* 6a), from Sui on one of a standard group of 4 Bureaus in the Ministry of Works (*kung-pu*) till Ming, when in 1396 it was retitled *yü-heng ch'ing-li ssu*. In Sui headed by a Vice Minister (*shih-lang*) of the Ministry, from T'ang on by a Director (*lang-chung*), rank 5b in T'ang, 6b in Sung, 5a in Ming. Principally regulated hunting and food-gathering in mountains, forests, etc., and provided the government with forest products. RR+SP: *bureau des forêts*. P15.

8164 *yù-p'ú* 御僕
CHOU: **Royal Attendant-in-ordinary,** 12 ranked as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) who received both officials and commoners at the palace, transmitted royal messages to them, and provided general assistance at sacrifices, funerals, etc. CL: *assistant particulier de l'empereur*.

8165 *yù-p'ú ssū* 馭僕寺
T'ANG: lit., court of the royal coachman: from 662 to 670 the official redesignation of *p'u-ssu* (**Livery Service of the Heir Apparent**); during this period its head was officially titled *yü-p'u ta-fu* (Grand Master of the ...).

8166 ***yǔ-shīh*** 圉師
CHOU: **Chief Groom,** one without official rank assigned to each team of 4 horses in the royal stable, subordinate to the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*). CL: *chef palefrenier.*

8167 ***yù-shǐh*** 御史
Lit., royal or imperial scribe. (1) CHOU–CH'IN: **Royal Scribe,** in Chou 8 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 16 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who, with a reportedly authorized staff of 120 lesser Sixth Class Administrative Officials or Scribes (*shih*), assisted the Minister of State (*chung-tsai*) in writing out and keeping records of the King's and the Minister of State's pronouncements giving directions to the agencies and officials of the royal domain, including those of the central government, and to Feudal Lords (*chu-hou*). Although they no doubt were relied on to ensure that such orders were in proper form, they apparently had no authority to engage in any kind of censorial surveillance. The title seems to have been perpetuated in Ch'in times by some *yü-shih* who were in charge of the imperial library. CL: *secrétaire impérial.* P25. (2) CH'IN–CH'ING: **Censor,** throughout imperial history the standard generic designation of central government officials principally and characteristically responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the officialdom and impeaching wayward officials; they constituted an institution called the Censorate (*yü-shih fu, yü-shih t'ai, tu ch'a-yüan*), which was ordinarily an autonomous agency in the top echelon of the central government, answerable only to the Emperor. Individual Censors commonly were authorized to submit memorials, especially impeachments, directly to the Emperor and often were the only members of the officialdom who were authorized to submit memorials on any subject, since other officials were generally discouraged from submitting (if not forbidden to submit) memorials beyond the realms of their specified administrative responsibilities. Censors were commonly referred to by awesome quasiofficial terms such as "the ears and eyes of the Son of Heaven" (*t'ien-tzu erh-mu*) and were the most notable group in the larger category of personnel collectively called Surveillance Officials (*ch'a-kuan*). In addition to the following entries involving *yü-shih* + suffixes, note should be taken of entries involving the numerous prefixes that differentiated various kinds of Censors, e.g., *chien-ch'a yü-shih, shih yü-shih, chih-shu shih yü-shih, tien-chung shih yü-shih, yen-shih yü-shih.* Cf. *chi-shih-chung, yen-kuan, chien-kuan.* RR+SP: *censeur.* BH: provincial censor. P18, 19.

8168 ***yù-shīh*** 御師
N-S DIV–SUI: **Imperial Physician,** equivalent to or variant of *i-shih* (Master Physician). Also cf. *yü-i.* P36, 37.

8169 ***yù-shìh*** 御試
SUNG: variant of *t'ing-shih* or *tien-shih* (**Palace Examination**), presumably identifying a civil service recruitment examination at which the Emperor personally presided.

8170 ***yù-shǐh*** 獄史
Prison Clerk. (1) HAN: 27, probably unranked subofficials, on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*); see *yü tsu-shih.* HB: judiciary clerk. P22. (2) T'ANG: 6 authorized to assist the Prison Aide (*yü-ch'eng*) in the Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*); apparently unranked subofficials. RR: *scribe pour les prisons.*

8171 ***yù-shǐh chǎng-shǐh*** 御史長史
HAN: **Censor Aide,** rare variant of *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief). HB: chief clerk secretary. P18.

8172 ***yù-shǐh ch'éng*** 御史丞
HAN: **Censor Aide,** abbreviated reference to one of the 2 Aides (*ch'eng*) authorized for the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*), especially the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*). P18.

8173 ***yù-shǐh chīh-tsá*** 御史知雜
SUNG: variant of *shih yü-shih chih tsa-shih* (**Associate Censor**). SP: *censeur des affaires diverses.*

8174 ***yù-shǐh chūng-ch'éng*** 御史中丞
(1) CH'IN–N-S DIV: **Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief,** 2nd in the hierarchy of central government Censors (*yü-shih*) only to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) and actual head of the Censorate (*yü-shih fu, yü-shih t'ai*) during long periods beginning late in Former Han when the post of Censor-in-chief was discontinued; ranked at 1,000 bushels in Han and the S. Dynasties. In Ch'in and Former Han, from a palace headquarters called the Orchid Pavilion (*lan-t'ai*), controlled a staff of Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) who scrutinized all memorials submitted to the throne to ensure that they contained nothing offensive in form or substance, distributed imperial pronouncements to central government agencies, and were sent out to tour units of territorial administration with duty assignment designations such as Supervising Censor (*chien yü-shih, chien-ch'a shih*) or Commandery-inspecting Censor (*chien-chün yü-shih*). From 106 B.C. disciplinary surveillance over territorial administration was entrusted to regular appointees called Regional Inspectors (*tz'u-shih*), but they reported to the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief. In Later Han, when the post of Censor-in-chief was not established and the Palace Aide presided over the Censorate, he was nominally made a subordinate of the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*); but he and the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) were a powerful duo, the Palace Aide maintaining disciplinary surveillance over officials of the palace and central government and the Metropolitan Commandant exercising almost unlimited police powers throughout the capital region. This pattern generally persisted into the era of N-S Division, when it was sometimes said that the Palace Aide intimidated the whole officialdom and took on princely airs. N. Chou, in its revival of archaic titles, changed the Palace Aide's title to *ssu-hsien chung ta-fu* (Ordinary Grand Master of the Censorate), rank 5a. Sui re-established the post of Censor-in-chief and discontinued the title Palace Aide in avoidance of a personal name taboo. HB: palace assistant secretary. P18. (2) T'ANG–MING: **Vice Censor-in-chief,** 2nd executive official of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), no longer having any special relationship with the palace but occasionally in T'ang and commonly in Sung serving as actual head of the Censorate when the post of Censor-in-chief was left vacant; 2 appointees normal in T'ang, Yüan, and Ming; rank 5a then 4a in T'ang, 3b in Sung and Chin, 2a in Yüan and early Ming. In T'ang the title was commonly borne concurrently (*tai*) by such regional dignitaries as Surveillance Commissioners (*kuan-ch'a shih*), who gained prestige from it. It was finally discontinued in 1380, when the early Ming Censorate began a transformation that resulted in its being renamed *tu ch'a-yüan.* RR: *vice-président du tribunal des censeurs.* SP: *censeur en chef ou président (du tribunal des censeurs).* P18. (3) MING–CH'ING: unofficial, archaic reference to a **Grand Coordinator** or **Provincial Governor** (both *hsün-fu*), who normally had nominal status as a Vice Censor-in-chief (*fu tu yü-shih*).

8175 ***yù-shǐh chūng chíh-fǎ*** 御史中執法
HAN: lit., censor upholder of law in the palace: variant of *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (**Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief**). HB: palace secretary for the administration of laws. P18.

8176 ***yù-shǐh chūng-wèi*** 御史中尉
N-S DIV (N. Wei): **Palace Commandant of Censors:** official variant of *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief). P18.

8177 ***yù-shǐh fáng*** 御史房
SUNG: **Section for Censors** in the Headquarters Office (*tu-ssu*) of the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); presumably an early Sung agency that handled the appointments, evaluations, etc., of personnel of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*); staffing not clear. SP: *chambre des censeurs*.

8178 ***yù-shǐh fǔ*** 御史府
Lit., office of Censors. (1) HAN–N-S DIV: variant of *yü-shih t'ai* (**Censorate**). (2) MING: from 1400 to 1402 only, the official redesignation of the **Censorate** (*tu ch'a-yüan*). P18.

8179 ***yù-shǐh hsǔn-àn*** 御史巡按
T'ANG: **Censor on Tour,** designation of Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*) who in early T'ang were dispatched on inspection tours of the Circuits (*tao*) into which the empire was divided, apparently to check on the effectiveness of local administration like later Regional Inspectors (*hsün-an yü-shih*); during the 8th century made concurrent inspectors of postal courier stations, and in 779 redesignated Postal Inspectors (*kuan-i shih*), an apparent indication that their earlier broader inspection powers had been restricted. P18.

8180 ***yù-shǐh nèi-shǐh*** 御史內史
HAN: variant of *yü-shih wai-ch'eng* (**Outer Aide of the Censor-in-chief**). P18.

8181 ***yù-shǐh tà-fū*** 御史大夫
CH'IN–MING: lit., grand master of Censors: **Censor-in-chief,** head of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*) and one of the most eminent officials of the central government, in administrative charge of Censors (*yü-shih*) of many sorts who maintained disciplinary surveillance over the officialdom, freely impeaching any official for public or private misconduct. In Han ranked 2,000 bushels, in T'ang 3b, in Sung and Chin 2b, in Yüan 1a, in early Ming 1b; 2 appointees common in Sui, Yüan, and early Ming. In Ch'in and Former Han, while being responsible for censorial activities, he was also a general assistant to the Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), to which office he normally succeeded when it fell vacant. In 8 B.C. the post was discontinued and replaced by a Grand Minister of Works (*ta ssu-k'ung*). Although it was revived from A.D. 1 to 51, executive control of the Censorate shifted to the Censor-in-chief's former principal assistant, the Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), and through the post-Han era of N-S Division the title Censor-in-chief was revived only intermittently, the nominal Palace Aide remaining de facto head Censor. From Sui on, however, Censors-in-chief were again active heads of the Censorate, although to some extent in T'ang and especially in Sung appointments were not made and the *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (now more appropriately rendered Vice Censor-in-chief) was again the de facto head Censor. In T'ang the title was commonly borne concurrently (*tai*) by regional dignitaries such as Military Commissioners (*chieh-tu shih*), who gained prestige from it. In 1380, when the early Ming central government was thoroughly reorganized, the title *yü-shih ta-fu* was finally discontinued, recurring thereafter only in unofficial, archaic references to the newly titled Censors-in-chief (*tu yü-shih*) in the newly named Censorate (*tu ch'a-yüan*). HB: grandee secretary. RR: *président du tribunal des censeurs*. SP: *censeur en chef*. P18.

8182 ***yù-shǐh tà-fū ch'éng*** 御史大夫丞
HAN: unofficial reference to the *yü-shih chung-ch'eng* (**Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief**). P18.

8183 ***yù-shǐh tà-fū ssū*** 御史大夫寺
HAN: lit., court of the Censor-in-chief: variant reference to the **Censorate** (*yü-shih t'ai*). P18.

8184 ***yù-shǐh t'ái*** 御史臺
HAN–MING: lit., terrace or pavilion of imperial scribes, i.e., of Censors: **Censorate,** the standard name of an agency in the top echelon of the central government staffed by Censors (*yü-shih*) of various categories and headed by one or more Censors-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*); generally free of routine administrative responsibilities except to participate with such agencies as the T'ang–Sung Ministry of Justice (*hsing-pu*) and Court of Judicial Review (*ta-li ssu*) in conducting major trials at court and reviewing important judicial cases reported from units of territorial administration, and with the paramount and characteristic responsibility of maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the whole officialdom, checking records and auditing accounts in government offices, accepting public complaints, and impeaching officials who in their private or public lives violated the law or otherwise conducted themselves improperly. Although most Han censorial titles were patterned after Ch'in antecedents, the name *yü-shih t'ai* probably originated in Han; thereafter into the early part of the era of N-S Division it was interchangeable with *yü-shih fu* (lit., Office of Censors); but from Sui into early Ming *yü-shih t'ai* was the standard name. In the Ming reorganization of the central government in 1380 the name was abolished, to be superseded from 1382 by the name *tu ch'a-yüan* (lit., chief surveillance bureau). In Yüan the Censorate shared its surveillance responsibilities with 2 Branch Censorates (*hsing yü-shih t'ai*), dividing China into 3 large surveillance jurisdictions. At times the Censorate had supervisory relationships with regional officials or agencies that imposed more intensive surveillance on local units of administration (especially, e.g., see the Yüan dynasty *t'i-hsing an-ch'a shih ssu*, Surveillance Commission); and from Ch'in on central government Censors were regularly or irregularly dispatched to tour and inspect units of territorial administration (see *chien-ch'a shih, chien yü-shih, yü-shih hsün-an*). In Han the censorial organization was headed by a Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih ta-fu*) until 8 B.C., thereafter by the nominal Palace Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), ranked at 1,000 bushels and loosely subordinated to the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*). There was also an Outer Aide to the Censor-in-chief (*yü-shih wai-ch'eng*) of the same rank, who presumably was a more general assistant to the Censor-in-chief. The principal staff consisted of 45 Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*), rank 600 bushels, of whom 2 were designated Secretarial Censors (*chih-shu shih yü-shih*) and charged to interpret the laws; 15 of the Attendant Censors were originally assigned to the Palace Aide, and all Attendant Censors were apparently organized in Sections (*ts'ao*) with some differentiation of functions that is not wholly clear. A principal underling was a Recorder (*chu-pu*), who seems to have been chief clerk of the agency. The Later Han organization, with the Palace Aide normally serving as active head, was perpetuated through the era of N-S Division. Sui re-established the office of

Censor-in-chief with 2 appointees, discontinued the post of Palace Aide, and appointed 2 Secretarial Censors as de facto assistant chiefs of the Censorate. The subordinate censorial staff then consisted of 8 Attendant Censors, 12 Palace Censors (*tien-chung shih yü-shih*), from 12 to 16 Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*), a Recorder, and an Office Manager (*lu-shih*); ranks are not clear. From T'ang into early Ming the standard organization included one or 2 Censors-in-chief, rank from 3a to 1a; normally 2 Vice Censors-in-chief (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), 5a to 2a; a Headquarters Bureau (*t'ai-yüan*) staffed with Attendant Censors (discontinued after Sung), a Palace Bureau (*tien-yüan*) staffed with Palace Censors (*tien-chung shih yü-shih*), and an Investigation Bureau (*ch'a-yüan*) staffed with Investigating Censors (*chien-ch'a yü-shih*). RR+SP: *tribunal des censeurs*. P18.

8185 ***yù-shìh wài-ch'éng*** 御史外丞
HAN: **Outer Aide to the Censor-in-chief,** rank 1,000 bushels, a general assistant to the head of the Censorate (*yü-shih t'ai*), balancing the Palace Aide (*yü-shih chung-ch'eng*), who was stationed within the imperial palace; apparently supervised a group of Attendant Censors (*shih yü-shih*) organized in Sections (*ts'ao*), who were responsible for maintaining disciplinary surveillance over the central government officialdom. HB: assistant P18.

8186 ***yù-shǔ*** 御屬
HAN: **Clerical Subordinate,** an unranked subofficial found in many agencies, normally under the supervision of a Clerk (*ling-shih*). HB: attendant. P2.

8187 ***yù-shǔ*** 玉署
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., jade office: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*). P23.

8188 ***yù-shū ch'ù*** 御書處
CH'ING: **Imperial Library,** the Emperor's personal study and file room in the palace, staffed principally by Bannermen (see *pa ch'i*) under a Grand Minister of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu ta-ch'en*) designated Manager of the Imperial Library (*kuan-li yü-shu ch'u shih-wu*). BH: imperial library. P37.

8189 ***yù-shū yüàn*** 御書院
SUNG: abbreviation of *han-lin yü-shu yüan* (**Imperial Academy of Calligraphy**). SP: *cour de la calligraphie impériale, cour des livres impériaux*.

8190 ***yǔ ssū-mǎ*** 輿司馬
CHOU: **Commander of Chariots,** one of several Commanders (*ssu-ma*) serving under the Minister of War (*ta ssu-ma;* also see *hsia-kuan,* Ministry of War); 8 were authorized, with rank as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*). CL: *commandant des chevaux des chars*.

8191 ***yù-t'áng*** 玉堂
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., jade hall: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*). P23.

8192 ***yù-t'áng shǔ*** 玉堂署
HAN: **Office of Imperial Portraiture** (?), a eunuch agency headed by a Director (*chang*). See *hua-shih shu*. HB: office of the jade hall.

8193 ***yù-té*** 諭德
T'ANG–CH'ING: lit., proclaimer of virtue: **Adviser** in the establishment of the Heir Apparent, commonly prefixed Left or Right; number variable; rank 4a in T'ang, 6a in Sung, 5b in Ming; discontinued in the 18th century. RR+SP: *grand conseiller de l'héritier du trône*. P26.

8194 ***yù-tiéh sǒ*** 玉牒所
(1) **Imperial Genealogy Office** in the Court of the Imperial Clan (*tsung-cheng ssu*), headed by one or 2 Grand Councilors (*tsai-hsiang*) serving as Supervisors (*t'i-chü*). SP: *bureau de la généalogie impériale*. (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Court of the Imperial Clan** (*tsung-jen fu*).

8195 ***yù-tiéh tièn chǔ-kuǎn hsiāng-huǒ*** 玉牒殿主管香火
SUNG: lit., manager of incense and (ceremonial) fires in the hall of the jade tablets, i.e., the imperial genealogy: early Sung title of the later **Building Administrators for the Imperial Genealogy Office** (*kan-pan yü-tieh so tien*). SP: *préposé aux encens de la salle du bureau de la généalogie impériale*.

8196 ***yǔ-tīng*** 餘丁
(1) SUNG: **Supplementary Security Guard,** a kind of reservist in the local self-defense system called *pao-chia,* as distinguished from principals in the system, called *pao-ting* (Security Guard). (2) MING: variant of *yü-chün* (**Surplus Man**) in the *wei-so* military organization.

8197 ***yǔ-ts'áo*** 獄曹
HAN: **Prison Section,** one of the clerical staff units found in the headquarters of some Districts (*hsien*). HB: bureau of litigation.

8198 ***yǔ-ts'áo*** 虞曹
N-S DIV: **Section for Forestry and Crafts,** a unit in the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*) that managed hunting, fuel-gathering, weights and measures, and the taxation of forest and marsh products; sometimes directly subordinate to the Department, at other times part of the intermediary Ministry of Rites (*i-ts'ao, tz'u-pu*); commonly headed by a Director (*lang, lang-chung*), in N. Wei temporarily by a Minister (*shang-shu*). Cf. *yü-pu, yü-heng ch'ing-li ssu*. Pi4.

8199 ***yù-ts'è yüàn*** 玉册院
SUNG: **Bureau of Nomination Certificates,** a unit attached to the Secretariat (*chung-shu sheng*) that presumably managed the preparation and issuance of warrants confirming imperial appointments, but specific functions and staffing are not clear. SP: *cour des certificats de nomination*.

8200 ***yù tsú-shìh*** 獄卒史 or ***yü-tsu***
HAN: **Prison Guard,** unranked subofficial found on the staff of the Chamberlain for Law Enforcement (*t'ing-wei*) and on the headquarters staffs of some Later Han Districts (*hsien*). HB: judiciary clerk.

8201 ***yǔ-tzǔ*** 餘子
CHOU: **Cadet,** categorical designation of young sons of court officials, who served as an intimate royal bodyguard under supervision of the Minister of Education (*ssu-t'u*). See *shu-tzu*. CL: *cadet*.

8202 ***yù-wèi*** 禦衛
SUI–T'ANG: **Protective Guard,** 2 prefixed Left and Right, units of the Garrison Militia (*fu-ping*) organization at the dynastic capital called the Twelve Guards (*shih-erh wei*); in 622 renamed Metropolitan Guards (*ling-chün wei*). RR: *garde guide des armées*.

8203 ***yù wèi-hsià*** 御位下
YÜAN: variant of *ch'in-wang* (**Imperial Prince**). See *wei-hsia*.

8204 ***yù-yào chiēn*** 御藥監
YÜAN: apparently a variant of *yü-yao chü* (**Imperial Dispensary**). P36.

8205 *yù-yào chü* 御藥局
YÜAN–MING: **Imperial Dispensary,** in Yüan a unit of the Imperial Academy of Medicine (*t'ai-i yüan*), headed by an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Commissioner (*shih*), rank 5b; from 1305 or 1306 had a Branch Imperial Dispensary (*hsing yü-yao chü*) that provided medicines for the Emperor and his retinue in travel status; in Ming a eunuch agency, in 1536 renamed *sheng-chi tien*. P36.

8206 *yù-yào fáng* 御藥房
(1) MING: apparently a variant of *yü-yao chü* (**Imperial Dispensary**); in 1536 renamed *sheng-chi tien*. P36. (2) CH'ING: **Imperial Dispensary** under the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), headed by a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Department serving as Manager (*kuan-li*). BH: imperial dispensary. P37.

8207 *yù-yào yüàn* 御藥院
SUNG–YÜAN: **Imperial Dispensary,** staffed by eunuchs at least in Sung, supervised jointly by the Palace Administration (*tien-chung sheng*) and the Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*); in Chin headed by a Superintendent (*t'i-tien*), rank 5b, and subordinate to the Court of Palace Attendants (*hsüan-hui yüan*); in Yüan apparently a variant of *yü-yao chü*. SP: *cour de pharmacie impériale*. P36, 38.

8208 *yù-yíng shǐh* 御營使
5 DYN–SUNG: **Commissioner of the Imperial Encampment,** in the Five Dynasties era commonly the officer in charge of troops when an Emperor personally undertook a military campaign; in the Sung withdrawal to the South in the 1120s, the officer in command of the Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*), normally the concurrent appointment of a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*). SP: *commissaire du camp impérial*.

8209 *yù-yíng ssū* 御營司
SUNG: **Imperial Defense Command,** an emergency military organization established to try to coordinate and control the Sung withdrawal to the South after 1125, headed by a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*) designated Commissioner of the Imperial Encampment (*yü-ying shih*). By 1130 absorbed into a reorganized Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*). See *chi-su fang*. SP: *bureau du camp impérial*.

8210 *yù-yíng sù-wèi shǐh* 御營宿衛使
SUNG: lit., commissioner of the bodyguard in the imperial camp: variant of *yü-ying shih* (**Commissioner of the Imperial Encampment**). SP: *commissaire chargé d'assurer la garde du camp impérial*.

8211 *yù-yíng wǔ chün* 御營五軍
SUNG: **Five Armies of the Imperial Encampment,** collective designation of the ragtag military units hastily organized during Sung's retreat from North China; activated in 1127 under an emergency Imperial Defense Command (*yü-ying ssu*) with directional differentiations: Left Army of the Imperial Encampment (*yü-ying tso-chün*) and others designated Right, Center, Front, and Rear; each led by a General (*chiang-chün*). In 1129 these units were redesignated the Five Imperial Armies (*yü-ch'ien wu chün*), changed before the end of the year to the Five Inspired Armies (*shen-wu wu chün*) and again in 1131 to the Four Field Defense Armies (*hsing-ying ssu hu-chün*). P43.

8212 *yù-yùng ch'ì-wù chü* 御用器務局
YÜAN: **Service of the Imperial Ornaments,** organizational affiliation not clear but apparently a counterpart of other periods' Directorate for Imperial Accouterments (*yü-yung chien*).

8213 *yù-yùng chiēn* 御用監
MING–CH'ING: **Directorate for Imperial Accouterments,** one of 12 major Directorates (*chien*) in which palace eunuchs were organized; headed by a eunuch Director (*t'ai-chien*); responsible for preparing fine wood and ivory objects for the Emperor's use and for presenting memorials for imperial attention that were submitted by the officialdom. In 1661 disbanded into various palace storehouses (*k'u*), which in 1667 were placed under the jurisdiction of the Storage Office (*kuang-ch'u ssu*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*). See under *shih-erh chien* (Twelve Directorates). P37.

8214 *yǔ-yüàn* 獄掾
N-S DIV (N. Wei)–SUI: **Jail Warden,** members of the Section for Justice (*tu-kuan ts'ao*) in the Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*), 2 in N. Ch'i, 8 in Sui; rank 7b2 in N. Wei, otherwise not clear, probably unranked subofficials. P13.

8215 *yù-yüàn t'ūng-chìn* 御院通進
CHIN: **Ceremonial Receptionist,** 4, rank 7b, members of the Office for Audience Ceremonies (*ko-men*) in the Court Ceremonial Institute (*hsüan-hui yüan*); responsible for receiving memorials, tribute gifts, etc., in audience. P33.

8216 *yǔ-yüèh* 于越
LIAO: **Counselor,** one of the most eminent dignitaries in the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government, also in separate tribes headed by Grand Princes (*ta-wang*).

8217 *yüán* 員
Official: one of the vaguest categorical terms for government personnel, most commonly occurring as an enumerating element, e.g., in listing the personnel of an agency to include a Director, 2 Vice Directors, 4 Assistant Directors, and 6 Secretaries, in all 13 *yüan;* but occasionally found as a component in particular titles. See under prefixes if any.

8218 *yüán* 園
(1) **Garden,** common designation of any park-like area; e.g., a garden under the supervision of an Aide (*ch'eng*) in the T'ang dynasty Granaries Office (*tien-ts'ang shu*) in the household of the Heir Apparent. (2) HAN–N-S DIV: **Funerary Park,** one established around each Imperial Mausoleum (*ling*), in Han supervised by a Director (*ling* or *chang* or *chien*) ranked at 600 bushels. The institution apparently originated in Later Han; how long it endured into the post-Han era is not clear. HB: funerary park.

8219 *yüàn* 掾
(1) **Clerk:** lowly or unranked appointee found in many agencies, civil and military, at all levels of the governmental hierarchy; sometimes identifiable by a prefix. (2) **Administrator** of a clerical Section (*ts'ao*) in an agency at any level of government, equivalent to *yüan-shih* (Administrator), commonly of low rank or unranked. Rank 6a1 in T'ang. HB: division head. RR: *premier administrateur*.

8220 *yüàn* 苑
Park: common designation of a hunting area or horse pasture, identifiable from preceding terminology; e.g., see *feng-ch'en yüan* (Imperial Parks Administration) of Ch'ing, *mu-shih yüan* (Imperial Horse Pasturage) of Han.

8221 *yüàn* 院
(1) T'ANG–CH'ING: common final element in agency names, impossible to render consistently in English: **Office, Bureau, Court, Academy, Institute,** etc. See under

prefixes. (2) T'ANG: **Brokerage,** a regional salt control office in a major market center, where the distribution of state-monopolized salt was supervised and salt taxes were collected; headed by a Brokerage Official (*chih-yüan kuan*); subordinate to a regional Directorate (*chien*) and ultimately to the Salt Monopoly Commissioner (*chüeh yen-t'ieh shih*) headquartered at Yangchow. P61. (3) LIAO: **Establishment,** 2 prefixed North and South, groups of agencies into which the Northern Administration (*pei-mien*) of the central government was divided.

8222 *yüán-ch'ín* 園寢
CH'ING: **Mausoleum,** common designation of the tombs of imperial Consorts (*fei*); cf. *ling-ch'in*. P29.

8223 *yüán-ch'ú* 元儲
N-S DIV: unofficial reference to an **Heir Apparent** (*t'ai-tzu*).

8224 *yüán-fēi* 元妃
CHOU–N-S DIV: **Principal Consort:** from high antiquity a common unofficial reference to a Queen or Empress (*hou, huang-hou*), in contrast to all other wives of a ruler, known collectively as Secondary Consorts (*tz'u-fei*).

8225 *yüán-fǔ* 元輔
Principal Support: common unofficial reference to a paramount executive official of the central government such as a Counselor-in-chief (*ch'eng-hsiang*), a Grand Councilor (*tsai-hsiang*), or a senior Grand Secretary (*ta hsüeh-shih;* see *shou-fu*).

8226 *yüán-hòu* 元后
CH'ING: lit., principal ruler: unofficial reference to an **Emperor** (*huang-ti*).

8227 *yüàn-í* 苑儀
N-S DIV (N. Ch'i), SUNG: **Lady of Elegant Deportment,** designation of a secondary imperial wife, in Sung rank 1b.

8228 *yüàn-júng* 苑容
SUNG: **Lady of Elegant Appearance,** designation of a secondary imperial wife, rank 1b.

8229 *yüán-lǎo* 元老
SUNG: lit., principal elder: reference to a **Grand Councilor** (*tsai-hsiang*) in direct address.

8230 *yüán-lì* 員吏
HAN: **Subofficial Functionary,** generic designation of unranked (or very low-ranked) personnel found in agencies throughout the government. See *li, hsü-li*. P7, 30, 32, 36, 39, 59.

8231 *yüàn-lì* 掾吏
HAN: variant of *yüan* (**Clerk**). P20.

8232 *yüán-liáng* 元良
Lit., principal one of excellence: unofficial reference to an **Heir Apparent** (*t'ai-tzu*).

8233 *yüān-luán hsién* 鴛鸞閑
T'ANG: **Pheasant Corral,** one of the Six Palace Corrals (*chang-nei liu hsien*) supervised by the Commissioner of the Palace Stables (*hsien-chiu shih*), where horses were bred and reared within the palace enclosure; *yüan-luan* (pheasant) apparently referred to a special breed of fine horses. RR: *(le parc des chevaux) du char du faisan.*

8234 *yüàn-mǎ ssù* 苑馬寺
MING: **Pasturage Office,** 4 regional agencies under the direct control of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*), counterparts of Branch Courts of the Imperial Stud (*hsing t'ai-p'u ssu*): one in the Northern Metropolitan Area (*pei chih-li*), one in Liaotung, and 2 in Kansu, each headed by a Minister (*ch'ing*), rank 3b, who supervised variable numbers of local Directorates of Horse Pasturages (*mu-chien*). P31.

8235 *yüán-míng yüàn* 圓明園
CH'ING: **Garden of Total Clarity** or **Summer Palace,** imperial resort west of Peking, built in 1709 and greatly expanded in the Yung-cheng era (1723–1735), thereafter a common summer retreat for the Emperor and his courtiers; under the management of Guard Brigades (*hu-chün ying*) of the Inner Banners (*nei-ch'i*). BH: summer palace.

8236 *yüàn-p'àn* 院判
YÜAN–CH'ING: **Administrative Assistant,** a middle-level headquarters official in various agencies called *yüan,* e.g., *t'ai-i yüan* (Imperial Academy of Medicine), *t'ai-shih yüan* (Astrological Commission), *ch'u-cheng yüan* (Household Service for the Heir Apparent), *t'ung-cheng yüan* (Bureau of Transmission); commonly 2 appointees, rank 5a in Yüan, 5a then 6a in Ming, 6a in Ch'ing. Cf. *p'an-kuan*. BH: vice-commissioner. P12, 35, 36.

8237 *yüán-shìh* 元士
Lit., paramount serviceman. (1) CHOU: variant of *shang-shih* (**Senior Serviceman**). (2) MING: for a short time in 1389 the official redesignation of **Supervising Secretaries** (*chi-shih-chung*). P19.

8238 *yüàn-shǐh* 掾史
(1) HAN–N-S DIV: **Administrator** of a clerical Section (*ts'ao*) in an agency at any level of government, commonly abbreviated to *yüan;* of low rank or unranked. HB: division head. P20, 52, 54. (2) LIAO–YÜAN: **Clerk,** numerous unranked subofficials in various central government agencies, occasionally also in units of territorial administration. P5, 12, 23, 26, 69.

8239 *yüán-shìh* 源士
MING: briefly (only in 1389?) the official redesignation of **Supervising Secretaries** (*chi-shih-chung*), when the founding Emperor decided that the Six Offices of Scrutiny (*liu k'o*) in which Supervising Secretaries were organized constituted "the fundamental wellspring" (*pen-yüan*) of his officialdom. P19.

8240 *yüàn-shǐh* 苑使
SUNG: **Park Commissioner,** 4, rank 6b2, each in charge of one of the 4 quadrants into which the imperial capital was divided for the purpose of exploiting parklands and gardens, his office known as the Office of Imperial Parks (*yüan-yüan ssu*); subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). P40.

8241 *yüán-shīh* 遙師
CHOU: lit., mentor for plateaus: **Place-name Specialist,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 8 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of War (*hsia-kuan*) responsible for naming and recording the names of topographic features and natural products of wilderness areas between feudal domains. CL: *maître des plaines.*

8242 *yüán-shǒu* 元首
Lit., the paramount head or leader: **His Majesty,** from antiquity an indirect, unofficial reference to the ruler.

8243 *yüàn-shǔ* 掾屬
Lesser Subordinates: a combined reference to *yüan* (Clerk, Administrator) and *shu* (Subsidiary Clerk, etc.).

8244 *yüán-shuài* 元帥
Lit., paramount leader: **Marshal,** throughout history, and

especially from T'ang on, a common designation for an eminent military officer on active campaign; usually has a place-name or function-specific prefix. See *ta yüan-shuai, tu yüan-shuai*. RR: *généralissime*. SP: *maréchal*.

8245 *yüán-shuài fǔ* 元帥府

(1) **Headquarters of a Marshal:** may be encountered in any period, normally with a place-name or function-specific prefix, referring to the office or command post of a *yüan-shuai* (Marshal). SP: *bureau du maréchal*. (2) CHIN: **Military Command,** apparently from 1206 to 1208 the official redesignation of the Bureau of Military Affairs (*shu-mi yüan*) in the central government. (3) YÜAN: **Military Command,** one of several designations given agencies in control of Circuits (*tao*), all commonly known by the generic designation Pacification Commission (*hsüan-wei shih ssu*). Also the designation given some southwestern aboriginal tribes. See *tu yüan-shuai fu*. P72.

8246 *yüán-t'án tà-yüèh lǐ-ch'ì k'ù* 圓壇大樂禮器庫

SUNG: **Storehouse of Musical and Ritual Gear for the Altar of Heaven** under the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); staffing not clear. SP: *magasin des objets rituels et de la musique suprême de l'autel céleste*.

8247 *yüàn-tsǒ* 掾佐

See separate entries for *yüan* (Administrator, Clerk) and *tso* (Assistant).

8248 *yüàn tsǔng-chiēn* 苑總監

SUI–T'ANG: abbreviation of *kung-yüan tsung-chien* (**Directorate-general of the Imperial Parks**). P40.

8249 *yüán-ts'úng chìn-chǖn* 元從禁軍

T'ANG: **Imperial Army of Original Followers,** designation of those soldiers who participated in the 617 uprising of the T'ang founder against the Sui dynasty and, rather than be distributed among various field armies, chose to become the personal bodyguard of their leader when he took the imperial throne in 618. They are reported to have constituted a force between 15,000 and 30,000; they were settled on abandoned land near the capital and became hereditary soldiers, colloquially referred to as the Hereditary Army (*fu-tzu chün*). In 627 T'ai-tsung selected 100 of the most skilled mounted archers in the group to be a special escort unit on his hunting expeditions; designated the Hundred Cavaliers (*po chi*), they served in 2 shifts as companions-at-arms for the Emperor and were regularly called on to demonstrate their prowess in archery, horsemanship, weight lifting, etc. In 627 also, the Imperial Army of Original Followers, apparently without losing its identity and name, was divided into Seven Encampments of the Northern Command (*pei-ya ch'i ying*), and each of the 7 units served on active duty in the imperial entourage for one month in rotational sequence, alongside units of the militiamen called into rotational service in the various Guards (*wei;* see *shih-liu wei*) of the Southern Command (*nan-ya*). In 638 the original followers or their heirs were further reorganized into 2 units called the Left and Right Encampments (*t'un-ying*), to some extent supplemented with new volunteers from elite families, commanded by Generals (*chiang-chün*) of the Southern Command. Members of the Encampments were now called Flying Cavalrymen (*fei-chi*), and the most skilled among them were selected for the designation Hundred Cavaliers, now formed into a Standby Guard (*i-wei*) to accompany the Emperor on all his outings. Finally in 662 the Imperial Army of Original Followers disappeared as an organization, transformed into a Left and a Right Forest of Plumes Army (*yü-lin chün*). RR: *armée chargée de la défense de l'empereur et qui suivit l'empereur la première*.

8250 *yüán-wài* 員外

Supernumerary: throughout history used as a prefix to titles indicating appointees beyond the authorized quota for the position; in T'ang such appointees received half the standard stipend of a regular (*cheng*) appointee. Cf. *t'ung cheng-yüan*. RR+SP: *auxiliaire*.

8251 *yüán-wài láng* 員外郎

(1) N-S DIV: abbreviation of *yüan-wai san-chi shih-lang* (**Supernumerary Gentleman Cavalier Attendant** or **Supernumerary Senior Recorder;** see under *san-chi shih-lang*). (2) SUI: **Supernumerary Vice Minister,** regular appointees assisting the Vice Ministers (*shih-lang*) who then headed the Bureaus (*ssu*) in each Ministry (*pu;* see *liu pu*) in the central government, and actively heading Bureaus whenever appropriate Vice Ministers were not appointed. P5. (3) T'ANG–CH'ING: **Vice Director** of a Bureau (*ssu, ch'ing-li ssu*) in one of the Six Ministries (*liu pu*), a regular appointee assisting the Bureau Director (*lang-chung*); rank 6b1 in T'ang, 6b or 7a in Sung, 6b in Chin and Yüan, 5b in Ming and Ch'ing; normally one or 2 appointees, but in Ch'ing highly variable, from one to 8; in Ch'ing also appointed in various agencies of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*), the Court of the Imperial Stud (*t'ai-p'u ssu*), etc. In all periods may be found with prefixes indicating specialized functions or temporary duty assignments, e.g., Vice Director (in the Ministry of Works serving as) Director of Coinage (*chien-chu yüan-wai lang*) in Chin, Vice Director (in the Ministry of Works) in charge of the Auditing Office (*chien-kuan chieh-shen k'u yüan-wai lang;* see *chieh-shen k'u*) in Ming and Ch'ing, and Vice Director (in the Ministry of Revenue) Supervisor of the Capital Granaries (*chien-ts'ang yüan-wai lang;* see *ts'ang-ch'ang*). RR: *secrétaire auxiliaire*. SP: *secrétaire auxiliaire, sous-directeur*. BH: assistant department director. P5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31, 38, 39, 40.

8252 *yüàn-yú chǖn* 苑游軍

T'ANG: **Army of the Celestial Parks and Gardens,** named after an apparently unidentifiable group of stars or constellation; one of 12 regional supervisory headquarters for militia Garrisons (*fu*) called the Twelve Armies (*shih-erh chün*); existed only 620–623, 625–636. RR: *armée des parcs et jardins*. P44.

8253 *yüán-yù k'ù* 元祐庫

SUNG: lit., paramount protection storehouse, presumably derived from the era-name Yüan-yu (1086–1094): variant designation of the **Treasury Reserve Storehouse** (*feng-chuang ch'ien-wu k'u*).

8254 *yüàn-yǜ* 苑囿

MING: **Horse Station,** a local horse pasturage headed by a Director (*chang*), rank 9b, supervised by a regional Pasturage Office (*yüan-ma ssu*) in North China or Manchuria; normally with a place-name prefix. P31.

8255 *yüán-yüàn chiēn* 園苑監

T'ANG: **Directorate of Imperial Parks,** one established for each of the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital for the maintenance and exploitation of gardens and parklands, each headed by a Supervisor (*chien*), rank 6b2; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). P40.

8256 *yüán-yüàn ssū* 園苑司

SUNG: **Office of Imperial Parks,** one established for each

of the 4 quadrants of the dynastic capital for the maintenance and exploitation of gardens and parklands, each headed by a Park Commissioner (*yüan-shih*), rank 6b2; subordinate to the Court of the National Granaries (*ssu-nung ssu*). SP: *bureau des jardins et des parcs impériaux*. P40.

8257 *yüeh-chāng* 籥章

Flutist. (1) CHOU: 2 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*) and 4 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who played popular music on 3-holed flutes. See *yüeh-shih* (Flute Master). CL: *joueur de flûte à trois trous*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): numbe. not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen and Junior Servicemen (i.e., 8a and 9a), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10.

8258 *yüeh-chēng* 樂正

SUI–SUNG: **Music Master,** 10 in Sui, 8 rank 9b2 in T'ang, and 5, rank not clear, in Sung; members of the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*) or Imperial Music Service (*t'ai-yüeh chü*) in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*). RR+SP: *directeur de musique*. P10.

8259 *yüèh-chì* 月計

MING: **Monthly Personnel Evaluation,** a report on cases of misconduct or incompetence that District and Subprefectural Magistrates (*chih-hsien, chih-chou*) were required to submit monthly to their Prefects (*chih-fu*), which contributed to the annual merit ratings (*sui-chi*) of all local government personnel submitted by Prefects to provincial authorities.

8260 *yüèh-ch'ing* 樂卿

T'ANG: **Chief Minister of Music,** unofficial reference to the Chief Minister (*ch'ing*) of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*).

8261 *yüèh-chüàn tà-ch'én* 閱卷大臣

CH'ING: **Grand Minister Examiner,** designation of central government dignitaries who graded papers submitted in the Palace Examination (*tien-shih*) in the civil service recruitment examination sequence. BH: imperial reviser.

8262 *yüèh-fǔ* 樂府

HAN: **Music Bureau,** from 121 to 7 B.C. a unit under the Chamberlain for the Palace Revenues (*shao-fu*), headed by a Director (*ling*); had a staff of musicians swelling to 829, who performed at court entertainments, various state rituals, etc.; also reportedly dispatched agents throughout the empire to collect current folk songs, which were thought to reflect local socioeconomic conditions, popular morale, and thus the quality of governance. After 7 B.C. a reduced staff of musicians was transferred to the supervision of the Grand Director of Music (*t'ai-yüeh ling*) on the staff of the Chamberlain for Ceremonials (*t'ai-ch'ang*), under the direct leadership of 2 Supervisors (*p'u-yeh*). HB: bureau of music. P10, 37.

8263 *yüèh-hǎi kuān-pù*、粵海關部

CH'ING: **Kwangtung Customs Superintendent,** a duty assignment for a Grand Minister (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) to manage China's trade with foreigners at Canton; known to Europeans as *Hoppo*. BH: superintendent of customs for the province of Kwangtung.

8264 *yüèh-hsién yüàn* 樂縣院

T'ANG: **Office of Sacrificial Music,** one of 4 minor service agencies in the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (*t'ai-ch'ang ssu*); maintained the various musical instruments used in imperial sacrificial ceremonies; apparently staffed solely by state slaves. RR: *service des instruments de musique et des supports d'instruments de musique*.

8265 *yüèh-hsǔ* 樂胥

N-S DIV (Chou): **Musician,** number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a) and Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih;* 9a), subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). Also see *yüeh-shih* (Music Master). P10.

8266 *yüèh-lìng* 樂令

SUNG: variant of **Director of the Imperial Music Office** (see under *t'ai-yüeh ling*). SP: *assistant de musique*.

8267 *yüèh-lìng shīh* 月令師

HAN: **Master of Ordinances for the Months,** in Later Han a duty assignment for a Retainer Clerk (*ts'ung-shih shih*) on the staff of the Metropolitan Commandant (*ssu-li hsiao-wei*) and of each Regional Inspector (*tz'u-shih*) or Governor (*chou mu*); made sure that proper rituals were performed at proper times. The designation is derived from the *Yüeh-ling* chapter of the classical text *Li-chi* (*Ritual Records*). HB: master of the ordinances for the months.

8268 *yüèh-mù* 岳牧

Lit., mountain peaks and shepherds, stemming from legends that rulers of highest antiquity divided governmental authority geographically among 4 dignitaries called mountain peaks (*yüeh*) and their subordinates, called shepherds (*mu*): **Regional and Local Authorities,** throughout history a vague unofficial collective reference to the heads of units of territorial administration, in the later dynasties stretching from the Province (*sheng*) level down to Districts (*hsien*).

8269 *yüèh-pù* 樂部

CH'ING: **Music Ministry,** an autonomous central government agency created in 1729 to replace the former Music Office (*chiao-fang ssu*) of the Ministry of Rites (*lǐ-pu*), incorporating the new Music Office (*ho-sheng shu*) and the Imperial Music Office (*shen-yüeh shu*); supervised by Grand Ministers (*ta-ch'en*) of the Imperial Household Department (*nei-wu fu*) serving as Managers (*kuan-li*); responsible for all musical and dance performances in the palace and court. BH: board of state music. P10.

8270 *yüèh-shīh* 樂師

Music Master. (1) CHOU: 4 ranked as Junior Grand Masters (*hsia ta-fu*), 8 as Senior Servicemen (*shang-shih*), and 16 as Junior Servicemen (*hsia-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who, under the direction of Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*), conducted music on state ritual occasions and instructed children of court officials in various musical instruments and dancing. CL: *chef ou maître de la musique*. (2) N-S DIV (Chou): number not clear, ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih;* 8a), subordinates of the Musicians-in-chief (*ta ssu-yüeh*) in the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*). P10. (3) SUI: 8 in the Imperial Music Office (*t'ai-yüeh shu*) and 2 in the Office of Bell Music (*ch'ing-shang shu*), ranks and specific functions not clear; c. 604 retitled *yüeh-cheng* (also Music Master). P10.

8271 *yüèh-shīh* 籥師

CHOU: **Flute Master,** 4 ranked as Ordinary Servicemen (*chung-shih*), members of the Ministry of Rites (*ch'un-kuan*) who instructed dancing performers on 3-holed flutes and supervised their performances at state banquets and rituals. See *yüeh-chang* (Flutist). CL: *maître pour la flûte à trois trous*.

8272 *yǘn-chì wèi* 雲騎尉

SUI–CH'ING: **Commandant of Fleet-as-clouds Cavalry,**

prestige title (*san-kuan*) in Sui, merit title (*hsün*) from T'ang through Ming, title of hereditary nobility (*chüeh-yin*) in Ch'ing, for military officers of rank 9a in Sui, 7a from T'ang through Chin, 6a in Yüan and Ming, 5 in Ch'ing. RR+SP: *directeur de la cavalerie rapide comme les nuages*. P65.

8273 *yün-fù* 運副
CH'ING: abbreviation of *yen-yün fu-shih* (**Assistant Salt Controller**), rank 5b; see under *tu chuan-yün-yen shih*. BH: deputy assistant salt controller. P61.

8274 *yün-hó shǔ* 雲和署
YÜAN: **Office of Ancient Music,** established in 1275 under the Bureau of Musical Ritual (*i-feng ssu*), headed by 2 Directors (*ling*), rank 5b. P10.

8275 *yün-hó tào* 運河道
CH'ING: variant of *ho-tao* (**Waterways Circuit**).

8276 *yün-hūi chiāng-chün* 雲麾將軍
T'ANG–SUNG: **General of the Cloud-like Flags,** merit title (*hsün*) for military officers of rank 3b1. RR: *général aux étendards nombreaux comme les nuages*. SP: *général aux étendards-nuages*. P65.

8277 *yün-hūi shǐh* 雲麾使
CH'ING: **Flag Assistant,** rank 4a subalterns in the Imperial Procession Guard (*luan-i wei*). BH: assistant marshal.

8278 *yün-k'ù* 運庫
CH'ING: **Salt Depot,** designation of regional and local storehouses for state-monopolized salt under the supervision of Salt Controllers (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih*); each headed by a Commissioner-in-chief (*ta-shih*), rank 8a.

8279 *yün-lěi chǎng* 雲壘長
HAN: **Director of the Cloudy Rampart Garrison,** commander of a capital defense force based north of the Wei River in Former Han, under jurisdiction of the Guardian of the Left (*tso p'ing-i*). HB: chief of the cloud rampart.

8280 *yün-liáng t'í-chǔ ssū* 運糧提擧司
YÜAN: **Supervisorate of Grain Tax Transport,** an agency of the Ministry of War (*ping-pu*) responsible for transporting tax grains from the Yangtze delta to the dynastic capital at Peking; in 1317 replaced by a Supervisorate of Land Transport to the Two Capitals (*liang-tu lu-yün t'i-chü ssu*). P60.

8281 *yün-liáng wàn-hù fǔ* 運糧萬戶府
YÜAN: **Grain Transport Brigade,** 3 military units activated in 1282 to operate the transport of tax grain from the Yangtze delta to the Peking area by coastal shipping; each under an Overseer (*ta-lu-hua-ch'ih*) and a Brigade Commander (*wan-hu*). Date of discontinuance is not clear.

8282 *yún-mù* 雲幕
T'ANG: unofficial reference to a **Private Secretary,** a non-official aide in the employ of a territorial dignitary; see *mu-fu* (Private Secretariat).

8283 *yün-p'àn* 運判
(1) YÜAN: **Transport Assistant,** a 3rd or 4th executive official in such agencies as Chief Transport Offices (*tu ts'ao-yün ssu*), Salt Distribution Commissions (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih ssu*), and Tea and Salt Monopoly and Tax Transport Commissions (*ch'a-yen chuan-yün-yen shih ssu*), rank normally 6a. P8, 60, 61. (2) CH'ING: **Second Assistant Salt Controller** in a Salt Distribution Commission (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih ssu*), rank 6b, below Deputy Salt Controllers (*yün-t'ung*) and Assistant Salt Controllers (*yün-fu*). BH: sub-assistant salt controller. P61.

8284 *yün-p'ǔ kuān* 運譜官
SUNG: **Musical Duty Roster Clerk** (?), rank not clear, in the Imperial Music Bureau (*ta-sheng fu*); responsible for keeping records (*p'u*) of rotational shifts (*yün*?) of musical personnel on active duty? SP: *fonctionnaire chargé des notes de musiques*.

8285 *yún-sháo fǔ* 雲韶府 or *yún-sháo pù* 部
T'ANG–SUNG: **Bureau of Natural Harmony,** a school for training musicians in the Emperor's private apartments, staffed with eunuchs of the T'ang Palace Domestic Service (*nei-shih sheng*) and the Sung Palace Eunuch Service (*jun-nei nei-shih sheng*); in T'ang (*fu*) was a variant of *nei chiao-fang* (Palace Music School) from 692 to 714; the name derived from a type of popular tunes called *yün-shao* (cloud harmony). RR: *palace de la splendeur des nuages*. SP: *bureau de musique de la porte jaune*.

8286 *yün-shǐh* 運使
(1) YÜAN: abbreviation of *tu ts'ao-yün shih* (**Chief Transport Commissioner**). (2) CH'ING: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün-yen shih* (**Salt Distribution Commissioner**).

8287 *yün-ssū* 運司
(1) SUNG: abbreviation of *chuan-yün ssu* (**Fiscal Commission**). (2) CH'ING: abbreviation of *tu chuan-yün-yen shih ssu* (**Salt Distribution Commission**).

8288 *yún-ssū* 雲司
T'ANG: lit., office of clouds, derivation not clear: unofficial reference to the **Court of Judicial Review** (*ta-li ssu*).

8289 *yún-t'ái* 芸臺
Lit., pavilion of rue, an insect-repelling plant, hence a good place for storing archives and books. (1) HAN: unofficial reference to the **Palace Library** (see under *pi-shu chien*). (2) CH'ING: unofficial reference to the **Hanlin Academy** (*han-lin yüan*).

8290 *yün-ts'áo* 運曹
N-S DIV (Chin): **Transport Section** under the developing Department of State Affairs (*shang-shu sheng*); responsible for the transport of tax grains to the capital; headed by a Director (*lang*). P6.

8291 *yün-t'úng* 運同
CH'ING: abbreviation of *yen-yün yün-t'ung* (**Deputy Salt Controller**), rank 4b, 2nd only to a Salt Controller (*tu chuan-yün-yen shih*). BH: assistant salt controller. P61.

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193 鬲

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195 魚

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199 麥

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麴麵倉督 1694

200 麻

麻普 3909

201 黃

黃考 2837
黃門 2841
黃門北寺 2845
黃門令 2844
黃門侍郎 2847
黃門省 2846
黃門郎 2843
黃門鼓吹 2842
黃帶子 2857
黃堂 2865
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黨 6282

204 黹

205 黽

鼇峯 31
鼈人 4627

206 鼎

鼎元 6745
鼎司 6741
鼎甲 6735
鼎臣 6734
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鼎席 6737
鼎輔 6736
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209 鼻

210 齊

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齋帥局 66
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211 齒

212 龍

龍 3873
龍位 3879
龍武軍 3881
龍首 3877
龍馬監 3876
龍圖閣 3878
龍衛四廂 3880
龍頭 3877

213 龜

龜人 3372
龜卜 3375

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Conversion Table: Pinyin to Wade-Giles

Pinyin	Wade-Giles
a	a
ai	ai
an	an
ang	ang
ao	ao
ba	pa
bai	pai
ban	pan
bang	pang
bao	pao
bei	pei
ben	pen
beng	peng
bi	pi
bian	pien
biao	piao
bie	pieh
bin	pin
bing	ping
bo	po
bu	pu
ca	ts'a
cai	ts'ai
can	ts'an
cang	ts'ang
cao	ts'ao
ce	ts'e
cen	ts'en
ceng	ts'eng
cha	ch'a
chai	ch'ai
chan	ch'an
chang	ch'ang
chao	ch'ao
che	ch'e
chen	ch'en
cheng	ch'eng
chi	ch'ih
chong	ch'ung
chou	ch'ou
chu	ch'u
chuai	ch'uai
chuan	ch'uan
chuang	ch'uang
chui	ch'ui
chun	ch'un
chuo	ch'o
ci	tz'u
cong	ts'ung
cou	ts'ou
cu	ts'u
cuan	ts'uan
cui	ts'ui
cun	ts'un
cuo	ts'o
da	ta
dai	tai
dan	tan
dang	tang
dao	tao
de	te
deng	teng
di	ti
dian	tien
diao	tiao
die	tieh
ding	ting
diu	tiu
dong	tung
dou	tou
du	tu
duan	tuan
dui	tui
dun	tun
duo	to
e	o, a
en	en
eng	eng
er [r]	erh
fa	fa
fan	fan
fang	fang
fei	fei
fen	fen
feng	feng
fo	fo
fou	fou
fu	fu
ga	ka
gai	kai
gan	kan
gang	kang
gao	kao
ge	ko
gen	ken
geng	keng
gong	kung
gou	kou
gu	ku
gua	kua
guai	kuai
guan	kuan
guang	kuang
gui	kuei
gun	kun
guo	kuo
ha	ha
hai	hai
han	han
hang	hang
hao	hao
he	ho
hei	hei
hen	hen
heng	heng
hong	hung
hou	hou
hu	hu
hua	hua
huai	huai
huan	huan
huang	huang
hui	hui
hun	hun
huo	huo
ji	chi
jia	chia
jian	chien
jiang	chiang
jiao	chiao
jie	chieh
jin	chin
jing	ching
jiong	chiung
jiu	chiu
ju	chü
juan	chüan
jue	chüeh
jun	chün
ka	k'a
kai	k'ai
kan	k'an
kang	k'ang
kao	k'ao
ke	k'o
ken	k'en
keng	k'eng
kong	k'ung
kou	k'ou
ku	k'u
kua	k'ua
kuai	k'uai
kuan	k'uan
kuang	k'uang
kui	k'uei
kun	k'un
kuo	k'uo
la	la
lai	lai
lan	lan
lang	lang
lao	lao
le	le
lei	lei
leng	leng
li	li
lian	lien
liang	liang
liao	liao
lie	lieh
lin	lin
ling	ling
liu	liu
long	lung
lou	lou
lu	lu
luan	luan
lun	lun
luo	lo
lü	lü
lüe	lüeh
ma	ma
mai	mai
man	man
mang	mang
mao	mao
mei	mei
men	men
meng	meng
mi	mi
mian	mien
miao	miao
mie	mieh
min	min
ming	ming
miu	miu
mo	mo
mou	mou
mu	mu
na	na
nai	nai
nan	nan
nang	nang
nao	nao
nei	nei
nen	nun

Pinyin	Wade-Giles
neng	neng
ni	ni
nian	nien
niang	niang
niao	niao
nie	nieh
nin	nin
ning	ning
niu	niu
nong	nung
nou	nou
nu	nu
nuan	nuan
nun	nun
nuo	no
nü	nü
nüe	nüeh
o	o
ou	ou
pa	p'a
pai	p'ai
pan	p'an
pang	p'ang
pao	p'ao
pei	p'ei
pen	p'en
peng	p'eng
pi	p'i
pian	p'ien
piao	p'iao
pie	p'ieh
pin	p'in
ping	p'ing
po	p'o
pou	p'ou
pu	p'u
qi	ch'i
qia	ch'ia
qian	ch'ien
qiang	ch'iang
qiao	ch'iao
qie	ch'ieh
qin	ch'in
qing	ch'ing
qiong	ch'iung
qiu	ch'iu
qu	ch'ü
quan	ch'üan
que	ch'üeh
qun	ch'ün
ran	jan
rang	jang
rao	jao
re	je
ren	jen
reng	jeng
ri	jih
rong	jung
rou	jou
ru	ju
ruan	juan
rui	jui
run	jun
ruo	jo
sa	sa
sai	sai
san	san
sang	sang
sao	sao
se	se
sen	sen
seng	seng
sha	sha
shai	shai
shan	shan
shang	shang
shao	shao
she	she
shen	shen
sheng	sheng
shi	shih
shou	shou
shu	shu
shua	shua
shuai	shuai
shuan	shuan
shuang	shuang
shui	shui
shun	shun
shuo	shuo
si	ssu
song	sung
sou	sou
su	su
suan	suan
sui	sui
sun	sun
suo	so
ta	t'a
tai	t'ai
tan	t'an
tang	t'ang
tao	t'ao
te	t'e
teng	t'eng
ti	t'i
tian	t'ien
tiao	t'iao
tie	t'ieh
ting	t'ing
tong	t'ung
tou	t'ou
tu	t'u
tuan	t'uan
tui	t'ui
tun	t'un
tuo	t'o
wa	wa
wai	wai
wan	wan
wang	wang
wei	wei
wen	wen
weng	weng
wo	wo
wu	wu
xi	hsi
xia	hsia
xian	hsien
xiang	hsiang
xiao	hsiao
xie	hsieh
xin	hsin
xing	hsing
xiong	hsiung
xiu	hsiu
xu	hsü
xuan	hsüan
xue	hsüeh
xun	hsün
ya	ya
(yai)	yai
yan	yen
yang	yang
yao	yao
ye	yeh
yi	i
yin	yin
ying	ying
yo	yüeh
yong	yung
you	yu
yu	yü
yuan	yüan
yue	yüeh
yun	yün
za	tsa
zai	tsai
zan	tsan
zang	tsang
zao	tsao
ze	tse
zei	tsei
zen	tsen
zeng	tseng
zha	cha
zhai	chai
zhan	chan
zhang	chang
zhao	chao
zhe	che
zhen	chen
zheng	cheng
zhi	chih
zhong	chung
zhou	chou
zhu	chu
zhua	chua
zhuai	chuai
zhuan	chuan
zhuang	chuang
zhui	chui
zhun	chun
zhuo	cho
zi	tzu
zong	tsung
zou	tsou
zu	tsu
zuan	tsuan
zui	tsui
zun	tsun
zuo	tso