The use of the Hartwell Database in studying the Tang-Song Hanlin Academicians, 783-1082

I. Introduction

Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries, China experienced major transformations that significantly altered many different parts of Chinese society. The changes initiated in this period not only set the course for the later history of China, by shaping the fundamental structure of Chinese politics and society, but also influenced China’s surrounding East Asian neighbors, such as Korea and Japan, helping to shape their social identities during this period. During the Tang-Song transformation, one of the most significant political and social changes was the establishment of new imperial secretaries and the transition in the power of the ruling class from its traditional base in the old aristocratic families to the emerging hold of the newly rising elite class.

During the year 736, Chinese government created the new imperial secretaries called Hanlin Academicians 翰林學士 modeled upon the pre-existing Chief Secretaries 中書舍人 of the Secretariat and the various other types of academicians. This event reflected changes in elite society and it significantly influenced the development of elites in subsequent imperial history. Unlike the domination of the Chinese politics and society by the small number of the traditional aristocratic families, the late Tang witnessed the gradual emergence of new elites who were mainly from the small landowners families in
the provinces. They gradually increased their political power and social status based on the locality and eventually replaced the old aristocratic families as one of the major ruling classes during the Five Dynasties (907-960) and the Northern Song (960-1126).

By using the Hartwell Database, this paper will try to show both the advantages and weaknesses of the database which might help to the completion and development of the system in the future.

First, because this paper will concentrate on the political aspect of the Hanlin Academicians during the Tang-Song, its main focus will be on the various different official posts in the Chinese government, such as special commissions 差遣使職, titular offices 階官 and prestige offices 散官. The Tang and Song governments made frequent use of the special commissions in order to create the new effective official posts and to supplement the weakness of the pre-existing governmental structure from seventh century. But they could not completely substituted the old Chinese governmental structure with the newly created special commissions that no other special commissions could completely fill in the position and function of the previous Three Departments 三省 and Six Ministries 六部 in the government which developed for more than several centuries. Although the Yuanfeng reforms 元豊官制 (1085) ended this complicated governmental organization by re-establishing the Three Departments and Six Ministries, they also could not change the major trend of the using the special commissions which continued into the Ming-Qing period (1368-1911). Based on this historical background, this paper will try to examine the various different governmental official posts by mainly using the Hanlin Academicians in the Hartwell Database.
Second, this paper will use the Hartwell Database to investigate the social relationships of the Tang-Song Hanlin Academicians, especially those formed through marriage, sponsorship and the recommendation 薦舉, but also those reflected in ancestral place 祖籍, current residence 籍貫 and funeral locales 葬地. By using the Database, this paper will try to show how the system demonstrates the complicated social relationships of the Tang-Song Hanlin Academician families and what part it needs to improve for the providing the information for the future users in Chinese history.

II. The use of the Hartwell Database in the political history of the Hanlin Academicians

Following the unification of China in 221 BCE, the Qin and Han Empires (221 BCE-220 CE) developed a highly organized governmental structure which continued for more than one thousand years. Based on the legacy of the early Chinese imperial political institution, the Tang and Song created a more complicated and systematic governmental structure which deeply influenced the later imperial period. In order to properly govern the much expanded empire and fast changing society, special commissions were established which replaced many functions of previous official posts. These included the posts of Hanlin Academicians which were established during the mid-Tang. Because of the complexity of the status and function of official posts in the late Tang government, it is necessary to examine and track all of the related official posts which became titular or nominal official posts during the Northern Song. Furthermore, it is also important to check other official titles, such as the prestige, merit 勳官 and noble
titles 爵位 which were also closely connected to the status and function of the Hanlin Academicians during this period.

Based on this typical historical background, when I check the Hanlin Academicians in the Hartwell Database, I have found that the database only provides the limited information on the careers of individual officials, especially financial officials. For example, Han Jiang 韓絳 (1012-1088) was a Vice Chief Councilor during the year of 1070. But it was not possible to determine his other posts and when he held them using the database. I found similar results for other Hanlin Academicians during the Northern Song, though the situation is much worse for the Hanlin Academicians during the late Tang and Five Dynasties, since their information is not fully included in the database. Although it is not easy to trace all of the official posts for the Tang-Song individual officials, we can reconstruct a good deal of it by using the various sources. In case of late Tang, the newly excavated funerary inscriptions in mainland China provide us large amount of the information that a lot of the modern Chinese scholars use these sources to explain other historical idea or re-construct the late Tang official post. Based on my rudimentary calculation, there are more than eight thousand Tang extant funerary inscriptions. In addition, the individual collections of the literary works of Tang and


2 Based on Japanese scholar, Kigasawa Yasunori’s calculation of Tang funerary inscriptions, the total number of the funerary inscription is 6828 until the year of 2003. But there are approximately more than 2000 Tang funerary inscriptions were found recently between 2003 and 2007 that the total number increased to more than 8000. Please see Kigasawa Yasunori 氣賀澤保規, ed. *Todai boshi shozai somokuroku* 唐代墓誌所在總目錄. Kyoto: Kyoko, 2003; Yang Zuolong 楊作龍 and et., eds. *Luoyang xin chutu muzhi shelu* 洛陽新出土墓誌釋錄. Beijing: Tushuguan, 2004; Zhao Junping 趙君平 ed. *Mangluo beizhi sanbai zhong* 邙洛碑誌三百種. Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 2004; Wu Gang 吳剛 ed. *Quan Tangwen*
Song authors provide us with a good deal of precious information, especially the letters of the appointment which enable us to re-construct full information of the individual official posts during Tang-Song period.

In order to demonstrate how additional could be used to fill out the Hartwell Database, I have chosen the case of Ouyang Xiu 欧陽脩 (1007-1072) who was one of the most successful officials and famous writers of the Northern Song in the Appendix one. I have found more than 42 letters of his appointment 制词 to the various official posts; and if one includes other information which is not in complete form, then his official post total more than 60. As you can see specific examples given in Appendix One, there are 7-10 different types of the official posts for Ouyang Xiu after he passed the examination in the year of 1030. There are not only the special commissions which flourished during the Tang-Song transformation, but there are also many other official posts, such as titular office, prestige title, merit title, noble title and honorary title etc. Among these official posts, special commissions held a special importance, a fact recognized by Professor Hartwell who frequently entered them into the database. But there is a serious problem when we deal with the special commissions during the Tang and Song. Beginning at least in the mid-Tang influence when Yang Guozhong 杨国忠 held more than 40

---


different financial special commissions during the reign of Xuanzong (r. 712-756), it was not uncommon for Tang and Song officials to hold several different special commissions concurrently. In the case of Ouyang Xiu, as we can see from number 25 in Appendix One, Ouyang Xiu also held more than 8 different special commissions in 1058. If we include all of these special commissions, how do we deal with this? How can we know which posts were more important than the others? Turning again to Ouyang Xiu again, we can see the examples 16 to 19 that he was both a drafter 知制誥 and prefect 知州 between 1045 and 1049. We know both of these posts were special commissions, but it is not clear from these documents when Ouyang Xiu actually was in charge of the drafting the imperial documents. Based on my rudimentary research, I think Ouyang Xiu was actually in charge of the drafting between 1045 and 1047, and then served as a prefect beginning in 1047 (number 17), which meant that his title as drafter was purely honorary after 1047, since he was no longer in the capital. Based on this information, it is really important to include the special commissions based on their primary function for every individual Tang and Song official. We need to be careful when we deal with this official post from the primary sources that we do not know exactly which one was primary and which secondary.

Besides of the special commissions, another important official post between the late Tang and mid Northern Song was that of titular office. As we all know, titular office originated from the regular official posts 職事官 of the Sui and Tang governments. After the Tang dynasty began to create new special commissions in the mid eighth century, these posts lost original their function and just provided the rank or position of the official who was in charge of the actual assignment by carrying the special commissions.
This eventually led to the formal establishment of the titular office during the early Northern Song which has abundant information in the Song Shi. Although there still debates over the existence of the rank system during the Northern Song before the Yuanfeng reforms, I would like to follow the opinion of Gong Yanming 龔延明 and Zhang Xiqing 張希淸 that the Northern Song had also rank system based on the titular office. Even though there are not many studies done for the Tang-Song titular office by modern scholars, I think we need to include this information separately in the future database in order to clearly indicate what position or rank of individual officials held during this time.

The final thing I would like to suggest for the Hartwell Database is other official post for the Tang and Song elites. For instance, when I check the official post of Ouyang Xiu in Appendix One, it is not difficult to find the information concerning land-grants 食邑 and personal appanages 食實封. Personal appanages were closely related to general salary for the Northern Song officials. For instance, when Ouyang Xiu received 200 personal appanages, he actually received 5 strings 貫 (or 5000 Wen 文) of cash for his salary along with other supplementary income. Even though it is not easy to include all of this information in the database which need to divide the official post based on their different status and function, it is necessary to fill in all of these official posts separately, such as prestige, merit, noble, honorary, meritorious title 功臣 and land-grants, personal appanages, granting purple garb and golden fish-pouch 賜紫金魚袋.

---

As you can see from the above pattern of the Tang and Song official posts, they had specific rules and distinct divisions, even though different official posts could be combined in complicated ways. But if we specifically divide and re-arrange the official posts for individuals based on their different status and function year by year, it would improve our understanding of how their system operated during Tang and Song periods and how it eventually influenced the later imperial China. So I think the future database needs to include all of the information which clearly shows us how Chinese official post was differently divided and specified based on the status and function in the government. It will provide us with information about the political history and institutions of imperial China of a sort that can be seen in the example of Wang Anshi 王安石 (1021-1086) and Sima Guang 司馬光 (1019-1086) whose friendship was deepened when they served together in the Hanlin Academy together between 1067 and 1069, this despite of their different opinions on the reforms that were just then happening. In summary, I would argue that the inclusion of these categories of information on individual official posts will further our understanding of the inter-connections between political institutions and elites.

III. The use of the Hartwell Database in the Social history of the Hanlin Academicians

Besides the political transformations, there were important changes in elite society from the traditional aristocratic families to the newly risen elites of the late Tang to Song. China was originally dominated by the aristocratic elites who influenced either the central politics or the local society based on their powerful clan system and social influence in the province. But they could not avoid the fate of the decline or collapse
when there were series of the reforms done by the Sui-Tang and the Five Dynasties between sixth and tenth centuries. They eventually gave away most of their power and status to the newly risen elites who came either from the collapsed aristocratic families or from the small landowning class in the provinces which had benefited from the land reforms of the late eighth century. Against this historical background, I have tried to examine how Hanlin Academicians reflected these social changes and how they influenced Chinese society, especially elite society during the Tang-Song transformation.

In researching the complicated social connections between the elite families, especially between the families of Hanlin Academicians and others, I found that the database provides a lot of useful information for the Northern Song, such as who wrote the funerary inscription for whom, who recommended or sponsored whom etc. For instance, when I checked two important figures in early Northern Song, Li Fang 李昉 and Wang Dan 王旦, the database not only shows the direct and indirect relatives, but it also provide many important sources, as well as information on political allies and opponent, recommended officials and so on. As can be seen from these examples, I think that the database fully demonstrates the complicated social connections between the Northern Song families based on the existing primary sources. Although there are some recently published funerary inscriptions for the Northern Song elite families, it should not be difficult to add all of these to the database.

In comparison to the Northern Song, information in the database is meager for the late Tang and Five Dynasties. Because of the meager sources for the elite history of the Five Dynasties, we must rely on recent archaeological evidence. For instance, two important funerary inscriptions for the Hanlin Academicians, Liu Wensou 劉溫叟 (909-
971) and Dou Yi (924-967) were recently found in China.\(^5\) Both of them were important officials during the early Northern Song; Liu Wensou was first Vice Censor-in-chief 御史中丞 and Dou Yi was a Hanlin Academician who deeply influenced early Northern Song politics during the reign of Taizu (r. 960-976). As for Tang sources, more than eight thousand funerary inscriptions have recently been found for Tang elite families. Because the number is so great, it is critical for the database to incorporate these inscriptions and so begin to catch up with the continuous appearance of newly discovered sources in China.

To illustrate the importance of these sources, I have constructed two separate chart of the family of the late Tang Boling Cui Yuanlue 崔元略 (771-830) in the Appendix Two and Three using the Hartwell Database, the genealogy table from the *New Tang History* and the recent funerary inscriptions. As can be seen from these examples, there are more than 20 new funerary inscriptions for the Cui Yuanlue family members that are not included in the database did not cover well for late Tang aristocratic elites in comparison with the Northern Song. I think the database should include additional kinds of information concerning the social connections between the aristocratic elite families not only by using the recent archaeological evidences, but also by adding the information from the existing primary sources, such as *the biographies from Jiu Tangshu* 舊唐書, *Xin Tangshu* 新唐書, and *the genealogical information from Yuanhe Xingcan* 元和姓纂, *Gujin Xingshi shu bianzheng* 古今姓氏書辯證.

---

Another problem with the database concerns the localities of Chinese elites during the Tang-Song transformation. Currently, I find the database mainly provide this information based on the residential place (jiguan 籍貫) where Chinese officials lived at the end of their careers. But this might pose serious problem in the future when we try to trace elite movements in Chinese history. For instance, let’s use another example from the Boling Cui Yuanlue’s family again. When I search the place information for this family, the database shows all of these family members’ Jiguan was Anping County 安平縣 in the Boling Commandary 博陵郡. Furthermore, there are no distinction between the Anping and Boling which were specifically different each other. As the other users for this system suggests in the Forum, I also would like to suggest that the database should have separate cells for counties, the prefectures and circuits in order to understand where Tang-Song elites exactly belonged to Chinese geographical region. Unlike their ancestors during the Six Dynasties and the Sui dynasty who mostly lived in the same place that their ancestors had since Han dynasty, most aristocratic elites, especially who lived in the province of Hebei and Shandong gradually moved into the capital area beginning in early Tang. Boling Cui Yuanlue’s family was no exception to this general trend of the aristocratic movement to the capital area which began gradually in the seventh century. For example, among the first generation in early Tang, Cui Xuanliang 崔玄亮 (618-649) spent most of his official career in Chang’an and was initially buried. In this case, the locality of this family was not Anping, but Chang’an, the imperial capital of Tang dynasty. More complicated, his sons collectively moved the family residence to Luoyang and changed their father’s burial site to Henan province, where the family lived for the next six generations until the Five Dynasties. Based on the
family history of Cui Yuanlue, one can deduce that the family lived in Anping until the Sui-Tang transition, and then gradually began to move their residence to the imperial capital at first and then finally settled down in the Luoyang. Thus I would propose that the database provide three different cells, for the ancestral, the residential and the burial localities in order to provide clarity about how people led their lives. To give an example, Cui Xuanliang’s ancestral home was Anping, he resided in Chang’an, and was buried first in Chang’an and then Luoyang. This kind of the elite movement history is important especially when we study the later imperial history of the elite families when there was frequent movement of the residential and burial place based on the official post of the prominent ancestor or the important geographical location place in later imperial Chinese history. As Professor Hymes notes in his use of the Nanfeng Zengs 南豐曾氏 in his discussion of the Jiangxi elites, Zeng Bu 曾布 (1036-1107) and his descendants moved away from their ancestral and current family’s residential place of Nanfeng County 南豐縣, Fuzhou 撫州 and finally settled down in Runzhou 潤州 (Liangzhe circuit 兩浙路).6

Ouyang Xiu provides another example. He was born in Mianzhou 綿州 (Chengdufu circuit 成都府路) where his father was serving as Military Judge 軍事推官 of the prefecture. But his ancestral place was Jizhou 吉州 where his mother buried his father during the year 1011. Because his family had no powerful clan structure as the early Chinese aristocratic families had, they had to rely on the uncle, Ouyang Ye 歐陽曄

---

who was a Judge in the Shuizhou 隨州 at that time. Ouyang Xiu spent most of his early life in Shuizhou, living there until he participated in the prefectural examinations in 1026. Because of he was not successful in the capital examination during the following year, Ouyang Xiu eventually tried to find a sponsor in the government by marrying the daughter of the Hanlin Academician Xu Yan 胥偃, and after that he finally passed the examinations in the capital. After he became the successful not only in the government, but also in the elite society, Ouyang Xiu abandoned his ancestral and original residential place by moving into the capital area where he and his family settled and lived until the end of the Northern Song. Based on the Ouyang Xiu’s brief history of the residential place, it is possible for us to identify at least four different places, Jizhou, Mianzhou, Shuizhou and Kaifeng 開封. If we were to consider only his final residence in Kaifeng which is all that the database only provides it to us, then we would miss his connections with the people like Xu Yan who was from Tanzhou 潭州 which neighbored shuizhou where Ouyang Xiu spent most of his early years, and Yan Shu 晏殊 (991-1055) who was from Fuzhou where Ouyang Xiu’s ancestral place was located. Although the relationship between locality and Ouyang Xiu’s cannot be established conclusively, the evidence is suggestive. For instance, after his first failure in the capital examination, Ouyang Xiu followed Xu Yan to the capital and participated in the examination of the Directorate of Education 國子監 in 1029. From this moment, he was able to be successful in the governmental examination, and after passing the capital examinations in 1030 he finally began his official career, thanks in large part to the decisive sponsorship of Xu Yan. If he had not met Xu Yan in Hanyang 漢陽 following his failure in the capital examinations, he might not be successful either in government or in Northern Song elite society. So I
think the place and official post played significant role in Tang-Song elites in terms of their success in the government and the society. Based on the above examples, I think the database should distinguish the differences between the ancestral, residential and the burial place for all of the individual elites that we can know what happened exactly to the Chinese elites in the society during the Tang-Song transformation.

IV. Conclusion

After examining the current Hartwell Database by using the varied official posts of the Tang-Song governments, social connection of the late Tang family and the ancestral, the residential and the burial place for Tang-Song elites, I think the database needs to include more information, especially concerning the Tang and Five Dynasties in the future update. As Professor Fuller said in the Forum, the Hartwell Database will be someday be a great Chinese historical database not only by solving technological problems, but also by adding as much information as possible in the course of future updates. I hope some of my suggestion will be helpful to the Hartwell Database conference in terms of the updating the historical information not only the political but also the social part as well. I really appreciate the opportunity to present some of my rough ideas on the historical issue of the Tang-Song Hanlin Academicians in this conference and I really hope to make some contributions in the future update of the historical information.
Chart 1: The official career of Ouyang Xiu (1007-1072)

1. 進士 (1030/3)
   Placed 14th in the Palace Examination

2. 將仕郞 (散官, 從九品), 試秘書省校書郞 (階官 30, 從九品), 充西京留守推官 (差遣) (1030/5) written by 知制誥陳從易
   Court Gentleman for Ceremonial Service (prestige title), Probationary Editor of the Palace Library (titular office), Filling Prefectural Judge of Western Capital Regency (commission and actual function)

3. 西京留守推官, 承奉郞 (散官, 從八品上), 試秘書省校書郞 (1033/12)
   Prefectural Judge of Western Capital Regency (commission and actual function), General Manager of Attendants (prestige title), Probationary Editor of the Palace Library (titular office)

4. 鎮南軍節度掌書記 (差遣), 宣德郞 (散官, 正七品), 試大理評事 (階官 28, 正九品), 兼監察御史, 館閣校勘 (1034/6) written by 知制誥李淑
   Prefectural Secretary of Zhen-nan Military Province (commission and actual function), Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Case Reviewers of the Court of Judicial Review (titular office), Concurrently Investigating Censor, Proofreader in the Academy (additional function)

5. 宣德郎, 峽州夷陵縣令 (差遣) (1036/5) written by 知制誥柳植
   Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), District Magistrate of Yi-ling (commission and actual function)

6. 宣德郎, 守光化軍乾德令 (差遣) (1037/12) written by 知制誥王堯臣
   Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), District Magistrate of Qian-de (commission and actual function)

7. 宣德郎, 試大理評事, 兼監察御史, 鎮南軍節度掌書記, 權武成軍節度判官廳公事 (差遣) (1039/6) written by 知制誥王擧正
   Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Case Reviewers of the Court of Judicial Review (titular office), Concurrently Investigating Censor, Prefectural Secretary of Zhen-nan Military Province (additional function)

8. 鎮南軍節度掌書記, 宣德郎, 試大理評事, 兼監察御史, 充館閣校勘 (秘閣) (1040/6)
   Prefectural Secretary of Zhen-nan Military Province (additional function), Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Case Reviewers of the Court of Judicial Review (titular office), Concurrently Investigating Censor, Filling Proofreader in the Academy (commission and actual function)
9. 宣德郞, 守太子中允 (階官 25, 正八品), 充館閣校勘 (1040/10) written by 知制誥聶冠卿
Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Companion for the Heir Apparent (titular office), Filling Proofreader in the Academy (commission and actual function)

10. 宣德郞, 守太子中允, 充館閣校勘, 騎都尉 (勳官, 從五品) (1041/12) written by 知制誥吳育
Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Companion for the Heir Apparent (titular office), Filling Proofreader in the Academy (commission and actual function), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title)

11. 宣德郞, 守太子中允, 充集賢校理 (秘閣), 騎都尉 (1041/12)
Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Companion for the Heir Apparent (titular office), Filling Subeditor of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (commission and actual function), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title)

12. 宣德郞, 守太常丞 (階官 24, 正八品), 充集賢校理, 同修起居注, 知諫院事 (差遣), 騎都尉, 賜緋魚袋 (1043/3) written by 知制誥孫抃
Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Probationary Assistant Ministers of the Court of Imperial Sacrifices (titular office), Filling Subeditor of the Academy of Scholarly Worthies (commission and actual function), Associate Compiler of the Imperial Diary (additional function), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title), Administrator of the Remonstrance Bureau (commission and actual function), Granting Red Garb

13. 宣德郞, 行右正言 (階官 23, 從七品), 知制誥 (差遣), 騎都尉, 賜紫金魚袋 (1043/12) written by 知制誥李宥
Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Acting Right Exhorter (titular office), Drafter (commission and actual function), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title), Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

14. 河北都轉運按察使 (差遣), 龍圖閣直學士 (諸閣學士), 宣德郞, 行右正言, 騎都尉, 賜紫金魚袋 (1044/8) written by 知制誥張方平
Transport and Surveillance Commissioner of Hebei Sector (commission and actual function), Auxiliary Academician of Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Court Gentleman of Manifest Virtue (prestige title), Acting Right Exhorter (titular office), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

15. 河北都轉運按察使, 龍圖閣直學士, 朝散大夫 (散官, 従五品), 行右正言, 騎都尉, 信都縣開國子 (爵), 食邑五百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1044/11) written by 知制誥孫抃
Transport and Surveillance Commissioner of Hebei Sector (commission and actual function), Auxiliary Academician of Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Acting Right Exhorter (titular office), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Viscount of Xin-du District (noble title),
Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

16. 朝散大夫, 行右正言, 知制誥 (差遣), 騎都尉, 信都縣開國子, 食邑五百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1045/8) written by 知制誥楊察
Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Acting Right Exhorter (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Commandant of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Viscount of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

17. 朝散大夫, 行右正言, 知制誥, 知滁州 (差遣), 上騎都尉 (勳官, 正五品), 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1047/12) written by 知制誥嵇穎
Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Acting Right Exhorter (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Administrator of Chu Prefecture (commission and actual function), Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

18. 朝散大夫, 行起居舍人 (階官 21, 正七品), 知制誥, 知潁州 (差遣), 上騎都尉, 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1048/1) written by 知制誥嵇穎
Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Acting Imperial Diarist (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Administrator of Ying Prefecture (commission and actual function), Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

19. 朝散大夫, 尚書禮部郎中 (階官 19, 從六品), 知制誥, 知潁州 (差遣), 上騎都尉, 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1049/4) written by 知制誥李絢
Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Rites (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Administrator of Ying Prefecture (commission and actual function), Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

20. 龍圖閣直學士, 朝散大夫, 尚書禮部郎中, 上騎都尉, 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1049/8) written by 知制誥胡宿
Auxiliary Academician of Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Rites (titular office), Senior Commandant-in-chief of Cavalry (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

21. 龍圖閣直學士, 朝散大夫, 尚書吏部郎中 (階官 17, 從六品), 輕車都尉 (勳官, 從四品), 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1050/10) written by 知制誥呂溱
Auxiliary Academician of Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Personnel (titular office), Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch
22. 翰林學士 (差遣), 朝散大夫, 尙書吏部郎中, 知制誥, 刊修唐書, 輕車都尉, 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1054/9) written by 知制誥王洙
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Personnel (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Administrative Compiler of Old Tang History (additional function), Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

23. 翰林學士, 朝散大夫, 尙書吏部郎中, 知制誥, 充史館修撰 (秘閣), 判太常寺兼禮儀事 (差遣), 輕車都尉, 信都縣開國伯, 食邑八百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1056/3)
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Personnel (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title), Dynasty-founding Earl of Xin-du District (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

24. 翰林學士, 朝散大夫, 尙書吏部郎中, 知制誥, 充史館修撰, 判太常寺兼禮儀事, 上輕車都尉 (勳官, 正四品), 樂安郡開國侯 (爵), 食邑一千三百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1056/9) written by 知制誥吳奎
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Director of Personnel (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Supervisor of the Court of Imperial Sacrifice and Concurrently Commissioner for Ceremonial Propriety (additional function), Senior Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

25. 翰林學士, 朝散大夫, 右諫議大夫 (階官 11, 從四品), 知制誥, 充史館修撰, 充宗正寺修玉牒官 (差遣), 刊修唐書, 判太常寺兼禮儀事, 兼判尚書禮部, 兼判秘閣秘書省, 上輕車都尉, 樂安郡開國侯, 食邑一千三百戶, 賜紫金魚袋 (1058/3) written by 知制誥吳奎
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Right Grand Master of Remonstrance (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Filling Court of the Imperial Clan and the Compiler of the Imperial Genealogy (additional function), Administrative Compiler of Old Tang History (additional function), Supervisor of the Court of Imperial Sacrifice and Concurrently Commissioner for Ceremonial Propriety (additional function), Concurrently Supervisor of the Ministry of Rites (additional function), Concurrently Supervisor of the Palace Library (additional function), Senior Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch
26. 翰林學士、兼龍圖閣學士(諸閣學士), 朝散大夫、右諫議大夫、知制誥、充史館修撰、刊修唐書、兼秘閣秘書省、上輕車都尉、樂安郡開國侯，食邑一千三百戶，
賜紫金魚袋 (1058/6)
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Concurrently Academician of
Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title),
Right Grand Master of Remonstrance (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling
Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Administrative
Compiler of Old Tang History (additional function), Concurrently Supervisor of the
Palace Library (additional function), Senior Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title),
Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting
Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

27. 翰林學士、兼龍圖閣學士、朝散大夫、給事中 (階官 10, 正四品), 知制誥、
充史館修撰、刊修唐書、兼秘閣秘書省、兼充群牧使、上輕車都尉、樂安郡開國侯，
食邑一千三百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1059/4)
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Concurrently Academician of
Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title),
Drafting Secretary (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute
(additional function), Administrative Compiler of Old Tang History (additional function),
Concurrently Supervisor of the Palace Library (additional function), Concurrently Filling
Commissioner of Herds (additional function), Senior Commandant of Light Chariots (merit title),
Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Granting
Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

28. 翰林學士、兼龍圖閣學士、朝散大夫、給事中、知制誥、充史館修撰、刊修唐書、
兼秘閣秘書省、兼充群牧使、護軍 (勳官, 從三品), 業安郡開國侯、食邑一千三百戶、
食實封二百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1059/10) written by 知制誥劉敞
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Concurrently Academician of
Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title),
Supervising Secretary (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute
(additional function), Administrative Compiler of Old Tang History (additional function),
Concurrently Supervisor of the Palace Library (additional function), Concurrently Filling
Commissioner of Herds (additional function), Military Protector (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies
(noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

29. 翰林學士、兼龍圖閣學士、朝散大夫、守尚書禮部侍郎 (階官 9, 從三品), 知制誥、
充史館修撰、判秘閣秘書省、兼充群牧使、護軍、樂安郡開國侯、食邑一千三百戶、
食實封二百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1060/7) written by 知制誥劉敞
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Concurrently Academician of
Dragon Diagram Hall (honorary title), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title),
Probationary Vice Minister of Rites (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling
Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Supervisor of the
Palace Library (additional function), Concurrently Filling Commissioner of Herds
(additional function), Military Protector (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

30. 翰林學士，兼侍讀學士，朝散大夫，守尚書禮部侍郎，知制誥，充史館修撰，護軍，樂安郡開國侯，食邑一千三百戶，食實封二百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1060/9) written by 王疇
Hanlin Academician (commission and actual function), Concurrently Academician Reader-in-waiting (additional function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Probationary Vice Minister of Rites (titular office), Drafter (additional function), Filling Senior Compiler of Historiography Institute (additional function), Military Protector (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

31. 樞密副使，朝散大夫，守尚書禮部侍郎，護軍，樂安郡開國侯，食邑一千八百戶，食實封四百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1060/11) written by 王疇
Vice Military Affairs Commissioner (commission and actual function), Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Probationary Vice Minister of Rites (titular office), Military Protector (merit title), Dynasty-founding Marquis of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

32. 朝散大夫，守尚書禮部侍郎，參知政事，護軍，樂安郡開國公 (爵)，食邑二千三百戶，食實封六百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1061/8) written by 知制誥張瑰
Grand Master for Closing Court (prestige title), Probationary Vice Minister of Rites (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Military Protector (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

33. 推忠佐理功臣，正奉大夫 (散官，正四品上)，尚書禮部侍郎，參知政事，柱國 (勳官，從二品)，樂安郡開國公，食邑二千三百戶，食實封六百戶，賜紫金魚袋 (1062/9) written by 知制誥張瑰
Meritorious Minister, Grand Master for Proper Service (prestige title), Vice Minister of Rites (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Granting Purple Garb and Golden Fish-Pouch

34. 推忠協謀佐理功臣，金紫光祿大夫 (散官，正三品)，行尚書戶部侍郎 (階官 9，從三品)，參知政事，柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑二千八百戶，食實封八百戶 (1063/4) written by 知制誥張瑰
Meritorious Minister, Grand Master of the Palace with Golden Seal and Purple Ribbon (prestige title), Acting Vice Minister of Revenue (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages
35. 推忠協謀佐理功臣，金紫光祿大夫，行尚書吏部侍郎（階官8，從三品），參知政事，柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑二千八百戶，食實封二百戶 (1064/5) written by 宋敏求
Meritorious Minister, Grand Master of the Palace with Golden Seal and Purple Ribbon (prestige title), Acting Vice Minister of Personnel (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

36. 推忠協謀佐理功臣，光祿大夫（散官，從二品），行尚書吏部侍郎，參知政事，上柱國（勳官，正二品），樂安郡開國公，食邑三千三百戶，食實封二百戶 (1065/11) written by 知制誥宋敏求
Meritorious Minister, Grand Master for Splendid Happiness (prestige title), Acting Vice Minister of Personnel (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

37. 推忠協謀同德佐理功臣，特進（散官，正二品），行尚書左丞（階官7，正三品），參知政事，上柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑三千八百戶，食實封一千戶 (1067/1) written by 知制誥呂夏卿
Meritorious Minister, Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Acting Left Assistant Director of the Department of State Affairs (titular office), Vice Grand Councilor (commission and actual function), Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

38. 推誠保德崇仁翊戴功臣，觀文殿學士（諸殿學士），特進，刑部尚書（階官5，正三品），知亳州，上柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑三千八百戶，食實封一千戶 (1067/3) written by 知制誥呂夏卿
Meritorious Minister, Academician of Guan-wen Hall (honorary title), Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Minister of Justice (titular office), Administrator of Hao Prefecture (commission and actual function), Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

39. 推誠保德崇仁翊戴功臣，觀文殿學士，特進，行兵部尚書（階官4，從二品），上柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑三千八百戶，食實封一千戶 (1068/8) written by 知制誥李大臨
Meritorious Minister, Academician of Guan-wen Hall (honorary title), Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Acting Minister of War (titular office), Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

40. 推誠保德崇仁翊戴功臣，觀文殿學士，特進，行兵部尚書，上柱國，樂安郡開國公，食邑三千三百戶，食實封一千二百戶 (1068/9) written by 知制誥呂夏卿
Meritorious Minister, Academician of Guan-wen Hall (honorary title), Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Minister of War (titular office), Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages
title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

41. 推誠保德崇仁翊戴功臣, 觀文殿學士, 特進, 太子少師致仕, 上柱國, 樂安郡開國公,食邑四千三百戶, 賦實封一千二百戶 (1071/6) written by 知制誥張懷
Meritorious Minister, Academician of Guan-wen Hall (honorary title), Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Retired Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent, Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages

42. 推誠保德崇仁翊戴功臣, 觀文殿學士, 特進, 太子少師致仕, 上柱國, 樂安郡開國公,食邑四千三百戶, 賦實封一千二百戶, 贈太子太師 (1072/8) written by 知制誥王益柔
Meritorious Minister, Academician of Guan-wen Hall (honorary title), Lord Specially Advanced (prestige title), Retired Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent, Supreme Pillar of State (merit title), Dynasty-founding Duke of Yue-an Commanderies (noble title), Land-Grant, Personal Appanages, Posthumous Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent (Posthumous Office)

Chart 2: The social connection of the Boling Cui Yuanlue and his family from Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>姓名</th>
<th>Linked to</th>
<th>相關姓名</th>
<th>Kin/Non</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>聯係</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>籍貫</th>
<th>Active Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cui Yuanlue</td>
<td>崔元略</td>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Yuanlue</td>
<td>崔元略</td>
<td>Cui Xuan</td>
<td>崔鉉</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td>長子</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>Cui Hunzhi</td>
<td>崔渾之</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>Cui Yuanshou</td>
<td>崔元受</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>次子</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>Cui Yuanshi</td>
<td>崔元式</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>三子</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>Cui Yuanru</td>
<td>崔元儒</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>四子</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Xuan</td>
<td>崔鉉</td>
<td>Cui Yuanlue</td>
<td>崔元略</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Xuan</td>
<td>崔鉉</td>
<td>Cui Hang</td>
<td>崔沆</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td>長子</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Hunzhi</td>
<td>崔渾之</td>
<td>Cui Wucong</td>
<td>崔無縱</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Yuanshou</td>
<td>崔元受</td>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Yuanshi</td>
<td>崔元式</td>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Yuanru</td>
<td>崔元儒</td>
<td>Cui Jing(4)</td>
<td>崔儆</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Hang</td>
<td>崔沆</td>
<td>Cui Xuan</td>
<td>崔銑</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cui Wucong</td>
<td>崔無縱</td>
<td>Cui Xuanliang</td>
<td>崔玄亮</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>Anping</td>
<td>安平</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>