Appendix B

THE TSAI-HSIANG, 618-705

The following list attempts to provide in tabular form a brief biographical sketch of every man who held tsai-hsiang, or chief ministerial status from the beginning of the T'ang to the deposition of the Empress Wu. The principal source of information is HTS 61: 3774:1, the table of chief ministers, but because of errors and omissions in it additional information is taken from the annals and biographies of the CTS and from later studies like TCTC and principally from the Nien-i-shih ssu-p'u, chüan 33, Yen Keng-wang's T'ang p'u-u-shang ch'eng-lang piao provides some information not found elsewhere. Where the actuality of appointment is disputed, I usually include the man in question so that the list may be as comprehensive as possible.

The names are arranged in chronological order based on the date when tsai-hsiang status was first awarded, and the key to the information is as follows:

a. Dates (age given in Chinese style).
b. Native place and the T'ang province to which it belonged.
c. Ancestry.
d. Examination.
e. First official post mentioned in the biography in the dynastic history.
f. Recommendation (by whom).
g. Year and lunar month when tsai-hsiang status was first awarded.
h. Length of tenure of tsai-hsiang status.
i. Descendants.
j. Remarks, and Western-language sources in which more information may be found. For the latter, the three abbreviations used are:

Examen - Le traité des examens by R. des Rotours.
Fonctionnaires - Le traité des fonctionnaires et de l'armée, by the same author.
Eberhard - Das Toba-Reich Nordchinas by W. Eberhard.

The term "family extinguished" (chia-k'ou chi-mo) refers to the punishment elaborated in the text whereby the immediate family of a criminal is either executed, or exiled and deprived of political rights. In many cases, it will be noted, rehabilitation occurred before the deposition of the Empress Wu. "Executed by the Empress Wu" simply means that the event occurred between 684-705, and "in exile" means that the man in question had either been demoted to a provincial post or exiled to Ling-nan before his death. The length of tenure (category h) is based entirely on my own calculations. In many cases a chief minister was given a particular commission outside the capital during his tenure. Unless there is specific mention that he was at the same time deprived of tsai-hsiang status, I include this period in his tenure although he could scarcely exercise his court functions. This is done chiefly to permit consistency of analysis since the actual time consumed by special assignments is invariably vague.
The native place is in every case taken from the CTS biography, and the term 'eminent clan' is used only when explicitly so stated by the same source. I chose this methodology for the sake of consistency, and because the CTS most nearly represents contemporary opinion. But caution is necessary. First, the authors of the HTS display a much more pronounced aristocratic attitude, so that many testi-hsiang are listed in the table there as members of great clans when their connection was very tenuous and in spite of the fact that their biographies in the same work offer different pen-wang. This is the case with the Empress Wei and, for instance, with Li I-yen (no. 63). Second, there are problems of geographical terminology. Hsüeh Yuan-ch'ao (no. 61) came from Fen-yin in P'ü-chou, a place also known as Hsü-yung, and the home of the eminent Hsüeh clan. Is there a reason beyond historical ignorance why the authors of the CTS do not identify the affiliation? Third, there is the problem of false claims. Li I-fu (no. 39) is the most obvious example, but the list of testi-hsiang more successful than he in establishing in history their false claims could be readily expanded.

A thorough search through epigraphical evidence would yield a substantially more accurate list, but I see little to be gained in such a line of inquiry. The connection between the testi-hsiang and the great houses strikes me as an artificial one, for there is probably no case in the seventh century of a man rising to the rank of chief minister solely on the basis of family eminence. The aristocratic cast of high officialdom in the T'ang is a noteworthy phenomenon, but unless it is shown that (a) the consciousness of these officials was more aristocratic than bureaucratic after the attainment of high office, and (b) family background alone could form the basis of ministerial cohesion or factionalism, this approach to the history of the period should be subordinated to others.

The chief value of presenting the information in this form is the demonstration of a trend away from personalized government. Several facts should be noted in this regard. First, the rapid decrease in the incidence of recommendation. At least after the 660s advancement became increasingly structured, and the highest posts were filled by men with a bureaucratized mentality and an understanding of the system. Influential connections and the ability to win general notice by outstanding performance or virtue diminished in importance. Even the extension of the recommending privilege by the Empress Wu seems to have had little effect at the highest levels of government. Second, the diminution and virtual disappearance of marriage relationships with the imperial family. Third, the progressive shortening of tenure, as ministers were increasingly regarded by the ruler as instruments of policy rather than as colleagues. Delegation and the shifting of posts may be regarded in this light as well as being seen as mechanisms of imperial control or the assertion of prerogative. Fourth, the rising importance of examination as a qualification for high office, a phenomenon discussed in the text.

The information presented here shows clearly the importance of a family tradition of officeholding. I find fewer than a dozen men under the empress who achieved testi-hsiang status after beginning with examination alone. Twice that number had no degree but came from families which, although not among the preeminent clans even at the local level, had held office earlier in the dynasty. The yin privilege must have played a part, but I suspect that intangible factors were of greater significance. It will be noted that few testi-hsiang were without descendants in bureaucratic positions, but that few of them equaled the eminence of their forebears. This is a suggestive trend and worthy of pursuit.
in the later T'ang.

The tsai-hsiang sample, while conducive to misinterpretation, is by no means barren and, particularly if combined with other definable groupings such as high officials in the six Boards, could yield many more insights into T'ang government. The order of advancement and the relation of lower posts to the eventual attainment to tsai-hsiang rank, the role of military men, the development of specialized functions, and the relationship of the tsai-hsiang to regionalist problems could all be explored with profit.

1. Li Shih-min 李世民 = T'ai-tsung 太宗.
   a. ca. 571-630.
   b. P'iu-chou 裕州 in Ho-tung.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders. Lineage praised by Kao-tsu but family poor.
   d. No examination.
   e. P'iu-chou chu-pu 裕州主簿.
   f. None mentioned. Early friendship with Kao-tsu.
   g. 618: cheng.
   h. 8 years.
   i. Son marries a daughter of Kao-tsu, grandson official career under Empress Wu but executed by her.
   j. The most favored of Kao-tsu's ministers.
   a. 575-648.
   b. Nan-lan-ling 南蘭陵.
   c. Imperial family of Liang, married to Sui family.
   d. No examination.
   e. Min-pu shang-shu 民部尚書.
   f. None.
   g. 618: cheng.
   h. 9 years.
   i. Son marries a daughter of T'ai-tsung and has official career.
   a. d. 620 at age 52.
   b. Claimed P'eng-ch'eng 彭城, but family had lived at Ching-chao 定州 for generations.
   c. Grandfather an officeholder, father dies in battle, and Wen-ching succeeds to his posthumous position.
   d. No examination.
   e. Chin-yang ling 晋陽令.
   f. Close friend of P'ei Chi who introduces him to Kao-tsu.
   g. 618:6.
   h. 2 months, then disenrolled for treason.
   i. When family rehabilitated, two sons have official careers and one marries princess.
   j. See Eberhard, p. 54, no. 54 for clan claimed by Wen-ching.
5. Tou Wei. 
   a. d. 618.
   b. See no. 6. Tou K'ang's uncle.
   c. --
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. Appointed 618:6 but dies same month.
   h. --
   i. Son has official career.

   a. d. 621.
   b. Fu-feng in Kuan-chung.
   c. Eminent clan. Consort family of Sui, and K'ang is son of Wen-ti's daughter Wan-an.
   d. No examination.
   e. High honorary positions in Sui.
   f. Youthful friendship with Kao-tsu.
   g. 618:6.
   h. 2 months, then made general.
   i. Two sons, primarily military careers.
   j. In early T'ang this clan produced 7 officials above the third rank, 5 above the fourth, more than 10 above the fifth, and three times married princesses as well as placing several of their daughters in the harem. An unparalleled achievement according to CTS. Eberhard, p. 383, no. 69.

7. Ch'en Shu-ta. 
   a. d. 635.
   b. Wu-hsing in Chiang-nan.
   c. Imperial family of Ch'en dynasty, 16th son of Hsuan-ti.
   d. No examination.
   e. Nei-shih she-jen. 内史舍人.
   f. Early allegiance to T'ang.
   g. 619: cheng.
   h. 7 years, 10 months.
   i. No children mentioned.
   j. A poet and scholar who left works in 15 chüan.

   a. d. 639.
   b. Hua-yin in Kuan-chung.
   c. Imperial family of Sui dynasty.
   d. No examination.
   e. Prefect of Kan-chou.
   f. Captured by Kao-tsu's troops early in rebellion and persuaded to join T'ang.
   g. 619:10.
   h. 6 years, 9 months.
   i. Son and grandson have official careers. Brother, nephew, niece, and great-grandson marry into T'ang family. Also the clan of the Empress Wu's mother.
   a. d. 627 at age 60.
   b. Kuan-chou 觀州 in Ho-nan.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders. Marriage relation to eminent Lu clan of Fan-yang.
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui hsing-chin chi-shih 行軍記室 in army of Yang Su.
   f. Surrendered territory to T'ang.
   g. 620:2.
   h. 7 years, 4 months.
   i. Son marries daughter of Kao-tsu. Has official career. Nephew also an official.
   j. Possibly connected with Feng clan of Eberhard, p. 36, no. 21. Also known as Feng Lun 封倫.

   a. d. 627 at age over 80.
   b. Ho-tung 河東.
   c. Eminent clan, father and grandfather officeholders.
   d. No examination.
   e. Secretary-tutor to Ch'i prince 高平王文矩.
   f. Deserts Tou Chien-te to join T'ang.
   g. 624:12.
   h. 1 year.
   i. Son has official career under Kao-tsung.

11. Yü-wen Shih-chi 宇文士及 **CTS 63: 3305:4, HTS 100: 3913:3.**
   a. d. 642.
   b. Ch'ang-an 長安.
   c. Imperial family of Chou, marriage to Sui and T'ang families.
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui shang-nien feng-yü 尚輩奉御.
   g. 625:12.
   h. 1 year, 9 months.
   i. Son has official career.

12. Li Yuan-chi 李元吉 **CTS 64:3306:4.**
   a. Killed by T'ai-tsung in coup of 626.
   b. Claimed Lung-hsi 隴西 in Kuan-chung.
   c. T'ang imperial family, fourth son of Kao-tsu (b. 609).
   d. No examination.
   e. T'ai-yüan-chin shou 太原郡守.
   f. None.
   g. 625:12.
   h. 6 months.
   i. 5 sons, all executed by T'ai-tsung.
j. His concubine of the Yang clan, later taken by T'ai-tsung, probably introduced the Empress Wu into the harem.

   a. d. 628.
   b. Ching-chao 京兆 [Ch'ang-an].
   c. Uncle of Ju-hui (see no. 17).
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui ch'eng-feng lang 承奉郎.
   f. Kao Hsiao-chi 高孝基.
   g. 627:9.
   h. 11 months.
   i. Son inherits title.
   j. *Examinens*, p. 241; Eberhard, p. 68, no. 78.

   a. d. 659.
   b. Loyang 洛陽.
   c. A T'o-pa clan, offices and titles for seven generations, Wu-chi's sister married to T'ai-tsung.
   d. No examination.
   e. After military posts in T'ang conquest, pi-pu lang-chung 比部郎中.
   f. A close friend of T'ai-tsung from youth.
   g. 627:7.
   h. Total almost 16 years.
   i. Family extinguished in 659-60.
   j. See text and Eberhard, p. 33, no. 10.

   a. d. 647, aged 71.
   b. Po-hai 潘海 in Ho-nan.
   c. Eminent clan, imperial family of Ch'i, married into Ch'ang-sun and T'ang families.
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui chih-li lang 治禮郎.
   f. Probably received first Sui post by recommendation.
   g. 626:7.
   h. 8 years, 1 month.
   i. Son marries daughter of T'ai-tsung, holds high posts, killed by Empress Wu because of relationship with Ch'ang-sun Wu-chi.
   j. Also called Kao Shih-lien 高士廉. Eberhard, p. 42, no. 41.

   a. d. 648 at age 70.
   b. Ch'i-chou 青州 in Ho-nan; moved to capital in the Sui.
   c. Ancestors held office since Wei.
   d. Ch'in-shih at age 18.
   e. Yü-ch'i wei 翼騎尉.
   f. Wen Yen-po 温彦博 et al.
   g. 626:7.
   h. Total almost 30 years.
   i. Two sons, one married to daughter of T'ai-tsung, have official career, conspire to rebel, family reduced to commoner status early in reign of Kao-tsung.
j. With the exception of Wei Cheng, probably the most important of T'ai-tsun's ministers.

   a. d. 630 at age 46.
   b. Ching-chao 京兆 [Ch'ang-an].
   c. Officeholders in Chou and Sui, son marries into T'ang family.
   d. First to pass the hsüan in Sui.
   e. Kan-yang wei 河陽尉.
   f. Kao Hsiao-chi 孝基 and Fang Hsüan-ling (no. 16).
   g. 628: cheng.
   h. 2 years. Resigns because of illness.
   i. Son and grandson have official careers.
   j. He was nephew of Tu Yen (see no. 13). Examen, p. 241.

   a. d. 649 at age 79.
   b. Yung-chou 雍州 near Ch'ang-an.
   c. Father and grandfather held office in Sui and Wei.
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui Ch'ang-an-hsien kung-ts'ao 長安縣功曹.
   f. Yang Su and Niu Hung 張弘.
   g. 628: cheng.
   h. 6 years, 11 months.
   i. Son and younger brother have official careers.

   a. d. 639 at age 69.
   b. T'ai-yüan 太原 in Ho-tung.
   c. Ancestors held posts in Liang and Ch'i but had declined to impoverishment before Kuei was orphaned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Sui feng-li-lang 奉禮郎.
   f. Li Kang 李綱.
   g. 628:12.
   h. 4 years, 4 months.
   i. Two sons have official career, and the younger marries a princess.
      Eberhard, p. 70, no. 81a.

   a. d. 643 at age 63.
   b. Chü-lu 鉅鹿 in Ho-pei.
   c. Father held low office in Ch'i. Cheng early orphaned and impoverished.
   d. No examination.
   e. Clerical staff of rebel Li Mi; T'ang mi-shu ch'eng 密書丞.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 629.
   h. 13 years, 6 months.
   i. Four sons have official careers, one executed by Empress Wu.

a. d. 637 at age 64.
b. T'ai-yüan 太原 in Ho-tung.
c. Father officeholder in Ch'i and Sui.
d. No examination.
e. Sui wen-lin lang 文林郎.
f. Ch'in hsiao-wang Chün 秦孝王俊.
g. 630:2.
h. 7 years, 4 months.
i. Son marries daughter of Kao-tsu, has official career. Many relatives hold high posts.
j. Considered one of the most successful families of early T'ang.

22. Tai Chou 戴胄. See no. 55.
a. d. 633.
b. Hsiang-chou 相州 in Ho-pei.
c. No ancestors mentioned, biography says family poor.
d. No examination.
e. Sui men-hua lu-shih 門下録事.
g. 630:2.
h. 3 years, 4 months.
i. No sons. Adopts nephew Chih-te (see no. 55).
j. No formal education. Noted for repression of literature while in charge of examination system.

a. Executed for treason, 643.
b. Pin-chou 邯州 in Ho-pei.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. No examination.
e. Military posts with T'ai-tsung early in conquest.
f. None mentioned.
g. 630:11.
h. 10 years, 2 months (nominally; often out of capital).
i. Sons exiled to Ling-nan.
j. Military career.

a. d. 647.
b. Hua-yin 華陰 in Kuan-chung.
c. Younger brother of Kung-jen (see no. 8).
d. No examination.
e. Honorary posts in early T'ang.
f. None mentioned. T'ai-tsung impressed by his calligraphy.
g. 636:6.
h. 7 years, 6 months. Demoted 645 for connection with Korean failure.
i. Son has official career, married to T'ai-tsung's niece, executed for suppression of aristocracy while in charge of examination system.

a. Ordered to commit suicide, 645.
b. Ching-chou 荊州 in Shan-nan.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. No examination.
   a. d. 645 at age 51.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders.
   d. Hsü-ts'ai.
   e. Chung-shu shih-lang 中書侍郎 under rebel Hsiao Hsien.
   f. Li Ching.
   g. 642: cheng.
   h. 3 years, 4 months.
   i. Nephew reaches ts'ai-hsiang status under Empress Wu and is executed for opposition to Wu Ch'eng-ssu. See no. 69.

   a. d. 669 at age 76.
   b. Ts'ao-chou 曹州 in Ho-nan.
   c. Peasant background.
   d. No examination.
   e. Prefectural clerk.
   f. Ghost writer of impressive memorial for General Ch'ang Ho 常何, and this brings him to attention of T'ai-tsung.

   a. Executed 646 for treason.
   b. Cheng-chou 城州 in Ho-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned, orphans, impoverished.
   d. No examination.
   e. Joined Li Mi in rebellion, subordinate to Li Chi who brings him to T'ai-tsung's force.
   f. Fang Hsüan-ling (no. 16).
   g. 643:7.
   h. 2 years, 7 months (accompanies first Korean expedition).
   i. Family extinguished.
   j. Noted as particularly compassionate to lower orders of society. Probably innocent of treason.

   a. d. 648 at age 48.
   b. Ch'ing-ho 清河 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned, orphaned, impoverished.
   d. No examination.
   e. Prefectural clerk.
   f. Ghost writer of impressive memorial for General Ch'ang Ho 常何, and this brings him to attention of T'ai-tsung.
g. 644:8.  

h. 3 years, 5 months.  
i. Son has official career; like his father, much concerned in selection system.  
j. Examinens, p. 240.  

a. d. 658 at age 63 in disgrace for opposition to Empress Wu.  
b. Hang-chou in Chiang-nan, but lived in Lung-yu.  
c. Officeholding family.  
d. No examination.  
e. Clerical post under rebel Hsüeh Chü.  
f. Ou-yang Hsün and Wei Cheng.  
g. 644:9.  
h. 3 years, 9 months.  
i. Family exiled to South.  
j. See text.  

a. d. 653 at age 58.  
b. Te-chou in Ho-pei.  
c. Officeholders in Wei and Sui.  
d. No examination.  
e. Ch'in-chou tsung-kuan-fu hu-te'an-chün.  
f. None mentioned.  
g. 645:2 (disputed appointment, more likely 649:9).  
h. 4 years, 3 months.  
i. Son has official career but exiled to South in 664 because of connection with Shang-kuan I.  

a. d. 665 at age 78.  
b. Yung-chou in capital area.  
c. Officeholders in Chou and Sui.  
d. No examination.  
e. Sui kuan-shih-hsien ch'ang-shih.  
f. None mentioned.  
g. 649:5.  
h. 8 years, 4 months. Resigns 659 because of age.  
i. Son and grandson have official career.  
j. Famed for erudition and for outspokenness.  

a. d. ca. 650-1 at age over 60.  
b. Ting-chou in Ho-pei.  
c. No ancestors mentioned.  
d. Decree examination at beginning of wu-te (618-627).  
e. Kuan-chou lu-shih hsün ts' an-chün.  
f. Ch'en Shu-ta (see no. 7).  
g. 648: cheng.  
h. 1 month.  
i. Son and grandson have official careers serving together under Chung-tsung. The latter reaches ts'ai-heiang status.
   a. d. 659 at age 67.
   b. Ting-chou 定州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Decree examination in early T'ang.
   e. Sui yeh-che-t'ai san-ts'ung yüan-wai-lang 謝者台散從員外郎.
   f. Famous tutor recommended by a Sui ch'a-hsiao-lien 考孝廉. Possibly also by Fang Hsüan-ling.
   g. 650: cheng.
   h. 2 years, 3 months.
   i. Son has official career after succeeding to father's post. His collateral grandsons were the two notorious favorites of the Empress Wu.
   j. Noted for close association with the young Kao-tsung, for his opposition to T'ai-tsung's regional bias, and for bringing many Northeasterners into the government.

   a. d. 659 in exile.
   b. P'u-chou 萧州 in Ho-tung.
   c. Officeholders since the Wei, married into Tou clan, and his niece was Kao-tsung's empress.
   d. No examination.
   e. Chung-shu she-jen 中書舍人.
   f. None mentioned. Rapid rise when niece married to Kao-tsung.
   g. 651: cheng.
   h. 3 years, 6 months. Resigns as Empress Wu rises.
   i. Family extinguished. Grandson holds posts in k'ai-yüan (713-742).
   j. Biography stresses his innocence, is very hostile to Empress Wu.

   a. d. 653 at age 67.
   b. --
   c. Possibly related to Yü-wen Shih-chi (no. 11).
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. 651: cheng.
   h. 2 years, 3 months.
   i. --
   j. Possibly Eberhard, p. 76, no. 96.

   a. d. 659 at age 54 in exile.
   b. Yung-chou 宣州 near Ch'ang-an.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders.
   d. No examination.
   e. Ping-pu shih-lang 兵部侍郎.
   f. Inherits dukedom.
   g. 652:3.
   h. 3 years, 10 months. Demoted 657-8 for opposition to Empress Wu.
   i. Family extinguished.
   j. Possibly Eberhard, p. 38, no. 25.
   a. d. 662 at age 53 in battle with Turks.
   b. Yang-chou 湖州 in Huai-nan.
   c. Father a famous Sui general killed by Yü-wen Hua-chi.
   d. Chin-shih. 通士舍人.
   e. T'ung-shih she-jen 通士舍人.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 652:9.
   h. 3 years, 4 months. Demoted 657-8 for opposition to Empress Wu.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. d. 667 at age 53, in exile.
   b. Ying-chou 阮州 in Ho-nan, but claimed membership in the much more prestigious Chao-ch'ün 趙郡 Li clan.
   c. Grandfather held low office.
   d. No examination.
   e. Provincial Commissioner 畳南道巡察大使 in 634.
   f. Li Ta-liang 李大亮, Liu Po (no. 25), and Ma Chou (no. 25).
   g. 655:7.
   h. 7 years, 9 months.
   i. Son 李湛 receives many posts and honors. Assists in coup which deposes Empress Wu.
   j. With Hsü Ching-tsung (no. 42) the most important of the empress' early supporters. A byword for cunning and opportunism; his biographies are a source for much historiographical hostility to the Empress Wu. Fonctionnaires, p. 158.

   a. d. ca. 656 at over 60.
   b. Yung-chou 郧州 near capital.
   c. Grandfather president of Board of Rites in Sui. An eminent northeastern clan who moved to Kuan-chung at end of Wei.
   d. No examination.
   e. T'ung-shih she-jen 通士舍人.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 653:1.
   h. 2 years, 9 months.
   i. Son and grandson have careers; like their father, mostly in Board of War.
   j. Eberhard, p. 65, no. 77a.

   a. d. in exile in 658 after disagreement with Li l-fu.
   b. Hsiang-chou 相州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Hsiao-ta-tai (with his two brothers, numbered among about ten who succeeded in this examination in the Sui).
   e. Sui yü-ch'i'shui 羽騎尉.
   f. Wei Cheng.
   g. 656:3.
   h. 2 years, 8 months.
   i. No descendants mentioned.
   a. d. 672 at age 81.
   b. Hang-chou 杭州, and considered an eminent Chiang-tso family.
   c. Father a Board president in Sui.
   d. Hsiu-tsan.
   e. Hsü-yang-ch'in ssu-fa shu-tso 淮陽郡司法書佐.
   f. Yes.
   g. 657:3.
   h. 13 years.
   i. Grandson has good career. Son probably also an official.
   j. Probably the single most important minister during the first decade of
      the empress' power. Great importance in the historiography of the
      century. See text. Fonctionnaires, p. 158.

43. Hsin Mao-chiang 辛茂將. No biography.
   a. d. 659:11.
   b. --
   c. --
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. 658:11.
   h. 1 year.
   i. --
   j. Possibly Eberhard, p. 40, no. 35.

   a. d. 679.
   b. Kao-yang 高陽 in Ho-pei.
   c. Remotely a southern family, officeholders since the Liang.
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. Huang-men shih-lang 黃門侍郎 in 657.
   f. None mentioned but father important general under Kao-tsu.
   g. 659:4.
   h. 3 years, 7 months. Demoted 662 for quarrel with Li l-fu.
   i. No descendants mentioned.
   j. Seven members of family active in seventh century.

   a. d. 662:2.
   b. --
   c. --
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. 659:5.
   h. 2 years, 9 months.
   i. --
   j. Sole mention of Jen is in the CTS biography of Turks. He was Su Ting-
      fang's deputy in the expedition of 657.

   a. d. 670 at age 76.
b. Fan-yang 范陽 in Ho-pei.
c. Father and grandfather officeholders, eminent northeastern clan.
d. No examination.
e. After service in military posts at beginning of chen-kuan (627-650), became k'ao-kung yüan-wai-lang 考功員外郎.
f. Succeeds to father's dukedom.
g. 659:5.
h. 1 year, 2 months. Dismissed for incompetence.
i. No direct descendants mentioned as active in government, but 3 brothers all have posts in seventh century.
j. Eberhard, p. 58, no. 63.

a. Executed 664 as moving spirit in attempt to depose Empress Wu.
b. Shan-chou 陝州 in Ho-nan near Loyang, but lived at Chiang-tu 江都.
c. Father held office in Sui.
d. Chin-shih.
e. huang-wen-kuan chih huih-shih 34文館直學士.
f. Yang Kung-jen (no. 8).
g. 662:9.
h. 2 years, 3 months.
i. Family extinguished. Granddaughter advances from palace slave to private secretary of Empress Wu. In reign of Chung-tsung becomes important political figure, a noted literary patron, and briefly given charge of assessing examination candidates.
j. A poet of renown who has given his name to a concise yet ornamental style of composition sometimes called "five-word" 五言 poetry. Took vows of Buddhist monk.

a. d. 666 at age 69.
b. Ch'i-chou 岐州 in Kuang-chung.
c. Grandfather married to Chou family, father inherited his title. Te-hsuan is a grandnephew of Tou Wei (no. 5) and Tou K'ang (no. 6).
d. No examination.
e. Served on Kao-tsu's staff in conquest.
f. None mentioned.
g. 664:8.
h. 2 years.
i. None mentioned.
j. Biography recounts incident of 664 in which Kao-tsung personally and ceremonially appoints 10 men to tsai-hsiang status to show his reverence for the institution.

a. d. 676.
b. Ch'ang-an.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. No examination.
e. Chi-shih-chung 給事中.
f. None mentioned.
g. 664:12.
h. 4 months.
i. Son gains high position. Executed in Chou.

   a. d. ca. 660.
   b. Ju-chou 汝州 in Ho-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Ch'ü-wang yu-chi 齊王祐記.
   f. Makes personal impression on T'ai-tsung.
   g. 664:12.
   h. 4 months. Dismissed for misdemeanor.
   i. Son a general in reign of Jui-tsung. Killed by Khitans.

   a. d. 685 at age 84.
   b. Pien-chou 潘州 in Ho-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Hsü chou te'an-chün 息州參軍.
   g. 665:10.
   h. Though some appointments disputed, probably about 19 years.
   i. Son officeholder, executed in early Chou with immediate family. One grandson official under Hsüan-tsung.
   j. One of the heroes of his age who won his reputation in Korea. Eberhard, p. 378, no. 52.

52. Chiang K'o 姜恪. No biography.
   a. d. 672.
   b. --
   c. --
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. 665:3.
   h. 6 years, 11 months.

   a. d. 670.
   b. Shan-chou 陝州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Tien-chung yü-shih 殿中御史 under T'ai-tsung.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 667:6.
   h. Disputed. Probably 3 years, 4 months. Dismissed because of quarrel with Hsü Ching-tsung.
   i. No descendants mentioned.
   j. Once punished for making his own copy of secret edicts. Eberhard, p. 369, no. 12.

   a. d. 668.
   b. Hua-chou 華州 in Kuan-chung.
c. Officeholders. Collateral branch of Sui family (see no. 8).
d. No examination.
e. Tso-ch’ien-niu pei-shen 左千牛備身.
f. Mother of Empress Wu.
g. 667:6.
h. 10 months.
i. 3 sons, all have official careers before the Empress Wu bans all descendants of Yang Su from holding capital office. All sent to provinces, returning only after restoration.
j. Eberhard, p. 73, no. 89.

55. Tai Chih-te 戴至德. CTS 70: 3319:1, HTS 99: 3911:3.
a. d. 679.
b. Hsiang-chou 謝州 in Ho-pei.
c. Nephew of Tai Chou and adopted by him (see no. 22).
d. No examination.
e. Hsi-t’ai shih-lang 西台侍郎.
f. None mentioned.
g. 667:6.
h. Disputed appointments. Probably 11 years, 7 months.
i. No descendants mentioned.

a. d. 670.
b. Ting-chou 定州 in Ho-pei.
c. Father and grandfather high officials.
d. No examination.
e. Fu-hsi tang 符壺郎.
f. None mentioned.
g. 667:6.
h. 3 months.
i. Grandson has career.
j. An-ch’i much praised for handling of selection system, and as the third generation of his family to hold high court office and draft edicts, etc.

a. d. 677 at age 73.
b. Pei-chou 貝州 in Ho-pei. Moved to Wei-chou 魏州 at end of Sui.
c. No ancestors mentioned. Orphaned.
d. Ming-ching.
e. Ping-chou ts’an-ch’iin 井州參軍.
f. Li Chi (no. 27).
g. 667:6.
h. 13 years, 3 months.
i. No sons mentioned. Brother and uncle have official career.
j. Prevented the last attack on Silla. Uncle of Li Chiao (no. 123). Fonctionnaires, p. 10.

58. Yen Li-pen 闕立本. CTS 77: 3334:2, HTS 100: 3914:2.
a. d. 673.
b. Yung-chou 豫州 from Sui period.
c. Father held Sui posts. A family of artisans and builders.
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   a. d. 682 at age 68.
   b. Po-chou 蘇州 in Huai-nan but claimed Chao-chün.
   c. Father held office.
   d. No examination.
   e. Tutor of Kao-tsung.
   f. Ma Chou (no. 29) and Hsü Ching-tsung (no. 42).
   g. 669:2.
   h. 10 years, 6 months. Demoted after defeat by T'u-fan.
   i. Son has good career, but executed when Empress Wei falls.
   j. Famed for his administration of the examination system when he reputedly recruited "over 10,000 men" each year, including many of his own clan and friends. Married three times into the most eminent northeastern clans. The great personal following he enjoyed coupled with a quarrel with Liu Jen-kuei led to his downfall. Examen, p. 245.

   a. d. 681 at age 75.
   b. An-chou 安州 in Huai-nan.
   c. Father an early supporter of T'ang but dies when Ch'u-chün is 10. Inherits title of hsien-kung.
   d. Chin-shih in 628.
   e. Chu-tso tso-lang 著作佐郎.
   f. Kao Shih-lien.
   g. 669:3.
   h. About 12 years.
   i. Grandson executed by Empress Wu. By publicly cursing her on the way to execution, begins custom of gagging prisoners. Family stripped of honors.
   j. With Hsü Hu-shih responsible for bringing many southerners, especially from his own area, into government.

   a. d. 683 at age 62.
   b. P'u-chou 蘇州 in Ho-tung.
   c. Father and grandfather held office, succeeds to title of nan 男, marries into T'ang family.
   d. No examination.
   e. T'ai-tsu she-jen 太子舍人.
   f. T'ai-tsun personally impressed with his erudition.
   g. 676:3.
   h. 7 years, 4 months. Resigns because of illness.
   i. Two sons become noted scholars and high officials.
   j. Eberhard, p. 40, no. 34.
   a. d. 678.
   b. Elder brother of Lai Chi by different mother.
   c. See no. 38 for father.
   d. No examination.
   e. No information.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 676:3.
   h. 2 years, 8 months.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. d. 688.
   b. Wei-chou 魏州, but part of eminent Lung-hsi Li clan with which T'ang family claimed connection.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders.
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. T'ai-yüan wei 太原尉 is first specific office mentioned.
   f. Li Chi (no. 27).
   g. 676:4.
   h. 6 years, 11 months. Offends emperor and resigns in fear.
   i. Younger brother and four grandsons have official careers.

   a. d. 683 at age 82.
   b. Ch'ang-chou 常州 in Chiang-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. Pei-hsien ling 貢縣令.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 676:6.
   h. 3 years, 5 months.
   i. No sons, but marries daughter to son of close friend and sponsors his career.

   a. d. 684.
   b. Wei-chou 魏州 in Ho-pei.
   c. Father a general and close friend of T'ai-tsung. Older brother high official.
   d. No examination.
   e. Not noted.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 677:4.
   h. 3 years. Demoted when Crown Prince Hsien falls in 680.
   i. Son has official career.
   j. Associated with Hsien's commentary on *Hou Han-shu*.

   a. d. 683 at age 57.
   b. Hsü-chou 許州 in Ho-nan.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders.
   d. No examination.
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   a. Executed 684, supposedly conspiring to assassinate Empress Wu.
   b. Chiang-chou 旌州 in Ho-tung.
   c. No ancestors mentioned, but student in Hung-wen kuan.
   d. Ming-ching.
   e. P'u-chou ssu-ts'ang ts'an-chin 僕州司倉參軍.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 679:4.
   h. 3 years, 11 months.
   i. Two sons as well as his elder brother have official careers.

   a. Executed 689 at age 82.
   b. Ting-chou 定州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. Chung-shu she-jen 中書舍人.
   f. Hsüeh Yuan-ch'ao (no. 61).
   g. 682:4.
   h. 1 year, 8 months. Dismissed when Chung-tsung deposed.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. Executed 691.
   b. Chi-yang 桃陽 in Ho-nan.
   c. Nephew of Ts'en Wen-pen who adopted him (see no. 26).
   d. No examination.
   e. Ping-pu shih-lang 兵部侍郎.
   f. None.
   g. 682:4.
   h. 9 years, 1 month. Opposed elevation of Wu Ch'eng-ssu to crown prince.
   i. Son has career, executed shortly after his father, and the tombs of
      his ancestors desecrated. A grandson is appointed to high office by
      Empress Wu in the ch'ang-an period [701-705], an act signaling the
      restoration of political rights for the descendants of many of her
      victims.

70. Wei Hsüan-t'ung 魏玄同. CTS 87: 3352:1, HTS 117: 3945:4.
   a. Ordered to commit suicide in 689 at age 73.
   b. Ting-chou 定州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. Ssu-lieh ta-fu 司列大夫.
   f. Li Shen-li 李審禮.
   g. 682:4.
   h. 7 years, 5 months.
71. Wei Hung-min 韋弘敏. No biography.
a. Dates unknown.
b. -- 
c. -- 
d. -- 
e. -- 
f. -- 
g. 684: cheng. 
h. 10 months. Demoted because of connection with P'ei Yen.

a. Ordered to commit suicide in 687 at age 57.
b. Ch'ang-chou 常州 in Chiang-nan.
c. Grandfather a Ch'en prince, father holds high office in Sui and T'ang.
d. No examination.
e. Reputation for literature, appointed to Chao-wen-kuan 昭文館.
f. Probably Liu Ku-yen 劉顧言 and Li Po-yao 李伯藥.
g. 684:2.
h. 3 years, 5 months.
i. No sons mentioned. Elder brother held high posts.
j. Paramount minister while he held tsai-hsiang status. North Gate scholar.

a. d. 698 reputedly of chagrin.
b. T'ai-yüan 太原 in Ho-tung.
c. Son of Wu Yuan-shuang 武元爽, half-brother of the Empress Wu.
d. No examination.
e. Shang-i feng-yu 尚衣奉御.
f. Called from exile to be heir to Empress Wu's father.
g. 684:5.
h. 8 years, 9 months.
i. One son forced to commit suicide by empress after offending the Chang brothers, another active in the reign of Chung-tsung until the coup against San-ssu.
j. See text.

74. Li Ching-ch'en 李景諫. No biography.
a. -- 
b. -- 
c. -- 
d. -- 
e. -- 
f. -- 
g. 684:10.
h. 1 month. Transferred to lower post.

75. Shen Chün-liang 沈君諫. No biography.
a. -- 
b. -- 
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 684:10.
h. 4 months. Transferred.

76. Ch'ien Wei-tao. No biography.
a. Executed 688, probably in connection with Princes' Rebellion.
b. --
c. --
d. Decree examination in 675.
e. --
f. --
g. 684:10 (disputed; second appointment 688).
h. 9 months.

77. Ts'iu Tzu. No biography.
a. --
b. --
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 684:10.
h. 5 months. Sent as commissioner to Ho-pei.

78. Wei Fang-chih. Executed in early Chou for opposition to Wu Ch'eng-ssu.
a. --
b. Ching-chao [Ch'ang-an].
c. Grandfather was ming-ching and officeholder in Sui.
d. No examination.
e. Not noted.
f. None mentioned.
g. 684:11.
h. Disputed. Probably 5 years, 3 months.
i. Family extinguished.
j. Eberhard, p. 386, no. 84.

a. d. 689.
b. Cheng-chou in Ho-nan but remotely from Ch'ang-an area.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. Chin-shih.
e. Ying-ch'eng ling.
f. Kao Chi-fu (no. 31) and Huang-fu Kung-i.
g. 685:2.
h. 2 years, 1 month. Resigns due to age.
i. Two sons both reach tsai-hsiang status. See nos. 131 and 135.
j. An admirable and uncompromising official. Eberhard, p. 72, no. 85.

a. --
b. Chiang-chou in Ho-tung.
c. Father and grandfather officeholders, his daughter married to Crown
Prince Hung. Eminent clan.

- No examination.
- No sons mentioned.
- Eberhard, p. 380, no. 61.

- d. 690 at age 85.
- b. Yung-chou 雍州 near Ch'ang-an.
- c. Father and grandfather held office in Chou and Wei, and father also had successful career in Sui and T'ang.
- d. No examination.
- e. Chou-wang-fu 司馬周王府司馬.
- f. None mentioned.
- g. 685:5.
- h. 4 years, 9 months.
- i. Son has career but exiled to Ling-nan in Chou, causing erasure of family honors. Grandson regains dukedom at restoration.
- j. An example of an innocent man charged by evil officials and saved by intervention of the Empress Wu. Eberhard, p. 381, no. 63.

- a. d. in exile ca. 690.
- b. Yung-chou 雍州 near Ch'ang-an.
- c. Grandfather high Sui office, father, Wei T'ing 韦挺, high office and noble title in early T'ang. Married into T'ang family.
- d. No examination.
- e. Tso-ch'ien-niu 司千牛.
- f. None mentioned. Military renown.
- g. 685:6.
- h. 3 years, 11 months. Exiled for defeat by T'u-fan.
- i. Younger brother has successful career. Son awarded fifth rank because of father's early military success. Cousin to Wei An-shih (no. 125).
- j. Little talent in civil realm. An object of scorn when he was placed in charge of examination system. Eberhard, p. 386, no. 84.

- a. Executed 689 for sorcery and possible treason.
- b. Ching-chao 京兆.
- c. No ancestors mentioned.
- d. No examination.
- e. Ssu-nung shao-ch'ing 司農少卿.
- f. None mentioned. Gained merit in Princes' Rebellion.
- g. 687:5.
- h. 2 years, 3 months.
- i. Family extinguished.

- a. Dates unknown.
- b. --
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   a. Executed 690 for collusion in treason.
   b. Huai-chou 懿州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Chou-wang-fu hu-ts'an 周王府户参.
   f. North Gate scholar.
   g. 688:9.
   h. 1 year, 5 months.

   a. Suicide in exile 690-1. Demotion to provinces for graft.
   b. Ch'u-chou 洛州 in Huai-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. T'ai-tzu tien-shan ch'eng 太子典膳丞.
   f. None mentioned, but early fame as scholar.
   g. 689:1.
   h. 6 months.
   i. No sons mentioned.

   Cousin of the Empress Wu. See text.
   g. 690:2.
   h. Disputed. Probably 3 years, 3 months.

   a. Committed suicide in 691.
   b. Hsüan-chou 宣州 in Chiang-nan.
   c. Father officerholder.
   d. No examination.
   e. No information.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 690:9.
   h. 4 months. Slandered by Lai Chun-ch'en.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. Suicide in prison 691.
   b. Wei-chou 衡州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Ho-kung chu-pu 合宮主簿.
   f. Rises by flattering Empress Wu, claiming to have seen favorable omen for usurpation.
   g. 690:9.
h. 11 months. Probably planning treason.
i. Sons and grandsons imprisoned for some crime between 705 and 707.
j. Called the "Minister of the Four Seasons" from the various colors of his robes when he received four promotions in one year. Responsible for the notorious massacres in Ling-nan of the exiled families of the victims of the terror.

b. Pien-chou 汴州 in Ho-nan.
c. Uncle a Sui official.
d. Ming-ching, and famed for literary attainments.
e. Yu-shih ta-fu 御史大夫.
f. None mentioned. Elder brother an official of Kao-tsung.
g. 691:6.
h. 4 months.
i. No descendants mentioned.

a. No dates.
b. --
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 691:6.
h. 7 months. Demoted to provincial post.

92. Yüeh Ssu-hui 啟思晦. See no. 49.
b. Son of Yüeh Yen-wei (no. 49).
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 691:6.
h. 4 months.

a. 630-700.
b. Pien-chou 汴州 in Ho-tung. Same native place as Empress Wu.
c. Father and grandfather officeholders.
d. Ming-ching.
e. Pien-chou p' an-tao 汴州判佐.
f. Yen Li-pen (no. 58).
g. 691:8 for 4 months. Reappointed 697:8.
h. 2 years, 10 months.
i. Sons and grandsons officeholders. Two sons known as bad officials.
j. The most famed official of the Chou, and only one who enjoyed the whole trust of the Empress Wu. See text.

a. Executed 691 for opposition to Wu Ch'eng-ssu.
b. T'an-chou 潭州 in Chiang-nan.
c. Three generations of officeholders from Ch'en dynasty.
d. No examination but early fame as scholar.
e. Chung-shu she-jen 中書舍人.
f. None mentioned.
g. 691:8.
h. 2 months.
i. No descendants mentioned.

95. P'ei Hsing-pen 彭行本. No biography.
a. No dates.
b. Possibly brother of P'ei Hsing-chien.
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 691:9.
h. 4 months. Exiled to Ling-nan.

a. No information.
b. Chao-chou 趙州 in Ho-pei.
c. Grandfather and nephews officeholders.
d. No examination.
e. Not mentioned.
f. None mentioned.
g. 692:1.
h. 8 months. Exiled to Ling-nan.
i. No sons mentioned.
j. Eberhard, p. 376, no. 43.

a. Died in reign of Chung-tsung.
b. Pei-chou 貝州 in Ho-pei.
c. Father a military career and, as early partisan of Empress Wu, recipient of title to which Shen-chi succeeds.
d. No examination, though younger brother is ming-ching.
e. Ssu-pin ch'ing 司寳卿.
f. None mentioned.
g. 692:2.
h. 7 months. Exiled to Ling-nan.
i. No descendants mentioned.

98. Yuan Chih-hung 袁智弘. No biography.
a. No dates.
b. --
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 692:2.
h. 7 months. Exiled to Ling-nan.

a. Executed 697 after being slandered by Lai Chün-ch'ên.
b. Ch'ang-an.
c. Father a censor and prefect under T'ai-tsung but dies in disgrace.
d. Ming-ch'ing.
e. Feng-k'o shih-lang  
f. None mentioned.
g. 692:8.
h. 1 year, 5 months. Posted to Turkish army.
i. No descendants mentioned.
j. Dominant minister during period of t'ai-hsiang tenure. Too uncompromising to be popular and his dismissal a result of his having too much power.

100. Yao Shou 姚璿  
a. d. 705 at age 74.  
b. Wan-nien near Ch'ang-an.  
c. Grandfather officeholder, orphanded while young.  
d. Ming-ch'ing.  
e. T'ai-tsu-kung men-lang 太子宮門郎.  
f. None mentioned.  
g. 692:8.  
h. 3 years, 1 month. Transferred to provincial post.  
i. Younger brother passes ming-ch'ing, has rapid rise, holds many of same posts as brother.  

101. Li Yuan-su 李元素  
a. Executed 697.  
b. Younger brother of Li Ching-hsüan (no. 59).  
c. See no. 59.  
d. No examination.  
e. Wu-te ling 武德令.  
f. None mentioned. Probably aided by brother.  
g. 692:8.  
h. 4 years, 5 months. Charged with treason.  
i. No descendants mentioned.

102. Ts'ui Yuan-tsung 崔元綜  
a. d. age over 90 in reign of Chung-tsung.  
b. Cheng-chou in Ho-nan.  
c. Grandfather an officeholder under Kao-tsu.  
d. No examination.  
e. Ch'iu-kuan shih-lang 秋官侍郎.  
f. None mentioned.  
g. 692:8.  
h. 2 years. Exiled to Chen-chou 沈州 because of enmity of other officials.  
i. No descendants mentioned.  
j. Known as a harsh official.

103. Wang Hsüan 王เพิ่มเติม  
No biography.  
a. Dates unknown.
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b. --
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 692:8.
h. 1 month. Exiled to Ling-nan.

a. d. 699 at age 74.
b. Cheng-chou 趨州 in Ho-nan.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. Chin-shih before the age of 20.
e. Chiung-tu wei 江州尉.
f. Lu Ch'eng-yeh 盧承業.
g. 693:2 [disputed].
h. 6 years, 2 months.
i. No descendants mentioned.
j. A rare combination of civil and military talent, serving the state in high posts for over 30 years.

a. Killed 710 at age 80 in coup.
b. Third cousin of Wei An-shih (no. 125). Related to Empress Wei.
c. Three generations of officeholders.
d. No examination.
e. Ssu-pin shao-ch'ing 司賓少卿.
f. None mentioned.
g. 693:9.
h. Disputed. Probably 1 year, 10 months in all.
i. No descendants mentioned.
j. Rise due to connections but a highly competent official.

a. d. 701, shortly after demotion.
b. Su-chou 蘇州 in Chiang-nan.
c. Eminent clan. Offices since Ch'en but father unmentioned.
d. Ming-ching and decreee examination 八科.
e. Chien-ch'üa yü-shih 監察御史.
f. None mentioned.
g. 693:9.
h. Disputed. Probably 2 years, 2 months. Demoted for arrogance about tsai-hsiang prerogative.
i. Son rises to tsai-hsiang under Chung-tsung.
j. Regarded as incorruptible. Consulted by Empress Wu on all promotions and demotions.

a. d. 709 at age over 80.
b. Ching-chao 首京 [Ch'ang-an].
c. Three generations of officeholders, marriage into both Sui and T'ang families.
d. No examination.
e. *Ssu-pin-ch'ing* 司賓卿.
f. None mentioned.
g. 693:9.
h. 2 years, 4 months. Transferred (no reason given).
i. No descendants mentioned.
j. Considered an expert in political survival. Possibly Eberhard, p. 382, no. 70.

a. d. 706 at age 58.
b. Chao-chou 趙州 in Ho-pei.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. *Chin-shih* before the age of 20.
e. *Hsien-yang wei* 咸陽尉.
f. *P'ei Hsing-chien* 皮敬遷.
g. 694:3.
h. 6 years, 7 months. Dismissed for overburdening the common people when he moved father's tomb.
i. No sons mentioned. Younger brother has career.
j. Criticized for failure to innovate in his long tenure of high posts. Known as the "fence sitter."

a. Killed 696 in Khitan rebellion.
b. Ching-chao 京兆.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. No examination.
e. Military career. T'u-fan expert.
f. None mentioned.
g. 694:4.
h. 1 year, 11 months. Dismissed because of defeat.
i. Son has career, becoming general for Hsüan-tsung.

110. Wu Shih-fang 武什方. No biography.
a. Dates unknown.
b. --
c. --
d. --
e. --
f. --
g. 694:7.
h. 1 month. Retires to search for magic elixir.

a. d. 709.
b. Cheng-chou 鄭州 in Ho-nan.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. *Ming-ching*.
e. *Hsüan-wu wei* 玄武尉.
f. None mentioned.
g. 694:8.
h. 5 years, 4 months. Transferred to become censor.
i. Younger brother and grandson have careers.
   a. d. 696.
   b. Yü-chou 蠻州 in Hon-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. Chin-chih before age 20.
   e. Su-cheng yü-shih chung-ch'eng 肅政御史中丞.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 694:10.
   h. 1 year, 4 months. Dies in office.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

113. Sun Yuan-heng 孫元亨. No biography.
   a. Executed 697.
   b. --
   c. --
   d. --
   e. --
   f. --
   g. 696:4.
   h. 9 months.

114. Li Tao-kuang 李道廣. No biography.
   a. d. ca. 700 in honor.
   b. Remotely Hua-chou 滑州 in Hon-nan; moved to Wan-nien in the Sui.
   c. Father a Sui general who joined T'ang and was rewarded with dukedom and imperial surname.
   d. No examination.
   e. Pien-chou 彬州 prefect.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 696:9.
   h. 1 year, 4 months. Transferred to provinces.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. d. 702 in honor.
   b. Yung-chou 濂州 near Ch'ang-an. Until moving north in the Chou, considered an eminent Chiang-tso clan.
   c. Four generations of officeholders, but Fang-ch'ing orphaned at age 16.
   d. No examination.
   e. Yüeh-wang-fu ts'an-chün 越王府參軍.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 696:9.
   h. 1 year, 11 months.
   i. Son holds office under Hsüan-tsung.

   b. Lo-chou 洛州 in Hon-nan.
   c. Father a Sui general, joins T'ang, wins dukedom, and dies in Korea.
d. Chi-shan succeeds to father's title. No examination.
e. *Tso-feng-yü* 左奉裕．
f. None mentioned.
g. 697:4.
h. 2 years, 4 months. Asks for holiday and never recalled.
i. No descendants mentioned.
j. Lacked formal education, but much praised by contemporaries. Large role in ending of terror.

   a. Executed 710 in coup.
   b. P'u-chou 蒲州 in Ho-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned, but marriage relationship to Empress Wu.
   d. No examination.
   e. *Fang-shao-ch'ien* 方少遷．
   f. None mentioned. Elder brother urges usurpation.
   g. 697:6.
   h. Disputed. Probably 11 months in all.
   i. Family extinguished.
   j. Closely connected with Chang brothers.

   Son of Wu Yüan-ch'ing 武元慶 , half-brother of the Empress Wu.
   See text.
   g. 697:6.
   h. Disputed. Probably 2 years, 2 months.

   a. d. ca. 698 on the road to provincial post.
   b. Chi-chou 濮州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. *Ming-ch'ing*．
   e. *Tien-chung shih-yü-shih* 殿中侍御史．
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 694:8 for 5 months, 697:10.
   h. 1 year, 2 months. Transferred.
   i. No descendants mentioned.
   j. An upright man, contributed to preservation of justice during the terror. Eberhard, p. 68, no. 78.

   a. d. in exile 700.
   b. Lo-chou 洛州 in Ho-nan.
   c. No ancestors mentioned.
   d. *Chin-chih*．
   e. *Ming-t'ang wei* 明堂尉．
   f. None mentioned. Rises by denouncing conspiracy.
   g. 698:11.
   h. 1 year, 3 months. Dismissed for insulting Wu I-tsung and because his brother gains a post under false pretenses.
   i. No descendants mentioned.
   j. Responsible for many executions during the terror and closely connected with Chang brothers, but secretly a T'ang loyalist. Much favored by Empress Wu.
a. d. ca. 710 at age over 70.
b. Sung-chou 宋州 in Ho-nan.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. Failed examination candidate.
e. Appointed to mi-shu sheng 密書省 on strength of unsolicited memorial in 678.
f. None mentioned.
g. 698: intercalary last month.
h. 4 years, 1 month.
i. 2 sons have careers.
j. A principled and uncompromising official. Three times exiled from capital but much valued by Empress Wu. Helped compile her shih-lu.

a. 651-721.
b. Loyang, more remotely from Shan-chou 衢州 in Ho-nan.
c. Father an officeholder under T'ai-tsung.
d. Decree examination 下筆成章.
e. P'iu-chou ssu-ts'ang 濮州司倉.
f. Su Liang-ssu (no. 81).
g. 698:1.
h. 5 years, 7 months. Resigns to care for mother.
i. Three sons have official careers.
j. Also known as Yao Yün-ch'ung 姚崇 or Yün-chih 元之. Wept at deposition of the Empress Wu. Examen, pp. 254-5.

a. 644-713.
b. Chao-chou 趙州 in Ho-pei.
d. Chin-shih before age of 20.
e. Chien-ch'a yü-shih 監察御史.
f. None mentioned.
g. 698:10.
h. 3 years, 4 months. Demoted at restoration.
i. No sons mentioned.
j. A remarkable career, balancing sycophancy to Wu clan with some of the frankest remonstrance of his time. An important literary talent, leaving collected works in 50 chüan. Nephew of Chang Hsi (next entry). Examen, p. 245; Eberhard, p. 52, no. 51.

b. Pei-chou 貝州 in Ho-pei.
c. Nephew of Chang Wen-kuan (no. 57) and uncle of Li Chiao (no. 123).
d. No examination.
e. Not mentioned.
f. None mentioned.
g. 700:7.
h. 6 months. Exiled for accepting bribes.
i. No descendants mentioned.
   a. d. 714 at age 64.
   b. Ching-chao 京兆.
   c. Three generations of officeholders. See no. 82.
   d. Ming-ching.
   e. Ch'ien-feng wei 乾封尉.
   f. Su Liang-ssu (no. 81).
   g. 700:10.
   h. 3 years, 10 months. Demoted for opposition to Changs.
   i. Two sons and several other family members have official careers. Re-
   lated to Empress Wei.
   j. Eberhard, p. 386, no. 84.

   a. d. 706 in nonor.
   b. Hsing-chou 歆州 in Ho-pei.
   c. No ancestors mentioned. Improverished orphan.
   d. Ssu-k'o 四科.
   e. Ssu-li shao-ch'ing 司禮少卿.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 701:2.
   h. 5 months. Resigns because of age.
   i. Son and grandson have successful careers.
   j. Much favored by the Empress Wu. Known for his frugal tastes and love
   of nature.

   a. d. 702 in honor.
   b. Su-chou 蘇州 in Chiang-nan.
   c. Father and grandfather officeholders from Sui.
   d. No examination.
   e. Li-pu shih-lang 吳部侍郎.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 701:5.
   h. 1 year, 5 months. Dies in office.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. d. between 707 and 710.
   b. Eminent Lung-hsi clan.
   c. Three generations of office and titles.
   d. Three decree examinations 英材傑出  and chin-shih.
   e. Hsiang-chou ta'an-chün 攸州參軍.
   f. Empress Wu values his literary talent and places him precipitately in
   charge of examinations.
   g. 701:6.
   h. 2 years, 8 months. Demoted when attacked by other officials for his
   association with Chang brothers.
   i. Son has career, but family extinguished in k'ai-yüan (713-742) because
   of his treason.
   j. His mother was of low-born family, but his wife of the eminent Ts'ui
   clan. Eberhard, p. 48, no. 50.
   a. d. 712 at age 86 in honor.
   b. Ching-chiao 京兆.
   c. Grandfather and great-grandfather have military careers. Father un-
      mentioned.
   d. Ming-ching before age 20.
   e. Wu-wang-fu tien-ch'ien 吳王府典籍.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 703:7.
   h. 1 year, 5 months. In office at restoration.
   i. Elder son succeeds to rank and has civil career. Second son a general.
   j. The greatest expert of his time on western frontier affairs. Much
      valued by Empress Wu.

   a. d. 709 at age 75.
   b. Po-chou 博州 in Ho-nan.
   c. Notable family; famed since Chou for Confucian virtue. Ancestors un-
      mentioned.
   d. No examination.
   e. Po-shui wei 泊水尉.
   f. Wei Yüan-chung (no. 121).
   g. 703:7.
   h. 7 months. Resigns because of age.
   i. No descendants mentioned.

   a. d. 719 at age 66.
   b. Cheng-chou 鄭州 in Ho-nan.
   c. Son of Wei Ssu-ch'ien (no. 79).
   d. Chin-shih.
   e. Shuang-liu ling 隨流令.
   f. Recommended by his father.
   g. 704: cheng (disputed).
   h. 11 months. Transferred when his brother reaches tsai-hsiang status.
   i. Three sons, all have good careers.
   j. A relative of the Empress Wei. Eberhard, p. 72, no. 85.

   a. 638-706. Dies on road to provincial demotion.
   b. Po-ling 博陵 in Ho-pei.
   c. Eminent clan. Father held low post.
   d. Ming-ching.
   f. None mentioned.
   g. 704:6.
   h. 6 months. Still in office at restoration.
   i. Two sons have official careers. Younger brother a high official in own
      time.
   j. Exemplar of the best features of the northeastern aristocracy. Eberhard,
      p. 65, no. 77a.
a. 625-706. Destroyed by Wu San-ssu.
b. Hsiang-chou 裕州 in Shan-nan.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. *Chin-shih*, and decree examination of 689 when he was first of more than 1,000 candidates.
e. *Ch'ing-ch'eng ch'eng 青城丞*.
f. Ling-hu Te-fen, Yao Ch'ung (no. 122), and Ti Jen-chieh (no. 93).
g. 704:10.
h. 3 months. In office at restoration.
i. Son a bad official, partly responsible for father's downfall.
j. Leader of restoration coup.

a. Exiled 705, died shortly thereafter.
b. Loyang.
c. No ancestors mentioned.
d. No information.
e. No information.
f. None mentioned.
g. 704:10.
h. 3 months. In office at restoration.
i. Son has biography.

a. d. ca. 709 in honor.
b. Son of Wei Ssu-ch'ien (no. 79).
c. Above.
d. *Chin-shih*.
e. *Yung-wang-fu te'an-chin* 雁王府參軍.
f. None mentioned.
g. 704:11.
h. 2 months. Demoted at restoration for connection with Chang brothers.
i. No sons mentioned.
j. Much praised for his work in presiding over examination system. Skilled in literature and helps compile the *shih-lu* of Empress Wu as well as composing a separate work called *Tse-t'ien huang-hou chi sheng-wen* 則天皇后紀聖文. Eberhard, p. 72, no. 85.