

PRESENT DAY
POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
OF CHINA

BY

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TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

WITH THE AUTHORS' SANCTION

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TRANSLATORS' NOTE.

Since the issue of the original edition of the "Present Day Political Organization of China," in May, 1910, numerous and varied changes have been effected in China's government system. Many establishments and posts have been abolished, such as the Grand Secretariat and the Ministry of Civil Appointments; others have been re-organized, while some have been newly-instituted, for instance, the Cabinet and the Privy Council.

These changes and modifications, thanks to the untiring energy of Messrs. Brunnert and Hagelstrom, the joint-authors of the "Present Day Political Organization of China," have been incorporated in the text of this translation or are separately treated in the Supplement.

The translators tender their heartiest thanks to Mr. H. S. Brunnert, who kindly checked the translation with the original text, and to Mr. E. T. C. Werner, H. B. M. Consul at Foochow, for his kindly interest in re-reading the manuscript.

A. BELTCHENKO.
E. MORAN.

FOOCHOW, 15th August, 1911.

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E. MORAN

Poochow, 18th August, 1911.

PREFACE

"The activity for reform in China has of late become so intense that it has affected various branches of the Government, and the old organization of the State—an inheritance of grey antiquity—is gradually making way for another, based, for the most part, on principles brought to China from other countries.

"An Imperial Edict stated that it was necessary for China to become a Constitutional State and, conforming to this, there began a radical demolition of existing institutions or their adjustment to a new government organization. The system of competitive examinations for literary degrees, held periodically, existing long since, was abolished; and the Government is now occupied in the organization of a net of schools, where the younger generation may study sciences as in Europe, America and Japan.

"There is being gradually introduced the principle of separation of judicial and administrative authorities and throughout the whole of China new judicial establishments are making their appearance, organized on the European model.

"The Police have been organized on new lines and the prisons reformed.

"With the object of strengthening the national power there is being carried out a scheme for the organization of an army, and measures are being taken to re-create a navy.

"The Bannermen, up to now a favoured class, are being gradually placed on an equal footing with the mass of the population and are, bit by bit, losing the privileges obtained three centuries ago.

"In the various towns and villages the Government is striving by every means to inculcate the principles of local self-government.

"The population is acquainted with the principles of representative government and an assembly of the people has been called, in the beginning to be a deliberative organization, for the discussion of government affairs.

"The whole country watches with strained attention the activity of the Government in its efforts for the enlargement and improvement of means of communication, the fostering of industry and commerce, the reinforcement of the colonization on the borders, and, finally, its measures looking towards the placing of the control of the finances of the Empire in the hands of one responsible establishment—the Ministry of Finance.

"In connection with general reforms the Government is materializing a practice of centralization of power and abolition of that abnormal phenomenon, historically formed, by which the highest provincial official was its full and irresponsible master and ruler, to the Central Government appertaining a general supervision and the right of appointment of provincial officials only. At the same time there is observed on the part of the Chinese Government a policy of entire re-organization of the government of the dependencies, looking towards their gradual conversion into actual provinces of China.

"Although all the proposed reforms are, so far, not completed, nevertheless, the achievement in this direction has greatly altered the political organization of the country. Many institutions have been entirely abolished, others have been re-organized on new lines, while some have just been called into existence.

"For everyone interested in the life of China, and following attentively all the reforms in progress, it is, of course, very interesting and important to know, at least in general, the internal organization of the old, the reformed, and the newly-organized institutions.

"Until lately there was no dearth of works in European languages furnishing copious information in this direction.

"Every student of Chinese is acquainted, of course, with the well-known work of W. F. Mayers. "The Chinese Government," a work enjoying a well-deserved reputation in the sinological world and, as a classic, unique in its genre, which, notwithstanding its small size, gives in a very concise form a mass of information and acquaints the reader with the government organization of China as it existed, with no substantial changes, for a long period.

"A good sequel to the work of W. F. Mayers is "Mélanges sur l'Administration," by P. Hoang (from series "Varietes Sinologiques,"), which, though not a systematic exposition, gives much information concerning the political organization of China, gathered from Chinese sources chiefly.

"It is to be regretted that both works mentioned above, edited, the first in 1896 (3rd edition) and the second in 1902, are now largely obsolete and hence their use by persons unable to follow the reforms in China presents great inconvenience.

"The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," by H. B. Morse, issued in 1908, a masterpiece in all other respects, where the present government organization of China is treated, does nothing, we regret to say, but disseminate the information already compiled by W. F. Mayers, presenting nothing new in the literature on this subject.

"The articles "Pekinger Zentralregierung," by Dr. Hauer, and "Die Provinzialbehörden," by Dr. Betz, in "Mittheilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin, Jahrgang XII," are, so far as we are aware, the first and only attempts to draw a general picture of the administrative organization of China from the latest sources of information.

"In Russia our venerable and respected sinologue, Professor P. S. Popoff, following attentively all movements in China, did not permit that part of which we are speaking to escape him and in his work "Government Organization of China and Branches of Administration," St. Petersburg, 1903, Supplement, St. Petersburg, 1909, in a compact form but, nevertheless, of sufficient fullness, the ordinary reader (the book was chiefly intended for the use of the students of the Professor—students of the Oriental Languages Section of the St. Petersburg University) is made acquainted with the government organization, as well as with the latest reforms affecting it.

"On the one hand, the obsolescence of some works, on the other, the insufficiency of the information supplied (for those who are constrained to a close acquaintance of the complicated mechanism of the government establishments of China), encouraged us to devote part of our leisure to the study, from Chinese sources, of the reforms undertaken by China during the past ten years.

"As a result of our labours we now present this book to the judgment of Russian students of Chinese, whose remarks as to mistakes, inexactitudes and imperfections in general will be gratefully received and, should a subsequent edition be needed, taken into consideration.

"Invaluable assistance was rendered us by Mr. N. Th. Kolessoff, Chinese Secretary of the Imperial Russian Legation, who not only placed at our disposal his numerous manuscripts but, also, undertook the heavy task of scrutinizing the text from beginning to end and corrected numerous errors therein, for which we express our sincere and grateful thanks.

"In conclusion we consider it our duty to express our gratitude to His Excellency J. J. Korostovetz, Imperial Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to whose keen interest and moral support the issue of this volume is greatly due."

H. BRUNNERT.

V. HAGELSTROM.

PEKING, 28th March, 1910.

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PART I.

THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIAL COURT METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS (MINISTRIES EXCEPTED)

THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIAL COURT.

皇帝 Huang² Ti¹, The Emperor. Ordinary designation.
 皇上 Huang² Shang¹; 上 Shang¹. Title of respect, 天子
 T'ien¹ Tzu³, the Son of Heaven. Popular appellation.
 當今佛爺 Tang¹ Chin¹ Fo² Yeh², the Buddha of the present
 day. Also 主子 Chu³ Tzu², the Master. Lord; 聖主 Shêng¹
 Chu³, the August Master, or Lord. In addresses, 萬歲爺
 Wan⁴ Sui⁴ Yeh², Lord of Ten Thousand Years; 陛下 Pi⁴
 Hsia⁴, Your Majesty (literally, beneath the footstool). The
 Emperor usually designates himself by the term 朕 Chên⁴, I.
 We.

A symbol of the Emperor's dignity in China is a
 mythological animal, the Dragon. Therefore, everything apper-
 taining to the Emperor is styled 龍 Lung², Dragon; for instance,
 龍座 Lung² Tso⁴, the Emperor's (Dragon) Throne, etc.

Since 1644 the 大清朝 Ta⁴ Ch'ing¹ Ch'ao² or Manchu
 dynasty has reigned in China; the present Emperor, the tenth of
 this House, has reigned since the 22nd January, 1909. He is
 known from his reign as 宣統 Hsüan¹ T'ung³ and is the nephew
 of the late Emperor 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü⁴. His real name, 溥儀
 P'u³ I², ceased to exist for his subjects on the day he ascended
 the throne.

1A. 在毓慶宮行走 Tsai⁴ Yü⁴ Ch'ing⁴ Kung¹ Hsing²
 Tsou³. Performing duties at the Yü Ch'ing Palace (Palace of
 the Heir Apparent; see No. 104A). This expression refers to
 the instruction of the Emperor (授皇帝讀 Shou⁴ Huang² Ti¹

1
to
1A

2 Tu²), for which duty it is customary to appoint the most worthy
to and most learned officials of the Empire. Thus, as tutors of the
5 late Emperor 光緒 Kuang Hsü there were appointed the late
Assistant Grand Secretary 翁同龢 Wêng¹ T'ung²-ho² (deceased
in 1904), and the late Grand Secretary 孫家鼐 Sun¹ Chia¹-nai⁴
(deceased in November, 1909).

The instruction of the reigning Emperor has been entrusted,
by Edict of the Empress Dowager, 隆裕 Lung² Yü⁴, dated the
10th July, 1911, to the Chancellor of the National Academy,
Grand Secretary 陸潤庠 Lu⁴ Jun⁴-hsiang², Vice-President (of
a Ministry) 陳寶琛 Ch'ên¹ Pao²-ch'ên¹, and Deputy Lieutenant-
General 伊克坦 I¹ K'o²-t'an³. The latter is specially entrusted
with the instruction of the Emperor in the Manchu language and
literature (國語清文 Kuo² Yü³ Ch'ing¹ Wên²).

2. 皇后 Huang² Hou⁴, The Empress. Literary designa-
tion, 中宮 Chung¹ Kung¹, the Central Palace (from her place
of residence). Title of respect, 國母 Kuo² Mu³, Mother of the
State.

When there are two Empresses they are distinguished
by their places of residence; one is styled 東宮 Tung¹ Kung¹,
and the other 西宮 Hsi¹ Kung¹ (the Empress occupying the
East Palace and the Empress occupying the West Palace).

3. 太上皇帝 T'ai⁴ Shang⁴ Huang² Ti⁴, the Father of
the Emperor. Also 太上皇 T'ai⁴ Shang⁴ Huang². These
titles are used only when the Emperor's father is alive during
his son's reign.

4. 皇太后 Huang² T'ai⁴ Hou⁴, the Empress Dowager;
the Empress of a deceased Emperor.

The Empress Consort of the late Emperor 光緒 Kuang¹
Hsü⁴ is now known, from her title of respect, as 隆裕 Lung²
Yü⁴.

5. 太皇太后 T'ai⁴ Huang² T'ai⁴ Hou⁴, the Great
Empress Dowager. This title was bestowed after the death of

the Emperor 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü⁴, which took place on the 14th
November, 1908, on the Empress 慈禧 Tzu² Hsi³, in order that
she might be distinguished from the Empress of the preceding
Emperor (see No. 4).

6. 皇貴妃 Huang² Kuei⁴ Fei¹, Imperial Concubine of
the First Rank. A concubine of the second rank (see No. 7)
may be advanced by imperial favour to this rank and, especially
in the event of giving birth to a son, the Empress Consort
having borne none, a concubine of the first rank may be raised to
the position of Empress Consort.

7. 貴妃 Kuei⁴ Fei¹, Imperial Concubine of the Second
Rank.

8. 妃 Fei¹, Imperial Concubine of the Third Rank.

9. 嬪 Pin¹, Imperial Concubine of the Fourth Rank.

10. 貴人 Kuei⁴ Jên², Imperial Concubine of the Fifth
Rank.

11. 答應 Ta² Ying² and 帝在 Ch'ang² Tsai⁴, Female
Attendants of the Emperor. These may be elevated to the rank
of concubine.

In addition there are 使女 Shih³ Nü³, Serving Women of
the Imperial Family.

12. 太子 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ or 皇太子 Huang² T'ai⁴ Tzu³,
the Heir Apparent. Also called 世子 Shih⁴ Tzu³, literary
designation, 皇儲 Huang² Ch'u³, 儲君 Ch'u³ Chün⁴, and 東宮
Tung¹ Kung¹.

Emperors of the reigning dynasty, presumably fearing the
organisation of parties and intrigues for the succession, have not,
as a rule, appointed the Heir Apparent during their lifetime. As
a general rule the Heir Apparent must be of the generation
following that of the Emperor. Exceptions to this may be
noticed, however, as the Emperor 穆宗 Mu⁴ Tsung¹ (1862-

18 1875) and the Emperor 德宗 Tê² Tsung¹ (1875-1908) were of
to the same generation (of 載 Tsai³).

16 13. 皇子 Huang² Tzu³, Prince, Son of an Emperor (in
conversation 阿格 A⁴ Ko⁴; further distinguished by 大 Ta⁴,
great, eldest, and by numerals). This title is applied to the sons
of an Emperor until such time as they receive princely rank, i.e.
親王 Ch'in¹ Wang², literary designation, 王郎 Wang² Ti³ or
郎 Ti³.

14. 公主 Kung¹ Chu³, Imperial Princess; Daughter of an
Emperor. This is the general designation.

Princesses born to an Empress are called 固倫公主 Ku¹
Lun² Kung¹ Chu³ (from the Manchu word Gurun, the equivalent
of the Chinese Kuo, meaning State); those born to Imperial
Concubines are called 和碩公主 Ho² Shê⁴ Kung¹ Chu³ (from
the Manchu word Hoshê, meaning appanage). Imperial
Princesses retain these titles after marriage.

15. 額駙 Ê¹ Fu⁴, Husband of an Imperial Princess (in
former dynasties the designation was 駙馬 Fu⁴ Ma³).

Conforming to the rank of the Imperial Princesses, their
husbands are styled:—

1. 固倫額駙 Ku¹ Lun² Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
2. 和碩額駙 Ho² Shê⁴ Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
3. 多羅額駙 To¹ Lo² Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
4. 固山額駙 Ku¹ Shan¹ Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
5. 郡主額駙 Chün⁴ Chu³ Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
6. 縣主額駙 Hsien⁴ Chu³ Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
7. 郡君額駙 Chün⁴ Chün¹ Ê⁴ Fu⁴,
8. 縣君額駙 Hsien⁴ Chün⁴ Ê⁴ Fu⁴, and
9. 鄉君額駙 Hsiang¹ Chün¹ Ê⁴ Fu⁴.

1. 和碩親王 Ho² Shê⁴ Ch'in¹ Wang², Prince of the
Blood of the first degree.

This title, as well as the eleven following, are conferred on
Manchus and Mongols only, i.e. on kinsmen of the Imperial House. 17
to 0

17. 多羅郡王 To¹ Lo² Chün¹ Wang², Prince of the 27A
Blood of the second degree.

18. 多羅貝勒 To¹ Lo² Pei¹ Lê⁴, Prince of the Blood
of the third degree.

19. 固山貝子 Ku¹ Shan¹ Pei¹ Tzu³, Prince of the
Blood of the fourth degree.

20. 奉恩鎮國公 Fêng⁴ Ên¹ Chên⁴ Kuo² Kung¹, Prince
of the Blood of the fifth degree.

21. 奉恩輔國公 Fêng⁴ Ên¹ Fu³ Kuo² Kung¹, Prince
of the Blood of the sixth degree.

22. 不入八分鎮國公 Pu⁴ Ju⁴ Pa⁴ Fên² Chên⁴ Kuo²
Kung¹, Prince of the Blood of the seventh degree.

23. 不入八分輔國公 Pu⁴ Ju⁴ Pa⁴ Fên² Fu³ Kuo²
Kung¹, Prince of the Blood of the eighth degree.

24. 鎮國將軍 Chên⁴ Kuo² Chiang¹ Chün¹, Noble of
the Imperial lineage of the ninth rank. This title is of three
classes, 等 Têng³.

25. 輔國將軍 Fu³ Kuo² Chiang¹ Chün¹, Noble of the
Imperial lineage of the tenth rank. This title is of three
classes, 等 Têng³.

26. 奉國將軍 Fêng⁴ Kuo² Chiang¹ Chün¹, Noble of the
Imperial lineage of the eleventh rank. This title is of three
classes, 等 Têng³.

27. 奉恩將軍 Fêng⁴ Ên¹ Chiang¹ Chün¹, Noble of the
Imperial lineage of the twelfth rank.

27A. 公 Kung¹, Princes of the Blood of the fifth and
sixth degree bear the titles 鎮國 Chên⁴ Kuo², Guarding the
Dynasty (State), and 輔國 Fu³ Kuo², Assisting the Dynasty
(State).

27B

The distinction 不入八分 Pu⁴ Ju⁴ Pa⁴ Fên³ in the title of Princes of the Blood of the seventh and eighth degrees signifies that eight special privileges, allowed the Princes of the Blood of the first six degrees, are denied them. These privileges are:—

1. The wearing of a purple button,
2. The wearing of the three-eyed peacock feather,
3. The wearing of dragon embroidered plaques on official dress,
4. The presence of red-painted spears at the entrances of their residences,
5. The attachment of tassels at the breasts of their horses,
6. The using of purple bridle reins,
7. The using of a certain tea-pot (carried by a special servant when going abroad),
8. The right to a small carpet of yellow or red colour for seating themselves.

將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹, Nobles of the Imperial lineage, are distinguished in the several grades by the titles 鎮國 Chên⁴ Kuo², Guarding the Dynasty (State), 輔國 Fu³ Kuo² Assisting the Dynasty (State) 奉國 Fêng⁴ Kuo², Serving the Dynasty (State), and 奉恩 Fêng⁴ Ên¹, By Imperial Favour.

The above-mentioned titles (see Nos. 16 to 27) are transmitted in a descending scale. For instance, a 貝勒 Pei¹ Lé¹'s eldest son becomes a 貝子 Pei¹ Tzu³.

An exception to this rule appears, however, in those cases in which the titles are conferred 世襲罔替 Shih⁴ Hsi² Wang³ T'ü⁴, with Right of Perpetual Inheritance (for instance, the eldest son of the Princes 醇 Ch'un², 恭 Kung¹ and 慶 Ch'ing⁴ succeeds to father's rank).

27B. The following table shows the method in which Imperial titles of nobility are transmitted to following generations:

[6]

ORDER OF RANK.	ELDEST SON INHERITS RANK OF	YOUNGER SONS INHERIT RANK OF	SONS BY CONCUBINES INHERIT RANK OF	ADOPTED SONS INHERIT RANK OF
Prince of First Degree	Prince of First Degree	Prince of Seventh or Eighth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage of 9th rank, 2nd class	Noble of Imperial lineage of 9th rank, 3rd class
Prince of Second Degree	Prince of Second Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 9th rank, 1st class	Noble of Imperial lineage of 8th rank, 3rd class	Noble of Imperial lineage of 11th rank, 3rd class
Prince of Third Degree	Prince of Fourth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 9-2	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-1	Noble of Imperial lineage, 12
Prince of Fourth Degree	Prince of Fifth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 9-2	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-2	Noble of Imperial lineage, 12
Prince of Fifth Degree	Prince of Sixth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-1	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-2	
Prince of Sixth Degree	Prince of Seventh Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-2	Noble of Imperial lineage, 11-1	
Prince of Seventh Degree	Prince of Eighth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-3		
Prince of Eighth Degree	Noble of Imperial lineage, 9-3	Noble of Imperial lineage, 10-3		
Nobles of Imperial lineage, 9th rank, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 10-1 2 and 3	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 10-3		
Nobles of Imperial lineage, 10th rank, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 11-1 2 and 3	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 11-3		
Nobles of Imperial lineage, 11th rank, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 12	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 12		
Nobles of Imperial lineage of 12th rank	Nobles of Imperial lineage, 12	Imperial Clandestine (wearing "yellow girdle")		

Note.—By Imperial favour the rank of anyone of Princely origin may be raised above inherited rank.

[7]

28. 世子 Shih¹ Tzu³, Son of a Prince of the Blood of the first degree (*see* No. 16). Designated thus until the title of Prince is attained. The colloquial designation is 阿格 A⁴ Ko⁴.
29. 長子 Chang³ Tzu³, Son of a Prince of the Blood of the second degree (*see* No. 17). Designated thus until the title of Prince is attained. The colloquial designation is 阿格 A⁴ Ko⁴.
30. 郡主 Chün⁴ Chu³, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the first degree (*see* No. 16).
31. 縣主 Hsien⁴ Chu³, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the second degree (*see* No. 17).
32. 郡君 Chün⁴ Chün¹, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the third degree (*see* No. 18).
33. 縣君 Hsien⁴ Chün¹, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the fourth degree (*see* No. 19).
34. 鄉君 Hsiang¹ Chün¹, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the fifth (or sixth) degree (*see* Nos. 20 to 22).
35. 格格 Ko⁴ Ko⁴, thus are designated, in colloquial usage, the daughters of Princes of the Blood of the first six degrees (*see* Nos. 30 to 34). They are further distinguished as follows:
- 和碩格格 Ho² Shê⁴ Ko⁴ Ko⁴, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the first degree,
- 多羅格格 To¹ Lo² Ko⁴ Ko⁴, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the second (or third) degree, and
- 固山格格 Ku¹ Shan¹ Ko⁴ Ko⁴, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of the fourth degree.
- 35A. 宗女 Tsung¹ Nü³, Daughter of a Prince of the Blood of lower rank (below the sixth).
36. 福晉 Fu² Chin⁴, Princess Consort of a Prince of the Blood of the first (or second) degree.
37. 側福晉 Ts'ê⁴ Fu² Chin⁴, Concubine of a Prince of the Blood of the first (or second) degree.

38. 夫人 Fu¹ Jên², Princess Consort of a Prince of the Blood of the third (or fourth) degree. 38
39. 宗室 Tsung¹ Shih⁴, Imperial Clansmen. (Also called 黃帶子 Huang² Tai⁴ Tzu³, wearing a yellow girdle). They are the descendants of the acknowledged founder of the reigning Manchu dynasty, 顯祖 Hsien³ Tsu³, A.D. 1583-1615. 41
40. 覺羅 Chio¹ (Chüeh¹) Lo², Collateral relatives of the Imperial House. Also called 紅帶子 Hung² Tai⁴ Tzu³ (wearing a red girdle). They are the descendants from the collateral line of the Emperor Hsien Tsu (*see* No. 39).
41. 鐵帽子王 T'ieh³ Mao⁴ Tzu³ Wang², The Iron-capped Princes or Princes of the Iron Cap (Crown) (also called 八大家 Pa¹ Ta⁴ Chia¹, Eight Great or Princely Houses). Thus are designated the descendants of certain of the supporters of the Manchu Emperors in their conquest of China. These Princes, by right of perpetual inheritance, are Princes of the first or second degree, as shown below:
1. 禮親王 Li³ Ch'in¹ Wang², Li (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 2. 睿親王 Jui⁴ Ch'in¹ Wang², Jui (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 3. 豫親王 Yü⁴ Ch'in¹ Wang², Yü (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 4. 肅親王 Su⁴ Ch'in¹ Wang², Su (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 5. 鄭親王 Chêng¹ Ch'in¹ Wang², Chêng (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 6. 莊親王 Chuang¹ Ch'in¹ Wang², Chuang (family name), Prince of the first degree,
 7. 順承郡王 Shun⁴ Ch'êng² Chün⁴ Wang², Shun Ch'êng (family name), Prince of the second degree,
 8. 克勤郡王 K'o⁴ Ch'in² Chün⁴ Wang², K'o Ch'in (family name), Prince of the second degree.

41A
to
50

All the above Princes are descended in a direct line from the sons and grandsons of the Emperors 太祖 Tai' Tzu' and 太宗 Tai' Tsung.¹

41A. 怡親王 I' Ch'iu' Wang², I (family name), Prince of the first degree. The holder of this title of perpetual inheritance is descended from the Prince of Hsien, thirteenth son of the Emperor 康熙 K'ang Hsi, A.D. 1662-1722.

ESTABLISHMENT (PALACE) OF PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

42. 王府 Wang² Fu³, Establishments (palaces) of Princes of the Blood. The management of these establishments is vested in the following officials:

43. 長史 Chang³ Shih³, Commandant of a Prince's Palace; 3A.*

44. 司儀長 Ssu' I' Chang³, Major-domo of a Prince's Palace; 4A.

45. 護衛 Hu' Wei⁴, Officers of a Prince's Bodyguard; from 3B to 5B.

46. 典儀 Tien³ I², Assistant Major-domo of a Prince's Palace (see No. 44); from 4B to 8B.

47. 包衣 Pao' I¹, Bondservants (see No. 97 for details).

48. 包衣參領 Pao' I¹ Ts'an' Ling³, Chief Controller of Bondservants; 3B.

49. 包衣佐領 Pao' I¹ Tso' Ling³, Department Controller of Bondservants; 4B.

EUNUCHS.

50. 總管太監銜宮殿監督領侍 Tsung³ Kuan³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Kung¹ Tien⁴ Chien⁴ Tu' Ling³ Shih⁴, Chief Eunuch.

* Here, and in pages following, the numeral and letter signify official grade (see No. 965).

51. 總管太監銜宮殿監正侍 Tsung³ Kuan³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Kung¹ Tien⁴ Chien⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih⁴, Senior Assistant Chief Eunuch.

52. 總管太監銜宮殿監副侍 Tsung³ Kuan³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Kung¹ Tien⁴ Chien⁴ Fu⁴ Shih⁴, Junior Assistant Chief Eunuch.

53. 首領太監銜執守侍 Shou³ Ling³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Chih² Shou³ Shih⁴, Chief of Office of Eunuch Affairs.

54. 首領太監銜侍監 Shou³ Ling³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Shih⁴ Chien⁴, Senior Assistant Chief of Office of Eunuch Affairs.

54A. 副首領太監銜侍監 Fu⁴ Shou³ Ling³ T'ai⁴ Chien⁴ Hsien² Shih⁴ Chien⁴, Junior Assistant Chief of Office of Eunuch Affairs.

55. 太監 T'ai⁴ Chien⁴, Eunuch (or 宦官 Huan' Kuan¹, 掌 Tang¹, 中傳 Chung¹ Fu⁴; colloquially called 老公 Lao³ Kung¹; 閹割 Yen³ Ko¹).

THE IMPERIAL CLAN COURT.

56. 宗人府 Tsung¹ Jên² Fu³, The Imperial Clan Court. This department controls all affairs relating to the Imperial Kindred (see Nos. 39 and 40), has judicial and disciplinary authority over them, and preserves the Family Roll or Genealogical Record, 玉牒 Yü' Tieh.²

57. 宗令 Tsung¹ Ling⁴ (literary designation, 宗卿 Tsung¹ Ch'ing¹), Presiding Controller of the Imperial Clan Court. This official is appointed from the ranks of the Senior Princes of the Blood.

58. 左宗正 Tso³ Tsung¹ Chêng⁴, Senior Assistant Controller of the Imperial Clan Court.

59. 右宗正 Yu⁴ Tsung¹ Chêng⁴, Junior Assistant Controller of the Imperial Clan Court.

60. 左宗人 Tso³ Tsung¹ Jên², Senior Director of the Imperial Clan Court.

61 61. 右宗人 Yu⁴ Tsung¹ Jên², Junior Director of the Imperial Clan Court.

71 61A. The positions aforementioned (*see* Nos. 58 to 61) are all filled by Princes of the Blood.

62. 府丞 Fu² Ch'êng², Vice-director of the Imperial Clan Court (appointed from the ranks of Chinese); 3A.

63. 經歷司 Ching¹ Li⁴ Ssu¹, Registry Office of the Imperial Clan Court. This office is supervised by:

64. Two 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴, Registrars; 6A.

65. 左司 Tso³ Ssu¹, First Department.

66. 右司 Yu¹ Ssu¹, Second Department.

66A. Only Clansmen of the Imperial House (*see* No. 39) are eligible for office in the two departments mentioned above (*see* Nos. 65 and 66).

67. 理事官 Li³ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Administrators; 5A. There are two at the Registry Office (*see* No. 63), three in the First Department (*see* No. 65), one in the Second Department (*see* No. 66), and one at the Bullion Vaults (*see* No. 71).

68. 副理事官 Fu⁴ Li³ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Assistant Administrators; 5B. There are two at the Registry Office (*see* No. 63), one in the First Department (*see* No. 65), and three in the Second Department (*see* No. 66).

69. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴, Senior Secretaries; 6A. Four are stationed at the Registry Office (*see* No. 63), two of whom are Chinese.

69A. 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries; 6A. There are two Secretaries in both the First and Second Departments (*see* Nos. 65 and 66) and one at the Bullion Vaults (*see* No. 71).

70. 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks. The number of these officials to be employed at the Registry Office (*see* No. 63), in the First and Second Departments (*see* Nos. 65 and 66), and at the Bullion Vaults (*see* No. 71), is not fixed.

71. 銀庫 Yin² K'u⁴, Bullion Vaults.

72. 管理銀庫事務 - Kuan³ Li³ Yin² K'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Treasurers-in-chief. Two of these officials are in charge of the Bullion Vaults.

73. 空房 K'ung¹ Fang², Prison of the Imperial Clan Court (prison; lit. empty room).

74. 黃檔房 Huang² Tang⁴ Fang², Genealogical Record Office of the Imperial Clan Court (*see* No. 56).

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

75. 內務府 Nei⁴ Wu⁴ Fu³, The Imperial Household. his department serves numerous and varied needs of the Imperial Court. Being in character more private than governmental, however, it is not included in the list of Ministries or "Boards."

76. 總管內務府大臣 Tsung³ Kuan³ Nei⁴ Wu⁴ Fu³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Ministers of the Household (their number is not fixed; at present there are four). To the Ministers of the Household are directly subordinated:

One 堂郎中 T'ang² Lang³ Chung¹, Department Director (attached to the Ministers),

Two 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries of the Ministers, and

Numerous 堂筆帖式 T'ang² Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

The establishment of the Imperial Household is divided into 7 departments (*see* below) and special bureaux and offices; the officials employed therein are as follows:

郎中 Lang² Chung¹, Department Directors (1 to 4; at the Bullion Vaults, although having the same rights as other Department Directors, they are called 總辦郎中 Tsung³ Pan⁴ Lang² Chung¹),

員外郎 Yüan² Wai⁴ Lang², Assistant Department Directors (from one to twelve),

主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, and 事主署委 Wei² Shu⁴ Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries (from one to three), and

筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks (number not fixed).

Distinctive officials in the various departments, bureaux and offices of the Imperial Household will be treated later.

77. 廣儲司 Kuang³ Ch'u³ Ssu¹, Department of the Privy Purse (Iakhiuf, in his "Description of Peking," No. 16, styles this department "Department of Supplies.")

This department supervises six storehouses or vaults, i.e.

1. 銀庫 Yin² K'u⁴, Bullion Vaults,
2. 皮庫 P'i² K'u⁴, Fur Store,
3. 磁庫 Tz'u² K'u⁴, Porcelain Store,
4. 緞庫 Tuan⁴ K'u⁴, Silk Store,
5. 衣庫 I' K'u⁴, Imperial Wardrobe, and
6. 茶庫 Ch'a² K'u⁴, Tea Store.

The administration of these stores is vested in four Department Directors, two of whom are designated 總管六庫事務 Tsung³ Kuan³ Liu⁴ K'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Six Imperial Storehouses, and the others 兼攝六庫事務 Chien¹ Shê⁴ Liu⁴ K'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Assistant Superintendents of the Six Imperial Storehouses.

In addition to the officials mentioned in No. 76 there is, for each of the Imperial Storehouses, an Assistant Department Director, appointed from one of the Ministries ("Boards"), styled (taking the Bullion Vaults for an example) 兼攝銀庫事務 Chien¹ Shê⁴ Yin² K'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Assistant Superintendent of the Bullion Vaults. Further, there are 六品司庫 Liu⁴ P'in³ Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Controllers of the Sixth Class (one or two), 無品級司庫 Wu² P'in³ Chi⁴ Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Controllers of Unclassed Rank, 副司庫 Fu⁴ Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Assistant Controllers, 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³, Insp. tors, and 八品司匠 Pa¹ P'in³ Ssu¹ Chiang⁴, Overseers of the Eighth Class. Of the last mentioned there are two at the Bullion Vaults, Porcelain Store and Imperial Wardrobe.

78. 會計司 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Accounts Department. This department collects rent of Banner property.

78A. 三旗銀糧莊頭處 San¹ Chi² Yin² Liang² Chuang¹ T'ou² Ch'u⁴, Office for collecting rents of Imperial lands (lands given on lease to the three Household Banners, see No. 97).

79. 掌禮司 Chang³ Li³ Ssu¹, Department of Ceremonial (by Imperial edict of the 12th April, 1909, changed from 掌儀司 Chang³ I² Ssu¹). This department regulates sacrificial and ceremonial observances of the Court and has control over the Eunuchs (see Nos. 50 to 55).

Officials attached to the Department of Ceremonial, in addition to those mentioned in No. 76, are:

讀祝官 Tu² Chu⁴ Kuan¹, Readers of Prayers at Sacrifices, 贊禮郎 Tsan⁴ Li³ Lang², Heralds,

司俎官 Ssu¹ Tzu³ Kuan¹, Supervisors of Sacrificial Attributes,

司稅 Ssu¹ Shui⁴, Rent Collectors (for lands of the department),

司香 Ssu¹ Hsiang¹, Acolytes,

司礶 Ssu¹ Tui⁴, Supervisors of Preparation of Incense (supervise the powdering of bark used in the manufacture of incense), and

司爨 Ssu¹ Ts'uan⁴, Supervisors of Preparation of Eatables for Sacrifices.

Also included in the department are:—

79A. 果房 Kuo³ Fang², Fruit Office, which supplies the fruit used in sacrifices. Its staff comprises:

果房掌果 Kuo³ Fang² Chang³ Kuo³, Controllers of the Fruit Office, and

副掌果 Fu⁴ Chang³ Kuo³, Assistant Controllers of the Fruit Office.

79B. 昇平署 Shêng¹ P'ing² Shu³. The Court Theatrical Bureau (or 南府 Nan² Fu³), which arranges theatricals in which

79A Eunuchs are the performers. It has at its head two Department Directors (or their Assistants), designated 兼理昇平署事務 Chien¹ Li³ Shêng¹ P'ing² Shu³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, (Chiefs of the Court Theatrical Bureau.

79A. 神房 Shên² Fang², Office of Shamanism. This is attached to the 坤寧宮 K'un¹ Ning² Kung¹, the Shamanic Chapel (see No. 104A), where Eunuchs or 薩嫫太太 Sa¹ Mo³ T'ai⁴ T'ai⁴ (*idem* 薩摩太太 Sa¹ Mo³ T'ai⁴ T'ai⁴ or 薩滿太太 Sa¹ Man² T'ai⁴ T'ai⁴), Shamanic Priestesses, daily offer sacrifices to the spirits of the ancestors of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty (compare No. 573B).

These Priestesses and Eunuchs are under the control of the Office of Shamanism.

80. 都虞司 Tu¹ Yu² Ssu¹, Department of the Household Guard and the Imperial Hunt. This department has charge of the Imperial hunts and of a staff of huntsmen, divided into three detachments.

In this department are found:

1. 狗房 Kou³ Fang², The Imperial Kennels.
2. 鷹房 Ying¹ Fang², The Imperial Gerfalcon Aviary.
- and
3. 鵲房 Hu⁴ Fang², The Imperial Hawk Aviary.

81. 慎刑司 Shên⁴ Hsing² Ssu¹, Judicial Department. This department takes cognisance of all cases relating to members of the Imperial Clai. Court and determines the punishment.

To the department there is attached the 番役處 Fan¹ I⁴ Ch'u⁴, Police Bureau, which has, amongst other duties, control of the Eunuchs of the Court.

The officials at the head of the Police Bureau (Department Directors, Assistant Department Directors or officials of lower rank) are styled 管轄番役 Kuan³ Hsia² Fan¹ Yi⁴. Controllers of the Police Bureau.

82. 營造司 Ying² Tsao⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Works. This department is responsible for the supplies of the Court and also for the repairing of streets, buildings and walls of the Forbidden City.

At the head of the department there is a 值年大臣 Chih² Nien² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chief of the Department of Works, to whom, in addition to those mentioned in No. 76, are subordinated

1. 掌庫 Chang³ K'u⁴, Storehouse Overseers,
2. 副掌庫 Fu⁴ Chang² K'u⁴, Assistant Storehouse Overseers,
3. 庫守 K'u⁴ Shou³, Storehouse Keepers,
4. 司匠 Ssu¹ Chiang⁴, Inspectors of Works, and
5. 委署司匠 Wei³ Shu⁴ Ssu¹ Chiang⁴, Assistant Inspectors of Works.

Under the Department of Works is the 官房租庫 Kuan¹ Fang² Tsu¹ K'u⁴, Office for Collecting Rent of Confiscated Property. The heads of this office (Department Director, Assistant Department Director; etc.) are designated 兼理官房租庫事務 Chien¹ Li³ Kuan¹ Fang² Tsu¹ K'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Office for Collecting Rent of Confiscated Property.

83. 慶豐司 Ch'ing⁴ Fêng¹ Ssu¹, Pasturage Department, which manages the flocks and herds maintained for Palace use, both near the capital and in the provinces. At its head is a 值年大臣 Chih² Nien² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chief of the Pasturage Department.

84. 錢糧衙門 Ch'ien² Liang² Ya² Mên², Pay Office (pays the wages of the Household Banners).

85. 掌關防管理內管領事務處 Chang³ Kuan¹ Fang² Kuan³ Li³ Nei⁴ Kuan³ Ling³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, 關防事務處 Kuan¹ Fang³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, or 掌關防處 Chang³ Kuan¹ Fang² Ch'u⁴, Chancery of the Imperial Household. At its head there is a Department Director, styled 掌關防事務 Chang³

86 Kuan¹ Fang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Chancellor of the Imperial Household.
to In addition there are two Assistant Department Directors, called
87A 協理關防事務 Hsieh² Li³ Kuan¹ Fang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Assistant
Chancellors of the Imperial Household, thirty 內管領 Nei⁴
Kuan³ Ling³, Chancery Overseers, and thirty 副內管領 Fu⁴
Nei⁴ Kuan³ Ling³, Assistant Chancery Overseers (compare
No. 104D).

86. 造辦處 Tsao⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Workshops of the Imperial Household (Iakhinf, in his "Description of Peking," No. 14, styles these workshops the "Office of Arts and Crafts.") These workshops are attached to the 養心殿 Yang³ Hsin¹ Tien⁴ (see No. 104B).

At the head of the Workshops of the Imperial Household are Ministers of the Household, styled 管理造辦處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Tsao⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Imperial Workshops. In addition, there are two Department Directors, two Assistant Department Directors, two Secretaries and numerous Clerks (see No. 76). Also, there are 六品庫掌 Liu⁴ P'in³ K'u⁴ Chang³, Overseers of the Sixth Class, and 八品催長 Pa¹ P'in³ Ts'ui¹ Chang³, Overseers of the Eighth Class (from five to seven of each).

87. 官學 K'uan¹ Hsüeh², Schools of the Imperial Household (Government Schools); three in all.

87A. 咸安宮官學 Hsien² An¹ Kung¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh², School at the Palace of Universal Peace; maintained for the children of the high officials of the eight Banners (compare Iakhinf's "Description of Peking," No. 14). In charge of this school are Ministers of the Household, styled 管理咸安宮官學事務 Kuan³ Li³ Hsien² An¹ Kung¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Curators of the School at the Palace of Universal Peace. To these are subordinated Department Directors, called 總管官學事務 Tsung³ Kuan³ Kuan¹ Hsüeh² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of Government (Imperial Household) Schools.

87B. 景山官學 Ching³ Shan¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh², School at the Red Hill (close to 景山 Ching³ Shan¹, Red Hill—or 煤山 Mei² Shan¹, Coal Hill). This school is for the children of the three Superior Banners. For its administration see No. 87A.

87C. 南府官學 Nan² Fu³ Kuan¹ Hsüeh², Court Theatrical School (attached to the Court Theatrical Office; see No. 79B). This school prepares actors for the Court Theatre. For its administration see No. 87A.

88. 上駟院 Shang⁴ Ssu⁴ Yüan⁴, The Palace Stud. At its head is a Minister of the Household, styled 管理上駟院事務 Kuan³ Li³ Shang⁴ Ssu⁴ Yüan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Palace Stud, and two 上駟院卿 Shang⁴ Ssu⁴ Yuan⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Palace Stud.

The Palace Stud is divided into two departments, i.e. 左司 Tso³ Ssu¹, the First Department, and 右司 Yu⁴ Ssu¹, the Second Department, and, in addition to the officials mentioned in No. 76, furnishes employment for the following:—

21 阿敦侍衛 A⁴ Tun¹ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Supervisors of Drovers, 3 司鞍長 Ssu¹ An¹ Chang³, Saddlery Inspectors, 2 副司鞍長 Fu⁴ Ssu¹ An¹ Chang³, Assistant Saddlery Inspectors, 3 醫師長 I¹ Shih¹ Chang³, Veterinary Surgeons, and 2 副醫師長 Fu⁴ I¹ Shih¹ Chang³, Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.

The Stables are distinguished as (1). 內厩 Nei⁴ Chiu⁴, Stables at the Capital, and (2). 外厩 Wai⁴ Chiu⁴, Provincial Stables, and are directed by 厩長 Chiu⁴ Chang³, Inspectors of the Stables, and 厩副 Chiu⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant Inspectors of the Stables. Besides there are 牧長 Mu⁴ Chang³, Inspectors of Drovers, and 牧副 Mu⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant Inspectors of Drovers.

89. 武備院 Wu³ Pei⁴ Yüan⁴, The Imperial Armoury (in Iakhinf's "Description of Peking," under No. 68, styled "War Depôt"). This establishment supervises the arsenal, fullery, harness shop, saddle shop, etc., where arrows, bows,

90 armour, helmets, saddles, tents, etc., are manufactured for the Emperor's use and for the army.

In charge of the Armoury is a Prince or Minister of the Household, called 管理武備院事務 Kuan³ Li³ Wu³ Pei⁴ Yüan Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Armoury, and two 武備院卿 Wu³ Pei⁴ Yüan⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Imperial Armoury. In addition, besides the officials mentioned in No. 76, there are 六品庫掌 Liu⁴ P'in³ K'u⁴ Chang³, Overseers of the Sixth Class (six), 委署六品庫掌 Wei³ Shu⁴ Liu⁴ P'in³ K'u⁴ Chang³, Assistant Overseers of the Sixth Class (three), 無品級庫掌 Wu² P'in³ Chi⁴ K'u⁴ Chang³, Unclassed Overseers (six) 庫守 K'u⁴ Shou³, Storehouse Keepers (42), 司函 Ssu¹ Han² Supervisors of Armour-making, 司幄 Ssu¹ Wo⁴, Supervisors of Tent-making, 副司幄 Fu⁴ Ssu¹ Wo⁴, Assistant Supervisors of Tent-making, 司弓 Ssu¹ Kung¹, Supervisors of Bow-making, 司矢 Ssu¹ Shih³, Supervisors of Arrow-making, 掌傘總領 Chang³ San³ Tsung³ Ling³, also 委署掌傘總領 Wei³ Shu⁴ Chang³ San³ Tsung³ Ling³, Supervisors of Umbrella-making, their Assistants and 八品催長 Pa¹ P'in³ Ts'ui¹ Chang³, Overseers of the Eighth Class, as well as others.

90. 奉宸苑 Fêng⁴ Ch'ên² Yüan⁴, Bureau of Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks; controlling the Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks and the growing of rice for the Court.

The chief of this bureau is a Prince or a Minister of the Household, styled 管理奉宸苑事務 Kuan³ Li³ Fêng⁴ Ch'ên² Yüan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks. He is assisted by two 奉宸苑卿 Fêng⁴ Ch'ên² Yüan⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks, to whom are subordinated Department Directors, Assistant Department Directors, Secretaries, Clerks, etc. (compare No. 76).

Under the bureau's administration are the following estates, situated in or near Peking:—

1. 南苑 Nan³ Yüan⁴ (commonly called 海子 Hai³ Tzu³). 90A
2. 圓明園 Yüan² Ming² Yüan². to
3. 暢春園 Ch'ang⁴ Ch'un¹ Yüan² (also called 長春園 Ch'ang² Ch'un¹ Yüan²), and 91
4. 靜宜園 Ching⁴ I² Yüan² (also called 清漪園 Ch'ing¹ I³ Yüan² or 靜明園 Ching⁴ Ming² Yüan²). At the head of these are Ministers of the Household, styled 管理圓明園暢春園事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Ch'ang⁴ Ch'un¹ Yüan² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Yüan Ming and Ch'ang Ch'un Gardens (i.e. Palace of Eternal Spring) or 管理清漪園等處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Ch'ing¹ I² Yüan² Têng³ Ch'u¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Ch'ing I and other Gardens.

The actual management of the various gardens is vested in 苑丞 Yüan⁴ Ch'êng², Inspectors (nine at each garden or park) of the sixth class (六品苑丞 Liu⁴ P'in³ Yüan⁴ Ch'êng²) and seventh class (七品苑丞 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Yüan⁴ Ch'êng²), assisted by 苑副 Yüan⁴ Fu⁴, Deputy Inspectors (not exceeding 21 at each garden) of the seventh and eighth classes (七品苑副 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Yüan⁴ Fu⁴ and 八品苑副 Pa¹ P'in³ Yüan⁴ Fu⁴), and 委署苑副 Wei³ Shu⁴ Yüan⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant Deputy Inspectors (not exceeding 11).

Also under the supervision of the Bureau of Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks is the:

90A. 稻田場 Tao⁴ T'ien² Ch'ang³, Imperial Agriculture Office; controlling the sowing of rice and gardening for the Court.

91. 御茶膳房 Yü⁴ Ch'a² Shan⁴ Fang², Imperial Buttery (also 御茶膳處 Yü⁴ Ch'a² Shan⁴ Ch'u⁴).

In charge of the Imperial Buttery are Ministers of the Household, called 管理御茶膳房事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yü⁴ Ch'a² Shan⁴ Fang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of the Imperial Buttery; there are also three 尙膳正 Shang⁴ Shan⁴ Chêng⁴, Chief Trencher-Knights, one 尙膳副 Shang⁴ Shan⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant

Chief Trencher-Knight, twelve 尙膳 Shang⁴ Shan⁴, Serving-men, three 尙茶正 Shang⁴ Ch'a² Chêng⁴, Chief Cup-bearers, one 尙茶副 Shang⁴ Ch'a² Fu⁴, Assistant Chief Cup-bearer, and six 尙茶 Shang⁴ Ch'a², Cup-bearers (compare No. 570).

92. 御藥房 Yü⁴ Yao⁴ Fang², The Imperial Dispensary. At its head is a Minister of the Household, styled 管理御藥房事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yü⁴ Yao⁴ Fang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Dispensary; the subordinate officials (compare No. 76) are styled 兼理御藥房事務 Chien¹ Li³ Yü⁴ Yao⁴ Fang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, to show that their duties at the Dispensary are in addition to those of whatever substantive post they may hold.

93. 御船處 Yü⁴ Ch'uan² Ch'u⁴, Imperial Boats Office. Its chief is a Minister of the Household having the title of 管理御船處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yü⁴ Ch'uan² Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Boats Office. The subordinate officials (compare No. 76) bear the title 兼理御船處事務 Chien¹ Li³ Yü⁴ Ch'uan² Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴.

93A. 御鳥槍處 Yü⁴ Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Ch'u⁴, Imperial Game Preserve. One of the Princes or Ministers of the Household is at its head and is styled 管理御鳥槍處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yü⁴ Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Game Preserve. He has assisting him:

2 藍翎總承 Lan² Ling² Tsung³ Ch'êng², Senior Game-keepers (Subalterns of the Guards, No. 99), 2 副總承 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Ch'êng², Junior Gamekeepers, 5 鳥槍長 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Chang³, Keepers of the Gunroom, and 2 內火藥庫庫掌 Nei⁴ Huo³ Yao⁴ K'u⁴ K'u⁴ Chang³, Keepers of the Ammunition-store.

94. 武英殿脩書處 Wu³ Ying¹ Tien⁴ Hsiu¹ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, Printing Office and Bookbindery at the Throne Hall (*see* No. 104B). This office prepares books for the Court use.

In the above-mentioned Throne Hall were stored, from times long past, stereotype plates, many of which have, unfortunately, been destroyed by fires that have taken place there.

In charge of the Printing Office is a Prince or Minister of the Household, styled 管理武英殿脩書處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Wu³ Ying¹ Tien⁴ Hsiu¹ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Printing Office and Bookbindery at the Throne Hall, and subordinated to him, in addition to the usual officials (*see* No. 76), are 1 Assistant Department Director, styled 正監造 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tsao⁴, Overseer of Works, 1 Assistant Chancellor of the Imperial Household, (*see* No. 85) styled 副監造 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tsao⁴, Assistant Overseer of Works, 4 庫掌 K'u⁴ Chang³, Inspectors, 6 委署庫掌 Wei³ Shu⁴ K'u⁴ Chang³, Deputy Inspectors, 2 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai², Revisers (1 Chinese and 1 Manchu), 2 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Assistant Revisers, 12 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Proof Readers, and 10 協脩 Hsieh² Hsiu¹, Assistant Proof Readers.

94A. 御書處 Yü⁴ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, The Imperial Library (also the private library of the Emperor).

At the head of the Imperial Library is a Prince or Minister of the Household, styled 管理御書處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yü⁴ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Curator of the Imperial Library, subordinated to him, in addition to the officials mentioned in No. 76, designated 兼理御書處事務 Chien¹ Li³ Yü⁴ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, are 1 正監造司庫 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tsao⁴ Ssu¹ K'u⁴ Li³, Librarian-in-Chief (Overseer of Works), 1 副監造庫掌 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tsao⁴ K'u⁴ Chang³, Deputy Librarian-in-Chief (Assistant Overseer of Works), 2 庫掌 K'u⁴ Chang³, Librarians, and 6 委署庫掌 Wei³ Shu⁴ K'u⁴ Chang³, Deputy Librarians.

95. 總理工程處 Tsung³ Li³ Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ch'u⁴, Imperial Construction Office; as opposed to the 造辦處 Tsao⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴ (*see* No. 86), this office has to do with large Palace buildings only.

At the head of the Imperial Construction Office is a Prince or Minister of the Household, bearing the title 管理工程處事務

96 Kuan³ Li³ Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Construction Office. The usual subordinate officials (see No. 76) are styled 兼理工程處事務 Chien¹ Li³ Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴.

96. 織染局 Chih¹ Jan³ Chü², Imperial Weaving and Dyeing Office (where tissues for the Court use are woven and dyed); supervised by a Prince or Minister of the Household, called 管織染局大臣 Kuan¹ Chih¹ Jan³ Chü² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Director of the Weaving and Dyeing Office. Subordinate to him, in addition to the usual officials (see No. 76), styled 兼攝織染局務司官 Chien¹ Shê⁴ Chih¹ Jan³ Chü² Wu⁴ Ssu¹ Kuan¹, are:

1 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Inspector, 6 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³, Overseers, 2 司匠 Ssu¹ Chiang⁴, Clerks of Works, and 6 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹ (idem.).

97. 內旗 Nei⁴ Ch'i², Household Division of the Banners.

The Eight Banners 八旗 Pa¹ Ch'i² (see No. 718) are divided into the 內旗 Nei⁴ Ch'i², Inner or Household Division, and 外旗 Wai⁴ Ch'i², Outer Division.

The Household Division of the Banners is under the control of the Imperial Household (see No. 75) and its duties consist chiefly in guarding the different parts of the Forbidden City (see No. 104). It is composed of the so-called 包衣 Pao¹ I¹, Bond-servants, a class formed at the beginning of the rise of the Manchu dynasty, when, for the Emperor and Princes, there were appointed from the Banners a certain number of families who continued to serve, from one generation to another, the Imperial Household and the Princes of the Blood. They receive a fixed salary from the government treasury and retain their status even if they are employed on other service.

Like the Banner Forces, the Household Division of the Banners is made up from the Eight Banners and is divided into:

1 上三旗 Shang⁴ San¹ Ch'i², The Three Superior Banners, or 內三旗 Nei⁴ San¹ Ch'i², The Three Imperial Banners (composed of Bordered Yellow, Plain Yellow and Plain White Banners), and

2 下五旗 Hsia⁴ Wu³ Ch'i², The Five Lower Banners (composed of the five remaining Banners; compare No. 718).

The Three Superior Banners appertain to the Imperial Household, and the Bond-servants composing them are called 皇包衣 Huang² Pao¹ I¹, the Imperial Household Bond-servants.

The Five Lower Banners are attached to the various Princely Houses, and the Bond-servants composing them are called 王包衣 Wang² Pao¹ I¹, Bond-servants of Princes of the Blood.

The Three Imperial Banners are divided into the following brigades:

97A. 內護軍營 Nei⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Imperial Guards. Its organisation is similar to that of the 護軍營 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², the Guards (see No. 734).

97B. 內驍騎營 Nei⁴ Hsiao¹ Ch'i² Ying², The Household Brigade of the Line; this must be distinguished from 驍騎營 Hsiao¹ Ch'i² Ying², Brigade of the Line (see Nos. 718 to 732A).

97C. 內前鋒營 Nei⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying², The Household Vanguard; its organisation is similar to the 前鋒營 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying², Banner Vanguard (see No. 735).

97D. 圓明園內旗護軍營 Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Nei⁴ Ch'i² Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Imperial Guards at the Summer Palace, Yüan Ming Yüan. Its organisation is the same as the 圓明園八旗護軍營 Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Pa¹ Ch'i² Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Guards Brigade at the Summer Palace, Yüan Ming Yüan (see No. 741).

97E. 南苑護衛營 Nan² Yüan⁴ Hu⁴ Wei⁴ Ying², The Guards Brigade at the Nan² Yüan⁴ (The Southern Park; also 海子 Hai³ Tzu³). The staff includes: 總管 Tsung² Kuan²,

98 Commandant; 4A, 8 防禦 Fang² Yü⁴, Captains; 5A, 10 領催 to Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporals, and 90 驍騎 Hsiao¹ Ch'ü², Privates.

99 98. 領侍衛府 (also 侍衛處 Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Ch'ü⁴) Ling³ Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Fu³, Office of the Imperial Body-guard. This office controls the affairs of the 親軍營 Ch'in¹ Chün¹ Ying², the Imperial Body-guard, composed of 侍衛親軍 Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Ch'in¹ Chün¹.

The duty of the Body-guard is to escort the Emperor, perform various offices in the interior of the Palace, and guard the Emperor's person. It is chiefly composed of young men from the Three Imperial Banners (see No. 97.)

The administration of the Imperial Body-guard is vested in:

1. Six 領侍衛內大臣 Ling³ Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Nei⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chamberlains of the Imperial Body-guard; 1A. Whether the Emperor is abroad or in the Capital, two of these are selected as 後扈大臣 Hou⁴ Hu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chamberlains of the Rear-guard.

2. Six 內大臣 Nei⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Senior Assistant Chamberlains of the Imperial Body-guard; 1B.

3. An indefinite number of 散秩大臣 Saur⁴ Chih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Junior Assistant Chamberlains of the Imperial Body-guard; 2B. This title of 散秩大臣 is often conferred as a hereditary title.

From the Senior and Junior Assistant Chamberlains of the Imperial Body-guard there are appointed (similarly to the Chamberlains) ten 前引大臣 Ch'ien² Yin³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chamberlains of the Van-guard.

99. The Imperial Body-guard is composed of:

1. 侍衛 Shih⁴ Wei⁴, also 花翎侍衛 Hua¹ Ling² Shih⁴ Wei⁴, the Senior Body-guards (wearing the Peacock Feather); Sixty are 一等 I¹ Têng³, First Rank; 3A, One Hundred and

Fifty 二等 Erh Têng³, Second Rank; 4A, and Two Hundred and Seventy 三等 San¹ Têng³, Third Rank; 5A, and 四等 Ssu⁴ Têng³, Fourth Rank; 5B.

2. 藍翎侍衛 Lan² Ling² Shih⁴ Wei⁴, the Junior Body-guards (wearing the Blue Feather); 6A. There are Ninety of them.

3. 宗室侍衛 Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, also 三旗宗室侍衛 San¹ Ch'ü² Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, the Clansmen Corps of the Imperial Body-guards. Nine of these are 一等 I¹ Têng³, First Rank, Eighteen are 二等 Erh Têng³, Second Rank, and Sixty-three are 三等 San¹ Têng³, Third Rank.

From the above-mentioned Body-guards, commonly known as 三旗侍衛 San¹ Ch'ü² Shih⁴ Wei⁴, there are selected an indefinite number of 御前侍衛 Yü⁴ Ch'ien² Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Guards of the Ante-chamber, and 乾清門侍衛 Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Mên² Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Guards at the Ch'ien Ch'ing Gate.

In addition, there are Sixty 豹尾班侍衛 Pao⁴ Wei³ Pan¹ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, the Imperial Body-guards wearing the Leopard's Tail.

4. 漢侍衛 Han⁴ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Chinese Corps of the Imperial Body-guards; these are of three ranks.

When engaged on guard duty, the Body-guards are divided into 6 班 Pan¹, Reliefs, which, in turn, are divided into 2 翼 I⁴, Wings.

In command of each relief is a 侍衛班領 Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Pan¹ Ling³, Commander of a Relief of the Body-guards, and below him is a 署班領 Shu⁴ Pan¹ Ling³, Second in Command of a Relief of the Body-guards.

For every ten Privates there is a 侍衛什長 Shih⁴ Wei⁴ Shih² Chang³, Sergeant.

100. The Emperor's personal detachment of the Body-guards consists of 77 親軍校 Ch'in¹ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenants; 5A, 70 署親軍校 Shu⁴ Ch'in¹ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenants;

101 8B, 7 委署親軍校 Wei³ Shu⁴ Ch'in¹ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sergeants,
to and 1,756 親軍 Ch'in¹ Chün¹, Privates.

103 101. 御前大臣 Yü⁴ Ch'ien² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Adjutant
General; there are four of these, appointed from the Princes or
Ministers of the Household.

101A. 御前行走 Yü⁴ Ch'ien² Hsing² Tsou³, Attaché to
the Emperor's Suite. This title is usually conferred on
Mongolian Princes.

102. 總司稽查守衛事宜處 Tsung³ Ssu¹ Chi² Ch'a²
Shou³ Wei⁴ Shih⁴ I² Ch'u⁴, Vigilance Office (office of the
General Inspectors charged with the safety and tranquillity of
the Palace precincts).

This office was established in accordance with an Edict of
the 13th December, 1908, and is under the control of 3 總司稽
查守衛事宜大臣 Tsung³ Ssu¹ Chi² Ch'a² Shou³ Wei⁴ Shih⁴
I² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², General Inspectors (charged with the safety and
tranquillity of the Palace precincts). These officials are
appointed from the Princes or High Officials.

Two reports of the Vigilance Office, approved on the 19th
December, 1908, and the 9th January, 1909, show its adminis-
tration and staff to be as follows:

The actual management is vested in a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴,
Manager, and 1 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant. Below these are 4
稽查章京 Chi² Ch'a² Chang¹ Ching¹, Secretaries, and 10
稽查委員 Ch² Ch'a² Wei³ Yüan², Supervisors (these are
chiefly charged with keeping a sharp watch over the Palace
Guard).

103. 禁衛軍 Chin⁴ Wei⁴ Chün¹, New Palace Guard.

The organisation of this body was decreed by Imperial
Edict of the 25th December, 1908, the tenor of which was as
follows:

"Prince Tsai Tao, Prince of the 3rd Order, Prince Yü
"Lang, Prince of the 3rd Order, and T'ieh Liang, President

"of the Ministry of War, are appointed Superintendents for the 103A
"organisation and drilling of an Imperial Guards Corps. They to
"are authorised to select from any of the Banner Corps men of 103:
"good physique and health for these Guards and they are to be
"conscientious and diligent in this work. The Corps will be
"under the special command of the Prince Regent. A further
"Edict will be issued when the Corps is functioning smoothly.
"Such is the Emperor's pleasure."

103A. The New Palace Guards are, so it seems, to replace
the original Imperial Guards. They are to be organised as
divisions of, and will be in type similar to, the New Army.

It is proposed to first complete the formation of one division
of the New Palace Guards, recruits to be drawn from the First
and Sixth Divisions of the New Army. With this object in view
there has been established the 禁衛軍訓練處 Chin⁴ Wei⁴
Chün¹ Hsün⁴ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office for Drilling of the New Palace
Guards, under the supervision of three 專司訓練禁衛軍大臣
Chuan¹ Ssu¹ Hsün⁴ Lien⁴ Chin⁴ Wei⁴ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Super-
visors of the Drilling of the New Palace Guards. To these are
attached:

103B. A. 軍諮官 Chun¹ Tzu¹ Kuan¹, Military Instructors;
six in all (one is of the 一等 I¹ Têng³, First Rank, two are of
the 二等 Erh⁴ Têng², Second Rank, and three are of the
三等 San¹ Têng³, Third Rank). These Officers manage
correspondence, supervise sections of the staff, are responsible for
instruction, and are in charge of the four sub-offices attached to
the Chief Drilling Office (see below, No. 103C).

Directly subordinated to the above-mentioned are:

1. 10 執事員 Chih³ Shih⁴ Yüan², Adjutants,
2. 5 書記員 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Yüan², Writers (of three ranks),
3. 2 繪圖員 Hui⁴ T'u² Yüan², Draftsmen,
4. 1 印刷員 Yin⁴ Shua⁴ Yüan², Manager of Printing
Office,

- 103c 5. 1 收支員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Yüan², Treasurer,
to 6. 1 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², General Supervisor,
103d 7. 2 遞事員 Ti⁴ Shih⁴ Yüan², Registrars.

103c. B. To the Office for Drilling of the New Palace Guards there are attached the following four sub-offices:

1. 軍械科 Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ K'o¹, Armoury,
2. 軍法科 Chün¹ Fa³ K'o¹, Office of Military Jurisprudence,
3. 軍需科 Chün¹ Hsü¹ K'o¹, Commissariat Department, and
4. 軍醫科 Chün¹ I¹ K'o¹, Medical Department.

In each of the sub-offices, or sections, there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Section Chief, and from three to five 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries. In addition, there are:

1. 17 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers,
2. 11 司事生 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks,
3. 10 刷印手 Shua¹ Yin⁴ Shou³, Compositors, and
4. 26 夫役 Fu¹ I⁴, Servants.

103d. As has been stated above (see No. 103A), the formation of the New Palace Guards, with very few exceptions, is identical with that of the 陸軍各鎮 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ko⁴ Chên⁴, Divisions of the New Army. The artillery detachment, for instance, consists of three companies of field artillery. Also, there are:

1. 交通營 Chiao¹ T'ung² Ying², Military Communications composed of two companies, i.e. 鐵路隊 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Tui⁴, Railway Company, and 電信隊 Tien⁴ Hsin⁴ Tui⁴, Telegraph Company.

2. 1 營 Ying², Corps, of 機關砲隊 Chi¹ Kuan¹ P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Machine-gun Corps (this is a temporary organisation and will be abolished when the complete formation of the New Palace Guards has been effected), and 1 營 Ying², 重砲隊 Chung⁴ P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Corps of Heavy Artillery.

3. Later it is planned to organise a 軍鴿隊 Chün¹ Kê¹ Tui⁴, Carrier Pigeon Corps, and a 氣球隊 Ch'ü⁴ Ch'iu² Tui⁴, Aeronautic Corps.

To the Commander of each brigade, regiment or battalion there will be attached a 副官 Fu⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant.

104. The Imperial Palaces in Peking are situated in the 紫禁城 Tzu³ Chin⁴ Ch'êng², Red Forbidden City, which lies within the 皇城 Huang² Ch'êng², Imperial City, where most of the buildings and offices pertaining to the Imperial Household are to be found.

Four gates afford access to the Forbidden City:

1. On the North, 神武門 Shên² Wu³ Mên².
2. On the East, 東華門 Tung¹ Hua² Mên².
3. On the South, 午門 Wu³ Mên².
4. On the West, 西華門 Hsi¹ Hua² Mên².

104A. Within the Forbidden City there is a series of 宮 Kung¹, Palaces, 殿 Tien⁴, Halls, and 閣 Ko², Pavilions.

The best known of the Palaces are:

1. 乾清宮 Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Kung¹, where the most brilliant receptions take place, audiences are granted to Foreign Representatives (since a few years ago), Chinese officials are received, and state business transacted.

2. 坤寧宮 K'un¹ Ning² Kung¹, Palace of an Empress, or Shamanic Chapel (see Nos. 79c and 573c).

3. 毓慶宮 Yü⁴ Ch'ing¹ Kung¹, Palace of the Heir Apparent.

4. 寧壽宮 Ning² Shou⁴ Kung¹. To this Palace there are six gates; the main gate, on the South, is called 皇極門 Huang² Chi² Mên². Beyond the gates there is the Throne Hall, 皇極殿 Huang² Chi² Tien⁴, and behind this is the Palace Ning² Shou⁴ Kung¹, where the Empress Dowager 孝欽顯皇后 Hsiao⁴ Ch'in¹ Hsien³ Huang² Hou⁴ resided.

104B 5. 齋宮 Chai¹ Kung¹, Palace of Expiation or Abstinence. The Emperor visits this Palace to fast previous to important sacrifices.

6. 雍和宮 Yung¹ Ho² Kung¹, Buddhist Temple (Lakhin calls it the Tibetan Monastery). At the head of this temple, is one of the four Hutukhtus living in Peking (see No. 917).

104B. The best known of the Halls are :

1. 太和殿 T'ai¹ Ho² Tien⁴, Hall of Perfect Harmony (or Hall of Harmony in Nature). Here the Emperor holds levees on New Year's Day, his birthday, and on the Winter solstice.

2. 中和殿 Chung¹ Ho² Tien⁴, Throne Hall. In this Hall the Emperor scrutinises prayers written for state worship and examines the corn and implements provided for the ploughing ceremony.

3. 保和殿 Pao³ Ho² Tien⁴, Throne Hall. In this Hall the Emperor attends examinations for highest literary degrees.

4. 文華殿 Wên² Hua² Tien⁴, Throne Hall. Here the Emperor, in the second moon, attends for explanation of the Classics.

5. 武英殿 Wu³ Ying¹ Tien⁴, Throne Hall where stereotype plates are stored (properly Printing Office, see No. 94).

6. 奉先殿 Fêng⁴ Hsien¹ Tien⁴, Hall where the Emperor worships his ancestors.

7. 養心殿 Yang³ Hsin¹ Tien⁴, Hall to which the Emperor retires for relaxation. At the present time the Hall is given up to the Prince Regent for studying government affairs and for small audiences which he may hold (see No. 86).

8. 中正殿 Chung¹ Chêng⁴ Tien⁴, Buddhist Cha el. Of the Pavilions the best known are :

1. 文淵閣 Wên² Yüan¹ Ko², The Library. Here 104c
found a full collection of books, labelled in Chinese 四庫全書 to
Ssu⁴ K'u⁴ Ch'üan² Shu¹. 104D

In charge of the Library is a Grand Secretary (compare No. 131), assisted by :

1 提舉閣事 T'i² Chü³ Ko² Shih⁴, Director of the Library,

2 領閣事 Ling³ Ko² Shih⁴, Assistant Directors of the Library,

6 值閣事 Chih¹ Ko² Shih⁴, Officials on duty at the Library, and

6 檢閱 Chien³ Yüeh², Inspectors,

2 紫光閣 Tzu³ Kuang¹ Ko² (situated on the Western side of the Imperial City), Pavilion of Purple Lustre, where vassals are received and entertained.

104C. The most commonly known gates of the Forbidden City are the 太和門 T'ai¹ Ho² Mên² and the 乾清門 Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Mên²; the first leads to the Hall of the same name (see No. 104B) and the second to the Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Palace (see No. 104A).

To the Imperial City there are the following gates at the South :—

1. 大清門 Tai⁴ Ch'ing¹ Mên², serving as the main entrance to the Imperial City. Before this gate there is a square court surrounded by a granite palisade, called the 棋盤街 Ch'i P'an Chieh.

2. 天安門 T'ien¹ An¹ Mên²

3. 端門 Tuan¹ Mên². Beyond this gate, entrance to the Forbidden City is obtained through the 午門 Wu¹ Mên² (see No. 104).

104D. In charge of the Palaces there are (in number from 2 to 3) Ministers of the Household, Princes of the Blood or Grand Secretaries, styled 管理某宮事務 Kuan³ Li³

- 104* (Mou³) Kung¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendents of Affairs of such to and such a Palace. Subordinated to them, deputed from the Imperial Household, are 郎中 Lang² Chung¹, Department Directors, 員外郎 Yüan² Wai⁴ Lang², Assistant Department Directors, and 內管領 Nei⁴ Kuan³ Ling³, Overseers, bearing the title 兼理某宮事務 Chien¹ Li³ (Mou³) Kung¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Managers of Affairs of such and such a Palace.

In addition to the officials above-mentioned there are a number of 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴ and 委署主事 Wei⁴ Shu⁴ Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries, and 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

The management of Palace Halls and Pavilions is arranged on the same basis as the Palace management.

104E. 頤和園 I² Ho² Yüan³, Summer Palace of the Emperor. This Palace was the fixed Summer residence of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager. At the present time it is under seal until the Emperor reaches his majority. The grounds, however, are opened on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each moon to the inspection of Diplomatic Representatives and eminent foreigners.

The Summer Palace is under the supervision of the Bureau of Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks (see Nos. 90 and 741).

避暑山莊 Pi⁴ Shu³ Shan¹ Chuang¹, Summer Palace at 熱河 Jehol (in the prefecture of 承德府 Ch'êng² Tê² Fu³, to the North-east of Peking). Until 1860 this Palace was the Summer residence of the Emperors.

105. 奏事處 Tsou⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'ü⁴, Chancery of Memorials to the Emperor. At the Chancery are stationed 6 奏事官 Tsou⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Chancellors of Memorials to the Emperor, who receive memorials from the provinces which, if found to be written in accordance with fixed etiquette, are handed over to the Grand Council for presentation to the Emperor (Metropolitan establishments present their memorials to the Grand Council direct).

The Chancery of Memorials to the Emperor is divided into two sections; one for Chinese and Manchu and one for Mongolian memorials.

The general supervision of the Chancery is the duty of 御前大臣 Yü⁴ Ch'ien² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Adjutant Generals (see No. 101).

105A. 欽奉上諭事件處 Ch'in¹ Fêng⁴ Shang⁴ Yü⁴ Shih⁴ Chien⁴ Ch'ü⁴, Chancery for the publication of Imperial Edicts. At the head of this Chancery is a 稽察 Chi² Ch'a², Inspector (usually appointed from the ranks of the Grand Secretaries).

106. 稽查壇廟大臣 Chi² Ch'a² T'an² Miao⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of Altars and Temples, and 備查壇廟大臣 Pei⁴ Ch'a² T'an² Miao⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Superintendent of Altars and Temples. By these titles are designated the officials charged with the preparations for sacrifices at altars and temples.

107. 喜起舞大臣 Hsi³ Ch'ü³ Wu³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Director of the Court Ballet.

108. 司鑰長 Ssu¹ Yao¹ Chang³, Keeper of Palace Keys.

THE IMPERIAL EQUIPAGE DEPARTMENT.

109. 鑾輿衛 Luan² Yü² Wei⁴ (previously 鑾儀衛 Luan² I² Wei⁴), the Imperial Equipage Department. This has charge of the preparation of carriages, chairs, regalia, etc., necessary when the Emperor goes abroad.

110. 掌衛事大臣 Chang³ Wei⁴ Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of the Imperial Equipage Department, usually appointed from the Princes of the Blood (literary designation 煖卿 Nuan³ Ch'ing¹).

111. 鑾輿使 Luan² Yü² Shih³ (formerly 鑾儀使 Luan² I² Shih³), Commissioner of the Imperial Equipage Department; 2A. Literary designation 衛尉卿 Wei⁴ Yü⁴ Ch'ing¹ and 大威衛 Ta⁴ Wei¹-wei⁴. There are two of these officials.

112. 漢鑾輿使 Han⁴ Luan² Yü² Shih³, Chinese Commissioner of the Imperial Equipage Department; 2A. There is one of these officials.

113. 總理事務冠軍使 Tsung³ Li³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Kuan⁴ Chün¹ Shih³, Chief Marshals of the Imperial Equipage Department. There are two of these and they have the general supervision of the five sub-departments into which the Equipage Department is divided (*see* Nos. 118 to 123).

114. 協理事務雲麾使 Hsieh² Li³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, Assistant Chief Marshals of the Imperial Equipage Department (*see* No. 113); two officials of this rank.

115. 陪祀冠軍使 P'ei² Ssu⁴ Kuan⁴ Chün¹ Shih³, Sacrificial Marshals of the Imperial Equipage Department; two officials of this rank.

116. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴, Chief Secretary (*compare* No. 288); one official of this rank.

117. 經歷廳 Ching¹ Li⁴ T'ing¹, Registry: supervised by two 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴, Registrars; 6A.

118. 左所 Tso³ So³, First Sub-department, divided into two sections:

1. 鑾輿司 Luan² Yü² Ssu¹, Carriage Section, and
2. 馴馬司 Hsün⁴ Ma³ Ssu¹, Equestrian Section.

119. 右所 Yu⁴ So³, Second Department, consisting of two sections:

1. 擎蓋司 Ch'ing² Kai⁴ Ssu¹, Umbrella Section, and
2. 弓矢司 Kung¹ Shih¹ Ssu¹, Bow and Arrow Section.

120. 中所 Chung¹ So³, Third Sub-department, consisting of two sections:

1. 旌節司 Ching¹ Chieh⁴ Ssu¹, Pennons Section, and
2. 旛幢司 Fan¹ T'ung² Ssu¹, Flags and Signals Section.

121. 前所 Ch'ien² So³, Fourth Sub-department, consisting of two sections:

1. 扇手司 Shan⁴ Shou³ Ssu¹, Fan Section, and

2. 斧鉞司 Fu³ Yüeh⁴ Ssu¹, Halberd Section.

122. 後所 Hou⁴ So³, Fifth Sub-department, divided into eight sections:

1. 班劍司 Pan¹ Chien⁴ Ssu¹, Sword Section,
2. 戈戟司 Ko² Chi³ Ssu¹, Spear Section,
3. 馴象所 Hsün⁴ Hsiang⁴ So³, Elephant-training Section.
4. 東司 Tung¹ Ssu¹, Eastern Section,
5. 西司 Hsi¹ Ssu¹, Western Section,
6. 旗手衛 Ch'í² Shou³ Wei¹, Standard-bearers Section,
7. 左司 Tso³ Ssu¹, Left Section, and
8. 右司 Yu⁴ Ssu¹, Right Section.

123. At the head of each of the above-mentioned sub-departments there is a 掌印冠軍使 Chang³ Yin⁴ Kuan⁴ Chün¹ Shih³, Sub-department Chief; 3A, to whom is attached one 掌所事雲麾使 Chang³ So³ Shih⁴ Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, Assistant Sub-department Chief; 4A.

Each section is directed by a 掌印雲麾使 Chang³ Yin⁴ Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, Section Chief; 4A, (for the Elephant-training and Standard-bearers Section called 掌印冠軍使 Chang³ Yin⁴ Kuan⁴ Chün¹ Shih³), to whom is attached one 掌司事治宜正 Chang³ Ssu¹ Shih⁴ (Chih⁴ I² Ch'eng⁴ (formerly 治儀正 Chih⁴ I² Ch'eng⁴), Assistant Section Chiefs; 5A: but for the Elephant-training and Standard-bearers Sections the title is, for the former, 掌所事雲麾使 Chang³ So³ Shih⁴ Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, and, for the latter, 掌所事冠軍使 Chang³ So³ Shih⁴ Kuan⁴ Chün¹ Shih³.

In the Sub-departments and Sections of the Equipage Department are also employed 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks (number not fixed).

124. 管理 Kuan³ Li³, Overseers. There are twelve attached to the Equipage Department:

1. 靜鞭管理 Ching⁴ Pien¹ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Heralds and Whips.

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2. 駕庫管理 Chia⁴ K'u⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Carriage Houses,
3. 步輦管理 Pu⁴ Nien³ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Imperial Carriages,
4. 玉輅管理 Yü⁴ Lo⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of the Jade Carriage,
5. 象輅管理 Hsiang⁴ Lo⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of the Elephant Carriage,
6. 金輅管理 Chin⁴ Lo⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of the Golden Carriage,
7. 革輅管理 Ko² Lo⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of the Leather Carriage,
8. 木輅管理 Mu⁴ Lo⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of the Wooden Carriage,
9. 棕毯管理 Tsung¹ T'an³ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Coir Mats,
10. 拜褥管理 Pai⁴ Ju⁴ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Kneeling Rugs,
11. 梳頭管理 Shu¹ T'ou² Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Combs, and
12. 駕衣管理 Chia⁴ I¹ Kuan³ Li³, Overseer of Livery for Servants and Chair-bearers.

125. To the Overseer of Herald's and Whips (*see* No. 124) there are attached:

- 3 鳴贊鞭官 Ming² Tsan⁴ Pien¹ Kuan¹, Herald's; 7A, and
 - 1 鳴贊鞭使 Ming² Tsan⁴ Pien¹ Shih³, Assistant Herald.
- To the Overseer of Carriage Houses (*see* No. 124) there are attached:

- 1 雲麾使 Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, Assistant Marshal; 4A,
- 1 治宜正 Chih⁴ I² Chêng⁴ (formerly 治儀正 Chih⁴ I² Chêng⁴), Controller of the Fifth Class; 5A, and
- 1 整宜尉 Chêng³ I² Yü⁴ (formerly 整儀尉 Chêng³ I² Yü⁴) Controller of the Sixth Class; 6A.

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To the Overseer of the Imperial Carriages (*see* No. 124) there are attached:

- 1 雲麾使 Yün² Hui¹ Shih³, Assistant Marshal; 4A, and
- 2 治宜正 Chih⁴ I² Chêng⁴, Controllers of the Fifth Class; 5A.

To the remaining Overseers there are subordinated, to each:

- 1 治宜正 Chih⁴ I² Chêng⁴, Controller of the Fifth Class; 5A, and
- 1 整宜尉 Chêng³ I² Yü⁴, Controller of the Sixth Class.

REGENCY.

126. 監國攝政王 Chien¹ Kuo² Shê⁴ Chêng⁴ Wang², Prince Regent. During the minority of the present Emperor, known from his reign as 宣統 Hsüan¹ T'ung³, that is, until he has completed his education and has married, his father, 醇親王 載灃 Ch'un² Ch'in¹ Wang² Tsai³ Fêng¹, Prince of the First Degree, Ch'un, personal name Tsai³ Fêng¹, will govern the Chinese Empire as Regent, having been empowered to assume his title by the late Empress Dowager 孝欽顯皇后 Hsiao⁴ Ch'in¹ Hsien³ Huang² Hou⁴, on the 13th November, 1908.

Rules defining the rights and the authority of the Prince Regent, elaborated by the Grand Secretariat, in conjunction with the Ministries and Chief Government Establishments, were approved by the Emperor in an Edict dated 13th November, 1908.

All government affairs are transacted by the Prince Regent and decisions are published as Edicts of the Emperor under his seal. In very important cases the Prince Regent requests the Empress Dowager 隆裕皇太后 Lung² Yü⁴ Huang² Tai⁴ Hou⁴ to issue an Edict.

126A. The Prince Regent is Commander-in-Chief of all Naval
to and Military Forces and, as the Emperor's representative, will
127 attend sessions of the National Assembly. He will also open
Parliament.

All reports addressed to the Emperor are presented to the Prince Regent and, in connection with foreign affairs, he concludes treaties, appoints representatives abroad, and receives the credentials of the representatives of Foreign Powers appointed to China.

For the expenses of the Prince Regent there are allotted, yearly, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Taels by the Ministry of Finance (for details *see* Rules, in 16 Articles).

126A. 議政王 I' Chêng⁴ Wang², Prince Regent. This title was borne by 恭親王奕訢 Kung¹ Ch'in¹ Wang² I² Hsin¹, Prince of the First Degree, Kung, personal name I² Hsin¹, during the minority of the Emperor T'ung Chih, when, with the Empresses, 慈安 T'zu² An¹ and 慈禧 T'zu² Hsi³, he was in charge of the government of the Empire.

126B. 居攝 Chū¹ Shé⁴, another designation of Prince Regent. This title was held by the usurper 王莽 Wang² Mang³ during the minority of the Emperor 孺子嬰 Ju² Tzu³ Ying¹, of the 漢 Han⁴ Dynasty (in B.C. 6).

126C. 皇太后臨朝 Huang² T'ai⁴ Hou⁴ Lin² Ch'ao², Empress Dowager Regent; also called 垂簾聽政 Ch'ui² Lien² T'ing¹ Chêng⁴ (or 垂簾訓政 Ch'ui² Lien² Hsün⁴ Chêng⁴), literally "to drop the curtain and administer the government." This title was applied to the late Empress Dowager 孝欽顯皇后 Hsiao² (H'in¹ Hsien³ Huang² Hou⁴ during the minority of the Emperor 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü¹ (1875-1908.)

PARLIAMENT.

127. 議院 I' Yuan⁴, Parliament; projected Deliberative Assembly of China; to be opened in 1913. It will consist of

two Houses, *i.e.* 上議院 Shang⁴ I' Yüan⁴, Upper House, and
下議院 Hsia⁴ I' Yüan⁴, Lower House.

Rules and Regulations for Parliament and for the Electoral Laws are to be drawn up by the Department for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government and will be promulgated in 1912.

The establishment of a Parliament was foreshadowed by the Emperor's approval of a general outline of the principles of constitutional government, together with laws concerning parliament and the election of its members, (*see* Edict dated 27th August, 1908, in reply to a report from the Bureau for the Investigation of the Principles of Constitutional Government, with two-enclosures).

As the Parliament will have deliberative authority alone, having no executive authority whatsoever, it will only be allowed to discuss questions touching the whole Empire and assist in working out the Budget. Its resolutions will be carried out only after the Emperor's approval of the same (*see* details in article "China on the eve of a Constitution" in the "Messenger of Asia," No. 1, July, 1909, pages 57 to 74, translation from the Chinese, by the authors of the Imperial Edict dated 27th August, 1908, and the "Scheme of State Laws and Programme of Constitutional Reforms during the period 1908-1916.")

From the year 1910 until the opening of Parliament there will be a National Assembly as a preliminary deliberative body (*see* Nos. 164 to 167c).

COUNCIL OF STATE.

128. 軍機處 Chün¹ Chi¹ Ch'u⁴, Council of State (or Grand Council). This is the Highest Central Establishment, being in charge of the government of the Empire, and was established about 1730 A.D. It was originally a Military Council at which the first Emperors of the present Dynasty

129 discussed State Affairs. Now, having become the Privy Council to of the Emperor, most Decrees are issued from this establishment, 129a as well as orders concerning State Administration.

The Council of State is composed of:

129. 軍機大臣 Chün¹ Chi¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Grand Councillors, having daily audiences with the Emperor. The number of these officials is not fixed but for many years past there have not been more than five, i.e. two Manchus, two Chinese, and one of the Princes of the Blood as President.

Members of the Council of State are usually appointed from the ranks of officials of the grade of Minister of State or Assistant Minister of State and they usually hold substantive posts other than in the Council.

At present the members of the Council of State countersign (署名 Shu¹ Ming²) all Decrees issued in the name of the Emperor over the seal of the Prince Regent.

129A. 軍機行走 Chün¹ Chi¹ Hsing² Tsou³, also 在軍機大臣上學習行走 Tsai⁴ Chün¹ Chi¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² Shang⁴ Hsi² Hsing² Tsou³, Probationary Grand Councillor. Newly-appointed Grand Councillors are often thus designated.

129B. 軍機章京 Chün¹ Chi¹ Chang¹ Ching¹, also 小軍機 Hsiao³ Chün¹ Chi¹, Secretaries of the Council of State; sixty in all. They attend to the clerical work of the Council and are divided into four sections:

1. 滿頭班 Man³ T'ou² Pan¹, and 滿二班 Man³ Erh⁴ Pan¹, First and Second Manchu, and
2. 漢頭班 Han⁴ T'ou² Pan¹, and 漢二班 Han⁴ Erh⁴ Pan¹, First and Second Chinese.

At the head of each section there is a 領班 Ling³ Pan¹, Chief of Section; 3A, assisted by a 幫領班 Pang¹ Ling³ Pan¹, Assistant Chief of Section; 4A.

The titles 領班章京上行走 Ling³ Pan¹ Chang¹ Ching¹ Shang⁴ Hsiang² Tsou³, Chief of Section, and 幫領班章京上行走 Pang¹ Ling³ Pan¹ Chang¹ Ching¹ Shang⁴ Hsiang² Tsou³, Assistant Chief of Section, are often borne as honorary titles by some of the Secretaries.

129C. 記名 Chi⁴ Ming², thus is designated a day-book, kept at the Council of State, for recording praiseworthy actions of officials.

GRAND SECRETARIAT OR IMPERIAL CHANCERY.

130. 內閣 Nei⁴ Ko², Grand Secretariat; technically the highest government establishment; organized in the Ming Dynasty.

(Before the establishment of the Grand Council, early in the 18th century (see No. 128), the duties of the Grand Secretariat included the preliminary examination of reports from the Provincial Authorities, the making of recommendations as to these before presentation to the Emperor, and the composition and promulgation of Imperial Decrees. It has now, however, lost much of its importance and its duties at present consist, for the most part, in promulgating Edicts and in keeping State Papers.

The Grand Secretariat is composed as follows:

131. Four 大學士 Ta⁴ Hsi² Shih⁴, Grand Secretaries; 1A (colloquial designation 中堂 Chung¹ T'ang², epistolary designation 宰相 Tsai³ Hsiang⁴ and 相國 Hsiang⁴ Kuo²). Two of these are Manchus and two are Chinese, chosen from the most distinguished officials of the Empire who are *sine qua non*, Metropolitan Graduates.

Each of the Grand Secretaries is entitled Ta Hsi² Shih⁴ of one or other of the Throne Halls or Pavilions of the Imperial

- 132 Palace, i.e. 保和殿 Pao³ Ho² Tien⁴, 文華殿 Wên² Hua² Tien⁴,
to 武英殿 Wu² Ying¹ Tien⁴, 體仁閣 T'i³ Jên² Ko², 文淵閣 Wên²
137 Yüan¹ Ko² and 東閣 Tung¹ Ko² (the selection of a particular
Hall or Pavilion depends on the Emperor's will).

Under the Ming Dynasty the Grand Secretaries were familiarly designated 閣老 Ko² Lao³, Elders of the Imperial Chancery (rendered by the Jesuit-Missionaries as Colao).

132. Two 協辦大學士 Hsieh² Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Assistant Grand Secretaries; 1B (colloquial designation 中堂 Chung¹ T'ang², epistolary designation 協揆 Hsieh² K'uei²). One is Manchu and one Chinese.

Grand Secretaries and Assistant Grand Secretaries are usually also members of the Council of State, Ministers of State or Assistant Ministers of State.

133. Ten 內閣學士 Nei⁴ Ko² Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Sub-Chancellors of the Grand Secretariat; 2B (literary designation 閣學 Ko² Hsüeh²). Six are Manchus and four are Chinese; they act as registrars of certain departments of the State Archives.

134. Eight 內閣侍讀學士 Nei⁴ Ko² Shih⁴ Tu² Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Readers of the Grand Secretariat; 4B. Six are Manchus and two Chinese. They compare the texts, in Manchu and Chinese, of State Papers.

135. Sixteen 內閣侍讀 Nei⁴ Ko² Shih⁴ Tu², Assistant Readers of the Grand Secretariat; 6A. Fourteen of these are Manchus and two are Chinese.

136. Six 內閣典籍 Nei⁴ Ko² Tien³ Chi², Archivists of the Grand Secretariat; 7A; four Manchus and two Chinese.

137. 130 內閣中書 Nei⁴ Ko² Chung¹ Shu¹, Secretaries of the Grand Secretariat; 7B (literary designation 中翰 Chung¹ Han⁴). Six of these do duty at:

137A. 中書科 Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹, Imperial Patent Office, as 中書科中書 Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹ Chung¹ Shu¹, Secretaries of the Imperial Patent Office; 7B. Their duty is to prepare patents and charters.

At the head of the Imperial Patent Office there are:

137B. Two 稽查中書科事務大臣 Chi² Ch'a² Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Controllers of the Imperial Patent Office; appointed from the ranks of the Sub-Chancellors of the Grand Secretariat.

138. To the Grand Secretariat, in addition to the Office above-mentioned, there are attached:

3 Copying Offices, i.e. 滿本房 Man³ Pên³ Fang², Manchu, 漢本房 Han⁴ Pên³ Fang², Chinese, and 蒙古房 Mêng³ Ku³ Fang², Mongolian.

2 Registries, i.e. 滿票簽處 Man³ P'iao⁴ Ch'ien¹ Ch'u⁴, Manchu, and 漢票簽處 Han⁴ P'iao⁴ Ch'ien¹ Ch'u⁴, Chinese, specially charged with making extracts from State Documents.

1 批本處 P'i¹ Pên³ Ch'u⁴, Office for copying the Emperor's endorsements of documents,

1 收發紅本處 Shou¹ Fa¹ Hung² Pên³ Ch'u⁴, Receiving and Forwarding Office, and

1 副本庫 Fu⁴ Pên³ K'u⁴, Archives Office.

139. 方畧館 Fang¹ Lio⁴ Kuan³, Military Archives Office. This office is specially charged with the drawing up of records of military undertakings and achievements of the present Dynasty. It is under the supervision and control of the Grand Secretariat; one of the members of the latter usually holds the position of President. 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai². To him there are subordinated four 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Revisers, four 收掌 Shou¹ Chang², Archivists, and nine 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Proof Readers.

140. 內繙書房 Nei⁴ Fan¹ Shu¹ Fang², Manchu-Chinese Translation Office; translates State Papers from Chinese into Manchu and is subject to the control of the Grand Secretariat.

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to

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

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141. 政務處.Chêng⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Bureau of Government Affairs; established in 1901 for the examination of reports and memorials, dealing with reforms, coming from officials and the people.

When first formed, this Bureau was composed of four members, with Prince Ch'ing as its head. Officials of the various Ministries have been appointed as members of this Bureau, at the same time continuing to hold their original posts.

In the year 1905 the Bureau was reorganized as:

141A. 內閣會議政務處 Nei⁴ Ko³ Hui⁴ I⁴ Chêng⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Ministers; its functions were unchanged but the number of its members was increased.

At the present time the Committee of Ministers is composed as follows:

142. 政務大臣 Chêng⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Ex-officio Members of the Committee of Ministers. These are the Grand Secretaries, the Assistant Grand Secretaries and the President of the Council of State. The last-named acts as President.

143. 參預政務大臣 Ts'an¹ Yü⁴ Chêng⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Consulting Members of the Committee of Ministers. The Presidents of the various Ministries (Boards) comprise these (eleven, there now being eleven Boards).

144. Two 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors; chosen from the Sub-chancellors of the Grand Secretariat.

145. Three 幫提調 Pang¹ T'i² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctors.

146. Two 總辦 Tsung³ Pan¹, Chief Secretaries.

147. Two 幫總辦 Pang¹ Tsung³ Pan¹, Assistant Chief Secretaries.

148. 文案 Wên² An⁴, Secretaries. These are chosen from the ranks of the Secretaries of the Grand Secretariat; number not fixed.

149. 遞事官 Ti⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Registrars; chosen from the Secretaries of the Grand Secretariat; number not fixed.

COMMITTEE FOR DRAWING UP REGULATIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

150 考查政治館 K'ao³ Ch'a² Chêng⁴ Chih⁴ Kuan³, Committee for the Investigation of the Principles of Modern Politics and Government; established in 1905 for the supervision of everything connected with the introduction of constitutional government, for the compilation of a code of constitutional laws, and for the discussion of the most important questions of State administration.

In 1907 an Imperial Edict, dated 13th August, directed that the name of the Committee be changed to:

150A. 憲政編查館 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Pien¹ Ch'a² Kuan³, Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government. This Committee was charged with the supervision of the introduction of Constitutional Government in China.

By the Rules, elaborated by the Committee itself, approved by the Emperor on the 24th August, 1907, at the head of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government there are two members of the Council of State, styled:

151. 管理憲政編查事務 Kuan³ Li³ Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Pien¹ Ch'a² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Permanent Members of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government. These officials, for the actual management of affairs, appoint two

152. 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors (from the ranks of Vice-Presidents of Ministries, or Officials of similar rank).

153. 總核員 Tsung³ Ho² Yüan², Examiners; two. These officials supervise the preparation of reports, manage correspondence, and control the publication of a newspaper.

154. At the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government there are two Bureaux, i.e. Revising Bureau and Statistical Bureau.

154A. 編制局 Pien¹ Chih⁴ Chū², Revising Bureau; composed of three 科 K'o¹, Sections.

154B. 統計局 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Chū², Statistical Bureau; composed of three 科 K'o¹, Sections.

154C. At the head of each of the afore-mentioned Bureaux there is a 局長 Chū² Chang³, President, assisted by a 副局長 Fu⁴ Chū² Chang³, Vice-President.

Each Section is under a 正科員 Chêng⁴ K'o¹ Yüan², Section Chief, to whom are attached a number of 副科員 Fu⁴ K'o¹ Yüan², Assistant Section Chiefs (the number of these depends on the needs of the various Sections).

155. 總務處 Tsung³ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Chancery. This is directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan¹, Chief of the Chancery; he is assisted by 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Assistant Chiefs.

The Chancery was established to deal with the registering of in-coming and out-going documents and for controlling the income and expenditure. It was formerly called 庶務處 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴.

156. 譯書處 I⁴ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, Translating Office (Interpreting Office).

At the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government. The staff of this office is not fixed.

157. 圖書處 T'u² Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, Library; directed by 收掌 Shou¹ Chang³, Librarian. Here are kept works in Chinese and foreign languages, as well as maps.

158. 官報局 Kuan¹ Pao⁴ Chū², Government Newspapers Office. This is directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan¹, Superintendent, who is responsible for the editorial, proof reading and printing sections into which the Office is divided, i.e.

1. 編輯科 Pien¹ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Editorial Section;
2. 校對科 Chiao⁴ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Proof Reading Section, and
3. 印刷科 Yin⁴ Shua¹ K'o¹, Printing Section.

159. At the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government there are many somewhat unofficial posts, namely:

159A. 憲政編查館行走 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Pien¹ Ch'a² Kuan³ Hsing² Tsou³, Attaché of the Committee for the Drawing up of Regulations for Constitutional Government. These officials are appointed from the ranks of expectant Metropolitan officials of the 3rd to the 5th classes.

159B. 一等諮議員 I¹ Têng³ Tzu¹ I¹ Yüan², Advisers of the First Class, and 二等諮議員 Erh² Têng³ Tzu¹ I¹ Yüan², Advisers of the Second Class. These are, at the Capital, chosen from officials of the ranks of Vice-President of a Ministry to Secretary of a Ministry and, in the provinces, from officials of the ranks of Taot'ai to Governor.

160. 考核專科 K'ao³ Ho² Chuan¹ K'o¹, Investigation Bureau. This Bureau was established at the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government in consequence of a report by the Committee approved by Imperial Edict of the 2nd January, 1909, for keeping a watch that constitutional reform schemes are properly carried out.

In Peking, the Ministries, and, in the provinces, the Governor-Generals or Governors, must report every six months as to what has been accomplished, whence the Investigation Bureau is kept informed as to the progress of the preliminary efforts with regard to the introduction of constitutional government in China.

160A. 總辦 Tsung³ Pan¹, Bureau Chief; at the head of the Investigation Bureau. This official is under the control of the Proctors of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (see No. 152). He has subordinated to him:

- 161 2 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistants,
to 2 正科員 Chêng⁴ K'o¹ Yüan², Senior Secretaries, and
162B 8 副科員 Fu⁴ K'o¹ Yüan², Junior Secretaries.

161. By an Imperial Edict, dated 22nd October, 1907, it was directed, in reply to a report of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, that there be established, in the Capital at the Ministries and important Government Offices, 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureaux, and, in the provinces, in the yamen of the Governor-Generals or Governors, 調查局 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chü², Information Bureaux, with the object of furnishing the Committee with necessary information.

162. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureaux; first established at six of the Ministries, i.e. Board of Home Affairs, Board of Rites, Board of Finance, Board of Posts and Communications, Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce, and Board of Justice. Later these bureaux are to be established at the remaining Ministries.

The organization of the Statistical Bureaux is not the same for all the Boards.

162A. The Statistical Bureau at the Board of Rites has at its head a 總核 Tsung³ Ho², Superintendent, and is divided into two sections:

1. 調查處 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Ch'u⁴, Information Section, and
2. 編制處 Pien¹ Chih⁴ Ch'u⁴, Revising Section. Each Section has a staff consisting of 1 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctor, and 10 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries.

162B. At the Board of Finance the Statistical Bureau is supervised by a 領辦 Ling³ Pan¹, Chief Director, to whom there are subordinated 4 總辦 Tsung³ Pan¹, Directors, 10 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan¹, Vice-Directors, and 2 坐辦 Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Junior Vice-Directors.

163. 調查局 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chü², Information Bureaux; established in each province. These are under the control of the respective Governor-General or Governor and their organization is based on a Memorial from the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, approved by the Emperor on the 22nd October, 1907.

163A. 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Director. This official, appointed by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, on the recommendation of the local Governor-General or Governor, for managing the Information Bureaux, may, at the same time, do duty as Adviser to the Committee (compare No. 159B).

163B. The Information Bureaux are each divided into two sections:

1. 法制科 Fa⁴ Chih⁴ K'o¹, Section of Laws and Regulations, and
 2. 統計科 T'ung³ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Statistical Section.
- Each of these Sections is divided into three 股 Ku³, Sub-sections.

At the head of each section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, who, under the supervision of the Director, manages the affairs of his section.

Sub-sections are managed by 管股委員 Kuan³ Ku³ Wei³ Yüan², Secretaries (from one to three in each Sub-section), under the supervision of the Section Chief.

163C. For correspondence there are, at the Sections and Sub-sections, (1) 2 總書記 Tsung³ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Senior Secretaries, (2) 2 幫總書記 Pang¹ Tsung³ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Assistant Senior Secretaries, (3) 2 科書記 K'o¹ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Section Secretaries, (4) 2 股書記 Ku³ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Sub-section Secretaries, (5) 2 管卷書記 Kuan³ Chüan⁴ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Archivists, and (6) 2 收發書記 Shou¹ Fa¹ Shu¹ Chi⁴, Registrars.

163D. 庶務處 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Chancery; for managing
to the affairs of this establishment the Bureau Chief appoints
165 2 庶務委員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Chancery Deputies.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

164. 資政院 Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Yüan⁴, The National Assembly; its establishment was foreshadowed by an Edict of the 20th September, 1907. The tenor of this Edict was:

"A Constitution is necessary to the country. As the two Houses of Parliament cannot at once be inaugurated, it will be necessary at first to establish an Assembly of Ministers to confer on State matters and to prepare the foundations of Constitutional Government. Prince P'u Lun, Prince of the 4th Order, and the Grand Secretary, Sun Chia Nai, are appointed to preside over the said Assembly and they are commanded to confer with the Council of State on details and modes of procedure. Having settled upon these, details are to be presented to the Throne for Imperial sanction. Respect This."

165. The first National Assembly, organized on the authority of the Edict mentioned (see No. 164), is merely a temporary establishment entrusted with the special task of drawing up regulations for, and organizing elections to, future National Assemblies, which will serve as a foundation for the Parliament that will be opened in 1917. According to an Imperial Decree of the 4th of November, 1910, Parliament is to be opened in 1913 (see No. 127).

Similarly, officials previously employed in connection with the preparations for the Assembly have also had temporary posts.

165A. As at first constituted, there were at the head of the National Assembly two 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai², Presidents, and, attached to them, five 協理資政院事務 Hsieh³ Li³ Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Yüan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Senior Supervisors, three 資政院幫辦事務 Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Yüan⁴ Pang¹ Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Junior Supervisors, and an indefinite number of 資政院參議 Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Yüan² Ts'an¹ I⁴, Advisers (at the last session there were six).

166. By Rules drawn up by the National Assembly (consisting of 10 headings—the first two of which were sanctioned on the 9th July, 1908, and later amended and, with the others, approved on the 23rd August, 1909) the subjects that may be discussed by the Assembly are:

National Income and Expenditure, Methods of Taxation and the National Debt, New Codes of Laws and the Amendment of existing Codes (the right of amendment of constitutional laws is removed from the sphere of influence of the Assembly).

All measures handed over to the National Assembly for its decision must first be considered by the Council of State or the High Officials. The Assembly, however, in connection with questions relating to methods of taxation, the public debt and the preparation or amendment of codes of laws, may initiate discussion and propose draft measures (articles 14 and 15 of the Rules).

When the Assembly has arrived at a decision on any subject, a Memorial must be prepared by the Presidents and Supervisors of that body, in consultation with the Council of State, or with the President of the Board concerned; this Memorial, in the usual manner, must await the final decision of an Imperial Edict (article 16).

Matters of disagreement between the National Assembly and the Council of State or the High Officials are to be decided by the Emperor (article 18):

167 As regards the Provincial Assemblies, the National Assembly acts as high controller, deciding differences between the individual Provincial Assemblies and between the Provincial Assemblies and the High Provincial Authorities (articles 22 to 24).

Sessions of the National Assembly are of two kinds, *i.e.*: ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary sessions are to be held each year, during the 9th, 10th and 11th moons (article 31); an extraordinary session may be summoned by Imperial Edict whenever occasion demands (article 32).

In the Rules it is clearly pointed out for what reasons the Emperor may adjourn (article 52), or even dissolve, the National Assembly and call for a new election (article 53).

The scheme of constitutional reforms provides for a general election, in 1910, of delegates to the National Assembly and its opening the same year. Also, it calls for the erection of a hall in the Eastern part of the Tartar City at the 朝陽門 Ch'ao² Yang² Mên² (also 齊化門 Ch'í² Hua⁴ Mên²), to the North-west of the 觀象台 Kuan¹ Hsiang⁴ T'ai², the Observatory, where were formerly the 貢院 Kung⁴ Yüan⁴, Examination Halls, for the use of the Assembly.

167. At the head of the National Assembly there is now a 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai², President, appointed by Imperial Edict from the ranks of Princes of the Blood or from officials of the highest rank (article 2). To him there is attached one 副總裁 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Vice-President, appointed by the Emperor from officials of rank not lower than the 3rd (article 3).

While the Assembly is in session, the President and Vice-President do duty as 議長 I⁴ Chang³, Chairman, and 副議長 Fu⁴ I⁴ Chang³, Vice-Chairman of Sessions of the National Assembly (article 30). 資政院議員 Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Yüan⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Members of the National Assembly (the number is fixed at two hundred). One hundred of these are appointed by the

Emperor and one hundred elected from the Provincial Assemblies (article 4). 167A to

All members of the National Assembly are to rank equally 167B irrespective of the positions they may hold (article 5).

Eligible for membership in the National Assembly are persons over 30 years of age who belong to the following classes:

- (a) Hereditary Princes of the Blood,
- (b) Manchus and Chinese holding hereditary titles,
- (c) Hereditary Princes of Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan,
- (d) Imperial Clansmen (irrespective of degree of kin),
- (e) Officials of Metropolitan Establishment between the 4th and 7th ranks (with the exception of officials of justice, prosecutors and police officials),
- (f) Eminent scholars,
- (g) Large tax-payers, and
- (h) Members of the Provincial Assemblies (*see* details in articles 9 to 13 of the Rules).

Detailed Regulations, drawn up by the National Assembly itself and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th October, 1909, define clearly those who come within the eight categories mentioned above. The appointment of members and the electoral procedure are also elaborated in these Regulations.

167A Immediately on opening a session, the members of the National Assembly are, by lot, divided into various 股 Ku³, committees, for dealing with special questions. The members of the committees, 股員 Ku³ Yüan², elect their respective chairman, 股長 Ku³ Chang³.

167B. For the clerical work of the National Assembly there is a: 秘書廳 Pi⁴ Shu¹ T'ing¹, Secretariat. At the head of this is a 秘書長 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Chang³, Senior Secretary; 4A, appointed by the Emperor. To him are subordinated 一等秘書官 I¹ Têng³ Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Secretaries of the First Class;

37c 5A, 二等秘書官 Èrh' Tèng' Pi' Shu' Kuan', Secretaries of the Second Class; 6A, and 三等秘書官 San' Tèng' Pi' Shu' Kuan', Secretaries of the Third Class; 7A (there are four Secretaries of each class; in all twelve).

The Secretariat is composed of four Sections, i.e. (1) 機要科 Chi' Yao' K'o', Secret Affairs, (2) 議事科 I' Shih' K'o', Projects, (3) 速記科 Su' Chi' K'o', Stenography, and (4) 庶務科 Shu' Wu' K'o', Miscellaneous Affairs. The First Class Secretary at each of the Sections ranks as Chief, 科長 K'o' Chang', the others as his assistants.

In addition to the foregoing there are 書記 Shu' Chi', Writers, and 速記生 Su' Chi' Shêng', Stenographers on the staff of the Secretariat, and there is also a 圖書室 T'u' Shu Shih', Library, in charge of one of the Secretaries, who is styled 管理員 Kuan' Li' Yüan', Librarian.

167c. At the Assembly there are special 守衛警官 Shou' Wei' Ching' Kuan'. Guards, completely under the authority of the President and Vice-President.

168. 諮議局 Tzu' I' Chü', Provincial Assemblies. These are the National Assembly's representatives in the provinces and their establishment was directed by Imperial Edict dated 19th October, 1907.

On the 22nd July, 1908, Regulations for the Provincial Assemblies drawn up by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government were sanctioned by the Emperor and, in 1909, in all the provinces, with the exception of the New Dominion—where, owing to the ignorance of the people the assembly will be, at least at first, drawn up on different lines—elections for members of the Assemblies were held.

In the New Dominion members of the Assembly will be appointed, not elected (see the report of the Governor, Lien K'uei, dated early in 1909).

On the 14th October, 1909, the Provincial Assemblies had their first session (see Edict dated 13th October, 1909). 169

As directed by the first article of the Regulations, Provincial Assemblies are established in the cities at which the Governor-Generals or Governors reside, their chief duty being to bring the opinions of the people to the notice of the chief provincial executive that he may be fully informed of the needs of his district and maintain order therein.

For the election of members of the Provincial Assemblies there is a double election, that is, there is an election of delegates by the people and these, in turn, elect certain of their number as members of the Assemblies.

The number of members of the Provincial Assembly is not the same for all the provinces but ranges from 30 (for the provinces of Kirin, Heilungchiang and Hsinchiang) to 140 (for Chihli province).

The electoral franchise is given to all males of twenty five years of age or more, provided they are natives of the province and possess any of the qualifications stated in detail in the Regulations (articles 3 and 4).

Membership in the Provincial Assembly is open to all males of thirty years of age or more, natives, and non-natives, provided they have been resident in the province concerned for ten years, who are free of the disqualifications enumerated in detail in articles 5 to 8 of the Regulations.

169. In the internal organization of the Provincial Assemblies there are:

1. 議長 I' Chang', President,
 2. 副議長 Fu' I' Chang', Vice-President, and 常駐議員 Ch'ang' Chu' I' Yüan', Resident Members of the Assembly.
- The number of these is one fifth the total number of members of the Assembly (articles 10 to 14 of the Regulations).

170 The members of the Provincial Assemblies are elected for a
to term of three years; the President and Vice-Presidents retain
172 their offices during the entire term, the Resident Members serve
one year only (articles 15 to 17 of the Regulations).

170. The Provincial Assemblies may discuss affairs dealing with finance, yearly income and expenditure, methods of taxation, the raising of loans for provincial needs, the election of members to the National Assembly, and questions submitted to them by the National Assembly, etc. (see articles 21 30 of the Regulations, in which, also, is defined in detail the relation of the Provincial Assemblies to the Governor-Generals, Governors and the National Assembly).

171. To the Provincial Assembly there is attached a 辦事處 Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u⁴, Chancery; under the control of the President and Vice-Presidents, for dealing with correspondence, accounts and the current affairs of the Assembly. This office is directed by 1 書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Chief Secretary, and 4 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Secretaries, who are selected by the President, subject to the approval of the Governor-General or Governor (see articles 51 and 52 of the Regulations).

172. The management of elections for members of the Provincial Assemblies is undertaken by special committees in which the local officials act as 初選監督 Ch'u¹ Hsuan³ Chien³ Tu¹, Executive Supervisors of the First Election, or 複選監督 Fu⁴ Hsuan³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Executive Supervisors of the Second Election.

To the above-mentioned officials there are subordinated during elections:

1. 投票管理員 T'ou² P'iao⁴ Kuan³ Li³ Yüan², Supervisors of Balloting,

2. 投票監查員 T'ou² P'iao⁴ Chien¹ Ch'a² Yüan², Inspectors of Balloting,

3. 開票管理員 K'ai¹ P'iao⁴ Kuan³ Li³ Yüan², Supervising Tellers, and

4. 開票監查員 K'ai¹ P'iao⁴ Chien¹ Ch'a² Yüan², Tellers (see details in articles 18 to 20 of the Regulations dealing with the Provincial Assemblies and the election of members, being additional articles to the Regulations). 173 to 176

173. 諮議局籌辦處 Tzu¹ I⁴ Chü² Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Offices for arranging for Provincial Assemblies, established in the various provinces in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, in 1908, with the object of organizing the elections of members of the Provincial Assemblies. After the opening of the Councils, on the 14th October, 1909, these offices ceased to exist.

COMMITTEE FOR REVISING AND COMPILING CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CODES.

174. 脩訂法律館 Hsiu¹ Ting⁴ Fa⁴ Lü⁴ Kuan³, Committee for Revising and Compiling Civil and Criminal Codes. This came into existence because of an Imperial Edict of the 11th October, 1907, the tenor of which was:

"The Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government has presented a Memorial urging the appointment of officials to compile new civil and criminal codes.

"Shên Chia-pên, Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Justice, Yu Lien-san, ex-Governor of Shansi, and Ying Jui, President of the Supreme Court, are appointed as officials for the compilation of new civil and criminal codes. They are to study the codes of Foreign Powers, make a study of the customs and conditions in China, and draw up regulations for presentation to us. Respect This."

175. The Committee for Revising and Compiling Civil and Criminal Codes has at its head two 脩訂法律大臣 Hsiu¹ Ting⁴ Fa⁴ Lü⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Presidents, who control:

176 176. 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctors,
to 177. 第一科 Ti¹ I¹ K'o¹, First Section; its duty is to
183 draw up a code of commercial law. This Section is in charge of
a:

177A. 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser, assisted by 4
纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Revisers, 4 協脩 Hsieh³ Hsiu¹, Assistant
Revisers and 1 or 2 調查員 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Yüan², Correctors.

178. 第二科 Ti¹ Erh⁴ K'o¹, Second Section; in charge
of the compilation of civil and criminal codes.

178A. The staff at the Second Section is identical to that
of the First Section (see No. 177A).

179. 譯書處 I⁴ Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, Translating Office (Inter-
preting Office); in charge of the translation from foreign
languages of laws and judicial works generally. This office is
under a 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser, assisted by 譯員
I⁴ Yüan², Translators (Interpreters) (number not fixed).

180. 編案處 Pien¹ An⁴ Ch'u⁴, Codifying Office. At the
head of this office is a 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser, and
subordinated to him there are 2 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Revisers and
2 協脩 Hsieh² Hsiu¹, Assistant Revisers.

181. 庶務處 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Chancery; in charge of
clerical work, accounts and economical administration. At its
head is a 庶務總辦 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chancery Chief,
assisted by 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies (number indefinite).

182. 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers; appointed to an
indefinite number by the Presidents of the Committee. All the
Provincial Judges are, ex-officio, Advisers to the Committee (for
details see the Memorial from the Committee, with three
enclosures, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 22nd June, 1908).

183. 調查員 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Yüan², Legal Experts;
appointed in an indefinite number, by the Presidents of the
Committee, from its staff or from the most experienced lawyers
to supply the Committee with necessary information.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

184. 軍諮府 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Fu³, General Staff Office; not
in existence as yet; to be organized on the same lines as that of
Germany or Japan.

In an Edict, dated the 6th November, 1906, ruling the re-
organization of the Board of War, it was directed that, as no
General Staff Office was in existence, all matters pertaining to
such an office were to be attended to by the:

184A. 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, General Staff Council,
which is attached to the Board of War (compare Nos. 184B, 417
and 418).

By an Imperial Edict, dated the 15th July, 1909, the
General Staff Council was made independent of the Board of
War and its functions as:

184B. 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, General Staff Council,
which assists the Emperor as Commander-in-Chief of the Army
and Navy.

The General Staff Council as at present constituted is not
the same as the similar office in Russia but is a preliminary step
to the establishment of a General Staff Office (see No. 184).

With regard to all questions relating to defences or the
command of the forces, the General Staff Council makes recom-
mendations which, after the Emperor's sanction, are transmitted
to the Board of War or the Admiralty for execution.

Under the supervision of the General Staff Council there
are:

The Military Academy (see No. 712; the school for
Officers at Paotingfu, see No. 712A, is to be under the General
Staff Council until the Military Academy is established), Schools
for Military Draftsmen (see No. 715D), Military Attachés at the
Legations abroad (see No. 329),

Field Officers of the Army and Navy, etc.

840 Provisional Regulations for the General Staff Council have
to been drawn up by itself and were sanctioned by the Emperor on
841 the 22nd September, 1909.

At the head of the General Staff Council there are:

184C. Two 管理軍諮處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Chiefs of the General Staff Council; these officials have the privilege of making personal reports to the Emperor. To them are directly subordinated:

184D. Two 軍諮使 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Shih³, Chiefs of the Chancery of the General Staff Council (officials of the rank of Lieutenant-General, Major-General or Colonel), who are in charge of the:

184E. 總務廳 Tsung³ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery; the duties of this office have not been determined.

184F. To the General Staff Council, in addition to the offices already mentioned, there are attached, with functions yet to be fixed:

1. 第一廳 Ti⁴ I¹ T'ing¹, First Section,
2. 第二廳 Ti⁴ Êrh⁴ T'ing¹, Second Section,
3. 第三廳 Ti⁴ San¹ T'ing¹, Third Section,
4. 第四廳 Ti⁴ Ssu⁴ T'ing¹, Fourth Section,
5. 第五廳 Ti⁴ Wu³ T'ing¹, Fifth Section, and
6. 海軍廳 Hai³ Chün¹ T'ing¹, Naval Section.

At the head of each Section there is a:

184G. 廳長 T'ing¹ Chang³, Section Chief (from officials of the rank of Major-General or Colonel). This official directs, under the supervision of the Directors of the General Staff Council, all affairs pertaining to the Sub-sections of his respective Section. Each is assisted by a:

184H. 副官 Fu⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant (from officials of the rank of Captain or Lieutenant), who manages the general affairs.

184I. Each Section is composed of 科 K'o¹, Sub-sections (their number, functions and staff have still to be particularly determined).

At the head of each Sub-section is a:

184J. 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Sub-section Chief (from officials of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel), who is in charge of the affairs of the Sub-section and is assisted by:

1. 一等科員 I¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries of the First Class (from Lieutenant Colonels and Captains, or civil officials of similar rank),

2. 二等科員 Êrh⁴ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries of the Second Class, and

3. 三等科員 San¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries of the Third Class (these two latter are officials of the rank of Captain or Lieutenant, or civil officials of corresponding rank.)

For the clerical work of the Sub-sections there are attached to the Sub-section Chiefs:

1. 一等錄事 I¹ Têng³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers of the First Class,

2. 二等錄事 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers of the Second Class, and

3. 三等錄事 San¹ Têng³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers of the Third Class.

184K. 顧問官 Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers. The number of these is not fixed. They are appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the General Staff Council.

184L. Having under its control (as stated above in No. 184B) all the Field Officers of the Army and Navy, 參謀官 Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, the General Staff Council has drawn up Regulations concerning the ranks of Field Officers, in six articles (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 5th October, 1909), which empower the Council to issue commissions to persons of a rank not lower than 1st Lieutenant, who have passed the examinations at the Military Academy (see No. 712; until its establishment, the School for Field Officers at Paoingfu, see No. 712A) and to persons who have completed the course of study

185 at foreign Military Schools and have served in the line for more than one year.

185B These officers, being directly subordinated to the Directors of the General Staff Council, are obliged to assist the Commanders of the Forces where they may be stationed by drawing up schemes of defence and by drilling the troops.

Field Officers must, yearly, serve two months in the line; they may choose the district in which they wish to serve. For distinction they wear particular stripes similar to those of the New Palace Guards.

COMMISSION FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

185. 籌辦海軍事務處 Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Hai³ Chün¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy. This was established by Imperial Edict of the 19th February, 1909, under the supervision of three 籌畫海軍基礎大臣 Ch'ou² Hua⁴ Hai³ Chün¹ Chi¹ Ch'u³ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Commissioners in charge of the Reorganization of the Navy (Prince Su, President of the Board of Home Affairs, Prince Tsai Tsè, President of the Board of Finance, and T'ieh Liang, President of the Board of War), and the presidency of Prince Ch'ing, for elaborating plans for the formation of the nucleus of a Navy.

Its preliminary work accomplished, the Commission was reorganized by Edict of the 15th July, 1909, with:

185A. Two 籌辦海軍大臣 Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Presidents of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy (the brother of the Prince Regent, 載洵 Tsai³ Hsün¹, Prince of the 3rd Degree, and Admiral 薩鎮冰 Sa¹ Chên⁴ Ping¹), who were directed to formulate plans for an independent Ministry of the Navy (*see* No. 185B).

185B. 海軍部 Hai³ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of the Navy; not yet organized.

In an Imperial Edict, dated 6th November, 1906, it was ruled that until a Ministry of the Navy should be established, matters appertaining to such an office were to be attended to at the Board of War.

185C. 海軍處 Hai³ Chün¹ (h'u⁴, Naval Council; attached to the Board of War (*see* Nos. 417 and 419). The staff for this office was arranged by the Board of War in 1907 (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th June, 1907).

185D. By Imperial Edict of the 15th July, 1909, the Naval Council was made independent of the Board of War and directly subordinated to the Presidents of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy (*see* No. 185A).

185E. At the head of the Naval Council there are a 正使 Chêng⁴ Shih³, Superintendent, and a 副使 Fu⁴ Shih³, Assistant Superintendent, who, under the supervision of the Presidents of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy (*see* No. 185A), attend to the affairs of the Council, i.e. the staff of the Navy, the drawing up of Rules and Regulations for the Navy, supervising of shipbuilding, Naval Schools, etc. They are assisted by 2 承發官 Ch'êng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrars, and 4 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih¹, Writers.

185F. The Naval Council is to consist of 6 司 Ssu¹, Departments; three of these have already been organized and three will later be arranged for.

185G. 機要司 Chi¹ Yao⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Urgent Affairs; dealing with the drawing up of naval codes and regulations, armament of ships, navigation and marine engineering. It is divided into four Sections:

1. 制度科 Chih⁴ Tu⁴ K'o¹, Section for Naval Codes and Regulations,
2. 籌械科 Ch'ou² Hsieh⁴ K'o¹, Section for Naval Armament,
3. 駕駛科 Chia⁴ Shih³ K'o¹, Navigation Section, and

185a 4. 輪機科 Lun² Chi¹ K'o¹, Section for Marine Engineering.

to
185j For each Department there is a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Director, assisted by a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar.

For each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, assisted by 12 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries (of the First, Second and Third Classes), and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185H. 船政司 Ch'uan² Ch'eng⁴ Ssu¹, Construction Department; supervises construction and repair of men-of-war. This is not divided into Sections. Its staff comprises a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Director, a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar, 5 考工官 K'ao³ Kung¹ Kuan¹, Inspectors of Works (of the First, Second and Third Classes), a 鑒師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineer, 2 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers, and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185I. 運籌司 Yün⁴ Ch'ou² Ssu¹, Department of Naval Tactics; supervises matters of strategy, instruction and hydrographical affairs. It is divided into three Sections:

1. 謀略科 Mou² Lüeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Strategy,
2. 教務科 Chiao¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Instruction Section, and
3. 測海科 Ts'ê⁴ Hai² K'o¹, Hydrographical Section.

The staff of the Department of Naval Tactics includes a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Director, a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar, and for each Section, a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, 6 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries (of the First, Second and Third Classes), 2 鑒師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers, 3 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers, and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185J. 儲備司 Ch'u³ Pei⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Communications and Accounts; not yet in operation. This is to be composed of three Sections:

1. 會計科 Hui⁴ (K'uai) Chi⁴ K'o¹, Accounts Section,

2. 服用科 Fu² Yung⁴ K'o¹, Ammunition Section, and
3. 屯積科 T'un² Chi² K'o¹, Supplies Section.

Its staff will include a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Director, a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar, and, for each Section, a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, 9 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries (of the First, Second and Third Classes), and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185K. 醫務司 I⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Medical Department; not yet functioning; to supervise medical affairs of the Navy. This Department will not be divided into Sections. Its staff will include a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Director, a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar, 5 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Medical Officers (of the First, Second and Third Classes), and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185L. 法務司 Fa⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Naval Law; for drawing up naval laws. This Department will not be sub-divided into Sections. Its staff will consist of a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, a 承發官 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar, 4 司法官 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Legal Advisers (of the First, Second and Third Classes), and 6 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

185M. 編譯局 Pien¹ I⁴ Chü², Translation Office (Interpreting Office). This is directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, assisted by a 正監督 Ch'eng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, and two 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors.

185N. 兵學館 Ping¹ Hsüeh² Kuan³, Military Instruction Office; at its head is a 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctor.

185O. 醫學館 I¹ Hsüeh² Kuan³, Medical Institute; at its head is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director.

185P. For details concerning the Four Squadrons, Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces at Shanghai, Naval Schools, Shipbuilding Dockyards, Arsenals and Docks see Nos. 756, 756A to 756C, 757 and 757A to 757C.

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to

COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE BANNER ORGANIZATION.

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186. 變通旗制處 Pien⁴ T'ung¹ Ch'i² Chih⁴ Ch'u⁴, Commission for the Revision of the Banner Organization. This is established by an Imperial Edict dated the 17th December, 1908, under the direction of six officials, chosen from the ranks of Princes of the Blood and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Ministries (Manchu), who were directed to consider the revision of the Banner regulations in consultation with the Council of State.

This Commission (the establishment of which was foreseen by the programme of Constitutional Reforms) has, as is stated in an Edict of the 26th December, 1908, to revise the regulations of "the Banner organization so as to fit present conditions of the Empire and to devise means for teaching every Bannerman to earn a living and become independent." Further, the same Decree adds that "there is no intention at present of stopping the pensions and allowances issued to every Bannerman, and all are to continue, as usual, to draw the same, that there shall be no misapprehension on the part of Bannermen."

To the Commission has been given the task of reorganizing the Banner Corps, the main idea in view being to annul the differences between Manchus and the Chinese population by 1915.

186A. 總司變通旗制處大臣 Tsung³ Ssu¹ Pien⁴ T'ung¹ Ch'i² Chih⁴ Ch'u⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Presidents of the Commission for the Revision of the Banner Organization; at present, as stated above (see No. 186), there are six. The staff of the Commission has not as yet been arranged for.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM COMMISSION.

187. The Anti-Opium Commission (The Opium Prohibition Commission) was established by an Imperial Edict, dated the

7th April, 1908, which appointed four 禁煙大臣 Chin⁴ Yen¹ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Opium Prohibition Commissioners, with 恭親王 溥偉 P'u³ Wei⁴, Prince Kung¹, Prince of the First Degree, at its head. The Commission was given great power with reference to the examination of officials and populace and it was directed that the expenses of the Commission be defrayed from local Opium Taxes. For its administration the Commission was instructed to draw up suitable Regulations.

Originally composed of four officials only as stated above, there were later appointed 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors (3 to 4 in number) to assist the Commission and, by Regulations drawn up by the Commission (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th June, 1908), there have been established at all the Provincial capitals:

188. 禁煙公所 Chin⁴ Yen¹ Kung¹ So³, Anti-Opium Bureaux, at the head of which are officials of high local rank (Provincial Treasurers, Commissioners of Education, Police Taot'ais) as 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴; also 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Superintendents.

As regards the actual management of these Bureaux, the Governor-General or Governor appoints an official, as 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Bureau Chief.

At places other than provincial capitals there are established, either by the Government or on private account, offices called:

188A. 戒煙局 Chieh⁴ Yen¹ Chū², Anti-Opium Offices. The internal organization and the functions of the Anti-Opium Offices are similar to those of the Anti-Opium Bureaux (see No. 188).

Finally, the Authorities everywhere exhort the Gentry to establish:

188B. 戒煙會社 Chieh⁴ Yen¹ Hui⁴ Shé⁴, Anti-Opium Societies, the aim of which is to struggle by every means (including the issue of newspapers) against opium-smoking (see details in article by V. V. Hagelstrom, "Summary of Measures

- 189 taken by the Chinese Government for abolishing Opium-smoking in China," in the "Chinese Good News" of the 28th June, 1909, issue 9-10, pages 1-13).

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM, "CH'UNG LING."

189. 崇陵工程處 Ch'ung² Ling² Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ch'u⁴, Committee in Charge of Construction of the Imperial Mausoleum, "Ch'ung Ling"; appointed by Imperial Edict of the 5th January, 1909.

This Committee of four 承脩崇陵工程大臣 Ch'êng² Hsiu¹ Ch'ung² Ling² Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Commissioners in Charge of Construction of the Imperial Mausoleum, "Ch'ung Ling" (Princes 載洵 Tsai³ Hsün¹, 溥倫 P'u³ Lun², and 載澤 Tsai³ Tsé², and the late Grand Secretary, 鹿傳霖 Lu⁴ Ch'uan²-lin²), under the presidency of Prince Ch'ing, was detailed to take charge of the construction of a mausoleum, to be styled 崇陵 Ch'ung² Ling², for the reception of the remains of the late Emperor 德宗景皇帝 Tê² Tsung¹ Ching³ Huang² Ti⁴, from his reign known as 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü⁴ (1875-1908), near the Western Mausolea (see No. 569c), in the valley 金龍峪 Chin¹ Lung² Yü⁴ (of the Golden Dragon).

The work of constructing the Mausoleum is going on under the supervision of officials, holding office at the Capital selected by the Commission, styled 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspectors (eight, see Memorial of the Commission, dated 16th January, 1909), and 監脩 Chien¹ Hsiu¹, Overseers (about 35 of these; see Memorial of the Commission, dated 12th February, 1909).

The Edict of the 16th January, 1909, directed that the Emperor Kuang Hsü's Mausoleum should be constructed on the same lines as that of the Emperor T'ung Chih (1862-1875), the 惠陵 Hui⁴ Ling², and that it should be completed within five years; the Commission then to be dissolved.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL COMMISSION.

190. 實錄館 Shih² Lu⁴ Kuan³, (Commission of Historiography; appointed by Imperial Edict of the 21st February, 1909, at the Grand Secretariat (see No. 130), for the compilation—春秋 Ch'un¹ Ch'iu¹, i.e. in chronological order—of the annals of the reign of the Emperor 德宗景皇帝 Tê² Tsung¹ Ching³ Huang² Ti⁴, from his reign called 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü⁴ (1875-1908).

Detailed Rules for the Commission, defining its duties and determining its staff, drawn up by the Commission itself, were submitted to the Throne and received Imperial Sanction on the 23rd September, 1909.

At the head of the Commission of Historiography is a 監脩總裁 Chien¹ Hsiu¹ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Director-General (one of the Grand Secretaries). His staff consists of:

1. 5 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai², Directors (chosen from the Grand Secretaries, Ministers of State and President of the Censorate; of these, 2 are 滿總裁 Man³ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Manchu Directors; 2 are 漢總裁 Han⁴ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Chinese Directors, and 1 is 蒙古總裁 Meng³ Ku³ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Mongol Director);
2. 6 副總裁 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Vice-Directors (chosen from the Vice-Presidents of Ministries; 3 are Manchus and 3 are Chinese),
3. 3 提調 T'î² Tiao⁴, Proctors (1 Manchu, 1 Chinese and 1 Mongol),
4. 6 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Revisers (2 Manchus, 2 Chinese and 2 Mongols),
5. 42 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Revisers (14 Manchus 20 Chinese and 8 Mongols),
6. 40 協脩 Hsieh² Hsiu¹, Assistant Revisers (12 Manchus, 20 Chinese and 8 Mongols),
7. 收掌 Shou¹ Chang³, Archivists (no fixed number),

- 191 8. 校對 Chiao⁴ Tui⁴, Correctors (number not fixed),
to 9. 繙譯 Fan¹ I⁴, Translators (number not fixed), and
197 10. 供事 Kung¹ Shih⁴, Clerks (number not fixed).

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

191. 翰林院 Han⁴ Lin² Yüan⁴, The National Academy; the highest establishment of learning in the Empire. The drawing up of government documents, histories and other works devolves upon this institution. Its chief officers direct the various classes, encouraging them to the acquisition of the highest literary degrees, which afford access to the most eminent government posts (for instance, that of Grand Secretary).

The chief officers of the National Academy are:

192. 掌院學士 Chang³ Yüan⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Chancellors of the National Academy; 2B, (one Manchu and one Chinese). These officials are usually Grand Secretaries, Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Ministries.

193. 學士 Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Members of the Academy (Academician); 3A, (two; one Manchu and one Chinese). This post was established on the 3rd April, 1908, in consequence of a Memorial from the Committee of Ministers.

194. 侍讀學士 Shih⁴ Tu² Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Readers of the Academy (two; one Manchu and one Chinese); 4A. The rank of this post was, in 1903, raised from 4B to 4A.

195. 侍講學士 Shih⁴ Chiang³ Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Expositors of the Academy (two Manchus and three Chinese); 4A. In 1909 the rank of this post was raised from 4B to 4A.

196. 侍讀 Shih⁴ Tu², Sub-reader of the Academy (two are Manchus and three are Chinese); 4B. The rank of this post was raised from 5B to 5A in 1903, and to 4B in 1909.

197. 侍講 Shih⁴ Chiang³, Sub-expositor (two Manchus and three Chinese); 4B. In 1909 the rank of this post was raised from 5B to 4B.

198. 撰文 Chuan⁴ Wên², Composers (four in number); 198
5A. This post was established in 1903 and its rank raised from to
6A to 5A in 1909. 201

199. 秘書郎 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Lang², Secretaries (four in number);
5A. This post was established on the 3rd April, 1908, in response to a Memorial from the Council of State. In 1909 its rank was raised from 6B to 5A.

200. Besides the foregoing there are, relating to the Academy, the following degrees, formerly open to successful candidates at the triennial examinations, 進士 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ (see No. 629c), in future to be bestowed on graduates of Chinese Universities, at present, a transitory stage, bestowed on persons educated abroad (see No. 630).

200A. 脩撰 Hsiu¹ Chuan⁴, Compiler of the First Class;
5A. The rank of this title was raised from 6B to 5A in 1909. For particulars as to attaining it see Nos. 593c and 629c.

200B. 編脩 Pien¹ Hsiu¹, Compiler of the Second Class (literary designation, 太史 T'ai⁴ Shih³); 5B (in 1909 rank raised from 7A to 5B). For particulars as to its attainment see Nos. 593c and 629c.

200c. 檢討 Chien³ T'ao³, Corrector; 5B (rank raised from 7B to 5B in 1909). For particulars as to its attainment see Nos. 593c and 629c.

201. 庶常館 Shu⁴ Ch'ang² Kuan³, Department of Study of the National Academy; made up of 庶吉士 Shu⁴ Chi² Shih⁴, Bachelors; or graduates of the lowest degree. These graduates pursue an advanced course of study at the Shu Ch'ang Kuan and, by subsequent examination, held by a special commission within the Palace, may attain the degrees of Compiler of the Second Class and Corrector (see Nos. 200B-C). Those successful are styled 留館 Liu² Kuan³, i.e. retained at the Academy; those unsuccessful are described as 散館 San⁴ Kuan³, released from

study, and receive appointments as District Magistrates or as Secretaries of Boards.

At the head of the Department of Study are :

201A. Two 教習大臣 Chiao⁴ Hsi² Ta⁴ Ch'en², Senior Professors (one Manchu and one Chinese). They are assisted by two 提調 T'í² Tiao⁴, Proctors, and 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Professors (number indefinite).

For dealing with correspondence there is a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

202. 典簿廳 Tien³ Pu⁴ T'ing¹, Record Office; stationed here are two 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Senior Archivists (one Manchu and one Chinese); 8B, and two 孔目 K'ung³ Mu⁴, Junior Archivists (one Manchu and one Chinese); of unclassified rank.

For correspondence work there is a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

203. 待詔廳 Tai⁴ Chao⁴ T'ing¹, Office for Compilation of Edicts (Manifests). To this office there are attached two 待詔 Tai⁴ Chao⁴, Compilers; 9B, and a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

204. 起居注館 Ch'í³ Chü¹ Chu⁴ Kuan³, Office for Keeping a Diary of the Emperor's Movements. To this office there are attached 20 日講起居注官 Jih⁴ Chiang⁴ Ch'í³ Chü¹ Chu⁴ Kuan¹, Diarists (8 Manchus and 12 Chinese), 3 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, Assistant Diarists (two Manchus and one Chinese), and a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks.

The officials attached to this office are on duty at the Palace daily.

205. 國史館 Kuo² Shih³ Kuan³, State Historiographer's Office; where a chronicle of the reign is written up. This chronicle, written in triplicate in what are called 實錄 Shih² Lu⁴, is kept secret until the death of the reigning Emperor, when one copy is deposited at the National Academy, one sent to the

Grand Secretariat, and one copy is preserved at the old capital of the Manchu Dynasty, Moukden.

On the State Historiographer's Office devolves the task of compiling official biographies of eminent statesmen, for embodiment in the history of the reign affected, when directed by special Edict to do so.

In charge of the State Historiographer's Office is a :

205A. 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai², Director-General (usually one of the Ministers of State), and a 副總裁 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Ts'ai², Assistant Director-General. These are assisted by 4 提調 T'í² Tiao⁴, Proctors (two Manchus and two Chinese), 10 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Revisers (four Manchus and six Chinese), 34 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Compilers (12 Manchus and 22 Chinese), and 16 校對 Chiao⁴ Tui⁴, Correctors (eight Manchus and eight Chinese).

THE CENSORATE.

206. 都察院 Tu¹ Ch'a² Yüan⁴, The Censorate (literary designation, 御史臺 Yü⁴ Shih³ T'ai²); by the code of laws entrusted with the duty of censuring officials, when necessary, for their neglect or incompetency in official affairs, their behavior and private life, and charged with the care of the public morals.

In addition to their official title, members of the Censorate are often called 耳目官 Erh³ Mu⁴ Kuan¹, The Eyes and Ears (through which the Emperor is made aware of the state of the Empire), and 言官 Yen² Kuan¹, Speech Officials, *i.e.* Officials having freedom of speech.

The Censorate institution in China is extremely old; it is spoken of in the 秦 Ch'in² dynasty, *i.e.* two centuries B.C.

Some reforms in the Censorate were made in 1906 in accordance with a Memorial, emanating from that body itself, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 25th December, 1906.

At the head of the Censorate there is a :

207. 都御史 Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, President of the Censorate to (literary designation, 總憲 Tsung³ Hsien⁴); 1B.

210A. 207A. Before its reform at the head of the Censorate were two 左都御史 Tso³ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Senior Presidents of the Censorate (one Manchu and one Chinese).

207B. 右都御史 Yu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Junior President of the Censorate. This title is borne by Governor-Generals.

208. 左副都御史 Tso³ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Senior Vice-President of the Censorate (literary designation, 副憲 Fu⁴ Hsien⁴); 3A.

208A. Before the reform of the Censorate there were two 左副都御史 Tso³ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Senior Vice-Presidents of the Censorate (one Manchu and one Chinese).

209. 右副都御史 Yu⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Junior Vice-President of the Censorate (literary designation, 副憲 Fu⁴ Hsien⁴); 3A. This title is borne by Governors.

209A. Before its reform there were four 右副都御史 Yu⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Junior Vice-Presidents of the Censorate (two Manchus and two Chinese).

210. 給事中衙門 Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹ Ya² Mên², Office for Scrutiny of Metropolitan Officials. Its staff consists of two 掌印給事中 Chang³ Yin⁴ Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹, Senior Metropolitan Censors (literally, "Keepers of the Seal"); 4A, 18 給事中 Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹, Junior Metropolitan Censors; 5A, and, for correspondence, 30 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh² Shih⁴, Clerks.

210A. At the 給事中衙門 Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹ Ya² Mên² (see No. 210) it is intended to establish a 研究所 Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Reference Library, containing various works, and where Foreign and Chinese newspapers will be kept on file, so that the Censors may be enabled to follow political events at home and abroad and thus carry out their duties more thoroughly.

For managing the Reference Library there are to be two 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctors, and two 編譯 Pien¹ I⁴, Translators (Interpreters):

210B. Previous to the reform of the Censorate the Office for Scrutiny of Metropolitan Officials was organized somewhat differently than at present: it consisted of 六科 Liu⁴ K'o¹, Six Sections (there being six Ministries), for scrutinizing the doings of the various Ministries. In each Section there were two 掌印給事中 Chang³ Yin⁴ Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹, Senior Metropolitan Censors, as Section Chiefs, assisted by two 給事中 Chi³ Shih⁴ Chung¹, Junior Metropolitan Censors (literary designation, 大給諫 Ta⁴ Chi³ Chien⁴).

211. 都事廳 Tu¹ Shih⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery of the Censorate; here are stationed two 都事 Tu¹ Shih⁴, Officials of the Censorate Chancery; 6A.

212. 經歷廳 Ching¹ Li⁴ T'ing¹, Registry of the Censorate. At the Registry there are two 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴, Registrars; 6A.

212A. At the Chancery (see No. 211) and the Registry (see No. 212) there is a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh² Shih⁴ (30 in all). Also, at the Chancery there are an indefinite number of 額外都事 Ê² Wai⁴ Tu¹ Shih⁴, Supernumerary Chancery Officials, and at the Registry there are an indefinite number of 額外經歷 Ê² Wai⁴ Ching¹ Li⁴, Supernumerary Registrars.

212B. 承發科 Ch'êng² Fa¹ K'o¹, Transmission Office. This office existed before the reorganization of the Censorate, and it is now the intention to bring it again into being as an office similar to the 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chanceries (see No. 296) which are found at all the Ministries. It is to be styled the 收發文書處 Shou¹ Fa¹ Wên² Shu¹ Ch'u⁴, Transmission Office, and have a staff of 都事 Tu¹ Shih⁴, Chancery Officials, 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴, Registrars (see No. 212), and 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh² Shih⁴, Clerks (see No. 212A). Should the idea be

213 acted upon, the Chancery (*see* No. 211) and the Registry (*see* to No. 212) will, in all probability, be abolished.

214. 213. 御史 Yü⁴ Shih³, Provincial Censors (literary designation, 侍御 Shih⁴ Yü⁴, colloquial designation, 都老爺 Tu¹ Lao³ Yeh²); 5B. There are 44 Provincial Censors, distributed over 20 道 Tao⁴, or Circuits, which, excepting two, only bear the names of various provinces (for instance, 江蘇道 Chiang¹ Su¹ Tao⁴, Kiangsu Censor Circuit). The two exceptions are the Chihli Censor Circuit, which is styled 京畿道 Ching¹ Chi¹ Tao⁴, Metropolitan Circuit, and the Manchurian Censor Circuit, one for the three provinces, which is called 遼瀋道 Liao² Shên³ Tao⁴, Liaoyang Moukden Censor Circuit (遼 Liao², abbreviation of 遼陽 Liao² Yang², and 瀋 Shên³ for 瀋陽 Shên³ Yang²—the ancient name of Moukden).

The Metropolitan and the Manchurian Censor Circuits have each four Censors, for the others there are two for each.

The full title of a Provincial Censor, taking Anhui Province for an example, is 掌安徽道監察御史 Chang³ An¹ Hui¹ Tao⁴ Chien¹ Ch'a² Yü⁴ Shih³, Censor overseeing the Anhui Circuit.

For the Metropolitan and Manchurian Circuits the two Junior Censors are styled, for the former, 京畿道監察御史 Ching¹ Chi¹ Tao⁴ Chien¹ Ch'a² Yü⁴ Shih³, and for the latter, 遼瀋道監察御史 Liao² Shên³ Tao⁴ Chien¹ Ch'a² Yü⁴ Shih³.

214. Formerly, in Peking, a number of the Censors were employed as Superintendents of Police (*see* details in No. 796A) for the five divisions of the city and suburbs and were styled 五城御史 Wu³ Ch'êng² Yü⁴ Shih³, Censors of the Five Cities (these are the Centre, North, South, East and West Divisions into which Peking is divided).

214A. 查倉御史 Ch'a² Ts'ang¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Censors Supervising the Government Granaries (at Peking and T'ungchow); also in charge of portage of Tribute Rice which is

brought from the South by the Grand Canal. At present these officials no longer exist.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

215. 大理寺 Ta⁴ Li³ Ssu⁴, Court of Judicature and Revision; the duty of this Court was the general supervision of the administration of criminal law, and the examination, by this Court, of criminal cases where judgment had been delivered was necessary before the decree became operative. This Court, with the Board of Punishment (*see* No. 438) and the Censorate (*see* No. 206), was styled by the general title 三法司 San¹ Fa⁴ Ssu⁴, Three High Courts of Judicature, and formed something similar to the Supreme Criminal Court.

By Imperial Edict, dated the 7th December, 1906, the Court of Judicature and Revision was reorganized as:

215A. 大理院 Ta⁴ Li³ Yüan⁴, Supreme Court of Justice; specially entrusted with the administration of justice in the Empire. At the present time this Court is the supreme tribunal of justice in connection with all cases which are brought, in the first instance, to the District Court (*see* No. 760), and, secondly, before the Court of Assizes (*see* No. 759). Also, its functions (as Court of first and last appeal) with reference to crimes committed by Imperial Clansmen (宗室 Tsung¹ Shih⁴) and officials, crimes against State Offices and State Officials, and, finally, in cases of extreme importance that are outside the scope of inferior Courts (of Justices of Peace, of District Courts or of Courts of Assizes). For the last-mentioned, the Supreme Court of Justice must, after having examined the substance of the case and delivered judgment, forward its decision to the Ministry of Justice for approval.

Although, as we have seen above, to the Ministry of Justice (*see* No. 440) belongs the supreme control of the actions of the

216 Supreme Court of Justice, nevertheless the latter is an independent establishment, having the privilege of direct reports to the Throne.

A new arrangement of the Supreme Court of Justice, devised by the Ministry of Justice, with the assistance of the Council of State, was proposed to the Throne in a Memorial and was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 10th June, 1907.

216. The personnel of the Court of Judicature and Revision was :

1. 1 大理寺卿 Ta⁴ Li³ Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹, Director of the Court of Judicature and Revision (literary designation, 廷則 Ting² Tsé²); 3A,

2. 1 大理寺少卿 Ta⁴ Li³ Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, Sub-Director of the Court of Judicature and Revision (literary designation, 佐棘 Tso³ Chi¹); 4A,

3. 1 左寺丞 Tso³ Ssu⁴ Ch'êng², Senior Secretary of the Court of Judicature and Revision (literary designation, 議司 I⁴ Ssu¹); 6A,

4. 1 右寺丞 Yu⁴ Ssu⁴ Ch'êng², Junior Secretary of the Court of Judicature and Revision (literary designation, 議司 I⁴ Ssu¹); 6A,

5. 1 左評事 Tso³ P'ing² Shih⁴, Senior Assistant Secretary of the Court of Judicature and Revision; 7A, and

6. 1 右評事 Yu⁴ P'ing² Shih⁴, Junior Assistant Secretary of the Court of Judicature and Revision; 7A.

216A. At the head of the Supreme Court of Justice there is a 大理院正卿 Ta⁴ Li³ Yüan⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ing¹, President of the Supreme Court of Justice; 2A, assisted in the administration of the affairs of the Court and in the general supervision of matters of justice in the Empire by a :

217. 大理院少卿 Ta⁴ Li³ Yüan⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Justice; 3A.

218. 刑科推丞 Hsing² K'o¹ T'ui¹ Ch'êng², Director of the Department of Criminal Cases; 4A. This official has subordinated to him 19 刑科推事 Hsing² K'o¹ T'ui¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries of the Department of Criminal Cases; 5A. He is in charge of the :

218A. 刑科 Hsing² K'o¹, Department of Criminal Cases; this Department consists of 4 庭 Ting², Sections, namely :

1. 第一庭 Ti⁴ I¹ Ting², First Section; supervising cases inspired by the Emperor and also cases concerning crimes against the State,

2. 第二庭 Ti⁴ Êrh⁴ Ting², Second Section; supervising cases concerning crimes committed by Imperial Clansmen, 宗室 Tsung¹ Shih⁴, and officials,

3. 第三庭 Ti⁴ San¹ Ting², Third Section; supervising appeals against judgments of the Metropolitan Court of Assizes, and

4. 第四庭 Ti⁴ Ssu⁴ Ting², Fourth Section; supervising appeals against judgments of Provincial Courts of Assizes.

219. 民科推丞 Min² K'o¹ T'ui¹ Ch'êng², Director of the Department of Civil Cases; 4A. This official has subordinated to him 9 民科推事 Min² K'o¹ T'ui¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries of the Department of Civil Cases; 5A. He is in charge of the :

219A. 民科 Min² K'o¹, Department of Civil Cases, consisting of 2 庭 Ting¹, as shown below :

1. 第一庭 Ti⁴ I¹ Ting¹, First Section; dealing with civil cases concerning 宗室 Tsung¹ Shih⁴, Imperial Clansmen, and with appeals, in civil cases, against judgments of the Metropolitan Court of Assizes, and

2. 第二庭 Ti⁴ Êrh⁴ Ting¹, Second Section; dealing with appeals, in civil cases, against judgments of Provincial Courts of Assizes.

220. 典簿廳 Tien³ Pu⁴ Ting¹, Chancery and Record Office. This office is supervised by a 都典簿 Tu¹ Tien³ Pu⁴,

221 Chief Archivist; 5B, as Chancery Chief, who is assisted by 4
to 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Archivists; 6B, 6 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrars;
223 7A, and 30 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers (of the eighth and ninth
ranks).

221. 看守所 K'an¹ Shou³ So³, House of Detention. This
is in charge of a 看守所長 K'an¹ Shou³ So³ Chang³, Chief
Supervisor of the House of Detention; 5B, who is assisted by 4
看守所官 K'an¹ Shou³ So³ Kuan¹, Supervisors of the House of
Detention; 8A, and 2 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers; 9A (see No. 767).

Because of the pressure of affairs, there was established in
1908, in accordance with a Memorial from the Supreme Court of
Justice, the unclassified post of 看守所協理 K'an¹ Shou³ So³
Hsieh⁴ Li³, Assistant Chief Supervisor of the House of Detention,
for performing the duties of which there are deputed officials
from the Supreme Court.

222. 總檢察廳 Tsung³ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹, Attorney-
General's Office; established at the Supreme Court of Justice on
lines similar to those of Prosecutors of judicial organizations of
lower rank (see Nos. 762 to 765).

Besides functioning as public prosecutor, the Attorney-
General's Office holds inquests, where necessary, in cases in which
the Supreme Court is the court of first and last appeal (see No.
215A) and has control over Prosecutors of lower courts.

At the head of the Attorney-General's Office is a
總檢察廳廳丞 Tsung³ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹ T'ing¹ Ch'eng²,
Attorney-General; 3B. He has subordinated to him 6 檢察官
Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹, Attorneys; 5A, 1 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrar;
7A, and 4 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers; 9A.

IMPERIAL BOARD OF ASTRONOMY.

223. 欽天監 Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴, Imperial Board of
Astronomy; compiles the calendar, makes astronomical and

meteorological observations, and selects so-called 吉日 Chi² Jih⁴, 224
"lucky days," for important State undertakings. to

At the head of the Board is a: 229

224. 管理欽天監事務 Kuan³ Li³ Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴
Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Chancellor of the Imperial Board of Astronomy;
appointed by the Emperor, usually one of the Princes of the
Blood.

225. 欽天監監正 Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴ Chien⁴ Ch'eng⁴,
Directors of the Imperial Board of Astronomy; 5A (one Manchu
and one Chinese).

226. 欽天監左監副 Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴ Tso³ Chien⁴
Fu⁴, Senior Vice-Directors of the Imperial Board of Astronomy;
6A (one Manchu and one Chinese).

227. 欽天監右監副 Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴ Yu⁴ Chien⁴
Fu⁴, Junior Vice-Director of the Imperial Board of Astronomy;
6B (one Manchu and one Chinese).

227A. Formerly there were 2 監副 Chien⁴ Fu⁴, Vice-
Directors: 6A, 1 左監副 Tso³ Chien Fu⁴, Senior Assistant
Vice-Director; 6B, and 1 右監副 Yu⁴ Chien⁴ Fu⁴, Junior
Assistant Vice-Director; 6B, on the Board of Astronomy.

227B. The 大清會典 Tai¹ Ch'ing¹ Hui¹ Tien³, or the
"Institutes of the Empire of the Ta Ch'ing Dynasty," contains
the proviso that the posts of Director, and Senior and Junior
Assistant Vice-Director, of the Imperial Board of Astronomy
are to be held by Europeans.

228. 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrar; 8A (one Manchu and one
Chinese).

229. 時憲科 Shih Hsien⁴ K'o¹, Calendar Section; here
the calendar is compiled, the seasons are defined and the 24
periods of the year arranged. The staff of this Section is
composed of:

1. 5 五官正 Wu³ Kuan¹ Ch'eng⁴, Astronomers; charged
with general astronomical calculations,

230 2. 1 春官正 Ch'un¹ Kuan¹ Chêng⁴, Astronomer for the Spring, 1 夏官正 Hsia¹ Kuan¹ Chêng⁴, Astronomer for the Summer, 1 中官正 Chung¹ Kuan¹ Chêng⁴, Astronomer for the Mid-year, 1 秋官正 Ch'iu¹ Kuan¹ Chêng⁴, Astronomer for the Autumn, 1 冬官正 Tung¹ Kuan¹ Chêng⁴, Astronomer for the Winter,

3. 1 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹, Compiler; charged with issuing the calendar,

4. 20 博士 Po² Shih⁴, Mathematicians; 9B, and

5. 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks (number not fixed).

230. 天文科 T'ien¹ Wên² K'o¹, Astronomical Section; makes astronomical and meteorological observations. The staff of this Section is composed of:

1. 8 靈臺郎 Ling² T'ai² Lang², Supervisors of the Observatory; 7B,

2. 6 博士 Po² Shih⁴, Mathematicians; 9B,

3. 1 監候 Chien⁴ Hou⁴, Observer; 9A, and

4. 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks (number not fixed).

231. 漏刻科 Lou⁴ K'o⁴ K'o¹, Section of the Clepsydra; observes time by the clepsydra and selects "lucky" days for important affairs. This Section is carried on by:

1. 4 挈壺正 Hsieh⁴ Hu² Chêng⁴, Keepers of Clepsydra; 8A,

2. 1 司晨 Ssu¹ Ch'ên², Assistant Keeper of the Clepsydra,

3. 6 博士 Po² Shih⁴, Mathematicians; 9B, and

4. 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks (number indefinite).

232. 天文算學 T'ien¹ Wên² Suan⁴ Hsüeh², Astronomical College; where those who are desirous of joining the service at the Observatory are examined and where lectures on the sciences necessary to the proper performance of astronomical duties are held. The College is administered by:

1. 管理欽天監天文算學事務 Kuan³ Li³ Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien¹ T'ien¹ Wên² Suan⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Astronomical College; this post is an

adjunct of that of Chancellor of the Imperial Board of Astronomy (see No. 224), and 232A

2. 協理欽天監天文算學事務 Hsieh² Li³ Ch'in¹ T'ien¹ Chien¹ T'ien¹ Wên² Suan⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Assistant Superintendent of the Astronomical College; this post is an adjunct of that of Director of the Imperial Board of Astronomy (see No. 225). to 239

232A. 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴ T'ing¹, Preceptory; under a 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴, Preceptor, and 2 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers.

THE IMPERIAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

233. 太醫院 T'ai⁴ I¹ Yüan⁴, The Imperial Medical Department; for the Emperor and his associates. At the head of this Department is a:

234. 管理太醫院事務 Kuan³ Li³ T'ai⁴ I¹ Yüan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent of the Imperial Medical Department; this post is usually given to a Minister of the Household.

235. 太醫院院使 T'ai⁴ I¹ Yüan⁴ Yüan⁴ Shih³, Commissioner of the Imperial Medical Department; 5A.

236. 太醫院左院判 T'ai⁴ I¹ Yüan⁴ Tso³ Yüan⁴ P'an⁴, Senior Vice-Commissioner of the Imperial Medical Department; 6A.

236A. 太醫院右院判 T'ai⁴ I¹ Yüan⁴ Yu⁴ Yüan⁴ P'an⁴, Junior Vice-Commissioner of the Imperial Medical Department; 6A.

237. 首領廳 Shou³ Ling³ T'ing¹, Office of Administration; managed by 2 吏目 Li⁴ Mu⁴, Secretaries, 1 御醫 Yü⁴ I¹, Imperial Physician, and 1 醫士 I¹ Shih⁴, Physician, all entitled 兼首領廳事 Chien¹ Shou³ Ling³ T'ing¹ Shih⁴, 2 Administrators.

238. 御醫 Yü⁴ I¹, Imperial Physician; 7A (15).

239. 八品吏目 Pa⁴ P'in³ Li⁴ Mu⁴, Secretary of the Eighth Rank (12).

239A. 九品吏目 Chiu³ P'in³ Li⁴ Mu⁴, Secretaries of the Ninth Rank (15).

240. 醫士 I¹ Shih⁴, Physician (the rules call for 24 but sometimes they number as many as 30).

BOARD OF CUSTOMS CONTROL.

241. 稅務處 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Board of Customs Control. This came into existence in accordance with an Edict dated the 9th May, 1906, and controls all Chinese and Foreign employés of the Customs (*see* Nos. 253 and 311).

At the Board of Customs Control there are:

242. 督辦稅務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Superintendents of the Board of Customs Control (this post is an additional office held by a President or a Vice-President of a Ministry).

243. 幫辦稅務大臣 Pang¹ Pan⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Customs Control (this post is an additional office held by a President or a Vice-President of a Ministry).

244. 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctor.

245. 幫提調 Pang¹ T'i² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctor.

246. The Board of Customs Control consists of 4 股 Ku³, Sections. For each Section there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Section Chief, assisted by 3 or 4 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistants, and 1 or 2 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies (these posts are usually held by junior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance or by Expectants of provincial offices, up to and inclusive of Taotais).

247. 第一股 Ti⁴ I¹ Ku³, First Section; considers duties on mechanical and manufactured goods and minerals, gives decisions on Customs Regulations, audits Customs revenue returns and studies trade conditions at the ports.

248. 第二股 Ti⁴ Erh⁴ Ku³, Second Section; deals with duties collected by "Native" (old Chinese) Customs and exemption of goods from duty, looks into foreign loans and their acquittance—including the 1900 Indemnity—and supervises certain taxes, *i.e.* the salt gabelle and Likin, collected by the Maritime Customs, settles the tariff of import and export duties and takes measures to prevent the smuggling of goods into the country.

249. 第三股 Ti⁴ San¹ Ku³, Third Section; supervises the tax collected on foreign and native opium and the issue of Transit Certificates for foreign goods sent to the interior, controls inland waters shipping, construction of harbours, lighthouses and pontoons, and tonnage dues and studies the Customs of foreign countries.

250. 第四股 Ti⁴ Ssu⁴ Ku³, Fourth Section; deals with Postal affairs of the Empire, the transfer and appointment of Customs Officials, as well as their reward, the staff of the Board of Customs Control, and keeps the accounts of the last-mentioned.

251. 收發處 Shou¹ Fa¹ Ch'u⁴, Registry or Chancery; keeps the seal, looks over incoming and out-going despatches and telegrams, archives, etc. At this office there are 3 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies, and 1 雜務委員 Tsa² Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Unclassed Deputy.

252. 稅務學堂 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Customs College; attached to the Board of Customs Control. This College was established in 1908 for preparing young men for service in the Customs.

The Customs College is divided into two sections, *i.e.* 補習科 Pu³ Hsi² K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Special Section. For the first there are accepted pupils between the ages of 14 and 20 years who have passed the Middle School examinations (*see* Nos. 580 to 582), after a competitive examination: for the Special Section there are chosen scholars

253 between the ages of 16 and 22 years—who have passed the Middle School examinations and speak English—after a competitive examination.

The enrollment of the Preparatory Section is 50 and that of the Special Section is 36.

The course of study in the Special Section covers four years. Besides Chinese, there is instruction in foreign languages (Russian, French, German and Japanese, all optional, and English, compulsory), history, geography, mathematics, physics, political economy, international law, commercial law, history of the development of trade, differentiation of merchandise, statistics, political and commercial treaties, Customs regulations, book-keeping, etc.

Graduates of the College are entitled to the same privileges as graduates of High Schools (*see* No. 583).

At the head of the Customs College is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Director, and subordinated to him are 1 Inspector (*see* No. 649), 1 總教習 Tsung³ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Senior Teacher, 8 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers, 1 齋務委員 Chai¹ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Supervisor of Dormitories (*see* No. 645), 1 庶務委員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Steward (compare No. 641), 1 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Physician, 1 Writer (*see* No. 642), 1 Book-keeper (*see* No. 643), 2 Secretaries (*see* No. 650) and 2 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹, Clerks.

Regulations for the Customs College, drawn up by the Superintendents of the Board of Customs Control, were sanctioned by the Emperor on the 21st May, 1909.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

253. 海關 Hai³ Kuan¹, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs: functions at all ports open to foreign trade (通商口岸 T'ung¹ Shang¹ K'ou³ An⁴).

The Imperial Maritime Customs was started in 1854, at the initiative of the British, French and American Consuls, at

Shanghai, when, the native city having been captured by the rebels, the authorities were unable to collect the duties on foreign goods. Proving very successful, it was extended to other ports. 254 to 257

At the head of the Service, by order of the Governor-General, was placed an Englishman, Lay, as Inspector General of Customs.

In 1863 Mr. Lay was replaced by Sir (then Mr.) Robert Hart, who has retained his post to the present and to whose ability in organization and indefatigable zeal the Chinese owe that the Maritime Customs is now one of the great sources of revenue to the Treasury.

The staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, mostly recruited from Foreigners (at least, they hold most of the high positions), was formerly under the supervision of the Yamen of Foreign Affairs,—up to 1901,—and, later, under the Board of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 311). However, in 1906, the Imperial Maritime Customs was subordinated, by Imperial Edict, to the Board of Customs Control (*see* Nos. 241 and 311), a purely Chinese organization, with a view to closer supervision of the foreign administration of Chinese interests.

The administration of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs is arranged as follows:

254. 總稅務司署 Tsung³ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹ Shu³, Inspectorate General of Customs.

255. 總稅務司 Tsung³ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Inspector General of Customs, to whom appertains the supreme direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs throughout the Empire and the general supervision of Postal affairs (*see* No. 273).

256. 副總稅務司 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Deputy Inspector General of Customs.

257. 總理文案稅務司 Tsung³ Li³ Wên² An⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Chief Secretary.

258. 管理漢文文案稅務司 Kuan³ Li³ Han⁴ Wên²
to Wên² An⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Chinese Secretary.
- 267 259. 委巡各口欸項事稅務司 Wei³ Hsiün² Ko⁴
K'ou³ K'uan³ Hsiang⁴ Shih⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Audit Secretary.
260. 駐英稅務司 Chu⁴ Ying¹ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Non-resident Secretary.
261. 造冊處稅務司 Tsao⁴ Ts'ê⁴ Ch'u⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Statistical Secretary.
262. 襄辦文案副稅務司 Hsiang¹ Pan⁴ Wên² An⁴ Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant Secretary.
263. 襄辦漢文文案副稅務司 Hsiang¹ Pan⁴ Han⁴ Wên² Wên² An⁴ Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant Chinese Secretary.
264. 襄查各口欸項事副稅務司 Hsiang¹ Ch'a² Ko⁴ K'ou³ Kuan³ Hsiang⁴ Shih⁴ Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant Audit Secretary.
265. 造冊處副稅務司 Tsao⁴ Ts'ê⁴ Ch'u⁴ Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant Statistical Secretary.
266. 總司錄事司 Tsung³ Ssu¹ Lu⁴ Shih⁴ Ssu¹, Private Secretary.
267. 通商各關 T'ung¹ Shang¹ Ko⁴ Kuan¹, The Maritime Customs at the Open Ports.
- The administration of the Maritime Customs at the open ports is arranged as follows:
1. 稅務司 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Commissioner of Customs.
 2. 署稅務司 Shu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Acting Commissioner of Customs.
 3. 副稅務司 Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
 4. 署副稅務司 Shu⁴ Fu⁴ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
 5. 代理稅務司 Tai⁴ Li³ Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant in Charge.
 6. 超等幫辦 Ch'ao¹ Têng³ Pang¹ Pan⁴, Chief Assistant.

7. 頭等幫辦 T'ou² Têng³ Pang¹ Pan⁴, First Assistant.
 8. 二等幫辦 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Pang¹ Pan⁴, Second Assistant.
 9. 駐京學習漢文幫辦 Chu⁴ Ching⁴ Hsüeh² Hsi² Han⁴ Wên² Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant Studying Chinese.
 10. 供事 Kung⁴ Shih⁴, Clerk.
- There are also Third and Fourth Assistants.
268. For the examination of cargo there are the following officers of the Customs:
1. 超等總巡 Ch'ao¹ Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Chief Tide-surveyor.
 2. 頭等總巡 T'ou² Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Tidesurveyor.
 3. 署理頭等總巡 Shu⁴ Li³ T'ou² Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Acting Tidesurveyor.
 4. 二等總巡 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Assistant Tide-surveyor.
 5. 三等總巡 San¹ Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Boat Officer.
 6. 署理三等總巡 Shu⁴ Li³ San¹ Têng³ Tsung³ Hsün², Acting Boat Officer.
 7. 頭等驗貨 T'ou² Têng³ Yen⁴ Huo⁴, Chief Examiner.
 8. 二等驗貨 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Yen⁴ Huo⁴, Examiner.
 9. 三等驗貨 San¹ Têng³ Yen⁴ Huo⁴, Assistant Examiner.
 10. 頭等鈴字手 T'ou² Têng³ Ch'ien¹ Tzu⁴ Shou³, First Class Tidewaiter.
 11. 試用鈴字手 Shih⁴ Yung⁴ Ch'ien¹ Tzu⁴ Shou³, Probationary Tidewaiter.
 12. 巡役 Hsün² I⁴, Watcher.
269. For patrolling the coast there is a Customs cruising flotilla.
- In charge of each cruiser is a 巡船管駕官 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Chia⁴ Kuan¹, Commander, with the following subordinate officers:
1. 巡船管駕副 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Chia⁴ Fu⁴, First Officer.

270 2. 巡船管駕二副 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Chia⁴ Êrh⁴ Fu⁴,
to Second Officer.

272 3. 巡船管駕三副 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Chia⁴ San¹
Fu⁴, Third Officer.

4. 巡船管輪正 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Lun² Chêng⁴,
First Engineer.

5. 巡船管輪副 Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Lun² Fu⁴, Second
Engineer.

6. 礮手首領 P'ao⁴ Shou³ Shou³ Ling³, Gunner.

7. 水手首領 Shui³ Shou³ Shou³ Ling³, Quarter-master.

8. 巡艇弁 Hsün² T'ing² Pien⁴, Launch Officer.

270. Within the Customs there is a 營造處 Ying² Tsao⁴
Ch'u⁴, Engineers' Office, supervised by a 總營造司 Tsung³
Ying² Tsao⁴ Ssu¹, Engineer-in-Chief. To him there are
subordinated:

1. 副營造司 Fu⁴ Ying² Tsao⁴ Ssu¹, Assistant Engineers.

2. 工師 Kung¹ Shih¹, Clerks of Works, and

3. 匠董 Chiang⁴ Tung³, Mechanics.

271. Supervision of the harbour is the duty of the 理船處
Li³ Ch'uan² Ch'u⁴, Harbour Office. General supervision of all
the harbours is entrusted to a 巡工司 Hsün² Kuang¹ Ssu¹, Coast
Inspector.

In charge of the Harbour Office is a 理船廳 Li³ Ch'uan²
T'ing¹, Harbour Master, who is assisted by 指泊所 Chih³
Po⁴ So³, Berthing Officers.

In addition, there are:

1. 信旗吏 Hsin⁴ Ch'i² Li⁴, Signalmen,

2. 巡江吏 Hsün² Chiang¹ Li¹, River Police, and

3. 入水匠 Ju⁴ Shui³ Chiang⁴, Pilots.

272. The Customs also administers a 燈塔處 Têng¹ T'a³
Ch'u⁴, Lights Department, in charge of a 巡燈司 Hsün² Têng¹
Ssu¹, Inspector of Lights. To him are subordinated:

1. 燈船主 Têng¹ Ch'uan² Chu³, Lightship Captains,

2. 燈船大副 Têng¹ Ch'uan² Ta⁴ Fu⁴, Lightship Mate, 273
and

3. 燈塔值事人 Têng¹ T'a³ Chih² Shih⁴ Jên², Light-
keepers.

273. There is as yet no uniformity in the Postal
organization of China. In addition to the old Government Post
(see No. 754), which is under the supervision of the Board of
War and the local provincial authorities, at the most important
centres (for detailed list see the edition of the Imperial Maritime
Customs "Alphabetical Index of Imperial Post Offices,") there
have been established (the first in 1874) by Sir Robert Hart,
the Inspector General of Customs (see No. 255), Post Offices
working on the lines of those of European countries. These are
controlled by a Postal Department, at the head of which is a
總郵政司 Tsung³ Yu¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Inspector General of
Posts (this post has always been an adjunct of that of Inspector
General of Customs).

For Postal work there are subordinated to the Inspector
General of Customs a 郵政總辦 Yu¹ Chêng⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴,
Postal Secretary, and a 郵政副總辦 Yu¹ Chêng⁴ Fu⁴ Tsung³
Pan⁴, Assistant Postal Secretary.

Post Offices are of two descriptions, i.e. 郵政總局 Yu¹
Chêng⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Offices, and 郵政分局 Yu¹ Chêng⁴
Fên¹ Chü², Branch Offices.

PART II.
MINISTRIES

MINISTRIES

MINISTRIES (BOARDS).

MINISTRIES (BOARDS) IN GENERAL.

274. In addition to establishments already mentioned, having very special or temporary functions, there are in China eleven Ministries (Boards) whose authority extends to all parts of the Empire. Although a development of the old 六部 Liu⁴ Pu⁴, Six Ministries (Boards) and other offices, the new Ministries are gradually changing the former practice of administration of metropolitan affairs only and the leaving of the greatest initiative in provincial affairs to Governor-Generals and Governors.

Being convinced of the detrimental influence of a system of decentralization, the Government is bending itself to a policy of subordinating to the Ministries everything that is of general importance (education, finance, military affairs, police and justice).

The eleven Ministries (Boards) are :

1. 外務部 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Foreign Affairs (see Nos. 305 to 332A),
2. 吏部 Li⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Civil Appointments (see Nos. 333 to 338),
3. 民政部 Min² Chêng⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of the Interior (see Nos. 339 to 348),
4. 度支部 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Finance (see Nos. 349 to 375),
5. 禮部 Li³ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Rites (see Nos. 376 to 394),
6. 學部 Hsüeh² Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Education (Nos. 395 to 414),

275. 7. 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of War (see Nos. 415 to 437),

277. 8. 法部 Fa⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Justice (see Nos. 438 to 459),

9. 農工商部 Nung² Kung¹ Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Nos. 460 to 471),

10. 郵傳部 Yu¹ Ch'uan² Pu⁴, Ministry of Posts and Communications (see Nos. 472 to 490), and

11. 理藩部 Li³ Fan¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Dependencies (see Nos. 491 to 499).

275. Each 部 Pu⁴, Ministry, is composed of a number (from 4 to 10) of 司 Ssu¹, Departments, which, again, are divided into 科 K'o¹, Sections, and 股 Ku³, Sub-sections. Also, at the majority of the Ministries there is a 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council, and a 參議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office, as well as 局 Chü², Offices, and 處 Ch'u⁴, Committees (for various affairs).

276. The head of all but one of the Ministries is the 尚書 Shang⁴ Shu¹, President; at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the exception, this official is subordinated to a 總理外務部事務 Tsung³ Li³ Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Controller, to whom appertains the supreme control of affairs of the Ministry (see No. 305B).

At one period—from 1907 to 1909—there were Controllers at other Ministries, for instance, at the Ministry of War (管理陸軍部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴) and at the Ministry of Education (管理學部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Hsüeh² Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴), holding which position, were, respectively, Prince Ch'ing and 張文襄公 Chang¹ Wên² Hsiang¹ Kung¹ (the late Grand Secretary 張之洞 Chang¹ Chih¹ Tung⁴).

277. In addition to the afore-mentioned, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there is the post of 會辦大臣 Hui⁴ Pau⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Controller, which title is sometimes

conferred on the President of that Ministry, his title then becoming 外務部尚書會辦大臣 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴ Shang⁴ Shu¹ Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² (see Nos. 305C and 305D).

278. As has been stated above (see No. 276), at the head of each Ministry (with the exception mentioned) there is a 尚書 Shang⁴ Shu¹ (official designation, 部堂 Pu⁴ T'ang²) President; 1B, to whom are subordinated:

279. 左侍郎 Tso³ Shih⁴ Lang² (official designation, 部院 Pu⁴ Yüan²), Senior Vice-President; 2A; one at each Ministry.

280. 右侍郎 Yu⁴ Shih⁴ Lang² (official designation, 部院 Pu⁴ Yüan²), Junior Vice-President; 2A; one at each Ministry.

281. 左丞 Tso³ Ch'êng², Senior Councillor; 3A; one at each Ministry, with the exception of the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 492).

282. 右丞 Yu⁴ Ch'êng², Junior Councillor; 3A; one at each Ministry, with the exception of the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 492).

283. 左參議 Tso³ Ts'an¹ I⁴, Senior Secretary; 4A; one at each Ministry, with the exception of the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 492).

284. 右參議 Yu⁴ Ts'an¹ I⁴, Junior Secretary; 4A; one at each Ministry, with the exception of the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 492).

284A. Under the old regime, previous to 1901, at the head of each Ministry there were two Presidents (Manchu and Chinese respectively), to whom were subordinated two Senior Vice-Presidents (Manchu and Chinese respectively) and two Junior Vice-Presidents (Manchu and Chinese respectively). The posts of Councillor and Secretary did not exist; these were first established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1901, and, later, in 1905, at the Ministries of Education, of the

285 Interior and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and, finally,
to in the Autumn of 1906, at the remaining Ministries, with the
285c exception of the Ministry of Dependencies.

285. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council of a Ministry (Board); with Councillors (*see* Nos. 281 and 282) in charge. This office is found at the Ministries of the Interior (*see* No. 340), of Finance (*see* No. 350), of War (*see* No. 422), of Justice (*see* No. 441) and of Posts and Communications (*see* No. 473).

285A. 參議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office; with Secretaries (*see* Nos. 283 and 284) in charge. This office is found at the Ministries of the Interior (*see* No. 341), of Finance (*see* No. 351), of War (*see* No. 423), of Justice (*see* No. 442) and of Posts and Communications (*see* No. 474).

285B. Besides Councillors (*see* Nos. 281 and 282), attached to the Councils of the Ministries (*see* No. 285) are:

Section Chiefs (*see* No. 290); three at the Ministry of Finance,

Assistant Section Chiefs (*see* No. 291); four at the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance,

Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292); four at the Ministry of the Interior, three at the Ministry of Finance, and

Assistant Secretaries (*see* No. 286); two at the Ministries of Justice and of Posts and Communications.

The Council of the Ministry of War has a peculiar organization (for details *see* No. 422B).

285C. In addition to Secretaries (*see* Nos. 283 and 284), the members of the Secretarial Offices of the Ministries (*see* No. 285A) are:

Section Chiefs (*see* No. 290); three at the Ministry of Finance,

Assistant Section Chiefs (*see* No. 291); four at the Ministry of Finance.

Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292); three at the Ministry of Finance, and 286

Assistant Secretaries (*see* No. 286); two at the Ministries of the Interior, of Justice and of Posts and Communications. 291

The Secretarial Office of the Ministry of War has a peculiar organization (for details *see* No. 423A).

286. 參事 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ or, at the Ministry of Posts and Communications, 僉事 Chien¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretary of a Ministry; 5A. These officials, as seen above, are attached to the Councils (*see* No. 285B) and to the Secretarial Offices (*see* No. 285C). Also, four Assistant Secretaries are stationed at the Ministry of Education (*see* No. 396).

287. 承參上行走 Ch'êng² Ts'an¹ Shang⁴ Hsing² Tsou³, Expectant Councillors or Expectant Secretaries. These are attached to the various Ministries in an indefinite number.

288. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴; Secretaries (of the President of a Ministry); 6A. They are found at the Ministries of Civil Appointments (*see* No. 334; five), of Rites (*see* No. 377; four) and of Dependencies (*see* No. 492A; six).

289. The Departments composing the various Ministries are organized on uniform lines with the exception of those the Ministry of War. The last mentioned have a peculiar organization (for details *see* No. 434).

290. 郎中 Lang² Chung¹, Department Directors; 5A, (literary designation, 正郎 Chêng⁴ Lang²); 1 to 9 in each Department; stationed at the Councils (*see* No. 285B) and at the Secretarial Offices (*see* No. 285C).

291. 員外郎 Yüan² Wai⁴ Lang², Assistant Department Directors (literary designation, 副郎 Fu⁴ Lang²; also 計郎 Chi⁴ Lang²); 5B; 2 to 8 in each Department; stationed at the Councils (*see* No. 285B) and at the Secretarial Offices (*see* No. 285C).

292 292. 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, Second Class Secretaries of
to Ministries (literary designation, 主政 Chu³ Chêng⁴); 6A; 1
298 to 6 in each Department; stationed at the Councils (see No.
285B) and at the Secretarial Offices (see No. 285C).

293. 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks, of the seventh to
the ninth ranks. (literary designation, 筆政 Pi³ Chêng⁴).

294. 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Controllers. 承發
官 Ch'êng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrars. 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section
Chiefs. 科員 K'o¹ Yuan², Section Secretaries (of the first,
second and third ranks). 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers (of the
eighth and ninth ranks).

The above-mentioned officials are found at all the Ministries,
in the various Departments and Councils, including the Ministry
of War.

295. 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Clerks (of the first, second
and third ranks); 7A, 8A and 9A. Thus are styled the Clerks at
the Ministry of Education (see Nos. 403 and 413A); they
correspond to the 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴ of other Ministries.

296. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery; with two 司
務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴, Chancery Chiefs; 8A, in charge. This office is
found at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (see No. 307), of Civil
Appointments (see No. 334A), of Rites (see No. 378), of Finance
(see No. 365), of Education (see No. 397) and of Dependencies
(see No. 494, and, for details, No. 495A).

297. 額外司員 Ê² Wai⁴ Ssu¹ Yüan², Supernumerary
Department Officials; having the titles of Department Director
(see No. 290), Assistant Department Director (see No. 291),
Second Class Secretary (see No. 292) and Clerk (see No. 293).
They are attached to the various Departments in an indefinite
number, sometimes very great.

298. 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Treasurer; 7A, and 庫使 K'u⁴
Shih³, Treasury Overseer. These Officials are stationed at the
Treasuries of the Ministries (for example, see No. 384A).

299. 七品小京官 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Hsiao³ Ching¹ Kuan¹,
Official of the seventh rank, and 八品小京官 Pa¹ P'in³
Hsiao³ Ching¹ Kuan¹, Official of the eighth rank. These are
attached to the Councils and Secretarial Offices in an indefinite
number (compare No. 475).

300. 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Advisers; consisting of 礦務議員
Kung³ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Mining Advisers, and 商務議員 Shang¹
Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Commercial Advisers, at the Ministry of Agricul-
ture, Industry and Commerce (see No. 468), and 路務議員
Lu⁴ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Railway Advisers, at the Ministry of Posts
and Communications (see No. 484).

301. 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers of the first and
second rank; 6A and 7A, and 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the
first and second rank; 8A and 9A. These are found at the
Ministries of the Interior (see No. 345B), of War (see Nos. 427B
and 428B), of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (see No.
469) and of Posts and Communications (see No. 487).

301A. 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Physicians (of the sixth and
seventh rank); stationed at the Ministry of the Interior (see No.
346B).

302. 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Consulting Experts (of the
first, second, third and fourth rank); found at the Ministries of
Education (see No. 405), and of War (see No. 423A; they are
here members of the Secretarial Office). The number of these
officials is indefinite.

302A. 顧問官 Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers (of the first,
second, third and fourth rank); stationed at the Ministries of
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (see No. 468) and of Posts
and Communications (see No. 483) in an indefinite number.

302B. Advisers and Experts of the first rank (see Nos. 302
and 302A) have the rank of Councillor (see Nos. 281 and 282),
of the second rank, that of Senior or Junior Secretary (see Nos.
283 and 284), of the third rank, that of Department Director or

303. Assistant Department Director (*see* Nos. 290 and 291), and of the fourth rank, that of Second Class Secretary (*see* No. 292).

The title of Adviser is sometimes bestowed on persons distinguished for some particular service (for instance, with regard to home industries, commerce, etc.) The title of Adviser of the fourth rank was bestowed, in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on 張煜南 Chang¹ I⁴-nan² and 陳宜禧 Ch²-en² I²-hsi³, who initiated the building of two private railways in Kwangtung Province, 潮汕鐵路 Ch²-ao³ Shan³ T'ieh³ Lu⁴, the Ch²-ao-chou-Shan-t'ou (Swatow) Railway, and 新寧鐵路 Hsin¹ Ning² T'ieh³ Lu⁴, Hsin Ning Railway.

303. 檢查官 Chien³ Ch²-a² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Military affairs (of the first, second and third rank); attached in an indefinite number to the Secretarial Office of the Ministry of War (*see* No. 423A).

304. 堂官 Tang² Kuan¹, a designation common to all the High Officials of the Ministries, Secretaries included. 司官 Ssu¹ Kuan¹, common designation of all officials of the Ministries below the rank of Secretary ("dignitaries" and "officers.")

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

305. 總理各國事務衙門 Tsung³ Li³ Ko⁴ Kuo² Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ya² Mên², Office of Foreign Affairs (shorter; 總理衙門 Tsung³ Li³ Ya² Mên²; also 總署 Tsung³ Shu³); established by Imperial Edict of the 31st January, 1861, for dealing with all matters concerning China and the Foreign Powers, the representatives of the latter having been granted by Treaties (Tientsin; 1858, and Peking; 1860) the privilege of residing at the Capital (previously all dealings between China and Russia were carried on through the Ministry of Dependencies and those with other Powers through the Ministry of Rites; *see* Nos. 376

and 491). 恭親王奕訢 Kung¹ Ch²-in¹ Wang² I² Hsin¹, Kung, Prince of the First Degree, personal name 奕訢 I Hsin (the sixth brother of the Emperor 咸豐 Hsien² Fêng¹, 1851-1861), was its first President and 桂良 Kuei⁴ Liang², a Grand Secretary, and 文祥 Wên² Hsiang², Vice-President of the Ministry of War, were detailed to this office.

The number of members of the Tsung Li Ya Mên, known by the general title of 王大臣 Wang² Ta⁴ Ch²-ên², "Prince and Ministers" was not defined and sometimes reached eleven. High Officials holding substantive posts, which they retained, were detailed to this office, but it is worthy of remark that, for thirty years after the institution of the Tsung Li Ya Mên, its existence was ignored by the 縉紳錄 Chin⁴ Shên¹ Lu⁴, "Red Book," which was otherwise a complete directory of Metropolitan and Provincial State Establishments and indicated their personnel. The omission was rectified in 1890.

The clerical work of the Tsung Li Ya Mên was performed by 章京 Chang¹ Ching¹, Secretaries (official designation, 司員 Ssu¹ Yüan² or 司官 Ssu¹ Kuan¹), who were originally drafted from the staff of the Council of State (*see* No. 129B). The six senior Secretaries, all of whom held either substantive or expectant rank, were usually styled 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴.

The members of the Tsung Li Ya Mên, being only temporarily deputed to that office, naturally paid attention mainly to the duties of their substantive posts, leaving no time for seriously attending to those of their additional office, which were, in addition, quite unknown to them. Also, there being a numerous staff of members of equal standing, sometimes having entirely different views on international questions, the practice of referring questions from one member to another during negotiations, the absence of initiative and fear of the consequences of any initiative, and, finally, the little knowledge, or even complete ignorance, of the members of the Tsung Li Ya Mên of questions

305A under discussion, made negotiations very difficult for the Foreign Representatives, who continually pointed out to China the necessity for the reform of this establishment. These recommendations remained fruitless and, at last, the Powers insisted on an Article being inserted in the "Peace Protocol between China and the Foreign Powers," signed on the 7th December, 1901;—Article 12—reading as follows:

"An Imperial Edict of 24th July, 1901, has reformed the Office of Foreign Affairs in the direction indicated by the Powers, that is to say, has transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which takes precedence of the other Six Ministries.

"The same Edict has named the principal members of this Ministry."

305A. 外務部 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; established, as stated above, by Imperial Edict of the 24th July, 1901, the tenor of which was as follows:

On the ninth day of the sixth moon the Grand Secretariat received an Edict, as follows:

"The appointment of officials and the determination of their duties have, until now, been regulated by the needs of the moment. Henceforth, however, when a Treaty of Peace is concluded, international relations are to be placed in the first rank of important affairs and it is more than ever necessary to call for the assistance of clever men and give them opportunity to study everything having reference to the establishment of friendly relations and confidence in intercourse.

"It is true that the Office of Foreign Affairs, previously established for dealing with international affairs, has existed for many years, but the 'Prince and Ministers' composing its staff, holding office there as a complement to other substantive posts, have been unable to devote themselves entirely to its

"affairs and it is necessary to create distinctive positions that each may recognize his duties.

"In view of this we direct that the Office of Foreign Affairs be transformed into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which shall take precedence of the other Six Ministries of State.

"We appoint I Kuang, Prince Ch'ing, Prince of the First Degree, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Wen-shao, Grand Secretary of the T'i Jen Ko, to be Vice-President, and Ch'ü Hung-chi, President of the Ministry of Works, to retain his title but act as Vice-President, Hsü Shou-p'eng, Director of the Palace Stud, and Lien Fang, Expectant Metropolitan Vice-Director of the third or fourth rank, to be First and Second Directors (Assistant Secretaries).

"As regards the appointment of a staff, regulations and salaries to be paid, we direct that these be arranged by the Council of State and the Ministry of Civil Appointments as soon as possible and a Memorial on the subject be presented to Us. Respect This."

The internal organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is based on Memorials of the Bureau of Government Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Civil Appointments, dated the 11th August, 1901, and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself, dated the 29th December of the same year.

The reform of the political organization of the State, undertaken in the autumn of 1906, did not affect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*see* Edict dated 6th November).

305B. 總理外務部事務 Tsung³ Li³ Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Controller of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 276).

305C. 外務部會辦大臣 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴ Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Controller of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 277).

305D. 外務部尚書會辦大臣 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴ Shang⁴ Shu⁴ Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², President and Assistant Controller of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 277).

306. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is composed of the following four Departments:

1. 和會司 Ho³ Hui⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Intercourse; arranges receptions for Foreign Representatives, requests audiences for them and recommends decorations to be bestowed on them, supervises the appointment and transfer of Chinese Representatives abroad and Chinese Consuls, the personal staff of the Ministry, and the recommendation of rewards for these officials, etc.

2. 考工司 K'ao³ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Department of Technical Affairs; controls the engagement of foreigners for service in the Railways, Mines, Telegraph Service, Arsenals, etc., and the sending of Students abroad.

3. 權算司 Ch'üeh⁴ Suan⁴ Ssu¹, Accounts Department; supervises Customs Duties, Foreign Trade, Steam Navigation, Foreign Loans, Postal Affairs, Expenditure of the Ministry, paying the salaries of Chinese Representatives abroad, etc.

4. 庶務司 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of General Affairs; in charge of Frontier and Missionary Affairs, the issue of Passports for travel in the interior, etc.

307. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery (*see* No. 296); in charge of 2 司務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴, Chancery Chiefs; 8A.

308. In each Department there are two Department Directors (*see* No. 290), two Assistant Department Directors (*see* No. 291) and two Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292). These all have distinctive titles, distinguishing them from similar officials of the other Ministries, namely:

1. 掌印 Chang³ Yin⁴, Keeper of the Seal,
2. 主稿 Chu³ Kao³, Keeper of Drafts,
3. 幫掌印 Pang¹ Chang³ Yin⁴, Assistant Keeper of the Seal.

4. 幫主稿 Pang¹ Chu³ Kao³, Assistant Keeper of Drafts.

5. 幫掌印上行走 Pang¹ Chang³ Yin⁴ Shang⁴ Hsing² Tsou³, Expectant Assistant Keeper of the Seal, and

6. 幫主稿上行走 Pang¹ Chu³ Kao³ Shang⁴ Hsing² Tsou³, Expectant Assistant Keeper of Drafts.

309. Interpreters (Translators) attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are divided, in the first instance, into various ranks:

1. 七品繙譯官 Ch'ü¹ P'in³ Fan¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the seventh rank.

2. 八品繙譯官 Pa¹ P'in³ Fan¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the eighth rank, and

3. 九品繙譯官 Chiu³ P'in³ Fan¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the ninth rank.

They are further divided, from their specialities, into sections (now 股 Ku³, formerly 處 Ch'ü⁴) i.e. 俄 È⁴, Russian, 德 Tê³, German, 法 Fa⁴, French, 英 Ying¹, English, and 日本 Jih⁴ Pên³, Japanese, each section having one Interpreter of each rank.

310. 儲才館 Ch'ü³ Ts'ai² Kuan³, Preceptory of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry itself, dated the 13th June, 1906.

The internal organization of this establishment was treated in Memorials dated 14th December, 1906, 26th April, 7th May and 3rd June, 1907. The object of its establishment is the training of officials for service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, both at Headquarters and at Establishments abroad.

The administration of the Preceptory is in the hands of the following (officials of the Ministry):

1. 1 提調 T'ü² Tiao⁴, Proctor,
2. 1 幫提調 Pang¹ T'ü² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctor,
3. 1 文案員 Wên² An⁴ Yüan², Secretary,
4. 1 支應員 Chih¹ Ying⁴ Yüan², Treasurer,
5. 1 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Steward,

- 311 6. 書記員 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks (number not fixed).
 to 7. 1 講員 Chiang³ Yüan², Senior Teacher, and
 315 8. 課員 K'o⁴ Yüan², Teachers (of specialties; up to the
 number of 26).

311. Formerly, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were:

1. 同文館 T'ung² Wên² Kuan³, College of Languages; established in 1862. At first only courses in English, French and Russian were given; later, in 1867, there were added courses in certain sciences; namely, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry and physics and a course in international law. This college is now non-existent; on its abolition (1900) the teaching of foreign languages was transferred, at Peking, to the College of Interpreters (*see* No. 625), and, in the provinces, to the Colleges of Languages (*see* No. 626).

2. The Imperial Maritime Customs (*see* No. 253), which, on the establishment of the Board of Customs Control in 1906 (*see* No. 241), was placed under the control of the latter.

312. 駐洋大臣 Chu⁴ Yang² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Diplomatic Representatives and 駐外使府 Chu⁴ Wai⁴ Shih³ Fu³, Legations.

In accordance with the reply of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a Memorial from 劉式訓 Liu² Shih⁴-hsün⁴, Minister at Paris, at Chinese Government Establishments abroad there are the following (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 25th January, 1907):

313. 頭等出使大臣 T'ou² Têng³ Ch'u¹ Shih³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Ambassador—first rank (salary 1,400 taels per month).

314. 二等出使大臣 Erh⁴ Têng³ Ch'u¹ Shih³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—second rank (salary 1,000 taels per month).

315. 三等出使大臣 San¹ Têng³ Ch'u¹ Shih³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister Resident—third rank (salary 800 taels per month).

316. 頭等參贊 T'ou² Têng³ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, First Councillor, 316
 third rank (salary 500 taels per month). to

317. 總領事 Tsung³ Ling³ Shih⁴, Consul-General—fourth 330
 rank (salary 500 taels per month).

318. 二等參贊 Erh⁴ Têng³ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Second
 Councillor—fourth rank (salary 400 taels per month).

319. 頭等通譯官 T'ou² Têng³ T'ung¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, First
 Interpreter—fifth rank (salary 400 taels per month).

320. 領事 Ling³ Shih⁴, Consul—fifth rank (salary 400
 taels per month).

321. 商務委員 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Commercial
 Agent—sixth rank (salary 240 taels per month).

322. 三等參贊 San¹ Têng³ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Third
 Councillor—fifth rank (salary 300 taels per month).

323. 二等通譯官 Erh⁴ Têng³ T'ung¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Second
 Interpreter—fifth rank (salary 300 taels per month).

324. 副領事 Fu⁴ Ling³ Shih⁴, Vice-Consul—fifth rank
 (salary 300 taels per month).

325. 一等書記官 I¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, First
 Secretary—fifth rank (salary 300 taels per month).

326. 三等通譯官 San¹ Têng³ T'ung¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Third
 Interpreter—sixth rank (salary 240 taels per month).

327. 二等書記官 Erh⁴ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Second
 Secretary—sixth rank (salary 240 taels per month).

328. 三等書記官 San¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Third
 Secretary—seventh rank (salary 200 taels per month).

329. 武隨員 Wu³ Sui² Yüan², Military Attaché;
 subordinated directly to the General Staff Council (*see* No. 184B).
 There is one for Great Britain and France, one for Russia and
 Germany, one in America and one in Japan (*see* report of the
 Ministry of War, dated 10th January, 1907).

330. 使館 Shih³ Kuan³, Legation (also 使署 Shih³ Shu³;
 colloquially, 欽差府 Ch'in¹ Ch'ai¹ Fu³ and 欽差衙門 Ch'in¹

330A Ch'ai¹ Ya² Mên²); with a 欽命出使某國大臣 Ch'in¹ Ming⁴ to Ch'u¹ Shih³ Mou⁴ Kuo² Ta⁴ Cl'ên², Minister (also 公使 Kung¹ Shih³ or 使臣 Shih³ Ch'ên²; literary designation, 星使 Hsing¹ Shih³; colloquially, 欽差 Ch'in¹ Ch'ai¹) in charge; China has no Embassies.

There are Chinese Legations at Tokyo, London, Washington, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Brussels and The Hague.

330A. Staff of various Legations:

1. Tokyo, London, Washington, Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg:

Second and Third Councillors (one at each). Second and Third Interpreters (one at each). Commercial Agents and First and Second Secretaries (one at each).

2. Vienna, Rome, Brussels and The Hague:

Second Councillors, Second Interpreters and First and Second Secretaries (one at each).

331. 分館 Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legations; with 代辦使事 Tai⁴ Pan⁴ Shih³ Shih⁴, Chargé d'Affaires (also 代辦使臣 Tai⁴ Pan⁴ Shih³ Ch'ên², 代理公使 Tai⁴ Li³ Kung¹ Shih³ or 臨時代理公使 Lin² Shih² Tai⁴ Li³ Kung¹ Shih³, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*), in charge; usually a Second Councillor (see No. 318).

There are subsidiary Legations:

A. Subordinated to the Minister at Washington:

1. 墨分館 Mo⁴ Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legation in Mexico,

2. 秘分館 Pi⁴ Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legation in Peru (at Lima), and

3. 古分館 Ku³ Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legation in Cuba (at Havana).

B. Subordinated to the Minister at Paris:

1. 日分館 Jih⁴ Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legation in Spain (at Madrid), and

2. 葡分館 P'u² Fên¹ Kuan³, Subsidiary Legation in Portugal (at Lisbon).

331A. The staff of the Subsidiary Legations in Mexico, Peru, Cuba, Spain and Portugal is composed of a Second Councillor as Chargé d'Affaires (see No. 331)—in Mexico and Cuba also acting as Consul-General,—a Second Interpreter and a Second Secretary—acting in Peru as Consul.

332. 總領事館 Tsung³ Ling³ Shih⁴ Kuan³, Consulate-General (also 總領事署 Tsung³ Ling³ Shih⁴ Shu³ and 總領事府 Tsung³ Ling³ Shih⁴ Fu³).

There are Consulates-General at 橫濱 Hêng² Ping², Yokohama, Seoul, 新嘉坡 Hsin¹ Chia¹ P'o¹, Singapore, 南非 Nan² Fei⁴, South Africa, 澳洲 Ao⁴ Chou¹, Australia, 坎拿大 K'an³ Na² Ta⁴, Canada (Montreal), 金山 Chin¹ Shan¹, California (San Francisco), 小呂宋 Hsiao³ Lü³ Sung⁴, Philippines (Manila), and 海參威 Hai³ Shên¹ Wei⁴, Vladivostock.

領事館 Ling³ Shih⁴ Kuan³ or 正領事館 Chêng⁴ Ling³ Shih⁴ Kuan³ (also 領事署 Ling³ Shih⁴ Shu³ and 領事府 Ling³ Shih⁴ Fu³), Consulate.

There are Consulates at 神戶 Shên² Hu⁴, Kobe, 長崎 Ch'ang² Ch'í², Nagasaki, 仁川 Jên² Ch'uan¹, Chemulpo, 釜山 Fu³ Shan¹, Fusan, 紐絲綸 Niu³ Ssu¹ Lun², New Zealand, 仰光 Yang³ Kuang¹, Rangoon (British Burma), 溫哥華 Wên¹ Ko¹ Fu⁴, Vancouver, 紐約 Niu³ Yüeh¹, New York, and 檀香山 T'an² Hsiang¹ Shan¹, Honolulu.

副領事館 Fu⁴ Ling³ Shih⁴ Kuan³ (also 副領事署 Fu⁴ Ling³ Shih⁴ Shu³ and 副領事府 Fu⁴ Ling³ Shih⁴ Fu³), Vice-Consulate.

There are Vice-Consulates at 鎮南浦 Chên⁴ Nan² P'u³, Chinnampo, 元山 Yüan² Shan¹, Gensan, and 檳榔嶼 Pin¹ Lang² Yü⁴, Penang.

332. 332A. The staff of a Consulate-General is composed of a to Second Interpreter, a First Secretary (at Seoul alone), a Second Secretary and a Third Secretary.

The staff of a Consulate consists of a Second Interpreter (at Chemulpo a Third Secretary), Interpreter (at Chemulpo there is a Third Interpreter instead; at Fusan there is no Second Interpreter) and a Second Secretary.

At Vice-Consulates there is stationed a Second Secretary.

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

333. 吏部 Li⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Civil Appointments (literary designation, 銓曹 Ch'üan² Ts'ao², Board of Elections, also 天曹 T'ien¹ Ts'ao², Celestial Board); this is one of the oldest establishments in China, for which reason, in the hierarchy, it is placed immediately after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Ministry controls and directs the personnel of the Civil Service in the Empire; its duties are defined as including "whatever appertains to selection, rank and gradation, rules defining degradation or promotion, and ordinances as to the granting of investitures or rewards."

The Imperial Edict, dated the 6th November, 1906, reorganizing the Ministries, did not affect the Ministry of Civil Appointments.

333A. The literary designation of the President of the Ministry of Civil Appointments is 太宰 T'ai⁴ Tsai³, and, of Vice-President, 少宰 Shao⁴ Tsai³.

334. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretary (of the President; five in all); 6A (see No. 288).

334A. 司務廳 Tsu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, (hancery (see No. 296).

335. 文選司 Wen² Hsuan³ Ssu¹, Department of Selection; controls selection, appointment and transfer of civil officials.

336. 考功司 K'ao³ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Department of Scrutiny; supervises rewards to be granted and penalties to be inflicted, also prescribes furloughs.

337. 稽勳司 Chi² Hsun¹ Ssu¹, Record Department; keeps a record of official titles, regulates retirement on account of mourning, amount of pensions to civil officials and the bestowal of hereditary titles on Bannermen.

338. 驗封司 Yen⁴ Feng¹ Ssu¹, Department of Grants; regulates the bestowal of titles, patents and presents, and hereditary titles on heads of tribes.

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF THE INTERIOR.

339. 巡警部 Hsun² Ching³ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Police. This was established by Imperial Decree dated the 8th October, 1905 (till that time there was no special Ministry overseeing the policing of the Empire), which reads as follows:

"Police affairs are of the utmost importance and we have repeatedly issued instructions for their improvement, both in the Capital and in the provinces. It is necessary that a special establishment be in charge of these affairs and we now direct the organization of a Ministry of Police and appoint Hsü Shih-ch'ang, Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of War, as its President, Yü Lang, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, as Senior Vice-President, and Chao Ping-chün, Expectant Taotai of Chihli, now raised to the rank of Metropolitan Official of the 3rd rank, as Acting Junior Vice-President. This Ministry will be in charge of everything pertaining to policing and the maintenance of good order in the Manchu and Chinese sections of the Capital as well as the policing of the provinces. The above-mentioned President and other officials are to earnestly devise measures, exert themselves to the utmost in the performance of their duties, take no heed of reproaches and

339A "draw up strict regulations. They must exercise a complete to "control that everything remain calm and the people undis-

342A "turbed. As regards questions not arranged for by this "Edict, the Ministry is to deliberate and report." Respect this."

By an Imperial Decree of the 6th November, 1906, the Ministry of Police was transformed into:

339A. 民政部 Min² Chêng⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of the Interior (or Ministry of the Administration of the People).

The Ministry of the Interior controls police affairs generally, local self-government, census taking, sanitary matters, land boundary questions, buildings, etc.

The proposed internal organization of the Ministry was presented to the Throne in a Memorial from the Ministry itself and received Imperial sanction on the 1st January, 1907.

340. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council (for organization *see* No. 285); considers the most important questions; attends to correspondence, accounting and general administration of the Ministry.

341. 叅議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office (for organization *see* No. 285A). This office is charged with the drafting of rules and regulations.

341A. Two 叅事 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries (*see* No. 286); 5A, and one 編譯員 Pien¹ I⁴ Yüan², Translator (Interpreter), are stationed in the Secretarial Office.

342. 民治司 Min² Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Administration of the People; supervises local self-government, census taking, the improvement of the customs and manners of the people, questions of emigration, colonization, etc.

To this Department was transferred:

342A. The 戶籍科 Hu⁴ Chi² K'o¹, Census Section; from the former 警政司 Ching³ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Police Affairs.

343. 警政司 Ching³ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Police Affairs; controls administrative and judicial police, police instruction, etc.

343A. To the Department of Police Affairs were transferred the 行政科 Hsing² Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Section of Administration—from the previous 警政司 Ching³ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Police Affairs—司法科 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ K'o¹, Judicial Section, and 國際科 Kuo² Chi⁴ K'o¹, Section of International Affairs—from the former 警法司 Ching³ Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Police Judicial Department—保安科 Pao³ An¹ K'o¹, Section of Public Safety—from the former 警保司 Ching³ Pao¹ Ssu¹, Department of Police Defence—營業科 Ying² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Industry and Handicraft—from the same Department—and 課程科 K'o⁴ Ch'êng² K'o¹, Section of Instruction—from the former 警學司 Ching³ Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Department of Police Instruction.

343B. 習藝所 Hsi² I¹ So³, Workhouse. This was formerly under the supervision of the Police Judicial Department (*see* No. 343A); it is now controlled by the Department of Police Affairs (*see* No. 343). Its staff consists of one Assistant Department Director (*see* No. 291) and two Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292); compare No. 514.

344. 疆理司 Chiang¹ Li³ Ssu¹, Department of Land Boundaries; supervises the determination of the boundaries of plots of land, the measurement of all the land in the Empire, topographic surveys, the making of maps and the clearing of public and private land.

345. 營繕司 Ying² Shan⁴ Ssu¹, Building Department. This Department supervises all the buildings of the Ministry, as well as State buildings in the capital, keeps monuments of antiquity in repair, and supervises the maintenance of altars, temples, etc., in good condition.

345A. To the above-mentioned Department there has been transferred the 工築科 Kung¹ Chu⁴ K'o¹, Building Section;

345B. from the former 警保司 Ching³ Pao³ Ssu¹, Department of Police to Defence.

349 345B. Two 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers, of the sixth and seventh ranks (*see* No. 301), are attached to the Building Department (*see* No. 345).

346. 衛生司 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Ssu¹, Sanitary Department; combats epidemics, considers all questions of sanitation, has the supervision of physicians, medicine compounding and the establishment of hospitals, etc.

346A. To the Sanitary Department there has been transferred the 衛生科 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ K'o¹, Sanitary Section, of the former 警保司 Ching³ Pao³ Ssu¹, Department of Police Defence.

346B. Two 醫官 I⁴ Kuan¹, Physicians, of the sixth and seventh ranks (*see* No. 301A), are attached to the Sanitary Department (*see* No. 346).

347. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (for its organization *see* No. 162).

348. Under the control of the Ministry of the Interior are:

1. The Metropolitan Police (*see* Nos. 500—518),
2. Police Taotais (*see* Nos. 840 and 840A), and through them,
3. The Provincial Police (*see* Nos. 520 and 521),
4. Judicial Police (*see* No. 519),
5. Police Schools (*see* Nos. 522 and 523),
6. Local Self Government Establishment (*see* Nos. 524—

527A), and

7. Establishments supervising the taking of the Census (*see* Nos. 528—532).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF FINANCE.

349. 戶部 Hu⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Revenue (literary designation, 農部 Nung² Pu⁴ and 民部 Min² Pu⁴; of its President—in the 夏 Hsia⁴ and 殷 Yin¹ Dynasties—大司徒

Ta⁴ Ssu¹ T'u², and its Vice-President, 少司徒 Shao³ Ssu¹ T'u², and—in the 周 Chou¹ Dynasty—地官 Ti⁴ Kuan¹, Land Official).

In the Hu Pu there were fourteen Departments, corresponding to the number of Governor-General and Governors.

349A. 財政處 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Finance; established in 1903 in connection with a proposed general reform of the financial affairs of the Empire.

By Imperial Edict of the 6th November, 1906, the Ministry of Revenue was reorganized, with it being amalgamated the Committee of Finance, as the:

349B. 度支部 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Finance. This Ministry is in charge of all financial affairs of the Empire, regulates the levying and collection of duties and taxes, supervises transportation and storage of grain, arranges State loans, controls mints, banks, financial establishments, schools, etc.

This Ministry has authority to depute officials to reorganize the finances of any of the provinces.

The internal organization of the Ministry is in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry itself, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th April, 1907.

350. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council (for its organization *see* No. 285). This supervises the most important financial questions and the translation of financial regulations of Foreign Powers, as well as works on political economy.

351. 叅議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office (for its organization *see* No. 215A); compiles reports to the Emperor, drafts despatches and frames rules and regulations.

352. 田賦司 T'ien² Fu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Land Taxes; in charge of the levy and collection of land taxes, exemption from or postponement of payment of these taxes, the colonization of lands, etc.

353. 漕倉司 Ts'ao² Ts'ang¹ Ssu¹, Department of Tithes; charged with the control of tribute grain, its storage in

354 metropolitan and provincial granaries and distribution to the
to people in time of calamity, and the payment, in money, of
360 taxes in kind.

354. 稅課司 Shui⁴ K'o⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Duties; has supervision of the income and expenditure of Native and Maritime Customs, Customs duties, excise on opium and wine, likin, duties leviable on mechanical and manufactured goods, stamp duties, granting of Customs certificates, etc.

355. 筭權司 Kuan³ Ch'üeh⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Excise; in charge of the excise on salt, tea and native opium and the consideration of measures for the monopoly of the last-mentioned, etc.

356. 通阜司 T'ung¹ Fu⁴ Ssu¹, Currency Department; superintends the provision of gold, silver, copper and tin for, and their conversion into, currency, the making of bank notes, the framing of regulations concerning the organization of banks and mints, and the maintenance of a sufficient supply of currency in circulation.

357. 庫藏司 K'u⁴ Ts'ang² Ssu¹, Department of the State Treasury; supervises the income and expenditure of the State Treasury, scrutinizes financial reports from the provinces, as well as reports from the Imperial silk factories in Kiangsu and Chekiang, reorganizes provincial treasuries, etc.

358. 廉俸司 Lien² Fêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Emoluments. This Department is in charge of the payment of salaries and allowances to officials and Princes and the issue of allowances of Bannermen.

359. 軍餉司 Chün¹ Hsiang³ Ssu¹, Department of Military Supplies; superintends the distribution of supplies to the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire.

360. 制用司 Chih⁴ Yung⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Expenditure. This Department regulates the expenditure of funds provided by the provinces for use in the Capital, as well as the

expenditure on buildings, railways, mines, telegraphs and postal administration. 361 to

361. 會計司 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Audit Department; audits the income and expenditure of the State Treasury, prepares the budget, determines extraordinary expenditure, revises accounts, etc. 368A

362. 收發稽查處 Shou¹ Fa¹ Chi² Chi² Ch'u⁴, Registry; in charge of the reception of incoming, and issue of outgoing, despatches, looks after matters of economy and has control of the several Departments' correspondence with other establishments.

363. 金銀庫 Chin¹ Yin² K'u⁴, State Treasury. Here State funds are stored, in currency, bullion and bank notes.

364. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (for its organization see No. 162B).

365. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery (see No. 296).

366. 寶泉局 Pao³ Ch'üan² Chü², Coinage Office; charged with the reception of copper and tin and the coinage of copper money.

366A. 兼理錢法堂事務 Chien¹ Li³ Ch'ien² Fa⁴ T'ang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴. Thus was formerly designated one of the Junior Vice-Presidents of the Ministry, under whose supervision the Coinage Office was placed (see No. 366).

366B. The administration of the Coinage Office is now carried out by three 大使 Ta⁴ Shih³, Overseers, each being in charge of one of the 廠 Ch'ang³, Mints, 北廠 Pei³ Ch'ang³, Northern, 中廠 Chung¹ Ch'ang³, Middle, and 西廠 Hsi¹ Ch'ang³, Western.

367. 核捐處 Ho² Ch'üan¹ Ch'u⁴, Subscription Bureau. This is a temporary establishment, organized for recommending rewards for subscribers to national needs.

368. 印刷局 Yin⁴ Shua¹ Chu², Printing Office.

368A. 造紙廠 Tsao⁴ Chih³ Ch'ang³, Official Paper Mill.

369. 督辦鹽政大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Yen² Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên²,
to Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle; this post (associated
374A with that of President of the Ministry of Finance) was
established by Imperial Edict of the 31st December, 1909, in
order that the control of the salt affairs of the Empire might be
under one head.

369A. The Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle is in
charge of the 督辦鹽政處 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Yen² Chêng⁴ Ch'u⁴,
Office of the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle, which was
established in accordance with a Memorial from the Controller-
General (see No. 369), of the 19th January, 1910. Arrange-
ments for the staff of this office have not yet been completely
defined, but it is known that the direct management of affairs is
to be vested in 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Office Chiefs.

For particulars as to the salt administration in the provinces
see Nos. 835, 835A, 835B, and 841.

370. 財政研究所 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Section
for the Study of Financial Affairs.

371. 財政調查處 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Ch'u⁴,
Office for the Study of Financial Affairs.

372. 編譯所 Pien¹ I⁴ So³, Translating (Interpreting)
Office.

373. 幣制調查局 Pi⁴ Chih⁴ Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chiu², Commis-
sion for the Study of the Currency System; established for the
purpose of defining the weight and type of currency to be coined
according to the new regulations concerning currency (see
Memorial of the Ministry of Finance, dated 24th May, 1909).

374. 清理財政處 Ch'ing¹ Li³ Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Ch'u⁴,
Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the
Empire (for details see Nos. 533—535).

374A. 度支部簿記講習所 Tu¹ Chih¹ Pu⁴ Pu⁴ Chi⁴
Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Courses in Book-keeping at the Ministry of
Finance; instituted in the Summer of 1911 (provisionally at the

School of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank; see No. 548) for
training book-keepers for government offices generally. Eligible
for admission to these courses are officials of the Ministry of
Finance, and other metropolitan offices, who have sufficient
education along general lines, in mathematics and jurisprudence,
and are between 20 and 35 years of age.

The courses supply instruction in general accounting (普通
簿記, P'u³ T'ung¹ Pu⁴ Chi⁴), official accounting (官廳簿記
Kuan¹ T'ing¹ Pu⁴ Chi⁴), general principles of financial law (財政
大綱 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Kang¹), the preparation of estimates
(會計法 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ Fa⁴) and mathematics (算術 Suan⁴ Shu⁴)
and extend over half a year.

Those successfully completing the studies prescribed receive
diplomas (文憑 Wên² P'ing²) from the Ministry of Finance
which entitle them to employment in the accounts offices of
various government establishments. In future persons holding
such diplomas are to be employed as auditors, 檢查官 (chien³
Ch'a² Kuan¹, in the Audit Department (審計院 Shên³ Chi⁴
Yüan⁴).

At the head of the Book-keeping Courses at the Ministry of
Finance there is a 所長 So³ Chang³, who has subordinated to
him two 教務員 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Preceptors, and two 庶務員
Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Stewards. The teaching staff includes one 簿記
主課教習 Pu⁴ Chi⁴ Chu³ K'o⁴ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teacher of the
Science of Book-keeping, and two 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴, Assistant
Teachers, and, for subjects of secondary importance, 附課 Fu⁴
K'o⁴, there are five 教習 (chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers.

375. Under the control of the Ministry of Finance are the
following:

1. Provincial Branch Offices for the Reorganization of the
Financial Affairs of the Empire (see Nos. 536—541).

2. Ta Ch'ing Government Bank, with its branches as well
as other banks (see Nos. 542—550c).

76

3. The Central Mint at Tientsin, with branches in the provinces (*see* Nos. 551—551B).

4. Office for the collection of excise on native opium, at Wuch'ang, with its branches in the provinces (*see* Nos. 552—555).

5. Customs Office at the Ch'ung Wên Mên Gate of Peking (*see* Nos. 556—560).

6. Native Customs (*see* Nos. 561—561B).

7. Office of the Government Granaries at Peking (*see* Nos. 562—567A), and

8. Financial (Political Economy) Colleges (*see* No. 568).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF RITES.

376. 禮部 Li³ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Rites (literary designation, 詞部 Tz'u² Pu⁴, of its President, 大宗伯 Ta⁴ Tsung¹ Po², and, of its Vice-Presidents, 少宗伯 Shao³ Tsung¹ Po²). This Ministry is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most important, of the Empire. It supervises the code of ceremonies, rites and forms binding every man, irrespective of rank and position in society, from the Emperor to the most humble subject, both as regards himself alone and his intercourse with others, after death as well as during life, and those appertaining to the various unknown powers influencing the life of everyone.

Before the establishment of the Ministry of Education in 1905 (*see* No. 395) the Ministry of Rites supervised national education and customs and controlled the literary examinations which serve as a stepping-stone to the government service.

Also, before the establishment of the Office of Foreign Affairs in 1861 (*see* No. 305), the Ministry of Rites was in charge of all dealings with the West, and the reception of Ambassadors thence, and supervised relations with the former tributary states of Annam, Siam, Burma, Nepal, Corea and the Loochoo Islands (now belonging to Japan).

376A. Before its reform (*see* No. 376B) the Ministry of Rites was composed of the following four Departments:

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1. 儀制司 I² Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Ceremonies,

2. 祠祭司 T'zu² Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Sacrifices,

3. 主客司 Chu³ K'o⁴ Ssu¹, Reception Department, and

4. 精膳司 Ching¹ Shan⁴ Ssu¹, Banqueting Department.

376B. By Imperial Edict of the 6th November, 1906, the Ministry of Rites was reformed and with it were amalgamated the Courts 太常寺 T'ai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴, of Sacrificial Worship (*see* No. 933), 光祿寺 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ssu⁴, of Banqueting (*see* No. 934), and 鴻臚寺 Hung² Lu⁴ Ssu⁴, of State Ceremonial (*see* No. 935), which had been previously quite independent institutions.

The internal organization of the Ministry of Rites is as recommended by the Ministry itself in a Memorial to the Throne, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 5th January, 1907.

The Ministry of Rites superintends ceremonies of the Court, sacrifices, sacrificial altars, Imperial mausolea, ancestral temples, the Office of Music and the Buddhist, Taoist and Confucian religions.

377. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries (of the President); 6A. There are four of these officials (*see* No. 288).

378. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery (*see* No. 296).

379. 滿檔房 Man³ Tang¹ Fang², Record and Registry Office; besides various other duties this Office was in charge of making translations into Manchu. This Office no longer exists.

380. 典制司 Tien³ Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Ceremonies; regulates the etiquette to be observed at the Court on all occasions, organizes ceremonials, determines posthumous honours of the Imperial Family, etc.

380A. The Department of Ceremonies (*see* No. 380) is a development of the former Department of Ceremonies (*see* No. 376A), with which was amalgamated the Reception Department

381 (see No. 376A) and the Court of State Ceremonial (see Nos. 376B
to and 935), in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry,
382B sanctioned by the Emperor on the 6th February, 1909.

381. 祠祭司 Tz'u³ Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Sacrifices (or Department of Sacrificial Affairs); this arranges the rites to be observed at sacrifices on solemn occasions—in "saving the sun and moon" when eclipsed—etc.

This Department is identical with the former Department of Sacrifices (see No. 376A); likewise its staff.

382. 太常司 T'ai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu¹, Department of Sacrificial Worship; directs sacrifices, determines the musical instruments to be used and decides the magnitude of sacrifices to be performed.

382A. The Department of Sacrificial Worship (see No. 382) was organized from the former Court of Sacrificial Worship, which was a separate institution (see Nos. 376B and 933).

382B. In addition to Department Directors (see No. 290), Assistant Department Directors (see No. 291) and Second Class Secretaries (see No. 292), common to all Departments, the Department of Sacrificial Worship employs the following:

1. 六品贊禮官 Liu⁴ P'in³ Tsan⁴ Li³ Kuan¹, Ceremonial Usher of the sixth rank (one).

2. 六品讀祝官 Liu⁴ P'in³ Tu² Ch'u⁴ Kuan¹, Reciter of Prayers of the sixth rank (one),

3. 贊禮郎 Tsan⁴ Li³ Lang², Ceremonial Ushers; 7A (28 in all),

4. 讀祝官 Tu² Chu⁴ Kuan¹, Reciters of Prayers; 7A (10 in all),

5. 鳴贊 Ming² Tsan⁴, Heralds; 7A (63 in all) and

6. 序班 Hsü⁴ Pan¹, Ushers; 9B (four).

Officials of the Department of Sacrificial Worship are often deputed to the Offices of the Imperial Mausolea, Eastern and Western (see No. 570).

383. 光祿司 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ssu¹, Banqueting Department; 383
supervises food supplies for banquets and sacrifices. to

383A. The Banqueting Department (see No. 383) was 386
evolved from the former Banqueting Court, which was an
independent institution (see Nos. 376B and 934), and the old
Banqueting Department (see No. 376A).

384. 禮器庫 Li³ Ch'i⁴ K'u⁴, Store of Sacrificial and Ceremonial Instruments. Here are stored all sacrificial and ceremonial instruments formerly kept at the Courts of Sacrificial Worship (see Nos. 376B and 933) and of Banqueting (see Nos. 376B and 934). At the head of this Store is a:

384A. Department Director (see No. 290), as Superintendent of the Store, assisted by one Assistant Department Director (see No. 291) and:

1. 4 簿正 Pu⁴ Ch'eng⁴, Overseers; 6B,

2. 4 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Assistant Overseers,

3. 2 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Inspectors; 7A, and

4. 8 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³, Assistant Inspectors; 7B.

384B. The post of 簿正 Pu⁴ Ch'eng⁴ (see No. 384A) replaces that of 署正 Shu³ Ch'eng⁴ (see Nos. 389 and 391) of the former Banqueting Court; 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴ (see No. 384A) replaces those of 博士典簿 Po² Shih⁴ Tien³ Pu⁴ of the former Court of Sacrificial Worship and 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴ of the former Banqueting Court. Concerning the posts 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴ and 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³ (see No. 298).

385. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (for its organization see No. 162A).

386. 鑄印局 Chu⁴ Yin⁴ Chü², Office of Seal-casting; supervising the casting of seals for all government establishments of the Empire. This Office is administered by one Assistant Department Director (see No. 291), one Second Class Secretary (see No. 292), and one 大使 Ta⁴ Shih³, Inspector.

387. 樂部 Yüeh⁴ Pu⁴, Board of State Music; determines to the music, singing and posturing for sacrifices and solemn occasions generally. It is directed by:

387A. Two 管理樂部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Yüeh⁴ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Director-Generals of the Board of Music; usually Princes of the Blood or Ministers of the Household.

388. 和聲署 Ho² Shêng¹ Shu³, Music Office (at the Board of Music; see No. 387); superintends the training of musicians, provision of musical instruments, etc. It is in charge of:

389. One 和聲署署正 Ho² Shêng¹ Shu³ Shu³ Chêng⁴, Director of the Office of Music, who is assisted by two 和聲署署丞 Ho² Shêng¹ Shu³ Shu³ Chêng², Assistant Directors of the Office of Music (左 Tso³, Senior, and 右 Yu⁴, Junior); 7B.

At the Office of Music there are also:

1. 5 協律郎 Hsieh² Lü⁴ Lang², Chief Musicians; 8A,
2. 25 司樂郎 Ssu¹ Yüeh⁴ Lang², Bandmasters; 9B,
3. 180 樂生 Yüeh⁴ Shêng¹, Musicians, and
4. 300 舞生 Wu³ Shêng¹, Posturers.

390. 神樂署 Shên² Yüeh⁴ Shu³, Office of Sacred Music; supervises an orchestra which attends sacrifices and other solemn ceremonies where music is required.

The office of Sacred Music is attached to the Board of State Music (see No. 387) and is directed by:

391. One 神樂署署正 Shên² Yüeh⁴ Shu³ Shu³ Chêng⁴, Director of the Office of Sacred Music; 6A. To this official there are subordinated two 神樂署署丞 Shên² Yüeh⁴ Shu³ Shu³ Chêng², Assistant Directors of the Office of Sacred Music (左 Tso³, Senior, and 右 Yu⁴, Junior); 8B, and:

1. 1 贊禮郎 Tsan⁴ Li³ Lang², Ceremonial Usher; 7A,
2. 協律郎 Hsieh² Lü⁴ Lang², Chief Musicians (in an indefinite number); 8A, and

3. 司樂郎 Ssu¹ Yüeh⁴ Lang², Bandmasters (in an indefinite number); 9B.

392. 會同四譯館 Hui² T'ung² Ssu⁴ I⁴ Kuan³, Residence for Envoys of the Four Tributary States; here were domiciled Envoys from Korea, Siam, Tonkin and Burma; no longer existing.

In charge of the Residence there was a 提督館務 T'i² Tu¹ Kuan³ Wu⁴, Superintendent, who had under his control one 大使 Ta⁴ Shih³, Residence Keeper; 9A, two 序班 Hsi⁴ Pan¹, Ceremonial Ushers; 9B, and a staff (8) 通官 T'ung¹ Kuan¹, Interpreters (of the sixth, seventh and eighth ranks).

393. 禮學館 Li³ Hsüeh² Kuan³, School of Ceremonials. This school was established by Imperial Edict of the 11th July, 1907, which read as follows:

"The most potent forces in the maintenance of peace and in the government of the people are the natural laws governing the phenomena of nature. Being aware of this, former Emperors of Our Dynasty gave their greatest attention to the improvement of rites and education.

"In the reigns of Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796) and Tao Kuang (1821-1850) the code of rites was repeatedly revised and, in its improved form, promulgated for general observance throughout the Empire.

"With the new order of things that have come into the lives of the people, such as changes that have taken place in education, in the Army and in social intercourse, it has become evident that steps must be taken to adapt, or reorganize, the customs hitherto observed by the populace with regard to the details of funerals, sacrifices, head dresses, marriage ceremonies and articles of use and for adornment.

"On a previous occasion the Ministry of Rites memorialised Us with regard to the establishment of a School of Ceremonials.

"The said Ministry has now presented a detailed report as to

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394 "the execution of this project and we hereby give it Our
"sanction that it may be immediately put into force.

"We hereby further command that the Ministers of the
"said Ministry of Rites, with their subordinates, take the lead in
"the said School of Ceremonials, carefully consider the ancient
"and modern customs and the everyday habits of the people,
"select the best and bring them to Our notice that We may
"promulgate them to the people of the Empire.

"This is in proof of Our earnest desire for the preparation
"of the way towards the granting of a constitution and
"parliamentary representation to the country. Respect This."

In charge of the School of Ceremonials are the officials
of the two highest ranks of the Ministry of Rites (President
and Vice-Presidents) as 總裁 Tsung³ Ts'ai². The direct
management of affairs is, however, vested in the 總理禮學
館事務 Tsung³ Li³ Li³ Hsüeh² Kuan³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Director of
the School of Ceremonials, and the following:

1. 2 to 3 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors,
2. 1 幫提調 Pang¹ T'i² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctor,
3. 1 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser,
4. 11 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Revisers,
5. 協脩 Hsieh² Hsin¹, Assistant Revisers (in an indefinite number),
6. 校對 Chiao⁴ Tui⁴, Correctors (in an indefinite number),
7. 文案 Wên² An¹, Secretaries, and
8. 各省顧問官 Ko² Shêng³ Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹,
Provincial Advisers (the schedule calls for 46 of these).

394. The Ministry of Rites supervises:

1. Imperial Mausolea (*see* Nos. 569—571A),
2. Metropolitan Temples and Sacrifices performed therein
(*see* No. 572) and
3. Religions (Buddhist, Taoist and Shamanist Priests;
see Nos. 573, 573A to 573C).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF EDUCATION.

395. 學部 Hsüeh² Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Education;
established in 1905 for the supervision of the educational affairs
of the Empire (before that time this duty devolved upon the
Ministry of Rites; *see* No. 376.)

The internal organization of the Ministry of Education, as
proposed by the Ministry itself, was sanctioned by the Emperor
on the 11th June, 1906.

395A. 管理學部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Hsüeh² Pu⁴ Shih⁴
Wu⁴, Controller of the Ministry of Education (*see* No. 276).

396. 叅事 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries; 5A,
(*see* No. 286; there are four of these officials).

397. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery (*see* No. 296).

398. 總務司 Tsung³ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of General
Affairs; superintends the most important matters, correspondence,
archives, compilation of Memorials, framing of rules and
regulations and is in charge of education throughout the Empire.

This Department is composed of three 科 K'o¹, Sections, *i.e.*

1. 機要科 Chi¹ Yao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Confidential
Affairs,

2. 案牘科 An⁴ Tu³ K'o¹, Correspondence Section, and

3. 審定科 Shên³ Ting⁴ K'o¹, Inspection Section.

399. 專門司 Chuan¹ Mên² Ssu¹, Department of Higher
and Special Schools; charged with the supervision of Univer-
sities, Higher and Special Schools.

This Department consists of two Sections:

1. 專門教務科 Chuan¹ Mên² Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Higher
and Special School Instruction Section, and

2. 專門庶務科 Chuan¹ Mên² Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Higher
and Special School Maintenance Section.

400. 普通司 P'u³ T'ung¹ Ssu¹, Department of Common
Schools; supervises Normal, Middle and Elementary Schools.

401 This Department has three Sections:

- to
404 School Section,
1. 師範教育科 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Normal School Section,
2. 中等教育科 Chung¹ Têng³ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Middle School Section, and
3. 小學教育科 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Elementary School Section.

401. 實業司 Shih² Yeh⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Industrial Schools; controls Manual Training, Commercial and Agricultural Schools, etc.

There are two Sections to this Department, i.e.

1. 實業教務科 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Industrial School Instruction Section, and
2. 實業庶務科 Shih² Yeh⁴ Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Industrial School Maintenance Section.

402. 會計司 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Audit Department; examines income and expenditure, prepares estimates, furnishes, builds and repairs schools, etc.

This Department is divided into two Sections:

1. 度支科 Tu⁴ Chih¹ K'o¹, Finance Section, and
2. 建築科 Chien⁴ Chu⁴ K'o¹, Construction Section.

403. Besides a Department Director (*see* No. 290), an Assistant Department Director (*see* No. 291) and one or two Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292) there are attached to each Department and the Chancery (*see* Nos. 396 and 397) a number of 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Clerks, of the first, second and third ranks (*see* No. 295).

404. 視學官 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Education: there are two of these officials for each educational circuit, of which there are 12 (*vide* regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Education and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 11th December, 1909), as tabulated below:

1. The provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungchiang,

2. The provinces of Chihli and Shansi,
3. The provinces of Shantung and Honan,
4. The provinces of Shensi and Szechwan,
5. The provinces of Hupeh and Hunan,
6. The provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi,
7. The provinces of Fukien and Chekiang,
8. The provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi,
9. The provinces of Kweichow and Yunnan,
10. The provinces of Kansu and Hsinkingiang,
11. Inner and Outer Mongolia, and
12. K'uk'unor and Tibet.

Certain of the Inspectors of Education are deputed, yearly, for the inspection of from three to four educational circuits, so that all the circuits may be inspected within a three years' period.

The Inspectors of Education are selected from officials of the Ministry of Education and to each there is attached one 書記生 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Clerk.

Originally the post of Inspector of Education was a substantive position (namely, 5A) and the number of Inspectors was 12; from the 1st November, 1909, in accordance with a report from the Ministry of Education, the position was made supernumerary in character and a corresponding number of substantive posts were established at the Ministry—of Department Director (*see* No. 290; five), of Assistant Department Director (*see* No. 291; four) and of Second Class Secretary (*see* No. 292; three).

404A. 編訂名詞館 Pien¹ Ting⁴ Ming² Tz'u² Kuan³, Committee for the Compilation of Technical Terms established in accordance with a report of the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 29th October, 1909, with a staff consisting of one 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser, and an indefinite number of 分纂 Fên¹ Tsuan³, Revisers, for compiling a dictionary of physical, mathematical, political, judicial, historical, pedagogical, etc., expressions.

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When completed, the use of the expressions appearing in the dictionary spoken of above will be obligatory for both public and private purposes.

405. 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Consulting Experts; number indefinite; of four 等 Têng³, Ranks.

Consulting Experts of the first rank have the rank of Councillor; of the second rank, that of Secretary; of the third rank, that of Department Director or Assistant Department Director, and of the fourth rank, that of Second Class Secretary (*see* No. 302.)

406. 編譯圖書局 Pien¹ I⁴ T'u² Shu¹ Chü², Book Compilation and Translation Office (developed from the 編書局 Pien¹ Shu¹ Chü², Book Compilation Office, of the 學務處 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Educational Affairs).

At the head of this Office is a 局長 Chü² Chang³, Chief of Office, and subordinated to him are a number of 局員 Chü² Yüan², Office Attachés.

In the Book Compilation and Translation Office there is a:

406A. 研究所 Yen² Chiu¹ So³, School Books Compilation Bureau.

407. 京師督學局 Ching¹ Shih¹ Tu¹ Hsüeh² Chü², Committee for Superintendence of Metropolitan Schools; divided into three 科 K'o¹, Sections:

1. 師範教育科 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Normal School Section,

2. 中等教育科 Chung¹ Têng³ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Middle School Section, and

3. 小學教育科 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Elementary School Section.

As chief of the Committee there is a Chü² Chang³, President, and at the head of the Sections there are 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs (from the ranks of officials of the Ministry of Education).

408. 學制調查局 Hsüeh² Chih⁴ Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chü², Commission for the Study of Educational Regulations; in charge of the making of a comparative study of the educational situation in foreign countries.

At the head of the Commission there is a 局長 Chü² Chang³, President, who is assisted by a number of 局員 Chü² Yüan², Attachés, and a staff of 譯官 I⁴ Kuan¹, Translators (Interpreters).

408A. The Chief of the Book Compilation and Translation Office (*see* No. 406), the President of the Committee for Superintendence of Metropolitan Schools (*see* No. 407) and the President of the Commission for the Study of Educational Regulations (*see* No. 408) rank as Councillors (*see* Nos. 281—282) or Secretaries (*see* Nos. 283—284) of the Ministry of Education.

409. 高等教育會議所 Kao¹ Têng³ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Hui⁴ I⁴ So³, Deliberative Convention of Higher Education; called once a year (or more often if occasion demands); under the general control of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Ministry of Education.

Delegates to this Convention comprise officials of the Ministry of Education, Directors of Metropolitan and Provincial Schools (Middle and Higher) and persons with great experience in educational matters.

The Delegates, who must be approved by the Emperor, elect the 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President of the Convention.

From the officials of the Ministry of Education there are selected two 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Stewards, for the management of the general affairs of the Convention.

410. 教育研究所 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Section of Instruction; here are given lectures on educational questions for the benefit of officials of the Ministry of Education.

To this Section there are attached:

411 1 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yuan², Steward (for its general
to management) and

412 1 編輯員 Pien¹ Chi⁴ Yüan², Compiler.

Both are chosen from amongst the officials of the Ministry.

411. 八旗學務處 Pa¹ Ch⁴ Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch⁴, Committee of Banner Schools; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 22nd September, 1909, for the control of Primary and Middle Schools for Bannermen (*see* Nos. 717 and 717A)

At the head of the Committee there is a 總理 Tsung³ Li², Director-General, and two 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Assistant Directors. The Committee consists of two Sections, *i.e.*

1. 教務科 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Instruction Section, and

2. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Maintenance Section.

Each Section is directed by a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, to whom there are subordinated an indefinite number of 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries.

For the inspection of schools the Committee periodically deputed 查學員 Ch'a² Hsüeh² Yüan², Inspectors of Education.

Attached to the Committee of Banner Schools, in addition to the officials mentioned above, are 評議員 P'ing² I⁴ Yüan², Advisers, the chief of whom is styled 評議長 P'ing² I⁴ Chang³, Senior Adviser.

Later (in 1915), when the Manchus and Chinese are placed on an equal footing, this Committee will be abolished.

412. 國子監 Kuo² Tzu³ Chien⁴, National College or Imperial Academy of Learning (literary designation, 太學 T'ai⁴ Hsüeh², 成均 Ch'eng² Chün¹, 司成館 Ssu¹ Ch'eng² Kuan³).

This institution was divided into 六堂 Liu⁴ T'ang², six classes or sections, and its students (known as 監生 Chien⁴ Shêng¹) received a stipend from the Government.

Worthy of remark is the hall 辟雍 Pi⁴ Yung¹, where the Emperor discusses the classics in the presence of learned men. 412 to

At the Imperial Academy there were: 413

412A. 管理國子監大臣 Kuan³ Li³ Kuo² Tzu³ Chien⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Chancellor of the Imperial Academy (usually one of the senior Grand Secretaries), and the following:

1. 2 祭酒 Chi⁴ Chiu³, Libationers (literary designation, 大司成 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Ch'eng²); 4B, one Manchu and one Chinese,

2. 3 司業 Ssu¹ Yeh⁴, Tutors (literary designation, 少司成 Shao³ Ssu¹ Ch'eng²); 6A, one Manchu, one Mongol and one Chinese,

3. 監丞 Chien⁴ Ch'eng², Proctor; 7A,

4. 博士 Po² Shih⁴, Doctor; 7B.

5. 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Archivist; 8B,

6. 典籍 Tien³ Chi², Sub-Archivist; 9B,

7. 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴, Preceptor; 7B,

8. 四氏學錄 Ssu⁴ Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Lu⁴, Registrar; 8A,

9. 學錄 Hsüeh² Lu⁴, Sub-Registrar; 8A, and

10. 學正 Hsüeh² Chêng⁴, Director of Studies; 8A.

413. 國子丞衙門 Kuo² Tzu³ Ch'eng² Ya² Mên², The Government Institute; this establishment is the result of the reformation of the Imperial Academy of Learning (*see* No. 412) in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 11th June, 1906). It regulates the rites and ceremonies performed at the 文廟 Wên² Miao⁴, Temple of Confucius, and at the 辟雍殿 Pi⁴ Yung¹ Tien⁴, Pi Yung Hall (*see* No. 412).

In charge of the Government Institute is a:

413A. 國子丞 Kuo² Tzu³ Ch'eng², Director of the Institute; 4A. He has subordinated to him:

1. 4 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Archivists; 7A,

2. 4 典籍 Tien³ Chi², Sub-Archivists; 8A,

- 414 3. 2 七品奉祀官 Ch'í P'in³ Fêng⁴ Ssu⁴ Kuan¹,
to Overseers of Sacrifices of the 7th Class,
415A 4. 2 八品奉祀官 Pa¹ P'in³ Fêng⁴ Ssu⁴ Kuan¹; Overseers of
Sacrifices of the 8th Class,
5. 2 九品奉祀官 Chiu³ P'in³ Fêng⁴ Ssu⁴ Kuan¹,
Overseers of Sacrifices of the 9th Class,
6. 2 正通贊官 Chêng⁴ T'ung¹ Tsan⁴ Kuan¹, Senior
Heralds; 7A,
7. 2 副通贊官 Fu⁴ T'ung¹ Tsan⁴ Kuan¹, Junior
Heralds; 8B,
8. 3 二等書記官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹,
Clerks of the 2nd Class; 8A, and
9. 3 三等書記官 San¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Clerks
of the 3rd Class; 9A.

414. The Board of Education has the supreme control of various educational institutions, as shown below:
Common Schools (Primary, Middle and Higher),
Universities, Professional Schools, Institutes, etc. (details see Nos. 574—654).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF WAR.

415. 兵部 Ping¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of War (literary designation of Ministry, 庫部 Hsi Pu, of its President, 大司馬 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Ma³, and of its Vice-Presidents, 少司馬 Shao³ Ssu¹ Ma³). This Ministry, in addition to the administration of the land, sea and river forces of the Empire, supervised the examinations for military skill, which consisted of drawing the bow, military gymnastics and lifting the stone (these examinations were abolished by Imperial Edict of the 29th August, 1901).

415A. Before its reorganization the Ministry of War was composed of four Departments:

1. 武選司 Wu³ Hsüan³ Ssu¹, Department of Selection,
2. 職方司 Chih² Fang¹ Ssu¹, Department of Discipline,

3. 車駕司 Ch'è¹ Chia⁴ Ssu¹, Remount Department, and 416

4. 武庫司 Wu³ K'u⁴ Ssu¹, Commissariat Department. to 21

416. 練兵處 Lien⁴ Ping¹ Ch'u⁴, Commission for Army 419
Reorganization; established in 1903 at the initiative of 袁世凱 Yuan² Shih⁴ K'ai³ (who was made its President) for the reorganization of the Chinese army on western lines. 5

417. The reorganization of the Ministry of War was commanded by Imperial Edict of the 6th November, 1906, which read as follows:

“兵部 Ping¹ Pu⁴, the Ministry of War, is now to become “the 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Board of War, the Commission “for Army Reorganization (see No. 416) and the 太僕寺 T'ai⁴ P'u² Ssu¹, Court of the Imperial Stud (see No. 936B), to be “assimilated by the latter. The proposed 海軍部 Hai³ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of the Navy (see No. 185B), and the 軍諮府 “Chün¹ Tzu¹ Fu³, General Staff Office (see No. 184), not being “regularly organized, affairs appertaining to these are to be “attended to in the Ministry of War, by a 海軍處 Hai³ Chün¹ Ch'u⁴, Naval Council (see No. 185C), and a 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, Army Staff Council (see No. 184A), respectively.”

The internal organization of the Ministry of War, as proposed by the Ministry itself, received Imperial sanction on the 7th June, 1907.

418. 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, General Staff Council (see No. 417); for its organization see enclosure to a report of the Ministry of War, dated 7th June, 1907.

For particulars as to the removal of the General Staff Council from the supervision of the Ministry of War, and its establishment as an independent institution, see Nos. 184A to 184L.

419. 海軍處 Hai³ Chün¹ Ch'u⁴, Naval Council (see No. 417). For particulars as to the transfer of this Council from the supervision of the Ministry of War to that of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy, see Nos. 185C to 185O.

420
to
422A

420. 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of War or Ministry (Board) of Land Forces. This Ministry is now the administrative head of all the land forces of the Empire, directs Military Schools, has charge of ordnance stores and arsenals, etc. The postal system, for Government use exclusively, in China proper and in the outlying dependencies, is maintained by this Ministry.

421. 管理陸軍部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Controller of the Ministry of War (*see* No. 276).

422. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council (*see* No. 285); attends to the most important questions; supervises finances correspondence, staff, etc.

The Council is divided into four 科 K'o¹, Sections, i.e. 秘書科 Pi⁴ Shu¹ K'o¹, Secret Affairs Section, and 典章科 Tien³ Chang¹ K'o¹, Section of Army Regulations—under the control of the Senior Councillor (*see* No. 281)—and 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs, and 收支科 Shou¹ Chih¹ K'o¹, Finance Section—in charge of the Junior Councillor (*see* No. 282).

422A. The Council (*see* No. 422) was organized from:

1. The following offices of the former Ministry of War (*see* No. 415):

滿檔房 Man³ Tang⁴ Fang², Record and Registry Office (compare No. 379), 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery (compare No. 296), 派辦處 P'ai⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office for Deputation of Officials for Special Duty, 收支所 Shou¹ Chih¹ So³, Finance Office, and 俸餉股 Fêng⁴ Hsiang³ Ku³, Office for issue of Salaries and Supplies (*see* No. 415A), from the Commissariat Department.

2. The following offices of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416):

文案處 Wên² An¹ Ch'u⁴, Chancery, and 收支處 Shou¹ Chih¹ Ch'u⁴, Treasury.

422B
to
425

422B. The staff of the Council (*see* No. 422) is made up of two Councillors (*see* Nos. 281 and 282), two 承發官 Ch'êng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrars (*see* No. 294), four 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs (corresponding to the number of Sections; *see* No. 422), 20 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries (of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks), five 譯員 I⁴ Yüan², Translators (Interpreters; of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks), 14 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers (*see* No. 294), one 正從事官 Chêng⁴ Ts'ung² Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant, and one 副從事官 Fu⁴ Ts'ung² Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Second Adjutant.

423. 參議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office (*see* No. 285A); draws up rules and regulations for the Ministry of War, Military Scholars, etc.

423A. Attached to the Secretarial Office are:

Two Secretaries (*see* Nos. 283 and 284), one Registrar (*see* No. 294), 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers (of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks; *see* No. 302), and 檢查官 Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Military Affairs (of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks; *see* No. 303), in an indefinite number, and 12 Writers (*see* No. 294).

424. 軍銜司 Chün¹ Hêng² Ssu¹, Department of Selection; supervises appointment and transfer of military officials, granting of hereditary titles, etc.

This Department has four Sections:

1. 選材科 Lin² Ts'ai² K'o¹, Section of Appointments.
2. 任官科 Jên⁴ Kuan¹ K'o¹, Section of Distribution of Posts,
3. 襲蔭科 Hsi² Yin⁴ K'o¹, Section of Hereditary Titles, and
4. 旗務科 Ch'i² Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Banner Affairs.

424A. The Department of Selection (*see* No. 424) is a development of the 武選司, Wu³ Hsüan³ Ssu¹, Department of Selection (*see* No. 415A), of the old Ministry of War.

425. 軍乘司 Chün¹ Ch'êng² Ssu¹, Department of Military Posts; in charge of the Military Posts and the horses for couriers employed therein.

425A
to
426A

This Department consists of three Sections:

1. 驛傳科 I⁴ Ch'uan² K'o¹, Military Posts Section,
2. 銷算科 Hsiao¹ Suan⁴ K'o¹, Expenditure Section, and
3. 配戍科 P'ei⁴ Shu⁴ K'o¹, Convoy Section (supervising the conveying of exiles to their places of banishment).

425A. To the Department of Military Posts (*see* No. 425) were transferred certain of the functions of the 車駕司 Ch'e¹ Chia⁴ Ssu¹, Remount Department (*see* No. 415A), and the 武庫司 Wu³ K'u⁴ Ssu¹, Commissariat Department (*see* No. 415A), of the old Ministry of War (*see* No. 415).

425B. In addition to the customary officials (*see* No. 434), attached to the Department of Military Posts (*see* No. 425) are the following:

1. 捷報處 Chieh² Pao⁴ Ch'u⁴, Couriers Office, directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, assisted by six 辦事官 Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries, and two 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers, and
2. 馬館 Ma³ Kuan³, Depôt of Military Horses, in charge of a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent, and two 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

426. 軍計司 Chün¹ Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Discipline Department; directs the issue of rewards or the levy of penalties.

This Department is divided into four Sections:

1. 考績科 K'ao³ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Section for Investigation of Merit,
2. 策勳科 Ts'ê⁴ Hsün¹ K'o¹, Section for Definition of Grade of Merit,
3. 卹賞科 Hsü⁴ Shang³ K'o¹, Rewards Section, and
4. 議罰科 I⁴ Fa⁴ K'o¹, Section of Punishments.

426A. To the Discipline Department (*see* No. 426) were transferred the functions of the 職方司 Chih² Fang¹ Ssu¹, Department of Discipline (*see* No. 415A), of the old Ministry of War (*see* No. 415), and of the 考功科 K'ao³ Kung¹ K'o¹,

Section for Investigation of Merit, of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

427. 軍實司 Chün¹ Shih² Ssu¹, Department of Arms Supply; consisting of two Sections, *i.e.*

1. 製造科 Chih⁴ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Manufacture, and
2. 保儲科 Pao³ Ch'u⁴ K'o¹, Storage Section

427A. The affairs of the 武庫司 Wu³ K'u⁴ Ssu¹, Commissariat Department (*see* No. 415A), of the old Ministry of War, and of the 器械科 Ch'i⁴ Hsieh⁴ K'o¹, Arms Section, of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416), were handed over to the Department of Arms Supply (*see* No. 427).

427B. In addition to the usual officials (*see* No. 434), at the Department of Arms Supply (*see* No. 427), are found:

- 1 繪圖員 Hui⁴ T'u² Yüan², Draughtsman,
- 1 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineer (*see* No. 301), and
- 1 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineer (*see* No. 301).

428. 軍制司 Chün¹ Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Army Inspection Department; of seven Sections:

1. 蒐簡科 Sou¹ Chien³ K'o¹, Training Section,
2. 步兵科 Pu⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Infantry Section,
3. 馬兵科 Ma³ Ping¹ K'o¹, Cavalry Section,
4. 礮兵科 P'ao⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Artillery Section,
5. 工兵科 Kung¹ Ping¹ K'o¹, Engineers Section,
6. 輜重兵科 Tzu¹ Chung⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Military Trains Section, and
7. 臺壘科 T'ai² Lei³ K'o¹, Sappers Section.

428A. The Army Inspection Department was developed from the 蒐討科 Sou¹ T'ao³ K'o¹, Battle Training Section, of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

428B. In addition to the customary officials (*see* No. 434), the staff of the Army Inspection Department (*see* No. 428) includes one 繪圖員 Hui⁴ T'u² Yüan², Draughtsman (compare

429 No. 427B), one 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineer (*see* No. 301),
to and one 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineer (*see* No. 301).

430s 429. 軍需司 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Ssu¹, Commissariat Department;
of three Sections:

1. 統計科 T'ung³ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Statistical Section,
2. 糧服科 Liang² Fu² K'o¹, Supplies Section, and
3. 建造科 Chien⁴ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, Construction Section.

429A. The Commissariat Department was formed from the 糧餉科 Liang² Hsiang³ K'o¹, Section of Supplies, of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

430. 軍學司 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Department of Military Education consisting of seven Sections:

1. 教育科 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Section of Instruction,
2. 步隊科 Pu⁴ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Infantry Section,
3. 馬隊科 Ma³ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Cavalry Section,
4. 砲隊科 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Artillery Section,
5. 工程隊科 Kung¹ Ch'eng² Tui⁴ K'o¹, Engineers Section,
6. 輜重隊科 Tzu¹ Chung⁴ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Military Trains Section, and
7. 要塞砲隊科 Yao⁴ Sai⁴ P'ao⁴ Tui⁴ K'o¹, Fortress Artillery (or Heavy Artillery) Section.

430A. The Department of Military Education (*see* No. 430) was formed from the 訓練科 Hsün⁴ Lien⁴ K'o¹, Training Section, and the 教育科 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Instruction Section, of the 軍學司 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Department of Military Education of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

430B. 編譯局 Pien¹ I⁴ Chii², Translation Office; attached to the Department of Military Education (*see* No. 430); directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, assisted by a 提調 T'ü² Tiao⁴, Proctor; a 收掌 Shou¹ Chang², Librarian (Keeper)

編纂 Pien¹ Tsuan³, Revisers, 譯述 I⁴ Shu¹, Translators 431
(Interpreters), and other officials (of an indefinite number). to

431. 軍醫司 Chün¹ I¹ Ssu¹, Army Medical Department; 434
consisting of two Sections:

1. 醫務科 I¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Medical Section, and
2. 馬醫科 Ma³ I¹ K'o¹, Veterinary Section.

431A. The Army Medical Department (*see* No. 431) was formed by the reorganization of the 醫務科 I¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Medical Section of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

432. 軍法司 Chün¹ Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Military Law; supervises military law proceedings and military prisons. It has no Sections.

432A. The Department of Military Law (*see* No. 432) was formed by the reorganization of the 法律科 Fa⁴ Lü⁴ K'o¹, Section of Laws, of the Commission for Army Reorganization (*see* No. 416).

432B. In addition to the usual officials (*see* No. 434), the Department of Military Law (*see* No. 432) furnishes employment for six 司法官 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Kuan², Officers of Justice (of the first, second and third ranks).

433. 軍牧司 Chün¹ Mu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of the Military Stud; composed of two Sections:

1. 均調科 Chün¹ T'iao² K'o¹, Distributing Section, and
2. 蕃殖科 Fan¹ Chih² K'o¹, Breeding Section.

433A. The Department of the Military Stud was formed from the Court of the Imperial Stud (*see* Nos. 417 and 936B), and assimilated, in part, the functions of the 車駕司 Ch'ei Chia⁴ Ssu¹, Remount Department (*see* No. 415A) of the old Ministry of War (*see* No. 415).

434. Each Department of the Ministry of War employs:
司長 one Ssu¹ Chang³, Controller (*see* No. 294), one 承發官 Ch'êng² Fa¹ Kuan¹, Registrar (*see* No. 294), 科長 K'o¹ Chang³,

435 Section Chiefs (of the same number as there are Sections), 科員
to K'oi Yüan², Secretaries (of the first, second and third ranks;
437A from six to thirty-four), and 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers (from
six to twelve).

Special officials are treated under their respective Departments.

435. 提塘 T'i² T'ang², Superintendents of Military Posts; further distinguished as:

435A. 駐京提塘 Chu⁴ Ching¹ T'i² T'ang², Superintendents of Military Posts residing at Peking, of whom there are sixteen.

435B. 駐省提塘 Chu⁴ Shêng³ T'i² T'ang², Superintendents of Military Posts residing in the Provinces (compare No. 754).

435C. 報房 Pao⁴ Fang², Printing Office; formerly the 京報 Ching¹ Pao⁴, *Peking Gazette*, was printed at this Office, which was under the direction of the Superintendents of Military Posts residing at Peking (see No. 435A).

436. 陸軍部差官 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Chia¹ Kuan¹, Officials for Special Duty; attached to the Ministry of War in an indefinite number (up to thirty-four).

437. Under the supervision of the Ministry of War are:

1. The Military Forces of China:

A. Lu Chün, Regular Troops, and

B. Hsün Fang Tui, Reserves (see Nos. 655 to 707),

2. Military Schools (see Nos. 708 to 717B),

3. Banner Troops (see Nos. 718 to 748),

4. Old Chinese Troops (see Nos. 749 to 753),

5. Military Posts (see No. 745), and

6. Office of the Government Stud (see No. 755).

437A. 紅十字會 Hung² Shih² Tzu⁴ Hui⁴, The Red Cross Society. Provisional regulations (中國紅十字會試辦章程 Chung¹ Kuo² Hung² Shih² Tzu⁴ Hui⁴ Shih⁴ Pan⁴ Chang¹ Ch'êng²) were drawn up by 呂海寰 Lü Hai-huan, and sanctioned by

an Imperial Decree of the 27th February, 1910. The same Decree appointed 盛宣懷 Shêng Hsüan-huai as 紅十字會長 Hung² Shih² Tzu⁴ Hui⁴ Chang³, President of the Red Cross Society.

A special Memorial from the General Staff Office, suggesting certain changes and amendments in the provisional regulations mentioned above, was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 20th May, 1910. Accordingly, the 中國紅十字總會 Chung¹ Kuo² Hung² Shih² Tzu⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴, Central Office of the Red Cross Society, is to be established at Peking, 分會 Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branch Offices, will be founded in provincial capitals, ports open to foreign trade and sea ports. Also, there is a proposal to form a corps of 醫員 I¹ Yüan², Physicians, and 看護人 K'an¹ Hu⁴ Jên², "Brothers and Sisters of Mercy." Furthermore, a 製藥廠 Chih⁴ Yao⁴ Ch'ang³, Laboratory, is to be founded for the manufacture of medical instruments and the preparation of medicines.

The insignia of the Chinese Red Cross Society is:

1. 白地紅十字旗 Pai² Ti⁴ Hung² Shih² Tzu⁴ Ch'î², Red Cross on a White Ground, or

2. 雙龍嵌十字記章 Shuang¹ Lung² Ch'ien⁴ Shih² Tzu⁴ Chi⁴ Chang¹, Red Cross and Two Dragons, of Gold, Silver, or Bronze (the ensign of members of the Red Cross Society).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF JUSTICE.

438. 刑部 Hsing² Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Punishments, or Criminal Affairs (literary designation, 比部 Pi³ Pu⁴ and 西曹 Hsi¹ Ts'ao²; of its President, 大司寇 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ K'ou⁴; of its Vice-Presidents, 少司寇 Shao³ Ssu¹ K'ou⁴ or 秋官 Ch'iu¹ Kuan¹, Autumn Official).

The duties of this Ministry, according to "The Institutes of the T'ai Ch'ing Dynasty, consisted in: firstly, the enforcement and direction of punishments inflicted on offenders; secondly, at

439 the Autumn Assizes, preceding the time of executions (which
to take place in China on the eve of the Winter solstice), the
440 Ministry, together with the Censorate (*see* No. 206) and the
Court of Judicature and Revision (*see* No. 215), carefully
examined decisions of provincial judges, in cases of capital
punishment, submitted to them before presentation to the Emperor
(before decisions of capital punishment of provincial judges
became effective it was necessary that the assent of all the
members of the Three High Courts of Judicature be obtained);
finally, the Ministry of Punishments partook of the nature of
both a criminal and civil court of the Metropolitan Circuit, for
instance, every important criminal case occurring therein—after
being carefully considered by a certain Department of the
Ministry, in the first instance, by all the Department Controllers
assembled, in the second instance, and by the Presidents of the
Ministry, finally—was brought for final decision before the
above-mentioned Three High Courts of Judicature.

439. In accordance with the former division of China into
18 provinces, the Ministry of Punishments (*see* No. 438) was
composed of 18 Departments—one for each province.

In addition, to the Ministry there was attached a 律例館
Lü⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³, Commission of Laws, whose duty consisted in
the promulgation, every five years, of the code of criminal laws,
with all amendments and supplements that had taken place since
its previous issue.

At the head of the Commission, as Superintendent, was
one of the Princes of the Blood or one of the highest officials
of the Empire, appointed by the Emperor, and, to his service,
there were deputed, from the higher Metropolitan Establishments,
officials skilled in jurisprudence.

440. 法部 Fa⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Justice; formed
by the reorganization of the Ministry of Punishments (*see* No.
438), as directed by Imperial Edict of the 6th November, 1906.

This Ministry controls and directs all the Judicial Establishments
of the Empire, the Supreme Court of Justice (*see* No. 215A)
included, attends to all prison affairs and renders the final
decision with regard to the infliction of capital punishment.

The internal organization of the Ministry is as proposed in
a Memorial to the Throne by the Ministry itself, sanctioned by
the Emperor on the 31st January, 1907.

441. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council (*see* No.
285); considers the most important questions of the Ministry,
controls the granting of pardons and the personnel of judicial
establishments, defines the scope of judicial establishments and
judicial police, etc.

442. 奏議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office (*see* No.
285A); frames rules and regulations, compiles reports and attends
to correspondence generally.

443. 四 奏事 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries (*see*
No. 286); 5A. There are two at the Council (*see* No. 441) and
two at the Secretarial Office (*see* No. 442).

444. 審錄司 Shên³ Lu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Judicial
Affairs. Under the supervision of this Department are:

Criminal cases submitted for the Emperor's decision, the
revision of decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice (*see*
No. 215A) and of other judicial establishments and the criminal
and civil cases of the provinces of Chihli, Kwangtung, Kwangsi,
Yunnan and Kweichow and the Left Wing of the Ch'ahars.

445. 制勘司 Chih⁴ K'an¹ Ssu¹, Department of Revision.
This Department supervises:

Revision of sentences of death passed by Higher Courts,
the promulgation of death sentences and the criminal and civil
cases of the provinces of Szechwan, Honan, Shensi and
Hsinking and, also, of Uliasut'ai and Kobdo.

446. 編置司 Pien¹ Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Banish-
ment Affairs; supervising cases where the extreme penalty

447 defined by law is not inflicted, the determination of places of
to banishment and the civil and criminal cases of the provinces of
453 Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungchiang, Shantung and Shansi and, also,
of the Left Wing of Ch'ahars, Suiyuanch'êng and Kueihua-
ch'êng.

447. 宥恤司 Yu⁴ Hsü¹ Ssu¹, Department of Pardons.
This Department is charged with the publication of Benevolent
Edicts and Manifests, questions concerning pardons, and the
civil and criminal cases of the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi,
Anhui, Fukien, Chekiang, Hunan and Hupeh.

448. 舉叙司 Chü³ Hsü⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Personnel;
controls the personnel of the Ministry and of judicial establish-
ments in general and recommends rewards to be granted to, or
punishments to be inflicted on, judicial officials.

449. 典獄司 Tien³ Yü⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Prisons;
supervising prisons and workhouses attached to them (*see* No.
767A). Under the direct control of this Department is the
prison at the Ministry of Justice (*see* No. 766).

450. 會計司 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Audit Department
registers receipts and expenditure of the Ministry, prepares
estimates, collects fines and takes control of property confiscated.

451. 都事司 Tu¹ Shih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of General
Affairs; prepares translations from Manchu into Chinese and
vice versa, copies reports, has the custody of the seal, etc.

452. The staff of each Department of the Ministry of
Justice consists of three Department Directors (*see* No. 290), four
Assistant Department Directors (*see* No. 291), and four Second
Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292).

453. 收發所 Shou¹ Fa¹ So³, Registry; deals with
correspondence concerning prisoners, prepares and stores
instruments of torture, etc. Its staff consists of two Assistant
Department Directors (*see* No. 291) and two Second Class
Secretaries (*see* No. 292).

454. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (*see*
No. 162).

455. 當月司 Tang¹ Yüeh⁴ Ssu¹, Record and Registry
Office; managed by one Department Director (*see* No. 290),
one Assistant Department Director (*see* No. 291) and three
Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292). Now abolished.

456. 藏罰庫 Tsang¹ Fa² K'u⁴, Treasury; where fines
were deposited. Its staff consisted of one 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴,
Treasurer; 7A, and from one to two 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³,
Overseers (*see* No. 298). This is now non-existent (compare
No. 450).

457. 提牢廳 T'i² Lao² T'ing¹, Prison Office; formerly
in charge of two prisons of the Ministry, *i.e.* 南監 Nan² Chien¹,
the Southern, and 北監 Pei³ Chien¹, the Northern, and with
a staff consisting of two 提牢 T'i² Lao², Inspectors of Prisons
(one Manchu and one Chinese). With the establishment of the
Department of Prisons (*see* No. 419) this Office was abolished
(for details *see* No. 766).

457A. 司獄司 Ssu¹ Yü⁴ Ssu¹, Section of Warders (of
the Prison Office; *see* No. 457). This Section furnished
employment for eight 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴, Warders; 9B. It is now
non-existent (for details *see* No. 766).

458. 編查處 Pien¹ Ch'a² Ch'u⁴, Compiling Office;
collects information, frames rules and regulations, compiles drafts
of laws, etc.

459. The Ministry of Justice supervises supreme control
over:

1. Shên P'an T'ing, Local Courts (*see* Nos. 758 to 761A),
2. Chien Ch'a T'ing, Prosecuting Attorneys, and
3. Prisons (*see* Nos. 766 to 767A).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

460. 工部 Kung¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Works (literary designation, 水部 Shui³ Pu⁴; of its President 大司空 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ K'ung¹, literally, "Superintendent of Caves"; of its Vice-Presidents, 少司空 Shao³ Ssu¹ K'ung¹). This Ministry controlled and directed all government buildings and works, i.e. government ship-building, construction and repair of bridges, sluices, canals, embankments, mausolea, temples and city walls. Also, the Ministry defined weights and measures and furnished the army with contrivances and utensils necessary to its use.

460A. The Ministry of Works was composed of the following Departments, Sections, Offices, etc.

1. 營繕司 Ying² Shan⁴ Ssu¹, Building Department (compare No. 345),

2. 虞衡司 Yü² Hêng² Ssu¹, Department of Weights and Measures,

3. 都水司 Tu¹ Shui³ Ssu¹, Department of Waterways and Dikes,

4. 料估所 Liao⁴ Ku¹ So³, Department of Estimates,

5. 寶源局 Pao³ Yüan² Chü², Coinage Office, directed by two 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendents, and two 大使 Ta⁴ Shih³, Overseers (compare No. 366); also 錢法堂 Ch'ien² Fa⁴ T'ang², Coinage Office which was under the control of the Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Revenue to whose title was added 兼理錢法堂事務 Chien¹ Li³ Ch'ien² Fa⁴ T'ang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, (see No. 366A).

6. 窖廠 Chiao⁴ Ch'ang³, Icehouse (for supplying the Court), supervised by two 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Overseers,

7. 木倉 Mu⁴ Ts'ang¹, Fire-wood Store, supervised by two 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Overseers, and

8. 司匠 Ssu¹ Chiang⁴, Overseers of Works; 9B, etc.
461. 商部 Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Trade; established by Imperial Edict of the 7th December, 1903.

461A. In accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Trade (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th September, 1903) its organization was as follows:

1. 保惠司 Pao³ Hui⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Trade,
2. 平均司 P'ing² Chün¹ Ssu¹, Department of Agriculture and Forestry,

3. 通藝司 T'ung¹ I⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Industry,
4. 會計司 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ Ssu¹, Audit Department,
5. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery,
6. 律學館 Lü⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³, Commission for the Study of Commercial Legislation, directed by two 總纂官 Tsung³ Tsuan³ Kuan¹, Chief Revisers, and two 纂脩官 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹ Kuan¹, Revisers, and

7. 商報館 Shang¹ Pao⁴ Kuan³, Commercial Newspaper Office, directed by one 提調官 T'ü² Tiao⁴ Kuan¹, Proctor.

In addition to two Councillors and two Secretaries for the Ministry (see Nos. 281 to 284), there were also established the posts of Department Director, Assistant Department Director and Second Class Secretary (see Nos. 290 to 292); two officials of each of the latter three ranks were attached to every Department.

For information as to the staff of the Chancery (see No. 296).

462. 農工商部 Nung³ Kung¹ Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; established by Imperial Edict of the 6th November, 1906; an amalgamation of the Ministry of Works (see No. 460) and the Ministry of Trade (see No. 461).

The internal organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is as proposed in a Memorial from the

463 Ministry itself, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 22nd January, to 1907.

464 The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce supervises agriculture, industry, trade, forestry, mining, fisheries, the issue of trade marks, and schools having connection with the afore-mentioned.

463. 農務司 Nung² Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Agriculture; directs agriculture, colonization, forestry, sericulture, tea planting, horticulture, fisheries, the building of wharves, bunds and dikes, the conservancy of rivers and harbours, etc.

This Department is in direct control of:

1. Agricultural Schools at the Capital and in the provinces (see Nos. 600 to 603 and 770),
2. Agricultural Guilds, their branches and sections (see No. 770), and
3. The Botanical Garden at Peking, and the Agricultural Office and School attached to it as well as Botanical Gardens in the provinces (see Nos. 770, 770A and 603A).

464. 工務司 Kung¹ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Industry; supervises industry in all its branches, i.e. mechanical and with the hands, mining, the issuing of patents for prospecting and working of mines, the engagement of mining experts, etc.

Under the direct control of this Department are:

1. Schools of Craft and Mining at the Capital and in the provinces (see Nos. 604 to 608),
2. Metropolitan Professional Schools (see No. 598A),
3. School of Crafts (see No. 605A; now reorganized),
4. Industrial Institute at Peking (and other places; see No. 771),
5. Exhibitions for the Encouragement of Industry, at Peking (see No. 771A) and, in the provinces (see No. 771), and
6. Embroidery Workshop (see No. 771).

464A. 化分礦質所 Hua⁴ Fên¹ Kung³ Chih⁴ So³, Chemical Laboratory for analysis of Mining Products (opened to 464A in 1910).

464B. 權衡度量局 Ch'üan² Hêng² Tu⁴ Liang⁴ Chü², Office of Weights and Measures.

465. 商務司 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Commerce; controls Chambers of Commerce in China (as well as Chinese Chambers of Commerce abroad), trade marts, exhibitions, the insurance business, fosters commerce, etc.

Directly supervised by this Department are:

1. Commercial Schools at Peking and in the provinces (see Nos. 609 to 612), and
2. Chambers of Commerce (see No. 774).

465A. 商律館 Shang¹ Lü⁴ Kuan³, Commercial Laws Committee.

465B. 商報館 Shang¹ Pao⁴ Kuan³, Commercial Newspaper Office (compare No. 461A).

465C. 公司註冊局 Kung¹ Ssu¹ Chu⁴ Ts'ê⁴ Chü², Company Registration Bureau (see No. 776A).

465D. 商標局 Shang¹ Piao¹ Chü², Trade Marks Registration Bureau (see No. 776A).

466. 庶務司 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of General Affairs; checks the income and expenditure of the Ministry, keeps its accounts and supervises the staff—appointments, transfers, promotions,—etc.

Under the direct supervision of this Department is the:

466A. 承值所 Ch'êng² Chih⁴ So³, Registry and Record Office; the duties of the Chancery, now abolished (see No. 461A), in connection with the supervision of incoming and outgoing correspondence, ciphering of telegrams, custody of the seal, etc., were transferred to this office.

67 467. The staff of the four Departments of the Ministry of
to Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (*see* Nos. 463 to 466)
71 includes 12 Department Directors, 16 Assistant Department
Directors and 18 Second Class Secretaries (*see* Nos. 290
to 292).

468. The following appointments at the Ministry of Trade
were left unchanged on the formation of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce:

1. 顧問官 Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers (*see* No. 302A),
2. 礦務議員 Kung³ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Mining Advisers
(*see* No. 775),
3. 商務議員 Shang¹ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Commercial
Advisers, and
4. 商務隨員 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Sui² Yüan², Commercial
Agents (Attachés).

469. To the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and
Commerce there are attached an indefinite number of:

1. 一等藝師 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers of the
first rank; 6A,
2. 二等藝師 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers of
the second rank; 7A,
3. 一等藝士 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the first
rank; 8A, and
4. 二等藝士 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the
second rank; 9A.

470. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (*see*
No. 162).

471. Under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Industry and Commerce are:

1. The Industrial Taotais (*see* Nos. 839 to 839B), and
2. Various establishments and officials discussed in Nos.
768 to 782.

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

472. 郵傳部 Yu¹ Ch'uan² Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of
Posts and Communications established by Imperial Edict of 6th
November, 1906, which directed as follows:

"Shipping communication, Railways, Telegraphs and
"Postal communications are to be jointly supervised by a
"Ministry of Posts and Communications."

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is in supreme
control of navigation, railways, telegraphs, and schools of these
specialities. The Posts are still under the control of the
Inspector General of Customs.

The organization of the Ministry is as proposed by the
Ministry itself and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 1st August,
1907.

473. 承政廳 Ch'êng² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Council (*see* No.
285); the most important and most confidential affairs of the
Ministry are managed by this office, which controls the staff and
regulates expenditure, etc.

474. 參議廳 Ts'an¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Secretarial Office (*see* No.
285A); frames rules, initiates projects, examines plans, supervises
correspondence, etc.

475. Four 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries (*see*
No. 286); 5A, and four 七品小京官 Ch'î P'in³ Hsiao³ Ching¹
Kuan¹, Officials of the seventh rank (*see* No. 299), are employed
at the Ministry of Posts and Communications,—two at the
Council (*see* No. 473) and two at the Secretarial Office (*see* No.
474).

476. 船政司 Ch'uan² Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of
Navigation; supervises marine and riverine shipping, the
construction of docks, the improvement of harbours, erection of
lighthouses, etc.

477 The actual administration of the majority of the functions
to just mentioned is carried out by the 北洋大臣 Pei³ Yang² Ta⁴
481 Ch'ên², Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, and the
南洋大臣 Nan² Yang² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of Trade for
the Southern Ports (*see* No. 820B).

477. 路政司 Lu⁴ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Land
Communications; controls land communications within the Empire
and legislation having reference thereto, collects funds and
arranges loans for railway construction, etc. (*compare* No. 482).

478. 電政司 Tien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Tele-
graphs; controls the telegraph affairs of the Empire, the erection
of land lines and the laying of cables, construction of telephone
and electric lighting systems, etc.

479. 郵政司 Yu¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Posts;
superintending, in theory, the entire postal affairs of the Empire,
the improvement of postal communications, the sale of money
orders and stamps and the transmission of postal parcels.
Actually, the postal administration is under the supervision of
the Imperial Maritime Customs (*see* No. 273).

480. 庶務司 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of General
Affairs; recommends the transfer or promotion of officials, has
the custody of the seal, supervises reception and despatch of
correspondence and telegrams, keeps the accounts, oversees
buildings, etc.

In the Autumn of 1909 the Department of General Affairs
was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Council of
the Ministry (*see* No. 473).

481. At each Department of the Ministry of Posts and
Communications there are stationed two Department Directors
(*see* No. 290), two to three Assistant Department Directors (*see*
No. 291) four to six Second Class Secretaries (*see* No. 292), two
Officials of the seventh rank (*see* No. 299), and an indefinite

number of 八品錄事 Pa¹ P'in³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers of the 48
eighth rank, and 九品錄事 Chiu³ P'in³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers to
of the ninth rank. 487

482. 鐵路總局 T'ieh³ Lai⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Chief Railway
Bureau, administrated by a 局長 Chü² Chang³, Inspector, and
局員 Chü² Yüan², Attachés. This Bureau was formed in
accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Posts and
Communications, dated the 22nd December, 1907, for the
supervision of Government and private railways.

The Bureau is the executive organ of the Department of
Land Communications (*see* No. 477) and was developed from the
提調處 T'ü² Tiao⁴ Ch'u⁴, Railway Section (now abolished) which
was under the supervision of a 各路提調 Ko⁴ Lu⁴ T'ü² Tiao⁴,
Inspector of Railways.

483. 顧問官 Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers (of the first,
second and third ranks; *see* No. 302A). The number is
indefinite.

484. 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Advisers (*see* Nos. 300 and 468);
similar to the 路務議員 Lu⁴ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Railway Advisers
of the Board of Trade (now abolished; *see* Nos. 461 and 461A);
distinguished by their specialities (船路電郵 Ch'uan² Lu⁴,
Tien⁴ and Yu¹, Navigation, Railways, Telegraphs and Posts).

485. 圖書館 T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³, Library; containing many
special works in Chinese and foreign languages.

486. 講習所 (hiang³ Hsi² So³, Lecture Hall; here are
given lectures for the benefit of officials of the Ministry.
Attached to this Hall is the:

486A. 閱報所 Yüeh⁴ Pao⁴ So³, Reading Room.

487. 考工局 K'ao³ Kung¹ Chü², Engineering Office.

At this Office are stationed: 測繪員 Ts'ê² Hui⁴ Yüan²,
Draughtsmen, 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers (of the first and
second ranks; *see* No. 301), and 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers (of the
first and second ranks; *see* No. 301).

488. 通譯局 T'ung¹ I¹ Chū², Translation Office (Interpreting Office); with 繙譯 Fan¹ I¹, Interpreters (Translators), and 編輯 Pien¹ Chi⁴, Compilers.

491. This Office is to be established later; its duties are now being performed by the Secretarial Office (see No. 474).

489. 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau (see No. 162).

490. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has supreme control of the following:

1. Railways (see Nos. 783 and 784).
2. Railway Schools and other Schools (see Nos. 785 to 788A),
3. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company (see No. 789),
4. Telegraphs and Telephones (see Nos. 790 and 791), and
5. The Bank of Communications (see No. 792).

MINISTRY (BOARD) OF DEPENDENCIES.

491. 藩理院 Li³ Fan¹ Yüan⁴, Court of Colonial Affairs; established in the 17th century for the management of relations with Mongolia, K'uk'unor and the Mohammedan Princedoms in Western China.

Until 1861, all relations with Russia were supervised by this Court. In Russia these matters were attended to by the Ruling Senate.

In carrying out its duties the Court of Colonial Affairs was guided by the 理藩院則律 Li³ Fan¹ Yüan² Tsé² Li⁴, Institutes of the Colonial Court (this book was translated into Russian, "Institutes of the Chinese Colonial Office," by S. Lipovzev, in two volumes, St. Petersburg, 1828).

The reorganization of the Court of Colonial Affairs, in the sense of increasing its scope, was simultaneous with the general

reform of the political organization of the Empire, in the Autumn of 1906, when, by Imperial Edict of the 6th November, the Court of Colonial Affairs became the:

491A. 理藩部 Li³ Fan¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Dependencies; charged with the control of the Mongolian, Tibetan and Mohammedan tribes inhabiting Mongolia, Tibet and districts bordering on Tibet and Hsining.

The organization of the Ministry is based on three Memorials (of the 3rd January and 30th July, 1907, and the 2nd January, 1908) presented by the Ministry itself, which left almost unchanged, as will be seen below, the old arrangements of the Court of Colonial Affairs (see No. 491).

492. As regards the various Ministries, the following are peculiarities of the Ministry of Dependencies:

1. 額外侍郎 È¹ Wai⁴ Shih⁴ Lang², Supernumerary Vice-President; an appointment usually conferred on some Mongol Prince.

2. There are no Councillors (see Nos. 281 and 282), Secretaries (see Nos. 283 to 284), Council (see No. 285) nor Secretarial Office (see No. 285A).

These, however, will come into existence when the Departments of Colonization and Frontier Defence are organized (see No. 496).

492A. 堂主事 T'ang² Chu² Shih⁴, Secretaries (of the President of the Ministry): 6A. There are six in all (see No. 288).

493. 領辦處 Ling³ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Orderly Office. This was formed from the following establishments of the Court of Colonial Affairs (see No. 491):

1. 滿檔房 Man³ Tang⁴ Fang², Record and Registry Office.

2. 漢檔房 Han⁴ Tang⁴ Fang², Translation Office (for Manchu and Chinese).

494 3. 俸檔房 Fêng⁴ Tang⁴ Fang², Treasury, and
to 4. 督催所 Tu¹ Ts'ui¹ So³, Office of Incitement (to ensure
495 the prompt despatch of business); the officials of this Office were
charged with "the unfailing duty of keeping a strict watch for
the prompt despatch of documents in general and the certification
of all returns of questions settled and unsettled" (see Lipovzev,
Preface, page xv).

The staff of the Orderly Office is composed of two 領辦
Ling³ Pan⁴, Chiefs, two 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistants, four
稽核文移 Chi² Ho² Wên² I², Secretaries, four 總看奏摺
Tsung³ K'an⁴ Tsou⁴ Chê², Inspectors of Memorials, four 委署
主事 Wei³ Shu⁴ Chu³ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries, four 正繕寫
Chêng⁴ Shan⁴ Hsieh³, Senior Writers, and eight 副繕寫 Fu⁴
Shan⁴ Hsieh³, Junior Writers.

494. 司務廳 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ Ting¹, Chancery (see No. 296);
with two 司務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴, Chancery Directors; 8A. For details
as to other officials see No. 495A.

495. The six Departments (Lipovzev styles
"Registries") of the Court of Colonial Affairs (see No. 491),
were left unchanged in the Ministry of Dependencies:

1. 旗籍司 Chi² Chi² Ssu¹, Department of the Inner
Mongols (managing the affairs of the Inner Mongols),

2. 典屬司 Tien³ Shu³ Ssu¹, Department of the Outer
Mongols (managing the affairs of the Outer Mongols, Dzungaria
(Sungaria), K'uk'unor and Tibet),

3. 王會司 Wang² Hui⁴ Ssu¹, Department for Receiving
Princes of Inner Mongolia (in charge of the collection of tributes
paid yearly by the Princes of the tribes and the issue of presents
and allowances to Princes of Inner Mongolia, etc.),

4. 柔遠司 Jou² Yüan³ Ssu¹, Department for Receiving
Princes of Outer Mongolia (in charge of the collection of tributes
paid yearly by Princes of Outer Mongolia and the Lamas and
the issue of presents from the Court to these persons),

5. 徠遠司 Lai² Yüan³ Ssu¹, Department of Eastern 495A
Turkestan (manages the affairs of the Mohammedan tribes in
to Hami, Turfan and other districts of Eastern Turkestan), and 496

6. 理刑司 Li³ Hsing² Ssu¹, Judicial Department (in
charge of civil and criminal cases occurring in Inner and
Outer Mongolia).

495A. At each Department, as well as at the Chancery
(see No. 494), there are stationed:

1. 1 掌印 Chang³ Yin⁴, Keeper of the Seal (as
Department Controller); from the ranks of Department Directors
(see No. 290) or Assistant Department Directors (see No. 291).

2. 1 to 2 副印 Fu⁴ Yin⁴, Assistant Keepers of the Seal;
from the ranks of Department Directors (see No. 290), Assistant
Department Directors (see No. 291) or Second Class Secretaries
(see No. 292),

3. 1 to 2 主稿 Chu³ Kao³, Keepers of Drafts (in all
Departments; not in the Chancery; see No. 494); officials
similar to the Assistant Keepers of the Seal,

4. 2 to 4 委署主事 Wei³ Shu⁴ Chu³ Shih⁴, Assistant
Secretaries.

5. 3 to 4 正繕寫 Chêng⁴ Shan⁴ Hsieh³, Senior Writers,
and

6. 3 to 4 副繕寫 Fu⁴ Shan⁴ Hsieh³, Junior Writers;
from the ranks of Clerks (see No. 293).

496. In accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry,
sanctioned by the Emperor on the 3rd January, 1907, there
are later to be established two additional Departments, i.e.

1. 殖產司 Chih⁴ Ch'an³ Ssu¹, Department of Colonization,
which will be in charge of the colonization of Mongolia, the
conservation of forests, the improvement of cattle breeding,
wild animal preservation, fur curing, railway construction, the
development of mines and fisheries and the reorganization
of the salt administration, and

496A 2. 邊衛司 Pien¹ Wei⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Frontier
to Defence, which will control the drilling of troops of Mongols
497 and Tibetans, the spread of education, expansion of trade, etc.

496A. As proposed in a report of the Ministry of Dependencies, dated the 30th July, 1907, to perform the duties of the two above-mentioned Departments (*see* No. 496) for the time being there have been established two temporary offices, from which will be developed the Departments of Colonization and Frontier Defence, namely:

1. 調查局 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chū², Investigation Office, and
2. 編纂局 Pien¹ Tsuan³ Chū², Revising Office.

Each of these Offices is composed of a number of 股 Ku³, Sections, at which are stationed Department Directors, Assistant Department Directors, Second Class Secretaries and Writers (*see* Nos. 290 to 293), from other Departments of the Ministry, to perform duties as 正管股 Chéng⁴ Kuan³ Ku³, Section Chiefs, 副管股 Fu⁴ Kuan³ Ku³, Assistant Section Chiefs, and 繙譯官 Fan¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters (Translators),

497. The following Offices, Sections, etc., of the Court of Colonial Affairs (*see* No. 491) have been left unchanged in the Ministry of Dependencies:

1. 當月處 Tang¹ Yüeh⁴ Ch'u⁴, Record Office; here the Seal is kept.

2. 銀庫 Yin² K'u⁴, Treasury; issues maintenance allowances to Mongols arriving in Peking on business, discounts, by payments in money, allotments of hay and oats for their horses and firewood for their lodgings.

3. 飯銀處 Fan⁴ Yin² Ch'u⁴, Mess Allowance Office; audits accounts of sums issued, in accordance with regulations, as table money,

4. 喇嘛印務處 La² Ma² Yin⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Lama 498
Office, and to

5. 蒙古房 Mêng³ Ku³ Fang², Mongolian Translation 499
Office; translates despatches of all kinds written in Mongolian, especially those which must be presented in Manchu to the Emperor.

498. 內館 Nei⁴ Kuan³, Inner Inn, and 外館 Wai⁴ Kuan³, Outer Inn. These were maintained for Mongolian Princes visiting the Court with tribute or for duty

In charge of the Inn there was a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspector.

As proposed in a Memorial from the Ministry, dated the 2nd January, 1908, the Inns were abolished.

499. 殖邊學堂 Chih² Pien¹ Hsüeh². Tang², School of Mongolian and Tibetan (at the Ministry of Dependencies).

This was established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 30th January, 1909, with the object of preparing men for service at the Ministry of Dependencies and along the frontiers. It consists of two Sections, namely, 蒙部科 Meng³ Pu⁴ K'o¹, Mongolian Section, and 藏衛科 Tsang⁴ Wei⁴ K'o¹, Tibetan Section, and the course of study in each is of 3 years' duration.

Admission to the School of Mongolian and Tibetan is open to all males between the ages of 18 and 32 years, who are physically fit and have a certificate showing that they have completed a Middle School course (*see* Nos. 580 to 582), provided they can pass a test examination.

The enrollment of each section of the school is 100.

On completion of their courses of study, students of the School are examined by the Ministry; those satisfactory are

retained for service at the Ministry or given appointments on the frontier.

In addition to the study of Mongolian and Tibetan languages, literature, history and geography, students of the School attend lectures on political economy and finance.

POLICE.

500. 巡警 Hsün² Ching³, Police (another designation is 警察 Ching³ Ch'a²).

The metropolitan and provincial police are to a great extent organized on similar lines, the great difference being in the terminology used.

A. Metropolitan Police:

501. 巡警總廳 Hsün² Ching³ Tsung³ T'ing¹, Central Police Bureau. There are two of these, one in the 內城 Nei⁴ Ch'eng⁴, Tartar City, and one in the 外城 Wai⁴ Ch'eng², Chinese City.

At the head of each is a:

502. 巡警總廳廳丞 Hsün² Ching³ Tsung³ T'ing¹ T'ing¹ Ch'eng², Police Superintendent.

Directly subordinated to the Police Superintendent are:

503. 巡警總廳僉事 Hsün² Ching³ Tsung³ T'ing¹ Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Director of the Chancery of the Central Police Bureau; 4B, and three Office Chiefs; 5A.

504. The Central Police Bureau is composed of a Chancery of General Affairs and three Offices.

504A. 總務處 Tsung³ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Chancery of General Affairs; composed of five Sections:

1. 警事股 Ching³ Shih⁴ Ku¹, Section of Police Matters,
2. 機要股 Chi¹ Yao⁴ Ku³, Section of Secret Affairs,
3. 文牘股 Wên² Tu³ Ku³, Section of Current Correspondence,
4. 支應股 Chih¹ Ying¹ Ku³, Section of Finances, and
5. 統計股 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ku³, Section of Statistics and Accounts.

504^b 504B. 衛生處 Wei¹ Shêng¹ Ch'u⁴, Sanitary Office;
to divided into four Sections:

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1. 清道股 Ch'ing¹ Tao⁴ Ku³, Street Cleaning Section,
2. 防疫股 Fang² I⁴ Ku³, Disinfecting Section,
3. 醫學股 I¹ Hsieh² Ku³, Medical Section, and
4. 醫務股 I¹ Wu⁴ Ku³, Medical Examinations Section.

504C. 司法處 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Ch'u⁴, Judicial Office; has one
刑事股 Hsing² Shih⁴ Ku³, Section of Judicial Affairs.

504D. 行政處 Hsing¹ Chêng⁴ Ch'u⁴, Administrative
Office; consisting of eight Sections:

1. 護衛股 Hu⁴ Wei⁴ Ku³, Section of Public Protection,
2. 治安股 Chih⁴ An¹ Ku³, Section of Public Peace,
3. 交涉股 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Ku³, Section of Affairs concerning
Foreigners,
4. 戶籍股 Hu⁴ Chi² Ku³, Census Section,
5. 正俗股 Chêng⁴ Su² Ku³, Section for the improvement
of the Habits of the People,
6. 交通股 Chiao¹ Tung¹ Ku³, Section of Communications,
7. 營業股 Ying² Yeh⁴ Ku³, Section of Industry and
Handicrafts, and
8. 建築股 Chien⁴ Chu² Ku³, Construction Section.

505. Each Section is directed by a 正管股 Chêng⁴
Kuan³ Ku³, Section Chief, and 副管股 Fu⁴ Kuan³ Ku³,
Assistant Section Chief.

In addition to the above-mentioned there are 警官 Ching³
Kuan¹, Police Officers of the fifth, sixth and seventh ranks (one
of each in every Section) and Police Officers of the eighth and
ninth ranks (two of each in every Section).

506. 巡警分廳 Hsun² Ching³ Fên¹ T'ing¹, Police
Bureau; directed by a 知事 Chih¹ Shih⁴, Deputy Police
Superintendent; 5A.

There were originally five of these Bureaux in Peking but,
towards the end of 1908 and with a view to economy, they were

all abolished and their functions transferred to the corresponding
Police Stations.

507. 巡警區 Hsün² Ching³ Ch'ü¹, Police Station; directly
under the control of the Central Police Bureaux.

At the head of each Police Station there is a 區長 Ch'ü¹
Chang³, Police Captain of the sixth or seventh rank. He is
assisted by 區員 Ch'ü¹ Yüan², Police Officers of the eighth and
ninth ranks (one of each at every Police Station).

At the Capital there are 23 Police Stations.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are the
following Police Establishments in Peking:

508. 探訪局 T'an⁴ Fang³ Chü³, Detective Office.

509. 工巡捐局 Kung¹ Hsün² Chüan¹ Chü², Municipal
Tax Collection Office.

510. 路工局 Lu⁴ Kung¹ Chü³, Office for Supervision of
Streets.

510A. 衛生局 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Chü³, Sanitary Office (see
No. 859).

511. 濟良所 Chi⁴ Liang² So³, House of Correction (for
prostitutes and female offenders who have just completed a term
of imprisonment).

512. 緝捕局 Chi⁴ Pu³ Chü², Office for the Apprehension
of Law-breakers.

512A. 待質所 Tai⁴ Chih⁴ So³, House of Detention;
consisting of three Sections:

1. 紳商 Shên¹ Shang¹, for the educated classes,
2. 婦女 Fu⁴ Nü³, for females, and
3. 平民 P'ing² Min², for the masses.

513. 消防隊 Hsiao¹ Fang² Tui⁴, Fire Brigade.

514. 京師習藝所 Ching¹ Shih¹ Hsi² I⁴. So³, Metropolitan
Workhouse (or House of Correction). This was established in

August, 1905, and provisional rules for its administration, drawn up by the Ministry of Police, were sanctioned by the Emperor on the 30th July, 1906.

In this institution there are confined, and kept at work, those who have been condemned for petty misdemeanours to imprisonment for a period of three months or more; the Workhouse is also open to the poorest of the masses (compare No. 343B).

The management of the Workhouse is carried on by five 處 Ch'u', Sections, and two 科 K'o', Sub-sections, *i.e.*

1. 文案處 Wên² An⁴ Ch'u', Correspondence Section,
2. 會計處 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ Ch'u', Accounts Section,
3. 考工處 K'ao³ Kung¹ Ch'u', Handicraft Section,
4. 庶務處 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u', Section of General Affairs,
5. 稽巡處 Chi² Hsün² Ch'u', Inspection Section,
6. 診治科 Chên³ Chih⁴ K'o', Sick Ward, and
7. 教授科 Chiao⁴ Shou⁴ K'o', School.

At the head of the Metropolitan Workhouse is a 監督 Chien¹ Tü', Director (of the rank of Ts'an¹ I'; see Nos. 283 and 284), who has attached to his staff:

1. 1 提調兼典獄官 T'ü' Tiao⁴ Chien¹ Tien³ Yü⁴ Kuan¹, Proctor and Inspector,
2. 2 分判所官 Fên¹ P'an⁴ So³ Kuan¹, Senior Overseers (acting as assistants to the Inspector; having general supervision of the five Sections and two Sub-sections),
3. 7 所官 So³ Kuan¹, Overseers (carry on the actual management of their respective Sections and Sub-sections).
4. 1 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Physician,
5. 1 總教習官 Tsung³ Chiao⁴ Hsi² Kuan¹, Senior Teacher,
6. 6 看守長 K'an¹ Shou³ Chang³, Senior Warders,
7. 7 看守 K'an¹ Shou³, Warders,
8. 1 分授習官 Fên¹ Chiao⁴ Hsi² Kuan¹, Teacher,

9. 1 教誨師 Chiao⁴ Hui⁴ Shih¹, Teacher of Morality, 514A
10. 2 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks, and to
11. 8 技師 Chi⁴ Shih¹, Craftsmen. 519

514A. In the provinces 習藝所 Hsi² I⁴ So³, or 罪犯習藝所 Tsui⁴ Fan⁴ Hsi² I⁴ So³, Workhouses (Houses of Correction), are established in the provincial capitals and their organization is on the same lines as that at the Capital (*see* No. 514; compare, also, No. 767A).

515. 博濟工場 Po² (Chi⁴ Kung¹ Ch'ang³, Home for Unemployed Males.

516. 教養局 Chiao⁴ Yang³ Chü², Free Meal Station.

517. 官醫院 Kuan¹ I¹ Yüan⁴, Public Dispensary (compare No. 859).

518. 自治研究所 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Self-government Instruction Office (compare No. 527A).

519. 司法警察 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Ching³ Ch'a², Judicial Police; established (in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Justice, dated the 27th January, 1908), to serve the needs of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Offices (*see* No. 762), at various Police Stations. They are under the supervision of the local police officials as well as the Prosecuting Attorneys.

The duties of the Judicial Police consist in apprehending law-breakers and bringing them to the Courts of Justice, the making of searches (under order of a Court of Justice), the gathering of evidence, the giving of information, the escorting of accused persons, the collection of bail and the examination, in company with officials from the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, of corpses or wounded people, etc.

Judicial Police have come into existence wherever the new Judicial Establishments have been instituted.

The ranks of the Judicial Police are:

519A. 巡官 Hsün² Kuan¹, Chief of Judicial Police, 巡長 Hsün² Chang³, Captain of Judicial Police, and 巡警 Hsün² Ching³, Judicial Police Officer.

B. Provincial Police:

520. Throughout the provinces there has not as yet been introduced a uniform police organization; in some districts the police are similar in type to the Metropolitan police (see Nos. 501 to 518), in others there is difference.

Below is described the police organization of the Capital of Honan province:

At the head of the 巡警總局 Hsün² Ching³ Tsung³ Chū², Central Police Bureau, there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Police Superintendent. He has directly subordinated to him:

1 副辦 Fu⁴ Pan⁴, Deputy Police Superintendent,

1 提調 T'í² Tiao⁴, Proctor,

1 正文案 Chêng⁴ Wên² An⁴, Senior Secretary,

1 副文案 Fu⁴ Wên² An⁴, Junior Secretary,

1 考功 K'ao³ Kung¹, Registrar, and

1 發審 Fa¹ Shên³, Judicial Officer.

In addition to the above-mentioned there are eight (corresponding to the 八隅分局 Pa¹ Yü² Fên¹ Chū², eight Police Stations of the city) 總巡官 Tsung³ Hsün² Kuan¹, Chief Police Inspectors, eight 巡官 Hsün² Kuan¹, Police Inspectors, eight 巡記 Hsün² Chi⁴, Police Secretaries, five (corresponding to the 五城門 Wu³ Ch'êng² Mên², five City Gates) 稽查官 Chi² Ch'a² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Gates, six 總局書識 Tsung³ Chū² Shu¹ Shih⁴, Clerks of the Central Police Bureau, six 總局差役 Tsung³ Chū² Ch'ai¹ I⁴, Runners of the Central Police Bureau, 16 分局局役 Fên¹ Chū² Chū² I⁴, Runners of the Police Stations (two at each), and 14 總局護勇 Tsung³ Chū² Hu⁴ Yung³, Guards at the Central Police Bureau.

521. In charge of the police employed in patrolling the streets is a 帶管 Tai⁴ Kuan³, Chief of the Street Patrolling

Police, who is at the head of a force composed of one 督操 Tu¹ Ts'ao¹, Senior Police Instructor, four 巡弁 Hsün² Pien⁴, Police Captains, four 副巡弁 Fu⁴ Hsün² Pien⁴, Police Lieutenants, 16 巡長 Hsün² Chang³, Police Sergeants, four 號兵 Hao⁴ Ping¹, Special Policemen, 40 巡目 Hsün² Mu⁴, Police Corporals, 400 巡兵 Hsün² Ping¹, Policemen, 40 火夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks, 80 工兵 Kung¹ I'ing¹, Labourers, one 清書 Ch'ing¹ Shu¹, Clerk and four 書識 Shu¹ Shih⁴, Writers.

POLICE SCHOOLS.

522. 高等巡警學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Hsün² Ching³ Hsüeh² T'ang², formerly called 警務學堂 Ching³ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² or 警察學堂 Ching³ Ch'a² Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Police Schools. These have been established, as proposed in a Memorial of the Ministry of the Interior (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 3rd October, 1908) at the provincial capitals, with the object of preparing men for the police service. The course of study extends over 3 years and the number of students is never less than fifty.

In charge of a Higher Police School there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director. He is in charge of a staff composed of 1 教務提調 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ T'í² Tiao⁴, Inspector of Education, 1 庶務提調 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ T'í² Tiao⁴, Steward, and an indefinite number of 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers.

The Higher Police Schools have, also, a:

522A. 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course of Study (for the education of policemen) of one year's duration.

523. 巡警教練所 Hsün² Ching³ Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ So³, Police Instruction Bureaux; established in the principal towns of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts. The course of study covers one year and the number of students is not less than 100.

523A
to
525

In charge of every Instruction Bureau is a 所長 So³ Chang³, Director. He is assisted by a 教務委員 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Inspector of Education, a 庶務委員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Steward, and an indefinite number of 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers.

523A. It has been arranged to establish a 監獄學堂 Chien¹ Yü⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², School of Prison Management, to be attached to the Higher Police School of the province of Kuangsi. The date fixed for its opening is the year 1910 (see details in No. 766B).

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

524. Among the projects to be accomplished during the preparatory period preceding the institution of constitutional government (1908—1916) is the establishment of self-government or public administration institutions, whose duties will consist in the provision and maintenance of good local organization, the control of local agriculture, industry, commerce, schools, sanitary affairs, charity, public buildings, etc.

By the programme of reform schemes drawn up by the Commission for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, with the National Assembly, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th August, 1908, the introduction of local self-government was to be begun in 1909, so that the establishment of local self-government institutions for cities, towns and villages (see Nos. 525, 525A and 525B) might be completed in 1913, and, for prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts (similar to the Russian provincial establishments—Zemstvo; see No. 526), in 1914.

525. 地方自治 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Local Self-Government; projected for universal introduction within the periods 1909—1913 4 (compare No. 524).

525A

As regards local self-government for cities, towns and villages there is a division into:

1. 京師地方自治 (Ching¹ Shih¹ Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Peking Municipal Administration (see No. 525A), and
2. 城鎮鄉地方自治 Ch'eng² Chên⁴ Hsiao² Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Municipal Administration of Cities, Towns and Villages (see No. 525B).

525A. 京師地方自治 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Peking Municipal Administration (see No. 525); introduced in accordance with regulations drawn up by the Commission for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (following a proposal of the Ministry of the Interior, dated the 10th September, 1909), and promulgated, with regulations as to the necessary elections, in an Imperial Edict of the 3rd February, 1910 (the regulations concerning the Peking Municipal Administration consist of 8 headings and 136 articles; the regulations as to elections consist of 7 headings and 87 articles).

Within the scope of the Peking Municipal Administration are all affairs of local utility or necessity, i.e. educational matters (Elementary and Middle Schools, Associations for the Fostering of Public Education, Public Education Societies, Libraries, etc.), the maintenance of good order in the city (the keeping in order of the streets, markets, pavements, etc.), building affairs, public charity and public utilities (tramways, electric lighting, waterworks, etc.)

All people living in Peking are considered 居民 (Chü¹ Min², Residents; those who are Chinese subjects, are not less than 25 years of age, have resided at the Capital for three consecutive years, and pay a direct tax or contribute not less than two dollars for local public needs, are considered as 選民 Hsüan³ Min², Electors, have the right of voting for (選舉自治職員之權

Hsüan³ Chü³ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chih² Yüan² Chih¹ Ch'üan²), and may be elected as (被選舉為自治職員之權 Pei⁴ Hsüan³ Chü³ Wei² Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chih² Yüan² Chih¹ Ch'üan²), Members of the Municipal Administration.

The Peking Municipal Administration (自治職員 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chih² Yüan²) is arranged as follows:

A. 1. 區議事會 Ch'ü¹ I⁴ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Ward Councils, and

2. 區董事會 Ch'ü¹ Tung³ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Ward Executive Boards.

B. 1. 總議事會 Tsung³ I⁴ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Municipal Council, and

2. 總董事會 Tsung³ Tung³ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Municipal Executive Board.

A. 1. Ward Councils are established, one at each, at Police Stations (區 Ch'ü; see No. 507).

The regulations contain a provision for the establishment of one Ward Council only, for two Wards, should the paucity of the population make this desirable.

Ward Councils are made up of from 15 to 30 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Ward Councilmen, who are elected for a term of two years (by delegates chosen by the electors directly; see above).

The Ward Councilmen themselves elect one of their number as their 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President, and another as their 副議長 Fu⁴ I⁴ Chang³, Vice-President, both for a term of two years.

Under the control of the Ward Councils are the affairs of their respective Wards.

A. 2. Ward Executive Boards are established at the Ward Councils and their duty consists in the execution of decisions of the Councils. They are made up of a 總董 Tsung³ Tung³, President, one to three 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members (the number being one-tenth of the number of Councilmen of the

Ward Council concerned), and from three to six 名譽董事 Ming² Yü⁴ Tung³ Shih⁴, Honorary Members (in number equal to one-fifth of the number of Councilmen of the Ward Council in question), who are elected, for a term of two years, by the Ward Councilmen, from the electors (see above) of the Ward concerned.

The names of the Presidents-elect of the Ward Executive Boards are presented to the Chief Inspector of Municipal Administration for approval; those of Members of the Ward Executive Boards are presented to the respective Inspector of Municipal Administration for approval (see below).

B. 1. The Municipal Council attends to affairs relating to the city as a whole and its suburbs. The various Ward Councils at a general meeting elect, from their own members, one 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President (of the Municipal Council), one 副議長 Fu⁴ I⁴ Chang³, Vice-President, and 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Members of the Municipal Council (in number equal to one-tenth the total number of members of the Ward Council concerned) for a term of two years.

B. 2. The Municipal Executive Board (see above), the executive organ of the Municipal Council, is composed of one 總董 Tsung³ Tung³, President, five 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members, and 12 名譽董事 Ming² Yü⁴ Tung³ Shih⁴, Honorary Members of the Municipal Executive Board, who are elected for a term of two years by the members of the Municipal Council—from the electors of the city. Their names are presented for approval to the Ministry of the Interior, through the Chief Inspector of Municipal Administration.

As regards 文牘員 Wên² Tu³ Yüan², Secretaries 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Stewards, and other officials who may be attached to the Councils and Executive Boards, their number and engagement is left entirely in the hands of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

525B

Supervision over the actions of the Peking Municipal Administration, as regards justice and legality, is exercised, within the precincts of the city, by the Central Police Bureaux (*see* No. 501) and, in the suburbs, by the Office of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie (*see* No. 798). In this connection the Police Superintendents of the Central Police Bureaux are styled 自治總監督 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Tsung³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Chief Inspectors of Municipal Administration, and Police Captains (*see* No. 507) are called 自治監督 Tzu⁴ (Chih⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspectors of Municipal Administration (in the suburbs of the city the latter title is applied to officials deputed from the Office of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie). These officials are subordinated, as regards the duties mentioned, to the control of the Ministry of the Interior (compare Nos. 339A and 342).

525B. 城鎮鄉地方自治 Ch'êng² Chên⁴ Hsiang¹ Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Municipal Administration of Cities, Towns and Villages (*see* No. 525); to be introduced throughout the Empire within the period 1909-1913, as defined in regulations drawn up by the Commission for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (as called for by a proposal of the Ministry of the Interior, dated the 24th August, 1908), which were promulgated, together with regulations regarding the necessary elections, in an Imperial Decree of the 18th January, 1909 (the regulations regarding Municipal Administration consist of eight headings and 112 articles; those regarding the elections are divided into six headings and 81 articles).

As 城 Ch'êng², Cities, are considered administrative centres of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts, with their suburbs; as 鎮 Chên⁴, Towns, are considered places, not administrative centres, having a population of more than 50,000; as 鄉 Hsiang¹, Villages, are considered places having a population of less than 50,000.

The scope of the Municipal Administrations of the places mentioned above is similar to that of the Peking Municipal Administration (*see* No. 525A).

The organs of municipal administration (自治職員 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chih² Yüan²) in cities and towns are 城鎮議事會 Ch'êng² Chên⁴ I⁴ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, City and Town Councils, as deliberative bodies, and 城鎮董事會 Ch'êng² Chên⁴ Tung³ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, City and Town Executive Boards, as executive bodies; in villages there are the 鄉議事會 Hsiang¹ I⁴ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Village Councils, and 鄉董 Hsiang¹ Tung³, Village Reeves.

The Municipal Councils are made up of 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Members (in cities and towns they number from 20 to 50 and in villages from 6 to 18, depending on the population); elected, by delegates chosen by the electors directly (compare No. 525A), for a term of two years.

The members of the Municipal Councils elect one of their number as 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President, and another as 副議長 Fu⁴ I⁴ Chang³, Vice-President, both for a term of two years.

Municipal Executive Boards (for cities and towns) are made up of a 總董 Tsung³ Tung³, President, one to three 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members (in number equal to one-twentieth of the total number of members of the corresponding Municipal Council), and from four to 12 名譽董事 Ming² Yü⁴ Tung³ Shih⁴, Honorary Members (in number equal to one-fifth of the total number of members of the corresponding Municipal Council), who are elected, from the ranks of the electors, by the Municipal Councils. The name of the President-elect is presented for approval to the Governor-General or Governor; the names of the others are presented for the approval of the local authorities (*see* below).

In villages the members of the Municipal Council elect (from the ranks of the electors) a 鄉董 Hsiang¹ Tung³, Village

526 Reeve, and a 鄉佐 Hsiang¹ Tso³, Assistant Village Reeve, there is no Executive Board.

To the above-mentioned municipal establishments (Councils and Boards) there may be attached 文牘員 Wên² Tu³ Yüan², Secretaries, 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Stewards, and 辦事員 Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Yüan², Attendants.

Supervision over the actions of the Municipal Administrations in Cities, Towns and Villages (自治監督 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹; compare Nos. 525A and 526) as regards their regularity and legality, is exercised by the 地方官 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Kuan¹, Local Authorities, who, in this connection, forward detailed reports of the proceedings of the local self-government institutions to the Governor-General or Governor of the province. The supreme control (in the direction indicated) appertains to the Ministry of the Interior (*see* Nos. 339A and 342; compare No. 525A).

526. 府廳州縣地方自治 Fu³ Ting¹ Chou¹ Hsien⁴ Ti⁴ Fang¹ Tzu⁴ Chih⁴, Public Administration (Zemstvo; compare No. 524) in Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts; to be introduced throughout the Empire within the period 1910-1914, as defined in regulations drawn up by the Commission for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (complementary to a recommendation of the Ministry of the Interior, dated the 19th December, 1909) which were promulgated, with regulations for the necessary elections, in an Imperial Decree of the 6th February, 1910 (the regulations as to the Public Administration consist of eight headings and 105 articles; those referring to the elections are in 47 articles).

The regulations mentioned above cover:

1. Prefectures. 2. Independent Sub-prefectures. 3. Dependent Prefectures. 4. Independent Departments. 5. Departments and 6. Districts (*see* No. 846).

Within the scope of the Public Administration of Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts (Public Administration of Counties) are placed all affairs concerning public utility or necessity, either of the country as a whole or of its component parts—should the local self-government institutions of the city, town or village concerned be unable to cope with them.

The Public Administration of Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts (自治職員 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chih² Yüan²) is carried on by:

1. 府廳州縣議事會 Fu³ Ting¹ Chou¹ Hsien⁴ I⁴ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, County Councils (Councils of Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts), and
2. 府廳州縣參事會 Fu³ Ting¹ Chou¹ Hsien⁴ Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Hui⁴, Board of County Councillors (a deliberative and, to some extent, executive body), and
3. 府廳州縣長官 Fu³ Ting¹ Chou¹ Hsien⁴ Chang³ Kuan¹, Government Representatives in Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts (the executive officials).

County Councils are made up of 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Members (from 20 to 60 according to the population), elected for a term of three years.

The members of the County Councils elect their respective 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President, and 副議長 Fu⁴ I⁴ Chang³, Vice-President, for a term of three years.

As to the franchise and eligibility for election to the Public County Administration Establishments, the rules are similar to those referring to cities, towns and villages (*see* No. 525A). Persons attached to local officials, as well as officials at local police establishments, lose the franchise and are ineligible for election; teachers in elementary schools are eligible for election but may not vote.

Affairs after being discussed by the County Council are brought before the Board of County Councillors.

Sessions of the County Councils (會議 Hui⁴ I⁴) are held once a year—in the ninth moon—and are of 30 to 40 days' duration; should occasion arise, extraordinary sessions (臨時會議 Lin² Shih² Hui⁴ I⁴), of 10 days' duration, may be convened.

Boards of County Councillors are made up of 參事員 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Yüan², Councillors, numbering one-fifth the number of members of the respective County Council; also, there are elected a similar number of 候補參事員 Hou⁴ Pu³ Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Yüan², Expectant Councillors. The Government Representative acts as 會長 Hui⁴ Chang³, President.

The Board of County Councillors revises decisions of the County Council, considers questions submitted by the local officials and determines ways and means for putting resolutions of the County Council into practice.

For the audit of the income and expenditure of the County Council there may be appointed a number of officials of the Board of County Councillors (so-called 委員 Wei³ Yüan²).

Sessions of the Boards of County Councillors are held once a month. Also, should occasion arise, extraordinary sessions may be called by the local officials or by the initiative of a majority of the County Councillors of the Board affected.

To the County Establishments mentioned above (Councils and Boards) there may be attached 文牘員 Wên² Tu³ Yüan², Secretaries, and 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Stewards.

The establishment of one County Council and one Board of County Councillors for two administrative centres is permissible (compare No. 525A) should the number of members be between 30 and 100. In the event of this the senior Government Representative becomes President of the Board of County Councillors; the next in rank becomes 副會長 Fu⁴ Hui⁴ Chang³, Vice-President. Also, the Council is divided into two 股 Ku³, Sections, in which questions referring to the two administrative

units are separately discussed (*see* detailed rules, consisting of 11 articles, annexed to the regulations).

The executive officials of the Public County Administration Establishments (自治行政 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Hsing² Chêng⁴) are, as stated before, the local Government representatives, *i.e.* Prefects (*see* No. 848), Sub-prefects (*see* Nos. 852 and 854), Department Magistrates (*see* Nos. 851 and 855) and District Magistrates (*see* No. 856), and attached to them, as assistants, are a number of 自治委員 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Deputies of Self-government Affairs. Their duties consist in: 1. The execution of measures of the County Councils and Boards of Councillors, 2. The transmission of proposals to the County Councils and Boards of Councillors for discussion, 3. The management of correspondence, etc. Also, under certain conditions, they may suspend sessions for 10 days.

Differences between the local officials and the County Councils and Boards of County Councillors are to be settled by the 行政審判衙門 Hsing² Chêng⁴ Shên³ P'an⁴ Ya² Mên², Administrative-Judicial Offices, or, until the establishment of this office, by the Councils attached to the Governors-General and Governors (*see* No. 823).

Supervision over the regularity and legality of actions of the County Councils and Boards of County Councillors (自治監督 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹; compare Nos. 525A and 525B) is exercised by the provincial Governors-General and Governors, to whom the local officials are constrained to make detailed reports as to the proceedings of the Public County Administration Establishments. The supreme control, in the direction just spoken of, appertains to the Ministry of the Interior (*see* Nos. 339A and 342; compare Nos. 525A and 525B).

527. 自治籌辦處 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Offices for the Organization of Local Self-government; established at provincial capitals (for the time being at the Offices for Arrang-

527A ing for Provincial Assemblies; compare No. 173), under the direction of the higher provincial officials, with the object of organizing local self-government institutions throughout the country.

527A. 自治研究所 Tzu⁴ Chih⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Self-government Instruction Offices; established, in 1909, as arranged for by the general outline of constitutional reforms (see No. 127), at provincial capitals. Later these Offices are to be established in the administrative centres of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts.

The object of the establishment of Self-government Instruction Offices is the spreading of the principles of local self-government among the people.

According to regulations, consisting of 14 articles, drawn up by the Commission for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (as arranged for in a proposal from the Ministry of the Interior, dated the 3rd April, 1909), and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 5th of May, 1909, eligible for enrollment (學員 Hsueh² Yüan²) at the Self-government Instruction Offices are persons having the franchise (see No. 525A).

Concerning the staff of Self-government Instruction Offices the Regulations for Local Self-government define as follows:

The Lecturers (講員 Chiang³ Yüan²) are appointed on the recommendation of the Local Office for the Organization of Local Self-government (see No. 527) and one of them acts as 所長 So³ Chang³, Director of Courses.

In administrative centres of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts, as Directors and Teachers, there may be appointed persons who have completed the course at the Self-government Instruction Offices of the provincial capitals. Concerning the Peking Self-government Instruction Office, compare No. 518.

GENERAL CENSUS.

528. The programme of constitutional reforms, sanctioned by the Emperor, calls for the taking of a census of the Empire within the period 1909-1912. During the first two years (1909-1910) a census of the families in China will be taken; during 1911-1912 the number of persons of both sexes will be ascertained.

By the Census Regulations, 調查戶口章程 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Hu⁴ K'ou³ Chang¹ Ch'êng², drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 14th January, 1909), the taking of the census is to be supervised by the following officials:

529. 總監督 Tsung³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Chief Census Supervisor; in the provinces this position is an adjunct to that of Police Taotai or Provincial Treasurer (for provinces as yet having no Police Taotai). In Chihli province this post is held also, in addition to the Provincial Treasurer, by the following:

In the prefecture of Shun T'ien Fu; by the Prefect (see No. 793).

In Peking; by the Police Superintendents of the Central Police Bureaux (see No. 502).

530. 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Census Supervisor; this post is an adjunct to those of Prefect, Department Magistrate, District Magistrate, or their Assistants.

531. 調查長 T'iao⁴ Ch'a² Chang³, Chief Census Inspector; this post is an adjunct to those of 總董 Tsung³ Tung³, President of the Municipal Executive Board, and 鄉長 Hsiang¹ Chang³, Village Elder.

532. 調查員 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Yüan², Census Inspector; this post is an adjunct to those of 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Member of the Municipal Executive Board, and 鄉董 Hsiang¹ Tung³, Village Reeve.

533

to

COMMITTEE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE

534

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE.

533. In the measures preparatory to the introduction of constitutional government in China the government has aimed at reforms with regard to finances, firstly: looking towards the subordination of all financial affairs to the control of the Ministry of Finance, further: the determination of the State Budget and the estimation from this of the income and expenditure of the State, with a view to the strict control of the latter.

With the object of accomplishing the reforms above-mentioned there was established, by Imperial Edict of the 10th January, 1909, the Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the Empire, (*see* Nos. 534 and 535), in the Ministry of Finance at Peking, and in the provinces, there were established Branch Offices of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the Empire (*see* Nos. 536 to 541), at the Governor-General's and Governor's Yamen. Regulations defining the duties of these establishments—at the Capital and in the provinces—were drawn up by the Ministry of Finance and submitted in a Memorial which was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 21st March, 1909.

534. 清理財政處 Ch'ing¹ Li³ Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the Empire (*see* Nos. 374 and 533); established at the Ministry of Finance and made up of officials of the Ministry, specially deputed for the general guidance of Provincial Branch Offices of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the Empire (*see* Nos. 375, 533 and 536 to 541), for verifying information supplied by these and for drawing up an estimate of the State income and expenditure from materials supplied from the provinces.

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535. At the head of the Committee there are: one 提調 T'í² Tiao⁴, President, one 幫提調 Pang¹ T'í² Tiao⁴, Vice-President, one 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Director, and one 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant. All these positions are held by higher officials of the Ministry of Finance.

The Committee is divided into the following 12 Sections:

1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs; in charge of the compilation of information supplied by the provincial branch offices and the drawing up of reports based on such information.
2. 京畿科 Ching¹ Chi¹ K'o¹, Metropolitan Section (for Peking, the Metropolitan Prefecture, the province of Chihli and Ch'ahar),
3. 遼瀋科 Liao³ Shên³ K'o¹, Manchurian Section (provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungchiang),
4. 江贛科 Chiang¹ Kan⁴ K'o¹, Section for Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi,
5. 青豫科 Ch'ing¹ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Section for Shantung and Honan,
6. 湘鄂科 Hsiang¹ Ao⁴ K'o¹, Section for Hunan and Hupeh,
7. 閩浙科 Min³ Chê⁴ K'o¹, Section for Fukien and Chekiang,
8. 粵桂科 Yüeh⁴ Kuei⁴ K'o¹, Section for Kuangtung and Kuangsi,
9. 秦晉科 Ch'in² Chin⁴ K'o¹, Section for Shensi and Shansi (also for places like Urga, Suiyüanchêng, Kueihuachêng, Uliasut'ai, Kobdo, Alt'ai, etc.),
10. 甘新科 Kan¹ Hsin¹ K'o¹, Section for Kansu and Hsinchiang (also for Ili, Tarbagatai, Hsining, etc.),
11. 梁益科 Liang² I⁴ K'o¹, Section for Szechwan, Yünnan and Kweichow, and Tibet,
12. 收掌科 Shou¹ Chang³ K'o¹, Section of Archives.

536 In charge of each Section is a 總核 Tsung³ Ho², Section
to Chief, assisted by 坐辦 Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Assistants. Also there are
538 an indefinite number of 書記員 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Yüan², Clerks, and
諮議官 Tzu⁴ I⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers; the necessary qualification of
the first is the possession of a good handwriting; the latter are
selected from persons experienced in finance and well acquainted
with the financial position of the provinces.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE.

536. 清理財政局 Ch'ing¹ Li³ Ts'ai² Ch'eng⁴ Chü²,
Branch Offices of the Committee for the Reorganization of the
Financial Affairs of the Empire (see Nos. 375 and 533). These
are established in all the provinces with the object of furnishing
the Committee itself (see Nos. 533 to 535) with information
necessary to the drawing up of a State Budget, namely, by
submitting reports as to provincial income and expenditure, by
furnishing information as to the working out of the budget of
the previous year and by supplying materials for the preparation
of the yearly budget.

537. 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief of a Branch Office of the
Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of the
Empire; in charge of a branch office of the Committee. This
post is an adjunct to that of Provincial Treasurer (see No. 825)
or Commissioner of Finance (see No. 808).

538. 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Associate Chief of a Branch Office
of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs
of the Empire; this post is an adjunct to those of Salt
Commissioner (see No. 835), Superintendent of Customs (see No.
842), Salt Intendant (see No. 841), Grain Intendant (see No.
836) and, also, of Expectant Taotais in charge of provincial
financial establishments.

539. 正監理官 Ch'eng⁴ Chien¹ Li³ Kuan¹, Financial 539
Supervisor; these are appointed for a term of two years, one to
to each branch office of the Committee, on the recommendation of
542 the Ministry of Finance—approved by the Emperor—to observe
what success attends the efforts of the Branch Offices of the
Committee for the Reorganization of the Financial Affairs of
the Empire.

540. 副監理官 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Li³ Kuan¹, Assistant
Financial Supervisor; deputed in a similar manner. Financial
Supervisors (see No. 539) and with the same object.

541. Branch Offices of the Committee for the Reorganiza-
tion of the Financial Affairs of the Empire are made up of
three Sections:

1. 編輯科 Pien¹ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Compiling Section; in charge
of drawing up rules, reports, Memorials and returns of income
and expenditure,

2. 審覈科 Shên² Ho² K'o¹, Revising Section; for the
examination of returns of income and expenditure forwarded
from the various government establishments, and

3. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs;
among other duties, manages the correspondence.

Each Section is administered by a 科長 K'o¹ (hang²,
Section Chief, to whom there are subordinated 科員 K'o¹ Yüan²,
Secretaries (the number depending on the business of the
Section), 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks and 議紳 I⁴ Shên¹, Advisers
(chosen from the local gentry).

BANKS (GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS).

542. 戶部銀行 Hu⁴ Pu⁴ Yin² Hang², Bank of the
Ministry of Revenue; established in accordance with a Memorial
from the Committee of Finance (see Nos. 349A and 932A) and

542A the Ministry of Revenue (*see* No. 349), dated the 14th March, 1904, and opened to business, at Peking, on the 27th September, 1905.

The original regulations of the bank were drawn up by the Ministry of Revenue and submitted to the Throne in Memorials dated April, 1904, and 22nd August, 1905 (supplementary). The capital was fixed at four million taels, divided into forty thousand shares of one hundred taels; half the shares were taken up by the Government and half were issued to the public.

As recommended in a report from the Ministry of Finance, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 17th February, 1908, the Bank of the Ministry of Revenue became the:

542A. 大清銀行 Ta' Ch'ing¹ Yin² Hang³, Ta Ch'ing Government Bank. The original capital was, at the same time, raised (to ten million taels) by the issue of sixty thousand additional shares.

By the new regulations (consisting of 24 articles), submitted in the report above-mentioned (of the 17th February, 1908), the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank is a 股份有限公司 Ku³ Fên¹ Yu³ Hsien⁴ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Limited Joint-stock Company (*see* No. 776.)

The Board of Directors of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank is made up of one Governor (*see* No. 543), one Deputy Governor (*see* No. 544) and four Directors (*see* No. 545) a control over the operations of the bank is exercised by two Official Supervisors (*see* No. 546) and three Inspectors (*see* No. 546A).

543. 正監督 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Governor (formerly styled 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴); 3A. Appointed by the Emperor, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, for a term of service of five years.

544. 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Deputy Governor (formerly styled 副辦 Fu⁴ Pan⁴); 4A. Appointed by the Emperor, on

the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, for a term of five years. 545

545. 理事 Li³ Shih⁴, Directors (four in all). They are elected at a general meeting of the shareholders, from the ranks of holders of 100 or more shares, and their names are presented for the approval of the Ministry of Finance. Their term of service is four years. 547

546. 監理官 Chien¹ Li³ Kuan¹, Official Supervisors (two); appointed by the Emperor, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, for general control of the bank's operations.

546A. 監事 Chien¹ Shih⁴, Inspectors (three); elected at a general meeting of the shareholders from those who hold 40 or more shares. Their term of service is three years.

547. In addition to its Head Office at Peking, the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank has the following branches in the provinces: Tientsin (Chihli province; the first branch opened; established in October, 1905), Moukden (Fengtien province), Yingk'ou (Fengtien province), Ch'ang Ch'un (also Kwanchêng-tzu; Kirin province), Kalgan (Chihli province), Urga (Mongolia), Nanking (Kiangsu province), Shanghai (Kiangsu province), Anking (Anhui province), Taiyüanfu (Shansi province), Chinanfu (Shantung province), Hsianfu (Shensi province), Hangchow (Chekiang province), Foochow (Fukien province), Kiukiang (Kiangsi province), Hankow (Hupeh province), Chungking (Szechwan province), Changsha (Hunan province) and Canton (Kuangtung province).

At each branch there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Superintendent, chosen by the Board of Directors, and approved by the Emperor, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, for a period of service of five years. Subordinated to him there are a 經理 Ching¹ Li³, Manager, and a 協理 Hsieh⁴ Li³, Sub-manager (not as yet appointed for all the branches), appointed by the Board of Directors.

548. At Peking, under the supervision of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank, there are:

1. 北京儲蓄銀行 Pei³ Ching¹ Ch'u³ Hsü⁴ Yin² Hang², Peking Savings-bank, which is directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Superintendent; opened to business in the Summer of 1908 (compare No. 550c), and

2. 大清銀行學堂 Ta⁴ Ch'ing¹ Yin² Hang² Hsüeh² T'ang², School of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank; established in 1908 with the object of training, gratis, young men for the bank's service; there are now 80 pupils at this school.

549. 官銀號 Kuan¹ Yin² Hao⁴, also 官錢局 Kuan¹ Ch'ien² Chü², Government Banks; these are in existence at places where branches of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank have not been established and their functions consist in the regulating of the local money market and the issue of bank-notes. From them it usually happens that branches of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank are evolved.

550. The report of the Ministry of Finance spoken of above (dated 17th February, 1908), dealing with the reorganization of the Bank of the Ministry of Revenue as the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank (see Nos. 542 and 542A), foreshadowed the formation of three additional types of banks throughout China, namely:

550A. 銀行 Yin² Hang², Banks (also 普通銀行 P'u³ T'ung¹ Yin² Hang², General or Universal Banks); these are to replace the private credit establishments, such as 銀號 Yin² Hao⁴, 票莊 P'iao⁴ Chuang¹, and 錢莊 Ch'ien² Chuang¹. Banks of this type (they may be called Banking Houses) will discount bills and drafts, accept deposits, make advances, buy and sell bullion, exchange money, issue time-drafts (期票 Ch'ü¹ P'iao⁴), bills of exchange (匯票 Hui⁴ P'iao⁴), etc.

The regulations for this type of bank consist of 15 articles.

550B. 殖業銀行 Chih² Yeh⁴ Yin² Hang², Banks of Agriculture and Industry; these banks will assist agricultural and commercial enterprises. Of this type are: one 交通銀行 Chiao¹ T'ung¹ Yin² Hang², the Bank of Communications (see details in No. 792), two 興業銀行 Hsing¹ Yeh⁴ Yin² Hang², Industrial Bank (founded to satisfy the needs of railway construction in Chekiang province), and three 農業銀行 Nung² Yeh⁴ Yin² Hang², Agricultural Banks (yet to be established), etc.

For the supervision (examination) of the operations of Banks of Agriculture and Industry the Ministry of Finance has authority to depute some of the local officials as 監理 Chien¹ Li³, Official Supervisors. The regulations concerning this type of bank consist of 34 articles.

550c. 儲蓄銀行 Ch'u³ Hsü⁴ Yin² Hang², Savings-banks; with a minimum paid-up capital of fifty thousand taels. These banks accept small sums for deposit (other types of banks may carry on this kind of banking business with the permission of the Ministry of Finance). The regulations for their control consist of 13 articles.

For the Peking Savings-bank see No. 548.

MINTS.

551. 天津銀錢總廠 T'ien¹ Tsin¹ Yin² Ch'ien² Tsung³ Ch'ang², Central Mint at Tientsin (official designation, 戶部造幣總廠 Hu⁴ Pu⁴ Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Tsung³ Ch'ang², Central Mint of the Ministry of Revenue); established in accordance with a Memorial from the Committee of Finance (see No. 349A) and the Ministry of Revenue (see No. 349), sanctioned on the 22nd August, 1905, for the minting of silver and copper coins.

This mint is now styled:

551A. 造幣總廠 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Tsung³ Ch'ang², Central Mint. It is directed by a 造幣總廠正監督 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Tsung³ Ch'ang²

551^b to 555 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent of the Central Mint; 3A, and a 造幣總廠副監督 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Tsung³ Ch'ang³ Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Mint; 4A.

551B. 造幣分廠 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Fên¹ Ch'ang³, Mints (or Branches of the Central Mint). These are situated in the provinces and each is directed by a 造幣分廠正監督 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Fên¹ Ch'ang³ Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Mint Superintendent (or Superintendent of a Branch of the Central Mint); 3A, and a 造幣分廠副監督 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Fên¹ Ch'ang³ Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Assistant Mint Superintendent (or Assistant Superintendent of a Branch of the Central Mint); 4A.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE COLLECTION OF EXCISE ON NATIVE OPIUM.

552. 土藥統稅總局 T'u³ Yao⁴ T'ung³ Shui⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office for the Collection of Excise on Native Opium; established (a temporary institution) in 1906 at 武昌府 Wu³ Ch'ang¹ Fu³ (Hupeh province). It is directed by a:

553. 督辦土藥統稅事務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ T'u³ Yao⁴ T'ung³ Shui⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of the Native Opium Excise. This official is assisted by two:

554. 幫辦土藥統稅事務大臣 Pang¹ Pan⁴ T'u³ Yao⁴ T'ung³ Shui⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Superintendents of the Native Opium Excise.

555. 土藥統稅分局 T'u³ Yao⁴ T'ung³ Shui⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Offices for the Collection of Excise on Native Opium. In charge of each of these offices there is an official, ranking as Taotai (see No. 838), styled 正辦 Chêng⁴ Pan⁴, Office Chief.

The Offices for the Collection of Excise on Native Opium number nine, i.e. one for the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, one for the provinces of Honan and Shansi, one for the provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow, one for the province of

Hupei, one for the provinces of Kiangsi and Hunan, one for the provinces of Kiangsu and Anhui, one for the provinces of Fukien and Chekiang, one for the provinces of Shensi and Kansu and one for the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTOMS AND OCTROI OF PEKING AT THE CH'UNG WÊN GATE.

556. 崇文門稅務衙門 Ch'ung² Wên² Mên² Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ya² Mên², Head Office of the Customs and Octroi at the Ch'ung Wên Gate (colloquially, 哈達門 Hā¹ T'a² Mên² or 海岱門 Hai³ T'ai⁴ Mên²); out-stations of this office are established in a cordon about Peking, at distances ranging from 10 to 30 miles.

In charge of the Head Office of the Customs and Octroi at the Ch'ung Wên Gate are:

557. 崇文門正監督 Ch'ung² Wên² Mên² Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent of the Customs and Octroi at the Ch'ung Wên Gate, and 崇文門副監督 Ch'ung² Wên² Mên² Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Assistant Superintendent of the Customs and Octroi at the Ch'ung Wên Gate; both are appointed by the Emperor, for a term of one year, from the high officials of the Empire. They are assisted by:

558. 左翼監督 Tso³ I⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent of the House Tax and Livestock Tax for the East Division of Peking.

559. 右翼監督 Yu⁴ I⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent of the House Tax and Livestock Tax for the West Division of Peking.

560. 崇文門宣課副使 Ch'ung² Wên² Mên² Hsüan¹ K'o⁴ Fu⁴ Shih³, Customs Examiner.

561
to

NATIVE (LAND) CUSTOMS.

566

561. 各關稅口監督 Ko⁴ Kuan¹ Shui⁴ K'ou³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendents of the Native (Land) Customs (Barriers). These officials are in charge of the collection of taxes on goods imported into China from Mongolia.

561A. 張家口監督 Chang¹ Chia¹ K'ou³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspector of Customs at Kalgan.

561B. 殺虎口監督 Sha¹ Hu³ K'ou³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspector of Customs at Shahuk'ou.

GOVERNMENT GRANARIES.

562. 倉場 Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³, Government Granaries at the Capital. These are managed by the:

563. 倉場總督衙門 Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³ Tsung³ Tu¹ Ya² Mên², Head Office of the Government Granaries at the Capital. At the head of this Office are two:

564. 欽命總督倉場度支部右侍郎 Ch'in¹ Ming⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹ Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³ Tu⁴ Chih⁴ Pu⁴ Yu⁴ Shih⁴ Lang², Superintendents of the Government Granaries at the Capital with the rank of Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of the Ministry of Finance (shorter, 總督倉場 Tsung³ Tu¹ Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³ and 倉場侍郎 Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³ Shih⁴ Lang²).

565. 坐糧廳 Tso⁴ Liang² T'ing¹, also 坐糧廳監督 Tso⁴ Liang¹ T'ing¹ Chien¹ Tu¹, Supervisors of the Government Granaries at the Capital. There are two of these officials (one Manchu and one Chinese) and they are appointed from Department Directors of the Ministry of Finance.

566. 各倉場監督 Ko⁴ Ts'ang¹ Ch'ang³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspectors of the Government Granaries at the Capital. These officials number 16 (half are Manchus and half are Chinese), two for each Granary—there being eight Granaries in Peking.

566A. The names of the Granaries at Peking are: 566A

1. 大通橋 Ta⁴ Tung¹ Ch'iao², 2. 祿米倉 Lu⁴ Mi³ Ts'ang¹, to
3. 南新倉 Nan² Hsin¹ Ts'ang¹, 4. 舊太倉 Chiu⁴ T'ai⁴ 568
- Ts'ang¹, 5. 北新倉 Pei¹ Hsin¹ Ts'ang¹, 6. 富新倉 Fu⁴
- Hsin¹ Ts'ang¹, 7. 興平倉 Hsin¹ P'ing² Ts'ang¹, and 8. 豐益
- 倉 Fêng¹ I⁴ Ts'ang¹.

567. 內倉 Nei⁴ Ts'ang¹, Court Granaries; managed by two 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspectors.

567A. For particulars as to 查倉御史 Ch'a² Ts'ang¹ Yü⁴ Shih², Censors Supervising the Government Granaries, see No. 214A.

FINANCIAL COLLEGE.

568. 財政學堂 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Financial (Political Economy) College. The establishment of this institution was outlined in a report of the Ministry of Finance, dated the 26th April, 1907, and detailed regulations, in 50 articles, were drawn up and submitted to the Throne in a report dated the 5th March, 1909.

The object of the Financial College is the supplying of a higher financial education for those who are desirous of devoting themselves to service in the various establishments under the control of the Ministry of Finance, i.e. Banks, Customs, etc.

The College consists of two Sections:

1. 中等科 Chung¹ Têng³ K'o¹, Middle Section; with a course of three years and a curriculum similar to that of Middle Professional Schools (see No. 598). The course includes foreign languages and literature and subjects of general education having reference to finances.

2. 高等科 Kao¹ Têng³ K'o¹, Higher Section; with a special course of three years for those who have successfully completed the course in the Middle Section. This Section

569 supplies instruction in special financial subjects, financial policy, to financial legislation, etc.

569A The Financial College also maintains a 別科 Pieh² K'o¹, Special Course—for persons in the Government service—similar to the course of Colleges of Law and Administration (see No. 623A), a 稅務專科 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Chuan¹ K'o¹, Course of Customs Administration, and a 銀行講習科 Yin² Hang² Chiang³ Hsi² K'o¹, Banking Course.

At the head of the Financial College there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director. He is in charge of a staff made up of one Preceptor (see No. 636), one Steward (see No. 641), one Inspector of Dormitories (see No. 645), an indefinite number of Teachers (see No. 637), three Proctors (see No. 646), one Librarian (see No. 639), one Secretary (see No. 642), one Accountant (see No. 643), one Clerk of Works (see No. 644) and one Assistant Inspector of Dormitories (see No. 647).

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA.

569. 陵寢 Ling² Ch'in³, Imperial Mausolea; under the supervision of the Ministry of Rites.

The Emperors of the reigning (Manchu) Dynasty are buried in three separate groups of mausolea; one is situated in Manchuria and the others in Chihli province.

While the Emperor is living his mausoleum is sometimes euphemistically called 萬年吉地 Wan⁴ Nien² Chi² Ti⁴, "The Happy Land of a Myriad Years."

569A. The group of Imperial Mausolea in Manchuria is situated near Moukden and Hsinching and includes 三陵 San¹ Ling², Three Mausolea:

1. 永陵 Yung³ Ling², situated near Hsinching (80 miles from Moukden) on the hill 啓運山 Chi³ Yün⁴ Shan¹. Here are buried the first four Manchu Sovereigns, styled (since 1648)

from their names in the Temple of Ancestors and their posthumous titles by the following:

A. 肇祖原皇帝 Chao⁴ Tsu³ Yüan² Huang² Ti⁴, B. 興祖直皇帝 Hsing¹ Tsu³ Chih² Huang² Ti⁴, C. 景祖翼皇帝 Ching³ Tsu³ I⁴ Huang² Ti⁴, and D. 顯祖宣皇帝 Hsien¹ Tsu³ Hsüan¹ Huang² Ti⁴.

2. 福陵 Fu² Ling², situated seven miles from Moukden on the hill 天桂山 T'ien¹ Kuei⁴ Shan¹. Here is buried the Emperor 太祖高皇帝 T'ai⁴ Tsu³ Kao¹ Huang² Ti⁴, known from his reign as 天命 T'ien¹ Ming⁴ (1616-1626).

3. 昭陵 Chao¹ Ling², situated three miles from Moukden on the hill 隆業山 Lung² Yeh⁴ Shan¹. Here are buried the Emperor 太宗文皇帝 'ai⁴ Tsung¹ Wên² Huang² Ti⁴, known from his reign as 天聰 T'ien¹ Ts'ung¹ (1626-1636), and the Emperor 崇德 Ch'ung² Te² (1636-1643).

569B. 東陵 Tung¹ Ling², The Eastern Imperial Mausolea; situated 80 miles to the North-east of Peking, in the Department of 遵化州 Tsun¹ Hua⁴. They include the following mausolea of Emperors and Empresses:

1. 昭西陵 Chao¹ Hsi¹ Ling²; situated in the pass 馬蘭峪 Ma³ Lan² Yü⁴. Here is buried the Empress 孝莊 Hsiao⁴ Chuang¹ (deceased in 1725), the mother of the Emperor 世祖 Shih⁴ Tsu³.

2. 孝陵 Hsiao⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 世祖 Shih⁴ Tsu³, known from his reign as 順治 Shun⁴ Chih⁴ (1644-1661), and the Empresses 孝獻 Hsiao⁴ Hsien³ and 孝康 Hsiao⁴ K'ang¹.

3. 孝東陵 Hsiao⁴ Tung¹ Ling². Here was buried (in 1718) the Empress 孝惠 Hsiao⁴ Hui⁴ (deceased in 1717), the Consort of the Emperor 世祖 Shih⁴ Tsu³.

4. 景陵 Ching³ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 聖祖 Shêng⁴ Tsu³, known from his reign as 康熙 K'ang¹ Hsi¹ (1662-1722), and four Empresses, i.e. 孝誠 Hsiao⁴ Ch'êng²,

569c 孝昭 Hsiao⁴ Chao¹, 孝懿 Hsiao⁴ I², and 孝恭 Hsiao⁴ Kung¹.

5. 裕陵 Yü⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 高宗 Kao¹ Tsung¹, known from his reign as 乾隆 Ch'ien² Lung² (1736-1795), who died and was buried in 1799, and the two Empresses 孝賢 Hsiao⁴ Hsien² and 孝儀 Hsiao⁴ I².

6. 定陵 Ting⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 文宗 Wên² Tsung¹, known from his reign as 咸豐 Hsien² Fêng¹ (1851-1861), and the Empress 孝德 Hsiao⁴ Tê².

7. 定東陵 Ting⁴ Tung¹ Ling². Here are buried the Empresses 孝貞 Hsiao⁴ Chên¹ (deceased in 1881) and 孝欽 Hsiao⁴ Ch'in¹ (deceased in 1908), the consorts of the Emperor 文宗 Wên² Tsung¹. The former (by name 慈安 Tz'u² An¹) is buried at a place called 普祥峪 P'u³ Hsiang² Yü⁴ and the latter (by name 慈禧 Tz'u² Hsi³) at 普陀峪 P'u³ T'o² Yü⁴.

8. 惠陵 Hui⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 穆宗 Mu⁴ Tsung¹, known from his reign as 同治 Tung² Chih¹, (1862-1875), and the Empress 孝哲 Hsiao⁴ Chê².

569c. 西陵 Hsi¹ Ling², Western Imperial Mausolea; situated 93 miles to the South-west of Peking in the Department of 易州 I⁴ Chou¹, in a valley formerly called 太平峪 Tai⁴ P'ing² Yü⁴, its name was changed, in 1736, to 永寧山 Yung² Ning² Shan¹, "Mountains of Eternal Peace."

This group of Imperial Mausolea includes those of Emperors and Empresses as follows:

1. 泰陵 Tai⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 世宗 Shih⁴ Tsung¹, known from his reign as 雍正 Yung¹ Chêng⁴, (1723-1735), and the Empress 孝敬 Hsiao⁴ Ching⁴.

2. 泰東陵 Tai⁴ Tung¹ Ling². Here is buried the Empress 孝聖 Hsiao⁴ Shêng⁴ (deceased and buried in 1777), the consort of the Emperor 世宗 Shih⁴ Tsung¹.

3. 昌陵 Ch'ang¹ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 仁宗 Jên² Tsung¹, known from his reign as 嘉慶 Chia¹ Ch'ing⁴, (1796-1820), and the Empress 孝淑 Hsiao⁴ Shu².

4. 昌西陵 Ch'ang¹ Hsi¹ Ling². Here is buried the Empress 孝和 Hsiao⁴ Ho² (deceased in 1849; buried in 1853), the Consort of the Emperor 仁宗 Jên² Tsung¹.

5. 慕陵 Mu⁴ Ling². Here are buried the Emperor 宣宗 Hsuan¹ Tsung¹, known from his reign as 道光 Tao⁴ Kuang¹ (1821-1850), and the Empresses 孝穆 Hsiao⁴ Mu⁴ 孝慎 Hsiao⁴ Shên⁴ and 孝全 Hsiao⁴ Ch'üan².

6. 慕東陵 Mu⁴ Tung¹ Ling². Here is buried the Empress 孝靜 Hsiao⁴ Ching⁴ (deceased in 1855; buried in 1857), the Consort of the Emperor 宣宗 Hsuan¹ Tsung¹.

7. 崇陵 Ch'ung² Ling². Here is buried the Emperor 德宗 Tê² Tsung¹, known from his reign as 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsi⁴ (1875-1908). For full details see No. 189.

570. 承辦事務衙門 Ch'êng² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ya² Mên², Office of the Imperial Mausolea. The 總管 Tsung³ Kuan³, Controller-General of the Banner Garrison, is at the head of this office, being styled (as regards its affairs) 守護陵寢大臣 Shou³ Hu⁴ Ling² Ch'in³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên². For each group of Mausolea in Chihli there is one Office of the Imperial Mausolea (at the Eastern and at the Western Mausolea).

To the Chief of the Office of the Imperial Mausolea there is attached a staff of officials deputed from the Ministry of Rites (郎中 Lang² Chung¹, Department Directors, 員外郎 Yüan² Wai⁴ Lang², Assistant Department Directors and 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries, and officials of the 太常司 Tai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu¹, Department of Sacrificial Worship—see No. 382B) and from the Imperial Household (尚茶正 Shang⁴ Ch'a¹ Chêng⁴, Chief Cup-bearers, 尚膳正 Shang⁴ Shan⁴ Chêng⁴, Chief Trencher Knight (see No. 91), 內管領 Nei⁴ Kuan³ Ling³,

571 Overseers, 副內管領 Fu⁴ Nei⁴ Kuan³ Ling³, Assistant to Overseers *see* No. 85), etc.

572 For the General supervision of each group of Imperial Mausolea there are deputed two or three Department Directors (or Assistant Department Directors) from the Ministry of Rites.

571. 陵寢駐防 Ling² Ch'in³ Chu⁴ Fang² (*see* No. 743B), Garrisons at the Imperial Mausolea; charged with the guarding of Imperial Mausolea.

At the head of each Garrison there is a 陵寢總管 Ling² Ch'in³ Tsung³ Kuan³, Controller-General; 3A. He is assisted by an 陵寢副總管 Ling² Ch'in³ Fu⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, Assistant Controller-General; 4A, a 陵寢翼長 Ling² Ch'in³ I⁴ Chang³, Brigadier; 4A, 陵寢防禦 Ling² Ch'in³ Fang² Yü⁴, Captains, and other officials of the same grades as those of provincial Banner garrisons (*see* No. 746).

571A. In addition to the officials mentioned above, for the supervision of repairs to, and the maintenance in order of, Imperial Mausolea there are the following:

1. 陵寢司工匠 Ling² Ch'in³ Ssu¹ Kung¹ Chiang⁴, Overseers of Works at the Imperial Mausolea; 4A,

2. 陵寢管理燒造磚瓦官 Ling² Ch'in³ Kuan³ Li³ Shao¹ Tsao⁴ Chuan¹ Wa³ Kuan¹, Overseers of Brick and Tile Making for the Imperial Mausolea; 5A, and

3. 陵寢祭祀供應官 Ling² Ch'in³ Chi⁴ Ssu¹ Kung¹ Ying¹ Kuan¹, Commissioner of Sacrifices at the Imperial Mausolea; 6A.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLES,—SACRIFICES,—BUDDHISM,

TAOISM AND SHAMANISM.

572. The Ministry of Rites (*see* No. 376) not only has the general supervision of temples but also directs the sacrifices performed therein.

Sacrifices are of three grades:

1. 大祀 Ta⁴ Ssu⁴, Great Sacrifices (at which jade, silk tissues and animals are offered),

2. 中祀 Chung¹ Ssu⁴, also 次祀 Tz'u⁴ Ssu⁴, Superior Sacrifices (at which silk tissues and animals are offered), and

3. 羣祀 Ch'ün² Ssu⁴, also 小祀 Hsiao³ Ssu⁴, Inferior Sacrifices (at which animals are offered).

Great Sacrifices are performed at:

1. 天壇 T'ien¹ T'an¹, The Altar or Temple of Heaven (also called 南郊 Nan² Chiao⁴, The Southern Suburbs; erected in 1420); three times yearly:

A. In the first moon, the so-called 祈穀 Ch'i² Ku³, Prayer for a Bountiful Harvest, at the 祈年殿 Ch'i² Nien² Tien¹, Altar of Supplication for a Bountiful Harvest,

B. In the fourth moon, the so-called 雩祀 Yü² Ssu⁴, Prayer for Rain (also 常雩 Ch'ang² Yü²), at the 圓丘 Yüan² Ch'iu¹, Round Hill, and

C. In the eleventh moon, because of the Winter Solstice (冬至 Tung¹ Chih⁴), at the 圓丘 Yüan² Ch'iu¹, Round Hill.

2. At the 地壇 Ti⁴ T'an², Altar or Temple of Earth (also 方澤壇 Fang¹ Tsé² T'an², Altar with the Square Cistern, or 北郊 Pei³ Chiao¹, Northern Suburbs); in the fifth moon; because of the Summer Solstice, 夏至 Hsia⁴ Chih⁴ (this temple was built in 1530).

3. At the 太廟 T'ai⁴ Miao⁴, Great Temple (or Temple of Ancestors of the Reigning Dynasty); five times a year:

A. In the first moon, because of the 孟春 Mêng⁴ Ch'un¹, Beginning of Spring,

B. In the fourth moon, because of the 孟夏 Mêng⁴ Hsia⁴, Beginning of Summer,

C. In the seventh moon, because of the 孟秋 Mêng⁴ Ch'iu¹, Beginning of Autumn,

D. In the tenth moon, because of the 孟冬 Mêng⁴ Tung¹, Beginning of Winter, and

E. In the twelfth moon, because of the 年終 Niên¹ Chung¹, End of the Year, the so-called 給祭 Hsia² Chi⁴.

4. At the 社稷壇 Shê¹ Chi³ T'an², Altar of the Spirits Shê and Chi (Spirits—Patrons of the Dynasty); twice yearly:

A. 春社 Ch'un¹ Shê⁴, in the second or third moon, and

B. 秋社 Ch'iu¹ Shê⁴, in the eighth moon.

5. At the 文廟 Wên² Miao⁴, or 孔聖廟 K'ung³ Sheng⁴ Miao⁴, Temple of Confucius, also 國學 Kuo² Hsüeh², State School (先師孔子 Hsien¹ Shih¹ K'ung³ Tzu³); twice yearly:

A. In the second moon (the so-called 春祭 Ch'un¹ Chi¹, Spring Sacrifice), and B. In the eighth moon (the so-called 秋祭 Ch'iu¹ Chi¹, Autumn Sacrifice). Superior Sacrifices are offered:

1. At the 朝日壇 Chao¹ Jih⁴ T'an², Altar of the Morning Sun; once a year; on the 春分 Ch'un¹ Fên¹, Spring Equinox.

2. At the 夕月壇 Hsi¹ Yüeh⁴ T'an², Altar of the Evening Moon; once a year; on the 秋分 Ch'iu¹ Fên¹, Autumn Equinox (in the eighth moon).

3. At the 歷代帝王廟 Li³ Tai⁴ Ti⁴ Wang² Miao⁴ (or 帝王廟 Ti⁴ Wang² Miao⁴), Temple of the Emperors of all Dynasties (built in 1522), twice yearly:

A. In the third moon (the so-called 春祭 Ch'un¹ Chi¹, Spring Sacrifices), and B. In the ninth moon (the so-called 秋祭 Ch'iu¹ Chi¹, Autumn Sacrifice).

4. At the 先農壇 Hsien¹ Nung² T'an², Altar of the Father of Agriculture; once a year; in the third moon.

5. At the 先蠶壇 Hsien¹ Ts'an² T'an², Altar of the Mother of Agriculture; once a year; in the third moon (this altar was built in 1742).

6. At the 天神壇 T'ien¹ Shên² T'an², Altar of the Heavenly Spirits; in case of natural calamities.

7. At the 地祇壇 Ti⁴ Ch'í² T'an², Altar of the Spirits of Earth; in case of natural calamities. (The Altars of the Heavenly Spirits and the Spirits of Earth bear the general name of 神祇壇 Shên² Ch'í² T'an²).

8. At the 太歲壇 T'ai⁴ Sui⁴ T'an², Altar of Jupiter (King of the Year); twice yearly, i.e. in the first and twelfth moons.

Four of the latter-mentioned altars, i.e. those of the Father of Agriculture, of the Spirits of Heaven and Earth, and of Jupiter, are situated in the Temple of Agriculture, which is also known as the 山川壇 Shan¹ Ch'uan¹ T'an², Temple of Mountains and Rivers.

Inferior Sacrifices are offered:

1. At the 先醫廟 Hsien¹ I¹ Miao⁴, Temple of Famous Physicians of Antiquity; twice a year; in the second and eleventh moons.

2. At the 火神廟 Huo³ Shên² Miao⁴, Temple of the God of Fire; once a year; in the sixth moon.

3. At the 文昌廟 Wên² Ch'ang¹ Miao⁴, Temple of the Patron of Education; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.

4. At the 關帝廟 Kuan¹ Ti⁴ Miao⁴, Temple of the General 關羽 Kuan¹ Yü³, three times yearly; in the second, fifth and eighth moons.

5. At the 賢良祠 Hsien² Liang² Tz'u², Temple of Eminent Statesmen (those who have rendered great service to the present Dynasty; founded in 1734); twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.

6. At the 昭忠祠 Chao¹ Chung¹ Tz'u², Temple of Zealots of the Dynasty (founded in 1724); twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.

7. At the 雙忠祠 Shuang¹ Chung¹ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
8. At the 樊忠祠 Chiang³ Chung¹ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
9. At the 褒忠祠 Pao¹ Chung¹ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
10. At the 顯忠祠 Hsien³ Chung¹ Tz'u²; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
11. At the 表忠祠 Piao³ Chung¹ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
12. At the 惠濟祠 Hui⁴ Chi³ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
13. At the 龍神祠 Lung² Shên² Tz'u², Temple of the Dragon Spirit; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
14. At the 河神廟 Ho² Shên² Miao⁴, Temple of the River Spirit; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
15. At the 旋勇祠 Ching¹ Yung³ Tz'u²; twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
16. At the 黑龍潭 Hei¹ Lung² T'an², Black Dragon Pool (here there is a temple, built in 1771, called 龍王亭 Lung² Wang² T'ing²); twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
17. At the 白龍潭 Pai² Lung² T'an², White Dragon Pool; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
18. At the 玉泉山 Yü⁴ Ch'üan² Shan¹; twice a year; in the second and eighth moons.
19. At the 昆明湖 K'un¹ Ming² Hu² (also 西湖 Hsi¹ Hu², lake at the foot of the hill 萬壽山 Wan⁴ Shou⁴ Shan¹); twice yearly; in the second and eighth moons.
- 20 to 26. To the Princes: 睿忠親王 Jui⁴ Chung¹ Ch'in¹ Wang², 定南武壯王 Ting⁴ Nan² Wu³ (huang¹ Wang², 宏毅公 Hung² I⁴ (Ni) Kung¹, 恪禧公 Ch'üeh⁴ Hsi³ Kung¹, 勤襄公

Ch'in² Hsiang¹ Kung¹, 恪禧公 Ch'üeh¹ Hsi³ Kung¹, and 文襄公 Wên² Hsiang¹ Kung¹.

27. At the 太廟後殿 T'ai⁴ Miao⁴ Hou¹ Tien⁴, Rear Hall of the Temple of Ancestors (*see above*); on the first day of the first moon and, also, on the birthdays of the Emperor (the thirteenth day of the first moon) and the Empress Dowager (the tenth day of the first moon).

28. At the 顯佑宮 Hsien³ Yu⁴ Kung¹, Temple of the Polar Star (founded in 1415); on the birthdays of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

29. At the 東嶽廟 Tung¹ Yüeh⁴ Miao⁴, Temple of the Eastern Sacred Mountain (built in 1317); on the birthdays of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

30. At the 都城隍廟 Tu¹ Ch'êng² Huang² Miao⁴, (commonly called 城隍廟 Ch'êng² Huang² Miao⁴; compare No. 573B), Temple of the Patron of the City; on the birthdays of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

At the Temples and Altars there are found 奉祀 Fêng⁴ Ssu⁴, Priests, 祀丞 Ssu⁴ Ch'êng², Assistant Priests and a staff of officials of the fourth to sixth ranks.

573. In China, in addition to the predominant religion 儒教 Ju² Chiao⁴, (Confucianism (also 名教 Ming² Chiao⁴ or 聖教 Shêng⁴ Chiao⁴), there are the recognized general religions of 佛教 Fo² Chiao⁴ (also 釋教 Shih⁴ Chiao⁴) Buddhism, and 道教 Tao⁴ Chiao⁴, Taoism. With a view to control of the priesthood of these religions there exist certain official ranks.

573A. 僧錄司 Sêng¹ Lu⁴ Ssu¹, Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood. Two office bearers invested with this title are appointed in each district, department and prefecture throughout the Empire, as principal and deputy, the chief being designated as 正印 Chêng⁴ Yin⁴, or principal, and the second in order as 副印 Fu⁴ Yin⁴, or Deputy, Holder of the Seal. These appointments are made by the local authorities from the leading abbots

573B (方丈 Fang¹ Chang⁴) of the monasteries and are submitted for approval, when made by subordinate officials, to the provincial government. The Superior acts as a medium of communication between the secular authorities and the priesthood, and depending on the rank of the territorial division with which he is concerned, bears one of the following distinctive titles:

1. 僧綱 Sêng¹ Kang¹, Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood in a Prefecture; 9B (the full title is 僧綱司都綱 Sêng¹ Kang¹ Ssu¹ Tu¹ Kang¹),
2. 僧正 Sêng¹ Chêng⁴, Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood in a Department, and
3. 僧會 Sêng¹ Hui⁴, Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood in a District.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Buddhist priesthood there are the following ranks (they are very little, if at all, used at present):

1. 左善司 Tso³ Shan⁴ Shih⁴, Principal Preceptor, and 右善司 Yu⁴ Shan⁴ Shih⁴, Secondary Preceptor; 6A,
2. 左闡教 Tso³ Ch'an⁴ Chiao⁴, Principal Preacher, and 右闡教 Yu⁴ Ch'an⁴ Chiao⁴, Secondary Preacher; 6B,
3. 左講經 Tso³ Chiang³ Ching¹, Principal Expositor, and 右講經 Yu⁴ Chiang³ Ching¹, Secondary Expositor; 8A, and
4. 左覺義 Tso³ Chüeh² I⁴, Principal Clerk, and 右覺義 Yu⁴ Chüeh² I⁴, Secondary Clerk; 8B.

573B. In the Taoist priesthood the primacy appertains to the hereditary patriarch 張天師 Chang¹ T'ien¹ Shih¹, so-called Heavenly Master Chang—in whose body it is believed the spirit of one of the earliest of the Taoist mystics has taken up its abode. This Patriarch (called also 正一真人 Chêng¹ I⁴ Chên¹ Jên²) resides on the hill 龍虎山 Lung² Ju³ Shan¹, in the district of 貴溪縣 Kuei⁴ Ch'i¹ Hsien⁴, 江西 Kiangsi province. Excepting the foregoing, the organization of the Taoist priesthood is similar to that of the Buddhist priesthood (compare

No. 573A). Thus, in each district, department and prefecture there are two 道錄司 Tao⁴ Lu⁴ Ssu¹, Superiors of the Taoist Priesthood, bearing, from the rank of the territorial division to which they appertain, one of the following distinctive titles:

1. 道紀 Tao⁴ Chi⁴, Superior of the Taoist Priesthood in a Prefecture (the full title is 道紀司道紀 Tao⁴ Chi⁴ Ssu¹ Tao³ Chi⁴); 9B,
2. 道正 Tao⁴ Chêng⁴, Superior of the Taoist Priesthood in a Department, and
3. 道會 Tao⁴ Hui⁴, Superior of the Taoist Priesthood in a District.

Besides the above-mentioned, in the Taoist priesthood there are the following ranks:

1. 左正 Tso³ Chêng⁴, Principal Director, and 右正 Yu⁴ Chêng⁴, Secondary Director; 6A,
2. 左演法 Tso³ Yen³ Fa⁴, Principal Hierophant, and 右演法 Yu⁴ Yen³ Fa⁴, Secondary Hierophant (performing certain sacrificial observances in the Imperial temples); 6B,
3. 左至靈 Tso³ Chih⁴ Ling², Principal Thaumaturgist, and 右至靈 Yu⁴ Chih⁴ Ling², Secondary Thaumaturgist; 8A, (these "miracle workers" conduct services at State temples, of propitiatory nature, during times of floods or drought; a similar duty is performed by Taoist priests, called 陰陽正術 Yin¹ Yang² Chêng⁴ Shu⁴, in temples dedicated to the tutelary spirits of the various prefectural cities,—the 城隍廟 Ch'êng² Huang² Miao⁴), and
4. 左至義 Tso³ Chih⁴ I⁴, Principal Priest of the Lowest Grade, and 右至義 Yu⁴ Chih⁴ I⁴, Secondary Priest of the Lowest Grade; 8B.

573C. In addition to the general religions of Buddhism and Taoism (see Nos. 573A and 573B), there is the religion of Shamanism, enjoying the official patronage of the Chinese Government. The substance of this cult consists in the offering

of sacrifices to Heaven (according to the doctrine of the Shamans, Heaven is understood to be the power ruling the world—God) and to the Saints—as Saints are considered those who benefited mankind during their lives and continue to benefit mankind after death.

In Peking Shamanic services are held at the:

1. 坤寧宮 K'un¹ Ning² Kung¹, Palace of the Empress or Shamanic Chapel (daily), and
2. 堂子 T'ang² Tzu³, Shamanic Temple (founded in 1664; monthly).

A peculiarity of Shamanic places of worship is the absence of any sacred vessels or ornaments and the simplicity of their exterior (跳神 T'iao⁴ Shên², to practice Shamanism; to dance before an idol and invoke the spirits).

As the Empress, in whose presence no man may appear, sometimes attends Shamanic services, sacrifices at both places of worship mentioned above are, for the most part, offered by women—Shamanic Priestesses and Sub-priestesses (colloquially called, 薩滿太太 Sa¹ Man³ T'ai⁴ T'ai⁴; see No. 79c).

The staff of Shamanic priestesses of the Court numbers twelve; they are usually the wives of members of the Imperial Bodyguards. For their services they receive nothing but the dresses used and they are called, officially, 司祝 Ssu¹ Chu⁴, Readers of Prayers. Also, there are: 1. 36 司俎婦人 Ssu¹ Tsu³ Fu⁴ Jên², Shamanic Sub-priestesses or Supervisors of Sacrificial Attributes, 2. 37 司碓婦人 Ssu¹ Tui⁴ Fu⁴ Jên², Supervisors of lowering of Bark, and 3. 19 司香婦人 Ssu¹ Hsiang¹ Fu⁴ Jên², Supervisors of the Preparation of Incense (for Shamanic services); these are wives of the Palace soldiers and receive from one half a tael to two taels and a bag of rice per month from the Court.

In 1747 a mass-book for the Shamanic service was published (in the Manchu language) called "Hosei T'okt'opuha Manchu-sai Vechere Medere Cooli Pitho."

EDUCATION.

574. Until the beginning of the present century education in China was principally based on assiduous study of the classics and their numerous commentaries, the knowledge of which was tested by general examinations of three leading grades (in the prefectural cities, the provincial capital, and, finally, in Peking) and, when recognized as satisfactory, furnished the lucky candidate with a passport to the public service. With such a system there was, of course, no instruction in the applied sciences; even a knowledge of history and geography was required only so far as necessary to commenting on places mentioned in the classics, these studies having a place similar to that of Greek and Latin in our schools furnishing instruction in the ancient languages.

The defects and imperfections of this system were at last recognized by the Chinese Government and, among other reforms undertaken after the Boxer movement, it was resolved, in 1903, to make gradual changes in educational affairs, following the methods serving as the basis of the educational systems of other countries.

The first step in the direction indicated was the establishment of the 學務處 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Educational Affairs (compare No. 406; until this time all matters concerning education were in the hands of the Ministry of Rites—compare Nos. 376 and 395).

At the head of the Committee there was placed a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Superintendent, and to him there were attached two 管學大臣 Kuan³ Hsüeh² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Members of the Committee of Educational Affairs; in 1905 the Committee was expanded into the Ministry of Education (compare No. 395).

The members of the Committee of Education, 張百熙 Chang¹ Po²-hsi¹, 榮慶 Jung² Ch'ing⁴, and 張之洞 Chang⁴

Chih-tung⁴, Governor-General of Hukuang (now dead), were simultaneously directed to compile a new scheme of education, to draw up regulations for schools and colleges, to define the type of educational institutions from the character of the subjects and sciences taught (common, professional and special), and to determine the grade of the education attained on completion of the courses of the educational establishments (elementary, primary, middle, higher, etc.). The results of the labour of the officials mentioned took the form of a voluminous report (with 20 enclosures) which has since served as the basis of all educational advancement in China. This report not only laid down general principles but also expanded regulations for schools and colleges of the most divergent types, beginning with elementary schools and reaching to the "Academy of Sciences" which, in China, is not the highest "institution of science" but, rather, a high institution of learning where those who wish, after completion of their university courses, may extend their knowledge. On the 13th January, 1904, the report was sanctioned by the Emperor and a Decree to this effect was issued the same day.

By the new scheme of education all schools in China may be classed, from the type of education supplied, into the following four groups:

A. General Educational Institutions; supplying 普通教育 P'u³ T'ung¹ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, General Education; elementary schools, primary schools of the senior and junior grades, middle schools, higher schools, universities, etc. (see Nos. 575 to 595).

B. Professional Educational Institutions; supplying 實業教育 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, Professional Education; agricultural, industrial and commercial schools of all classes (see Nos. 598 to 617).

C. Normal Schools; supplying 師範教育 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, Pedagogic Education; normal schools of the senior and junior grades (see Nos. 618 to 620).

D. Special Educational Institutions; supplying 專門教育 Chuan¹ Mên² Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, Special Education; colleges of all types, i.e. Interpreters, Foreign Languages, Law, etc. (see Nos. 621 to 627).

ELEMENTARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

575. 蒙養院 Méng² Yang³ Yüan⁴, Elementary Schools or Preparatory Schools for Infants (from 3 to 7 years of age). These schools aim at furnishing a substitute for 家庭教育 Chia¹ T'ing² Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, Home Instruction, to the extent required by the educational regulations for admittance to Elementary Schools. They are the nearest approach to the 幼稚園 Yu⁴ Chih⁴ Yüan² (also 幼稚園 Yu⁴ Chih⁴ Shé⁴), Kindergartens, of foreign countries.

Elementary Schools are established at 育嬰堂 Yü⁴ Ying¹ T'ang², Orphan Asylums, and at 敬節堂 Ching⁴ Chieh² T'ang², Widows Homes, and sessions, of not more than four hours duration, are held daily under the direction of 乳媼 Ju³ Ao⁴, Wetnurses, and 保姆 Pao³ Mu³, Nurses.

At the head of each Elementary School there is a 院董 Yüan⁴ Tung³, Director.

575A. 蒙學堂 Méng² Hsüeh² T'ang², Elementary Schools; the proposed establishment of these schools was not carried out as it was seen that they would be of practically the same type as the Elementary Schools mentioned above.

576. 小學 Hsiao³ Hsüeh², Primary Schools; including 初等小學堂 Ch'u¹ Teng³ Hsiao³, Hsüeh² T'ang² (also 尋常小學堂 Hsün² Ch'ang² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang²), Primary Schools of the Junior Grade, 高等小學堂 Kao¹ T'eng³ Hsiao¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools of the Senior Grade, and, when both grades are combined in one establishment, 兩等小學堂 Liang³ Teng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools of the Junior and Senior Grades.

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577. At the initiative of the Ministry of Education, and sanctioned by Imperial Edict of the 15th May, 1909, Primary Schools of the Junior Grade were reformed so as to provide three courses of study, *i.e.* 1. 完全科 Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹, Full Course of five years, and 2 and 3. 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course of three and four years. Accordingly, there are now three types of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade:

1. 初等小學堂完全科 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang² Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹, Primary School of the Junior Grade giving Full Course of Study.

2. 四年級小學簡易科 Ssu⁴ Nien² Chi² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Primary School of the Junior Grade with Abridged Course of four years, and

3. 三年級小學簡易科 San¹ Nien² Chi² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Primary School of the Junior Grade with Abridged Course of three years.

The number of subjects taught was reduced from eight to five (history, geography and the natural sciences were discarded; ethics, literature, arithmetic, the classics and callisthenics were retained) and 隨意科 Sui² I⁴ K'o¹, Optional Subjects were introduced (manual training, drawing, music and singing).

On completion of the course of study of the Primary Schools of the Junior Grade, pupils proceed to Professional Schools (*see below*) or to:

577A. 高等小學堂 Kac¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools of the Senior Grade. These schools furnish instruction in the same subjects as do the Primary Schools of the Junior Grade, but more thoroughly and to a greater number of hours per week (36 instead of 30). Their course of study covers years.

Primary Schools are established in cities, towns, villages and marts (of the Junior Grade, obligatory; of the Senior Grade, optional) according to the following scheme:

In administrative centres of departments and districts the establishment of at least one Primary School of the Senior Grade is obligatory, the establishment of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade in these centres, as well as the establishment of Primary Schools of both grades in other administrative centres, is obligatory, to a number depending on the population of these places.

Besides 官立 Kuan¹ Li⁴, Government Schools, the founding of 公立 Kung¹ Li⁴, Municipal, and 私立 Ssu¹ Li⁴, Private, Schools is urged by the Government.

577B. For a Primary School (of either grade) there is a 校長 Hsiao⁴ Chang³, Director (*see* No. 635A), who has a staff made up of 正教員 Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers (*see* No. 637), 副教員 Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teachers (*see* No. 638) and 1 to 2 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries (*see* No. 650).

577C. Satisfactory completion of the course of a Primary School of the Senior Grade carries with it the following privileges:

Those who complete the course with one of the first three ratings, (1st, 2nd or 3rd) may, after a test examination, join the Middle Schools, Normal Schools of the Junior Grade, or Middle Professional Schools. Should they join one of these, and complete the course, they receive the degree 廩生 Lin³ Shêng¹, if they attain the first rating, 增生 Tsêng¹ Shêng¹, if they attain the second rating, and 附生 Fu⁴ Shêng¹, if they attain the third rating (*see* Nos. 629A and 631); should they attain the fourth rating, they are detained with the degree 僉生 I⁴ Shêng¹, for continued study and, should they again fail to qualify for one of the three first ratings and be unwilling to remain another year, they receive a document certifying that they have completed the course of study of a Primary School of the Senior Grade. Those who attain the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

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578. 女學 Nü³ Hsüeh², Female Schools. A scheme for the establishment of such schools was brought forward by the Ministry of Education in 1907 (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 8th March, 1907), it being clearly recognized that the domestic education mapped out for females in the educational programme of 1903 was incomplete, provision being made for the founding of 女子小學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Primary Schools, to include, as in the case of male schools:

1. 女子初等小學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Ch'u¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Primary Schools of the Junior Grade,
2. 女子高等小學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Kao¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Primary Schools of the Senior Grade, and
3. 女子兩等小學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Liang³ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Primary Schools of the Junior and Senior Grades, when both grades are combined in one establishment (see No. 576).

Female Primary Schools of the Junior Grade accept as pupils girls of from seven to 14 years of age; the course of study covers four years and from 24 to 28 hours of instruction are given weekly; Female Primary Schools of the Senior Grade accept as pupils girls of from 11 to 14 years of age; the course of study covers four years and from 28 to 30 hours of instruction are given weekly.

Schools of the junior grade furnish instruction in ethics, literature, arithmetic, handiwork and callisthenics. Also, instruction is given in drawing, music and singing to those who desire it.

Schools of the senior grade follow the same programme as do those of the junior grade with the exception that the history and geography of China, natural sciences and drawing are added to the obligatory studies.

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In charge of each Female School is a 堂長 T'ang² Chang³, Head Schoolmistress, whose staff consists of 正教習 Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Schoolmistresses, 副教習 Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Assistant Schoolmistresses. General affairs are attended to by a 經理 Ching¹ Li³, Manager, a 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerk, and a 庶務員 Shu¹ Wu⁴ Yüan², Steward (the latter two officials are found only at schools with a large enrollment; most schools having a Manager only).

579. To the number of Primary Schools there must be added the following:

1. 蒙養學堂 Mêng² Yang³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Elementary Schools; established in the Dependencies of China and having a course of study similar to that of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (see No. 577).

2. 半日學堂 Pan⁴ Jih⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Half-day Schools. (holding sessions part of the day only—in the morning, the afternoon or the evening, as the students have leisure time), with a course of study similar to that of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade. These schools are found in the majority of cities of China proper. The Acting Imperial Agent, 三多 San¹ To¹, at K'urun (Urga) urged that these schools be established in Mongolia and Outer China in general with a view to spreading the study of Chinese amongst the population of these places; this scheme was, however, not acted upon as, owing to the existence of schools of the type 蒙養學堂 Mêng² Yang³ Hsüeh² T'ang², it was feared that the enrollment would be insufficient.

3. 模範學堂 Mu² Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², also, 模範學塾 Mu² Fan⁴ Hsüeh² Shu², Model Schools. These schools, with a course of study of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade, are established at provincial capitals to serve as a model for Primary Schools of the Junior Grade.

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4. 簡易識字學(堂)塾 Chien³ I⁴ Shih⁴ Tzu³ Hsüeh² (T'ang¹) Shu², Schools for Teaching the Commonly Used Chinese Characters. According to the programme of constitutional reforms, schools of this type were to be inaugurated in 1909 and the number of characters taught was to be reduced to a minimum—special manuals to be prepared by the Ministry of Education. By regulations prepared by the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 10th January, 1910, these schools were established for illiterate adults and children of the poor, with a course of from one to three years, two to three lessons daily, and gratuitous instruction. The text books used are the 簡易識字課本 Chien³ I⁴ Shih⁴ Tzu³ K'o⁴ Pên³, Manuals of Common Characters, and the 國民必讀課本 Kuo² Min² Pi⁴ Tu² K'o⁴ Pên³, Popular Science Manuals, and there is some instruction in arithmetic. Those who complete the course of three years may join Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (*see* No. 577) in the class which has already completed three years of the course.

5. 土司學堂 T'u³ Ssu¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools for Native Tribes; these are established in provinces where native tribes are found (for instance, in Kuangsi; *see* report of the Governor 張鳴岐 Chang¹ Ming²-ch'i¹, dated the 5th November, 1909), with a view to the training of a staff of officials from the tribesmen themselves.

6. Particulars as to 八旗小學堂 Pa¹ (Ch'i² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools for Bannermen, and 駐防滿營小學堂 (hu⁴ Fang² Man³ Ying² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools at the Manchu Garrisons are given in Nos. 717A and 717B.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

580. 中學堂 Chung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Schools; for those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of

the Senior Grade (*see* No. 577A); with a course of study of five years and 36 hours instruction weekly. These schools are established in prefectural cities (obligatory) and in departmental and district towns (optional). The enrollment of each is between 300 and 400 students, who follow a course of study similar to that of Normal Schools of the Junior Grade (*see* No. 618), with the exception that much more stress is laid on the study of foreign languages.

581. By a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 15th May, 1909, the organization of Middle Schools was revised so as to supply two distinct courses of study: 1. 文科 Wên² K'o¹, Classical Course, and 2. 實科 Shih² K'o¹, Scientific Course. The Classical Course comprises the following subjects:

A. Major Subjects: The Classics and commentaries, Chinese language and literature, foreign languages (English or German—by choice—and, also, others when local surroundings seem to demand them), history and geography

B. Minor Subjects: Ethics, mathematics, physics, natural history, jurisprudence, political economy, drawing and callisthenics. The Scientific Course comprises the following subjects:

A. Major Subjects: Foreign languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural history.

B. Minor Subjects: Ethics, the Classics, and their commentaries, Chinese language and literature, history, geography, drawing, manual training, jurisprudence, political economy and callisthenics.

In addition to the above-mentioned subjects, both courses supply instruction in music and singing to those who desire it.

582. At the head of each Middle School there is a Director (*see* No. 635); instruction is supplied by Teachers (*see* No. 637). Also, there are one Librarian (one of the Teachers *see* No. 639), one Secretary (*see* No. 642), one

582A Accountant (*see* No. 643), one Steward (*see* No. 641) and
to two Proctors (at schools where there are dormitories, *see*
583 No. 646).

582A. Satisfactory completion of the course of the Middle Schools carries with it the following privileges:

Those who complete the course with one of the first three ratings (first, second or third) may, after a test examination, join the Higher Schools, Normal Schools of the Senior Grade and Higher Professional Schools. Should they join one of these, and complete the course they receive the degree 拔貢 Pa² Kung⁴, if they attain the first rating, 優貢 Yu¹ Kung⁴, if they attain the second, and 歲貢 Sui² Kung⁴, if they attain the third (*see* Nos. 629 and 631); should they attain the fourth rating, they are detained for continued study, with the degree 優廩生 Yu¹ Lin³ Shêng¹, and, should they again fail to qualify for one of the three first ratings and be unwilling to remain another year, they receive a document certifying they that have completed the course of study of a Middle School. Those who attain the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

583. 高等學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Schools; for those who have completed the course of study of Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582); having 36 hours of instruction weekly and a course of study of three years. These schools are established at the provincial capitals, each with an enrollment of from 300 to 500 scholars, and their *raison d'être* is the preparation of students for the University.

The Higher Schools have three courses of study; subjects obligatory in all courses are: ethics, the essentials of the Classics, Chinese language and literature and callisthenics.

In addition to the foregoing, the course preparatory to study in the Classical Department (*see* No. 585), the Department of Law and Administration (*see* No. 586), the Department of History and Philology (*see* No. 587) and the Commercial Department (*see* No. 592) of the University calls for the study of history, geography, logic, common and financial law and foreign languages—English is obligatory, French or German, as the student elects, and Latin is optional.

The course preparatory to study in the Department of Mathematics and Physics (*see* No. 589), the Engineering Department (*see* No. 591) and the Department of Agriculture (*see* No. 590) of the University demands, in addition to the subjects common to all courses, study of the following: mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy and foreign languages—English (and in some cases German) is obligatory, French or German, as the student elects, and Latin is optional. Also, for those who wish, and as an aid in the speciality they intend to follow, instruction is given in botany, zoology, topography, etc.

The course preparatory to study in the Medical Department of the University comprises mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, Latin and foreign languages—German is obligatory and English or French is studied as the student elects.

Completion of the course of a Higher School carries with it the following rewards and distinctions:

1. Those who graduate with the first rating receive the degree 舉人 Chü² Jên² (*see* Nos. 629B and 631) and are appointed, after a 覆試 Fu⁴ Shih¹, Test Examination, 內閣中書 Nei⁴ Ko² (Chung¹ Shu¹ (*see* No. 137), at the Capital—or 知州 Chih¹ Chou¹ (*see* No. 855)—in the provinces.

2. Those who graduate with the second rating receive the degree 舉人 Chü² Jên² (*see* Nos. 629B and 631) and are appointed, after a test examination (*see* above), as 中書科中書

583A Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹ Chung¹ Shu¹ (*see* No. 137A)—at the Capital—to or as 知縣 Chi¹ Hsien⁴ (*see* No. 856)—in the provinces.

583c 3. Those who graduate with the third rating receive the degree 舉人 Chü³ Jên² (*see* Nos. 629B and 631) and are appointed, after a test examination, as 司務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ (*see* No. 296)—at the Capital—or as 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 849A)—in the provinces.

4. Those who graduate with the fourth rating are detained for continued study and, should they again fail to attain one of the three first ratings and be unwilling to remain another year, they receive a document certifying that they have completed the course of a Middle School.

5. Those who graduate with the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

583A. At each Higher School there is a Director (*see* No. 635), who is directly in control of a Preceptor (*see* No. 636), a Steward (*see* No. 641) and an Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 645).

The Preceptor is in charge of Teachers (*see* No. 637), Assistant Teachers (*see* No. 638) and the Librarian (*see* No. 639).

The Steward's staff consists of a Secretary (*see* No. 642), an Accountant (*see* No. 643) and a Clerk of Works (*see* No. 644).

To the Inspector of Dormitories there are subordinated Proctors (*see* No. 646) and Assistant Inspectors of Dormitories (*see* No. 647).

583B. For particulars concerning 宗室覺羅八旗高等學堂 Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Chüeh² Lo² Pa² Ch'i² Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Schools for Imperial Clansmen and Bannermen, *see* No. 717A.

583C. The majority of the so-called 專門學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Schools, such as the College of

Interpreters (*see* No. 626), may be considered as Higher Schools.

UNIVERSITIES.

584. 大學堂 Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Universities; for students who have completed the course of Higher Schools (*see* No. 583); with a three years (in the Law and Medical Departments, four years) course. These are to be established in all the provinces; at present there is only one University—at Peking, composed of eight 分科大學 Fên¹ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh², Departments.

585. 經學科大學 Ching¹ Hsüeh² K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh², Classical Department; with eleven courses of instruction:

1. 周易學門 (hou¹ I⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Book of Changes," as revised in the Chou Dynasty.

2. 尚書學門 Shang⁴ Shu¹ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Book of History."

3. 毛詩學門 Mao² Shih¹ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Book of Odes," as revised by Mao Ch'ang.

4. 春秋左傳學門 Ch'un¹ Ch'iu¹ Tso³ Chuan⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Annals," with the commentary of Tso-chuan.

5. 春秋三傳學門 Ch'un¹ Ch'iu¹ San¹ Chuan⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Annals," with three commentaries.

6. 周禮學門 (hou¹ Li³ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Book of Rites" of the Chou Dynasty compiled by Chou-kung.

7. 儀禮學門 I² Li³ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Ritual of Department."

8. 禮記學門 Li³ Chi¹ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Book of Rites."

9. 論語學門 Lun² Yü³ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in the "Analects of Confucius."

585A 10. 孟子學門 Mêng⁴ Tzu³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in the
to Writings of Mencius, and

587 11. 理學門 Li³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Natural
Philosophy (of China).

585A. In accordance with a recommendation from the Ministry of Education, dated the 10th January, 1910, and sanctioned by the Emperor, foreigners are permitted to attend lectures and exercises at the classical Department of the University and brief regulations for their observance have been drawn up by the Ministry mentioned.

586. 法政科大學 Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Department of Law and Administration; this gives two courses of instruction:

1. 政治學門 Cheng⁴ Chih⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Administration, and

2. 法律學門 Fa⁴ Lü⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Law.

587. 文學科大學 Wên² Hsüeh² K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Department of History and Philology; consisting of nine courses:

1. 中國史學門 Chung¹ Kuo² Shih³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Chinese History,

2. 萬國史學門 Wan⁴ Kuo² Shih³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in History of the World,

3. 中外地理學門 Chung¹ Wai⁴ Ti⁴ Li³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Geography of China and other Countries.

4. 中國文學門 Chung¹ Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Chinese Literature,

5. 英國文學門 Ying¹ Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in English Literature,

6. 法國文學門 Fa⁴ Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in French Literature,

7. 德國文學門 Tê² Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in German Literature,

8. 俄國文學門 Ê⁴ Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Russian Literature, and 588
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9. 日本國文學門 Jih⁴ Pên³ Kuo² Wên² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Japanese Literature. 591

588. 醫科大學 I¹ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Department of Medicine; with two courses:

1. 醫學門 I¹ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Medicine, and

2. 藥學門 Yao⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Pharmaceutics.

589. 格致科大學 Ko³ Chih⁴ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Department of Mathematics and Physics; having six courses of study:

1. 算學門 Suan⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Mathematics,

2. 星學門 Hsing² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Astronomy,

3. 物理學門 Wu⁴ Li³ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Physics,

4. 化學門 Hu⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Chemistry,

5. 動植物學門 Tung⁴ Chih² Wu⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Botany and Zoology, and

6. 地質學門 Ti⁴ Chih⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Geology.

590. 農科大學 Nung² K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Department of Agriculture; with four courses:

1. 農學門 Nung² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Agriculture,

2. 農藝化學門 Nung² I⁴ Hua⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in the Chemistry of Agriculture,

3. 林學門 Lin² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Forestry, and

4. 獸醫學門 Shou⁴ I¹ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Veterinary Surgery.

591. 工科大學 Kung¹ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh²; Polytechnic Department; with courses:

1. 土木工學門 T'u³ Mu⁴ Kung¹ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Engineering,

2. 機器工學門 Chi¹ Ch'i⁴ Kung¹ Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Machine Designing,

3. 造船學門 Tsao⁴ Ch'uan² Hsüeh² Mên²; Course in Shipbuilding,

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4. 造兵器學門 Tsao⁴ Ping¹ Ch'í⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²,
Course in Arms Manufacture,

5. 電氣學門 Tien⁴ Ch'í⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in
Electricity,

6. 應用化學門 Ying¹ Yung⁴ Hua⁴ Hsüeh² Mên²,
Course in Industrial Chemistry,

7. 建築學門 Chien⁴ Chu² Hsüeh² Mên², Course in
Building.

8. 火藥學門 Huo³ Yao⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in Explo-
sives, and

9. 採礦及冶金學門 Ts'ai³ Kung³ Chi² Yeh³ Chin¹
Hsüeh² Mên², Course in Mining and Metallurgy.

592. 商科大學 Shang¹ K'o¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh², Commercial
Department; having three courses of study:

1. 銀行及保險學門 Yin² Hang² Chi² Pao³ Hsien³
Hsüeh² Mên², Course in Banking and Insurance,

2. 貿易及販運學門 Mao⁴ I⁴ Chi² Fan⁴ Yün⁴ Hsüeh²
Mên², Course in Business and Transportation, and

3. 關稅學門 Kuan¹ Shui⁴ Hsüeh² Mên², Course in
Customs Administration.

592A. 豫備科 Yü⁴ Pei⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Department: this Department came into existence at the University in December, 1904, to prepare students for enrollment in the regular classes, thus playing the role of a Higher School (see No. 583). Early in 1909 its first class was graduated and, in the Autumn of that year, these students were enrolled in the various Departments of the University.

For the reason mentioned above, the Ministry of Education submitted a report (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 20th April, 1909), recommending that the 京師大學堂豫備科 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² Yü⁴ Pei⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Department of the Peking (Metropolitan) University be

reorganized as the 京師高等學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Peking (Metropolitan) Higher School. 592B to 593

592B. 師範館 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Kuan³, also 優級師範科 Yu¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹, Normal Department; organized at the University in December, 1904, with a programme similar to that of Normal Schools of the Senior Grade (see Nos. 618 to 620). Its first class was graduated early in 1909. This Department is later to be removed from University control and reorganized as a Normal School of the Senior Grade (see Nos. 618 to 620).

593. The senior official of the University is the Rector (see No. 633), and he is directly in charge of the Deans of the various Departments (see No. 634; eight in all, there being eight Department).

To each Dean there are subordinated: one Preceptor (see No. 636), one Steward (see No. 641) and one Inspector of Dormitories.

The Preceptor is directly in charge of Professors (see No. 637) and Assistant Professors (see No. 638); the Steward controls Secretaries (see No. 642), the Accountants (see No. 643) and the Clerks of Works (see No. 644); while the Inspector of Dormitories supervises Proctors (see No. 646), Assistant Inspectors of Dormitories (see No. 647) and the Health Officers (see No. 648).

In addition to the officials mentioned above, the Rector is directly in charge of the various Professors who are deputed to carry on the duties of the positions given below:

1. 植物園經理官 Chih² Wu⁴ Yün² Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹,
Curator of the Botanical Gardens,

2. 天文臺經理官 T'ien¹ Wên² T'ai² Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹,
Director of the Observatory,

3. 動物園經理官 Tung⁴ Wu⁴ Yün² Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹,
Curator of the Zoological Gardens,

593A 4. 演習林經理官 Yen³ Hsi² Lin² Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹,
to Director of the Forestry Station,

593C 5. 圖書館經理官 T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³ Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹,
Librarian, and

6. 醫院經理官 I¹ Yuan⁴ Ching¹ Li³ Kuan¹, Supervisor
of the Hospital.

593A. 會議所 Hui⁴ I⁴ So³, University Council; under
the presidency of the Rector (*see* No. 633). This meets for the
discussion of questions affecting the University as a whole and
the Deans (*see* No. 634), the Preceptor (*see* No. 636), the
Professors (*see* No. 637), the Assistant Professors (*see* No. 638)
and the Proctors make up its membership.

593B. 教員監學會議所 Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chien¹ Hsiieh³
Hui⁴ I⁴ So¹, Department Councils; under the presidency of the
Dean of the Department concerned. These Councils, made up
of the Preceptor and the Professors, the Assistant Professors
and the Proctors of the respective Departments (compare No.
593A) meet to discuss questions affecting the Department alone.

593C. Completion of the course of the University carries
with it the following rewards in the public service:

1. Those who graduate with the first rating receive the
degree of 進士出身 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ (*see* Nos. 629C and
631), are enrolled at the National Academy as 編脩 Pien¹ Hsiu¹
(*see* No. 200B) and 檢討 Chien³ T'ao³ (*see* No. 200C), and are
expected to join the Academy of Sciences (*see* No. 594), should
they be unwilling to join, they receive appointments in the
provinces.

The reward to be bestowed on the student graduating with
the highest rank (optimus), who receives an appointment to the
Academy of Sciences as 脩撰 Hsiu¹ Chuan⁴ (*see* No. 200A), will
be decided when the first class is graduating.

2. Those who graduate with the second rating are given
the degree of 進士出身 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ (*see* Nos.

629C and 631), are enrolled in the National Academy as
庶吉士 Shu⁴ Chi² Shih⁴ (*see* No. 201), and are expected to join
the Academy of Sciences (*see* No. 594), should they not desire
to join, they receive appointments in the provinces.

3. Those who graduate with the third rating receive the
Degree of 進士出身 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ (*see* Nos. 629C
and 631), are enrolled in the Ministries as 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴
(*see* No. 292), and are called upon to join the Academy of
Sciences (*see* No. 594), in cases of unwillingness to join, appoint-
ments are granted in the provinces.

4. Those who graduate with the fourth rating receive the
degree of 同進士出身 T'ung² Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ (*see* Nos.
629C and 631) and remain at the University for another year's
study. Should they then fail to attain one of the three senior
ratings, and be unwilling to remain for further study, they
receive appointments in the provinces as 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴ (*see*
No. 856).

5. Those who attain the fifth rating on graduation merely
receive a list of their examination marks and are not permitted
to remain for further study.

594. 通儒院 T'ung¹ Ju² Yüan⁴ (also 大學院 Ta⁴
Hsiieh² Yüan⁴), Academy of Sciences (compare No. 574); this
institution is intended for those who complete the University
course (*see* No. 584) and wish to perfect themselves in their
chosen lines of study. The course covers five years.

At the Academy of Sciences there is no fixed course;
the students themselves arrange the subjects they wish to study—
by order of the Dean (of the University); under the guidance
of one of the Professors (of the University) of the Department
conforming to the speciality followed. On completion of their
studies each student is called upon to prepare a thesis which,
when approved by the Department Council concerned (*see* No.
593B), is submitted through the Rector of the University and

595 the President of the Ministry of Education to the Emperor and a reward is requested for the author.

Students at the Academy of Sciences pay no fees and may, with the permission of the University Council (*see* No. 593A), be sent to various places by the Government for studying questions pertaining to their specialities.

At the end of each year all those who are studying at the Academy of Sciences submit the results of their researches to the various Deans, who transmit them to the University Council for examination.

The Rector of the University (*see* Nos. 593 and 633) is at the head of the Academy of Sciences; the direct supervision of its affairs appertains to the Deans of the various Departments of the University (*see* Nos. 593 and 634).

595. 仕學館 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³, College for Officials; established at the Peking (Metropolitan) University. At the present time this College is not functioning as its work—the supplementing of the education of officials—is now carried on by the College of Law and Administration (*see* No. 623).

Completion of the course of study of the College for Officials carried with it the following rewards:

1. Those who graduated with the first and second ratings received the degree of 副榜 Fu⁴ Pang³ (*see* Nos. 629B and 631), unless, of course, they already possessed the degree of 舉人 Chü³ Jên², and according to their official position were recommended for promotion.

2. Those who graduated with the third rating were recommended for promotion, but got no degree.

3. Those who graduated with the fourth rating were detained for further study and, should they again fail to attain one of the three senior ratings and be unwilling to study further, they received a document certifying that they had attended

the full course of the College and were granted a one degree 595A
promotion in rank (加一級 Chia¹ I¹ Chi²). to

4. Those who graduated with the fifth rating merely 596
received a list of their examination marks (考試分數單 K'ao³ Shih⁴ Fên¹ Shu⁴ Tan¹).

595A. 仕學館 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³, Colleges for Officials (in the provinces); compare No. 595. These have been established with the same object as were the 課吏館 K'o⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³ (*see* No. 597); when Colleges of Law and Administration (*see* Nos. 623 and 623A) have been established these will be abolished.

595B. For particulars concerning 仕學速成科 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Su² Ch'êng² K'o¹, Accelerated Course of Study for Officials, at the 課吏館 K'o⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³, *see* No. 597A.

596. 進士館 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan³, College for Metropolitan Graduates; established in accordance with regulations drawn up in 1903—supplementary regulations were compiled on the 26th September, 1904, at Peking. The aim of this institution is to give modern education to those who have obtained the literary degree 進士 Chin⁴ Shih⁴, Metropolitan Graduate, at the competitions held according to the former scheme of education (*see* Nos. 628 and 629C). The course of study covers three years and there are 24 lectures weekly. Attendance is obligatory for Metropolitan Graduates of less than 35 years of age; those over 35 years of age may request appointments as District Magistrates in the provinces but they are compelled to attend the local 仕學館 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³ (*see* No. 595A) or 課吏館 K'o⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³ (*see* No. 597), Colleges for Officials, or, when these are abolished, the Colleges of Law and Administration (*see* Nos. 623 and 623A).

The course of study at the College for Metropolitan Graduates includes the following:

History, geography, pedagogy, jurisprudence, political economy, international law, strategy, engineering, commerce

597 and natural science. Optional subjects include European to and Japanese languages and literature, mathematics and 597A callisthenics.

Those who successfully complete the three years course are presented to the Emperor and receive rewards according to their attainments.

At the head of the College for Metropolitan Graduates there is a Director (*see* No. 635) and, subordinated to him, there are one Preceptor (*see* No. 636), one Steward (*see* No. 641) and one Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 645).

The Preceptor is in charge of the Chinese and foreign Professors (*see* No. 637) and the 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴, Assistant Professors (*see* No. 638).

The Steward is in charge of the Secretary (*see* No. 642), the Accountant (*see* No. 638) and the Clerk of Works (*see* No. 644).

Under the supervision of the Inspector of Dormitories are the Proctors (*see* No. 646) and the Assistant Inspectors of Dormitories (*see* No. 647).

597. 課吏館 K'o⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³, Colleges for Officials (for providing officials with modern education; compare No. 595A). These institutions are found throughout the provinces; they are to be abolished on the institution of Colleges of Law and Administration (*see* Nos. 623 to 623A).

597A. 仕學速成科 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Su² Ch'eng² K'o¹, Accelerated Course of Study for Officials; this was instituted, as proposed in a Memorial from the President of the Ministry of Education (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 3rd August, 1905), at the 課吏館 K'o⁴ Li⁴ Kuan³ (*see* No. 597) and the complete course covers one and one-half years. The studies are those of the Judicial Course of the Department of Law and Administration of the University.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

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598. 實業學堂 Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Professional Schools; these are intended to contribute towards the development of the country along the lines of agriculture, industry and trade. From the character of the instruction, Professional Schools may be arranged in the following groups:

1. 實業教員講習所 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan³ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Professional Schools (*see* No. 620).

2. 農業學堂 Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Agricultural Schools (*see* Nos. 600 to 603),

3. 工業學堂 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Trades and Handicrafts (*see* Nos. 604 to 608),

4. 商業學堂 Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Commercial Schools (*see* Nos. 609 to 612), and

5. 商船學堂 Shang¹ Ch'uan² Hsüeh² T'ang², Mercantile Marine Schools (*see* Nos. 613 to 616),

Depending on the extent of their courses of study, Professional Schools are divided into three classes:

1. 高等實業學堂 Kao¹ T'eng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Professional Schools (of the grade of Higher Schools, *see* Nos. 583 to 583B),

2. 中等實業學堂 Chung¹ T'eng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Professional Schools (of the grade of Middle Schools, *see* Nos. 580 to 582), and

3. 初等實業學堂 Ch'u¹ T'eng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Professional Schools (of the grade of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade, *see* No. 577A).

Also, 實業補習普通學堂 Shih² Yeh⁴ Pu³ Hsi² P'u³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Professional and General Education (*see* No. 599), and 藝徒學堂 I⁴ T'u² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Crafts (*see* No. 605), may be established at Primary and

Middle Schools, being considered, however, below these as regards educational rating.

實業教員講習所 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang² Hsi² So². Schools for Training Teachers for Professional Schools, may be considered as equal in grade to Normal Schools (*see* Nos. 618 to 620).

Completion of the course of study of Middle Professional Schools carries with it the following privileges:

Those who graduate with the first rating may join Higher Professional Schools and, should they do so, receive, according to their rating, the literary degrees bestowed on graduates of Middle Schools (*see* No. 582A). Should they not care to attend Higher Professional Schools, they receive a document certifying completion of the course of a Middle Professional School and are appointed to the provinces as 州判 Chou¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 851A), 府經 Fu³ Ching¹ (*see* No. 850), or 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴ (*see* No. 857). Those who graduate with the fourth rating remain for continued study; should they again fail to attain one of the principal ratings, and be unwilling to study longer, they receive a document certifying attendance at a Middle Professional School. Those who attain the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

On those who complete the course of study of Higher Professional Schools the following privileges are conferred:

Students who attain one of the three senior ratings are eligible for teaching and administrative posts at Middle Professional Schools, receive the degree of 舉人 Chü³ Jên² (*see* Nos. 629B and 631) and are enrolled as preferential candidates, in the provinces, for the posts of 知州 Chih¹ Chou¹ (*see* No. 855), 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴ (*see* No. 856) or 州同 Chou¹ T'ung² (*see* No. 855A).

Those who attain the fourth rating are detained for continued study; should they again fail to attain one of the three

senior ratings, and be unwilling to study further, they receive a document certifying attendance at a Higher Professional School and become eligible for administrative posts at Higher Professional Schools.

Those who attain the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

The administration of Professional Schools is entirely similar to that of Schools of General Education of corresponding grades (*see* Nos. 577B, 582 and 583A).

598A. 京師實業學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Peking (Metropolitan) Professional Schools; these are under the joint control of the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Department of Industry; *see* No. 464).

598B. In the provinces the Professional Schools are under the joint control of the Commissioner of Education (*see* No. 827) and the Industrial Taotai (*see* Nos. 839 to 839B).

598C. 上海高等實業學堂 Shang⁴ Hai³ Kao¹ Têng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Shanghai Higher Professional School; this is under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications (*see* No. 787).

599. 實業補習普通學堂 Shih² Yeh⁴ Pu³ Hsi² P'u³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Professional and General Education. These are found at Primary or Middle Schools, or at Professional Schools, and are open to those who have, at least, completed the course of a Primary School of the Junior Grade (*see* No. 577). The instruction includes 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General Education (ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics and callisthenics), and 實業科 Shih² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course of Professional Education. The latter is sub-divided into:

1. 農業科 Nung² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Agriculture,
2. 工業科 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Handicrafts. 3. 商業科

600 Shang¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Commercial Course, and 水產科 Shui³ Ch'an³ K'o¹, Course in Marine Industries.

602 The duration of the course of study, as well as the determination of the subjects to be taught in these schools, depends on local conditions.

A. Agricultural Schools:

600. 農業學堂 Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² (also 農務學堂 Nung² Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang²), Agricultural Schools.

In Peking these schools are under the joint control of the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Department of Agriculture; see No. 463); in the provinces they are under the control of the Commissioner of Education (see No. 827) and the Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839 to 839B).

601. 初等農業學堂 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Agricultural Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (see No. 577). The course of study covers three years and 30 hours of instruction are given weekly. The instruction given includes 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General Education (ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, natural science and callisthenics), and 實習科 Shih² Hsi² K'o¹, Practical Course. The latter is sub-divided into: 1. 農業科 Nung² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Agriculture, 2. 蠶業科 Ts'an² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Sericulture, 3. 林業科 Lin² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Forestry, and 4. 獸醫科 Shou⁴ I¹ K'o¹, Course in Veterinary Surgery.

602. 中等農業學堂 (chung¹ Têng³ Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Agricultural Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (see No. 577A). The course consists of two years in the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three years in the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section. The Preparatory Section supplies

instruction in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, history, natural science, drawing, callisthenics and foreign languages (optional). The Special Section has the following five courses: 602A to 603

1. 農業科 Nung² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Agriculture, 2. 蠶業科 Ts'an² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Sericulture, 3. 林業科 Lin² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Forestry, 4. 獸醫業科 Shou⁴ I¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Veterinary Surgery, and 5. 水產業科 Shui³ Ch'an³ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Marine Industries.

Should local conditions demand it, the course of study at the Specializing Section may be shortened to two years or lengthened to five years.

602A. 水產學校 Shui³ Ch'an³ Hsüeh² Hsiao⁴, Schools of Marine Industries; the establishment of these, in all the maritime and riverine provinces, was recommended in 1909 (see Memorials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 8th April, 1909, and the 23rd January, 1910). At present this type of school is found only at 吳淞 Wu² Sung¹, Shanghai, and 烟台 Yen¹ T'ai², Chefoo.

603. 高等農業學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Agricultural Schools; open to students who have graduated from Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582). The course of study includes one year at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three or four years (depending on the course of study) at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section; with 36 hours of instruction weekly. At the Preparatory Section there are taught ethics, Chinese literature and foreign languages (English and German for students of the Agricultural Course), mathematics, zoology, botany, physics, chemistry, drawing and callisthenics. The Specializing Section is made up of three Courses: 1. 農學科 Nung² Hsüeh² K'o¹, Course in Agriculture, 2. 林學科 Lin² Hsüeh² K'o¹, Course in Forestry, and 3. 獸醫學科 Shou⁴ I¹ Hsüeh² K'o¹, Course in Veterinary Surgery (at schools on the frontier there is also a

603A 土木工科 T'u³ Mu⁴ Kung¹ K'o¹, Course in Wood and Earth
to Defences).

605 603A. 高等農學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Nung² Hsüeh² T'ang²,
Higher Agricultural School, at the 農事試驗場 Nung² Shih⁴
Shih⁴ Yen⁴ Ch'ang³, Botanical Garden at Peking; under the
control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce
(see No. 463).

B. Schools of Trades and Handicrafts:

604. 工業學堂 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of
Trades and Handicrafts; these are under the joint control, at
Peking, of the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture,
Industry and Commerce (namely, the Department of Industry;
see No. 464), and, in the provinces, of the Commissioner of
Education (see No. 827) and the Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839
to 839B).

605. 藝徒學堂 I⁴ T'u² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Crafts;
for boys over 12 years of age who have completed the course of
Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (see No. 577). These
schools are found at Primary Schools of the Junior grade and of
the Senior grade and the course covers, at most, four years, at
least, six months. Instruction is supplied in two courses: 1.
普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General Education (ethics,
Chinese literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing and
callisthenics), and 2. 工業科 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in
Crafts.

Detailed regulations for Schools of Crafts were submitted
in 1906 to the Throne by the Ministry of Commerce. By
these the enrollment of Schools of Crafts (to be equal in
educational rating to Lower Schools of Trades and Handicrafts;
see No. 606) was fixed at 300, divided into six 班 Pan¹, Classes.
Four classes follow (for from one half to two years) the 速成科
Su² Ch'êng² K'o¹, Accelerated Course of Study; the other two
classes follow (for from three to four years) the 完全科 Wan² Ch'üan²

K'o¹, Complete Course. The first four classes include boys of
from twelve to fifteen years of age and the last two are made up
of boys from fourteen to twenty years of age. The subjects of
instruction are arranged as 通脩 T'ung¹ Hsiu¹, General, or 專脩
Chuan¹ Hsiu¹, Special. Under the former are ethics, arithmetic,
natural science, chemistry, history, drawing, callisthenics,
Chinese literature, singing and character writing; under the
latter are metal working, wood working, lacquering, dyeing,
pottery and manufacture of articles used in writing.

By a Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry
and Commerce (dated the 6th August, 1909), and a Memorial
from the Ministry of Finance, reporting on the former (dated
22nd August, 1909), Schools of Crafts were reorganized as
中初兩等工業學堂 Chung¹ Ch'u¹ Liang³ Têng³ Kung¹
Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower and Middle Schools of Trades and
Handicrafts (see Nos. 606 and 607).

605A. 京師藝徒學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ I⁴ T'u² Hsüeh² T'ang²,
Peking (Metropolitan) School of Crafts. This institution, under
the control of the Department of Industry of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. (see No. 464), has been
reorganized, following the general rule, as a Lower and Middle
School of Trades and Handicrafts (see Nos. 606 and 607).

606. 初等工業學堂 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh²
T'ang²; Lower Schools of Trades and Handicrafts. These have
been established in accordance with a Memorial from the
Ministry of Education—sanctioned by the Emperor on the
3rd January, 1909,—for those who have completed the course
of Primary Schools of the Junior grade (see No. 577); with a
course of study covering three years. The instruction is
arranged as 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General
Education (ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, physics,
chemistry, drawing and callisthenics—geography, history, natural
science, music and singing; optional), and 實習科 Shih² Hsi²

607 K'o¹, Practical Course (wood working, metal working, ship-
to building, electricity, mining, dyeing, pottery, lacquering,
608 surveying and drawing).

607. 中等工業學堂 Chung¹ Têng³ Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Schools of Trades and Handicrafts; open to those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior grade (see No. 577A); with a course of study of two years at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three years at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section. At the Preparatory Section instruction is given in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, history, natural science, drawing and callisthenics (also foreign languages—optional), 30 hours per week. The Specializing Section includes ten Courses of Study: 1. 土木科 T'u³ Mu⁴ K'o¹, Course in Wood and Earth Defences, 2. 金工科 Chin¹ Kung¹ K'o¹, Course in Metal Working, 3. 造船科 Tsao⁴ Ch'uan² K'o¹, Course in Shipbuilding, 4. 電氣科 Tien⁴ Ch'i⁴ K'o¹, Course in Electricity, 5. 木工科 Mu⁴ Kung¹ K'o¹, Course in Wood Working, 6. 礦業科 Kung³ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Mining, 7. 染織科 Jan³ Chih¹ K'o¹, Course in Dyeing, 8. 窯業科 Yao² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Course in Pottery, 9. 漆工科 Ch'i¹ Kung¹ K'o¹, Course in Lacquering, and 10. 圖稿繪畫科 T'u² Kao³ Hui⁴ Hua⁴ K'o¹, Course in Surveying and Drawing. There are 30 hours of instruction weekly at the Specializing Section, excluding practical exercises.

608. 高等工業學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², High Schools of Trades and Handicrafts. Those who have completed the course of Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582) are eligible for enrollment in this type of school. The course of study covers three years and there are 36 hours of instruction weekly, under two courses: 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General Education (ethics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, applied mechanics, drawing, tracing, experimental chemistry, legislation

affecting workmen, factory hygiene, English, callisthenics, etc.), 609
and 專門科 Chuan¹ Mên² K'o¹, Specializing Course, which to
is divided into 13 courses: 1. 應用化學科 Ying¹ Yung⁴ 611
Hua⁴ Hsüeh² K'o¹, Course in Industrial Chemistry, 2. 染色科
Jan³ Se⁴ K'o¹, Course in Dyeing, 3. 機織科 Chi¹
Chih¹ K'o¹, Course in Weaving Machinery, 4. 建築科 Chien⁴
Chu² K'o¹, Course in Construction, 5. 窯業科 Yao² Yeh⁴ K'o¹,
Course in Pottery, 6. 機器科 Chi¹ Ch'i⁴ K'o¹, Course in
Machinery, 7. 電氣科 Tien⁴ Ch'i⁴ K'o¹, Course in Electricity,
8. 電氣化學科 Tien⁴ Ch'i⁴ Hua⁴ Hsüeh² K'o¹, Course in
Electro-Chemistry, 9. 土木科 T'u³ Mu⁴ K'o¹, Course in
Wood and Earth Defences, 10. 礦業科 Kung³ Yeh⁴ K'o¹,
Course in Mining, 11. 造船科 Tsao⁴ Ch'uan² K'o¹,
Course in Shipbuilding, 12. 漆工科 Ch'i¹ Kung¹ K'o¹,
Course in Lacquering, and 13. 圖稿繪畫科 T'u² Kao³
Hui⁴ Hua⁴ K'o¹, Course in Surveying and Drawing.

C. Commercial Schools:

609. 商業學堂 Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Commercial Schools. These are under the joint supervision of the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Department of Commerce; see No. 465)—at the Capital—and of the Commissioner of Education (see No. 827) and the Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839 to 839B)—in the provinces.

610. 初等商業學堂 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Commercial Schools; open to scholars who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (see No. 577); having a course of three years and 30 hours of instruction weekly. Instruction is given in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, book-keeping, differentiation of merchandise, callisthenics and various sciences pertaining to commerce.

611. 中等商業學堂 Chung¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Commercial Schools; eligible for enrollment are

612 those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (*see* No. 577A). The course of study consists of two years at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three years at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section. At the former 30 hours of instruction are given weekly, at the latter there are 34 hours of instruction weekly.

At the Preparatory Section instruction is given in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, history, foreign languages, natural science, drawing and callisthenics.

The Specializing Section is made up of two Courses of Study: 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Course of General Education (ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics and callisthenics), and 實習科 Shih² Hsi² K'o¹, Practical Course (commercial geography, history of trade, foreign languages, general principles of the laws of trade and finance, the commercial code, book-keeping, differentiation of merchandise, etc.).

612. 高等商業學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Commercial Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582). The course includes one year at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three years at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section. In both Sections there are 36 hours of instruction weekly.

At the Preparatory Section there is instruction in ethics of commerce, commercial correspondence, mathematics, book-keeping, industrial chemistry, foreign languages, callisthenics, etc.

At the Specializing Section there is instruction in ethics of commerce, commercial correspondence, commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, history of trade, book-keeping, differentiation of merchandise, financial law, statistics, civil code, commercial code, international law, foreign languages, laws of commerce, callisthenics, etc.

D. Mercantile Marine Schools:

613. 商船學堂 Shang¹ Ch'uan² Hsüeh² T'ang², Mercantile Marine Schools; under the supervision—at the Capital—of the Ministries of Education, of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and of Posts and Communications, and, in the provinces, of the Commissioner of Education (*see* No. 827) and the Industrial Taotai (*see* Nos. 839 to 839B).

614. 初等商船學堂 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Ch'uan² Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Mercantile Marine Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade (*see* No. 577). The course covers two years, and 30 hours of instruction are given weekly. The instruction is arranged as: 1. 航海科 Hang² Hai³ K'o¹, Course in Navigation, and 2. 機輪科 Chi¹ Lun² K'o¹, Course in Marine Engineering. The former includes instruction in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, general principles of navigation and the transport of cargo by water, callisthenics, etc.; the latter comprises ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, general principles of marine engineering, practical machine drawing, callisthenics, etc.

615. 中等商船學堂 Chung¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Ch'uan² Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Mercantile Marine Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (*see* No. 577A). The course includes two years at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and three years at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section; there are 30 hours of instruction weekly at each Section.

The Preparatory Section furnishes instruction in ethics, Chinese literature, mathematics, geography, history, natural science, foreign languages, drawing and callisthenics.

The Specializing Section is sub-divided into: 1. 航海科 Hang² Hai³ K'o¹, Course in Navigation, and 2. 機輪科 Chi¹ Lun² K'o¹, Course in Marine Engineering. As 普通科目

616 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹ Mu⁴, Subjects of General Education, there are
to taught in both these Courses: ethics, Chinese literature,
617 mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, drawing, foreign
languages and callisthenics. Also, as 實習科目 Shih² Hsi²
K'o¹ Mu⁴, Practical Subjects, instruction is given in:

1. In the Course in Navigation: legislation affecting the
mercantile marine, navigation, general principles of marine
engineering, shipbuilding (as a science), etc.

2. In the Course in Marine Engineering: mechanics,
dynamics, applied dynamics, general principles of electricity, etc.

616. 高等商船學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Shang¹ Ch'uan²
Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Mercantile Marine Schools; open to
those who have completed the course of Middle Schools (see Nos.
580 to 582). The course of study is of five and one half years
duration for the 航海科 Hang² Hai³ K'o¹, Course in Naviga-
tion, and of five years duration for the 機輪科 Chi¹ Lun² K'o¹,
Course in Marine Engineering; 34 hours of instruction weekly.

The subjects making up the Course in Navigation are
ethics, Chinese literature, foreign languages (English is
compulsory; Russian, French, German, Japanese and Korean are
optional), mathematics, physics, chemistry, commercial law,
commercial geography, general principles of law, commercial
legislation, navigation, shipbuilding (as a science), the mechanics
of shipping, ship hygiene, financial law, marine law, etc.

The Course in Marine Engineering provides for instruction
in ethics, Chinese literature, foreign languages (as above),
mathematics, physics, dynamics, chemistry, electricity, etc.

617. At Middle Professional Schools there may be
established:

1. 別科 Pieh² K'o¹, Special Courses with shortened
programme.

2. 選科 Hsüan³ K'o¹, Selected Courses; for providing
instruction in one or other branch of professional education.

3. 專功科 Chuan¹ Kung¹ K'o¹, Specializing Courses; for
those who have completed the course of Professional Schools and
wish to further perfect themselves in their chosen speciality (the
course covers one year for the Course in Agriculture, or two
years for the Course in Trades and Handicrafts), and 617A
to 617A

4. 專脩科 Chuan¹ Hsiu¹ K'o¹, Special Courses at
Mercantile Marine Schools.

617A. At Higher Professional Schools there may be
established:

1. 專功科 Chuan¹ Kung¹ K'o¹, Specializing Courses; for
those who have completed the course of Professional Schools and
wish to further perfect themselves in some speciality,

2. 選科 Hsüan³ K'o¹, Selected Courses; for selected
branches of professional education (course covering one year),

3. 實業教員講習所 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³
Hsi² So³, Courses for Training Teachers for Professional Schools
(see No. 620),

4. 中等實業學堂 Chung¹ Têng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh²
T'ang², Middle Professional Schools, and

5. 實業補習普通學堂 Shih² Yeh⁴ Pu³ Hsi² P'u³
T'ung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Professional and General
Education (see No. 599).

617B. The following schools may be considered as Profes-
sional Schools:

1. 礦務學堂 Kung³ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Mining Schools,
2. 農務講習所 Nung² Wu⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Agricul-
tural Schools (see No. 770c),

3. 農林學堂 Nung² Lin² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of
Agriculture and Forestry,

4. 森林學堂 Sen¹ Lin² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of
Forestry, and

5. 蠶業講習所 Ts'an² Yeh⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools
of Sericulture (in Chekiang; reorganized, in accordance with a

618 Memorial from the Ministry of Education of the 6th May, 1909, as a Higher Agricultural School; *see* No. 603).

In addition to the above-mentioned, by the programme of measures to be accomplished by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce during the period 1908 to 1914 (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 8th April, 1909), the following schools, which come into the category of Professional Schools, are to be established in the provinces:

In 1909:

蠶業講習所 Ts'an² Yeh⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools of Sericulture, and

茶務講習所 Ch'a² Wu⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools of Tea Growing.

In 1910:

農林學堂 Nung² Lin² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Agriculture and Forestry (*see* above).

In 1911:

礦務學堂 Kung³ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Mining Schools (*see* above).

In 1912:

農事半日學堂 Nung² Shih⁴ Pan⁴ Jih⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Agricultural Schools with half-day sessions (compare No. 579).

In 1913:

獸醫學堂 Shou⁴ I⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Veterinary Surgery.

In 1914:

美術學堂 Mei³ Shu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Fine Arts.

Normal Schools:

618. 師範學堂 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Normal Schools (Pedagogic Institutes). These schools train pupils for following the profession of teaching. Normal Schools are arranged as:

1. 初級師範學堂 Ch'u¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Normal Schools,

2. 優級師範學堂 Yu¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Normal Schools (*see* No. 618B).

3. 女子師範學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Normal Schools (*see* No. 619), and

4. 實業教員講習所 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Professional Schools (*see* No. 620).

618A. 初級師範學堂 Ch'u¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Lower Normal Schools; for the training of teachers for Primary Schools of the Junior Grade and Senior Grade (*see* Nos. 577 and 577A). The full course of study covers five years hours of instruction are given weekly.

The establishment of Lower Normal Schools at all the principal towns of Departments and Districts is to be compulsory. At present they are found only at provincial capitals. The instruction has been arranged in two courses, i.e. 完全學科 Wan² Ch'üan² Hsüeh² K'o¹, Complete Course, and 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course. Also, in the principal towns of Departments and Districts there have been instituted 師範傳習所 Shih¹ Fan⁴ Ch'üan² Hsi² So³, Normal Institutes, at which scholars who have completed the Abridged Course of the Lower Normal School (at the provincial capital) act as teachers.

In addition to the above-mentioned, there have been instituted at Lower Normal Schools: a 預備科 Yü⁴ Pêi⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, for providing preliminary instruction for those who desire to join Normal Schools, and 小學師範講習所 Hsiao Hsüeh² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Courses for Teachers of Primary Schools, for supplementing the education of Primary School Teachers who have attended the Normal Institutes mentioned above.

The Complete Course of Lower Normal Schools includes instruction in ethics, reading and commenting on the Classics, Chinese literature, pedagogy, history, geography, mathematics,

natural science, physics, chemistry, character writing, drawing and callisthenics—foreign languages, agricultural and commercial subjects and crafts are optional.

The Abridged Course provides for instruction in ethics, pedagogy, Chinese literature, history, geography, mathematic, natural science, drawing and callisthenics.

Eligible for enrollment at Lower Normal Schools are those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (see No. 577A). At these schools there are Primary Schools where the students give probationary lessons.

At the head of a Lower Normal School there is a Director (see No. 635). Subordinated to him are Teachers (see No. 637), Assistant Teachers (see No. 638) and Proctors (see No. 646).

In charge of the Primary School of a Normal School there is a 小學辦事官 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Primary School Inspector, who controls the 小學教員 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Primary School Teachers, and the 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Steward (see No. 641).

Completion of the course of Lower Normal Schools carries with it the following privileges:

Those who graduate with one of the three senior ratings are eligible for appointment as teachers in Primary Schools of various types and receive the degree of 師範科貢生 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Kung⁴ Shêng¹. The first rating carries with it sixth class rank (加六品銜 Chia¹ Liu⁴ P'in³ Hsien²); the second rating places the graduate on the list of preferential candidates for the post of 教諭 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ (see No. 857); the third rating places the graduate on the list of preterential candidates for the post of 訓導 Hsün⁴ Tao⁴ (see No. 857).

Those who attain the fourth rating on graduation are given a diploma and are eligible for employment as Assistant Teachers at Primary Schools and, after a period of obligatory service, may

be given the degree of 師範科貢生 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, with the title 訓導 Hsün⁴ Tao⁴ (see above). 618B

Those who attain the fifth rating merely obtain a document certifying attendance at a Lower Normal School.

618B. 優級師範學堂 Yu¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Normal School; furnishes training for teachers for Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A) and Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582). The course of study covers three years and there are 36 hours of instruction weekly. These schools are established at the Capital and at all provincial capitals and the students are drawn from the ranks of graduates of Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A) and Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582).

During the first year students of Higher Normal Schools follow the 公共科 Kung¹ Kung⁴ K'o¹, General Course, comprising ethics, origin of the Classics, Chinese literature, Japanese literature, English literature, logic, mathematics and callisthenics. From the second year begins the 分類科 Fên¹ Lei⁴ K'o¹, Specializing Courses, made up of:

1. Chinese literature and foreign languages,
2. Geography and history,
3. Mathematics, chemistry and physics, and
4. Botany, zoology, mineralogy and physiology.

General subjects taught in all these courses are: ethics, the essence of the Classics, pedagogy, psychology and callisthenics.

The Specializing Courses cover three years and those who complete them may, should they wish, take the 加習科 Chia¹ Hsi² K'o¹, Supplementary Course, which extends one year and calls for the presentation of a thesis on its completion.

There are later to be instituted 專脩科 Chuan¹ Hsiu¹ K'o¹, Special Courses, and 選科 Hsüan³ K'o¹, Selected Courses.

On completion of the course of Higher Normal Schools the following privileges are granted:

Those who graduate with the first rating receive the degree of 師範科舉人 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Chü³ Jên², are eligible for teaching positions at Middle Schools or at Lower Normal Schools and become preferential candidates (儘先補用 Chin⁴ Hsien¹ Pu³ Yung⁴) for the post of 內閣中書 Nei⁴ Ko² Chung¹ Shu¹ (see No. 137). They are granted, at the same time, fifth class rank (加五品銜 Chia¹ Wu³ P'in³ Hsien²).

Those who attain the second rating on graduation are granted the degree of 師範科舉人 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Chü³ Jên² (see above), are eligible for teaching posts as mentioned above and become preferential candidates for the post of 中書科中書 Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹ Chung¹ Shu¹ (see No. 137A).

Those who graduate with the third rating receive the degree of 師範科舉人 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Chü³ Jên² (see above), are eligible for employment as teachers in various schools (as above) and become preferential candidates for the post of 司務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ (see No. 296). Those who attain the fourth rating receive a diploma, are eligible for employment as Assistant Teachers at Middle Schools or Primary Schools of the Senior Grade and, after one year's obligatory service, receive the degree of 師範科舉人 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹ Chü³ Jên² and the title 中書科中書 Chung¹ Shu¹ K'o¹ Chung¹ Shu¹.

Those who complete the course with the fifth rating receive a document certifying attendance at a Higher Normal School and are eligible for temporary employment as Assistant Teachers at Primary Schools of the Senior Grade.

At Higher Normal Schools there are found: 1. Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582), and 2. Primary Schools of the Junior and Senior Grades (see Nos. 577 and 577A). Also, should necessity arise, there may be established; 1. 半日小學科 Pan⁴ Jih⁴ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² K'o¹, Half-day Courses of Primary School Instruction (see No. 579), and 2. 小學補

習科 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Pu³ Hsi² K'o¹, Supplementary Courses of Primary School Instruction.

The establishment of a 教育博物館 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Po² Wu⁴ Kuan³, Pedagogic Museum, is obligatory at Higher Normal Schools.

The Administration of Higher Normal Schools is similar to that of Higher Schools (see No. 583A). For the schools functioning within Higher Normal Schools there are: a 中學辦事官 Chung¹ Hsüeh² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Director of the Middle School, 中學教員 Chung¹ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of the Middle School, a 小學辦事官 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Director of the Primary School, and 小學教員 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of the Primary School.

618C. 優級師範選科 Yu¹ Chi² Shih¹ Fan⁴ Asüan³ K'o¹: Selected Higher Courses for Teachers instituted in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Education on the 21st July, 1906, in all the provinces. These Courses are for those who have completed the Abridged Course at Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A), or who have spent not less than two years at Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582), and are intended to prepare teachers for Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A) and Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 to 582). The course includes one year at the 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, and two years at the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section.

619. 女子師範學堂 Nü³ Tzu³ Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Female Normal Schools; these are to be established (in accordance with regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Education—sanctioned by the Emperor on the 23rd February, 1907), at the principal towns of Departments and Districts. As a first effort they are established only at provincial capitals and prefectural cities.

619A

Eligible for admission to Female Normal Schools are girls over 15 years of age who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (*see* No. 578.) The object of Female Normal Schools is to train teachers for Female Primary Schools. The course covers four years and 34 hours instruction are given weekly. The instruction includes ethics, pedagogy, Chinese literature, history, geography, mathematics, natural science, drawing, sewing, handiwork, music, singing and callisthenics.

For girls wishing to join the 師範科 Shih¹ Fan⁴ K'o¹, Pedagogic Section, and needing improvement in their education, there may be instituted a 豫備科 Yü⁴ Pêi⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, with instruction similar to that supplied during the third and fourth years of study at Female Primary Schools of the Senior Grade.

Obligatory at Female Normal Schools is the establishment of: Female Primary Schools (*see* No. 578) and Elementary Schools (for children of tender age) (*see* No. 575), at which the students of the Normal Schools act as teachers.

At the head of a Female Normal School there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Mistress. Subordinated to her there are 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teachers, 副教習 Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Assistant Teachers, and 監學 Chien¹ Hsüeh², Proctors. Further, there are the 小學堂堂長 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang² T'ang² Chang³, Inspectress of the Primary School, and the 蒙養院院長 Mêng² Yang³ Yüan⁴ Yüan⁴ Chang³, Inspectress of the Elementary School.

To the staff of Female Normal Schools there may be added a Manager, a Secretary and a Steward (*see* No. 578).

619A. 京師女子師範學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Nü³ Tzu³ Shih¹ Fan⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Peking (Metropolitan) Female Normal School; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education (sanctioned by the Emperor on the

4th July, 1908). At first only a 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course of Study, was supplied, the course covering two years. Later the 完全科 Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹, Complete Course of Study, was instituted, covering four years.

620. 實業教員講習所 Shih² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Professional Schools; open to those who have completed the course of Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582) or Lower Normal Schools (*see* No. 618A) and desire to devote themselves to teaching at the various Professional Schools (*see* No. 598), Schools of Professional and General Education (*see* No. 599) and Schools of Crafts (*see* No. 605). They are established in the Agricultural (*see* No. 590), Polytechnical (*see* No. 591) and Commercial (*see* No. 592) Department of the University or at Higher Agricultural Schools (*see* No. 603), Schools of Trades and Handicrafts. (*see* No. 608) and Commercial Schools (*see* No. 612).

These schools are arranged as: 1. 農業教員講習所 Nung² Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Agricultural Schools, 2. 商業教員講習所 Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Commercial Schools, and 3. 工業教員講習所 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Schools for Training Teachers for Schools of Trades and Handicrafts. The course of the first two covers two years; the course of the latter covers three years for the 完全科 Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹, Complete Course, or one year for the 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course.

Special Schools:

621. 專門學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Schools; their courses of study place these in the category of Higher Schools (compare No. 583B).

Special Schools include:

620
to
621

621A

1. 貴胄法政學堂 Kuei⁴ Chou⁴ Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles, at Peking (No. 622).

2. 法政學堂 Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Colleges of Law and Administration, at Peking and in the provinces (see No. 623),

3. 法律學堂 Fa⁴ Lü⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Law, at Peking (see No. 624),

4. 譯學館 I⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³, College of Interpreters, at Peking (see No. 625),

5. 方言學堂 Fang¹ Yen² Hsüeh² T'ang², Colleges of Languages, in the provinces (see No. 626),

6. 滿蒙文高等學堂 Man³ Mêng² Wên² Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher School of Manchu and Mongolian Languages (see No. 627), and

7. 曲阜學堂 Ch'ü¹ Fu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of History and Philology at Ch'üfu (see No. 627A).

621A. In addition to the above-mentioned, the following schools, under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Education and various other Government offices, may be considered as Special Schools:

1. 高等巡警學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Hsün² Ching³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Police Schools, at Peking and in the provinces—directly supervised by the Ministry of the Interior (see No. 522).

2. 財政學堂 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Financial (Political Economy) College, at Peking—directly supervised by the Ministry of Finance (see No. 568),

3. 稅務學堂 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Customs College, at Peking—directly supervised by the Board of Customs Control (see No. 252),

4. 陸軍貴胄學堂 Lu⁴ (Chün¹ Kuei⁴ Chou⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military School for Princes and Nobles—directly supervised by the Ministry of War (see No. 713),

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5. 唐山路礦學堂 T'ang² Shan¹ Lu⁴ Kung³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Railway and Mining College at T'angshan—directly supervised by the Ministry of Posts and Communications (see No. 786),

6. 殖邊學堂 Chih² Pien¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Mongolian and Tibetan Languages, at Peking—directly supervised by the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 499), and

7. 速記學堂 Su² Chi⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², School of Stenography—directly supervised by the National Assembly (see Supplement, No. 167B).

621B. In accordance with the programme of measures to be accomplished by the Ministry of Education within the period 1908-1916 (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 18th April, 1909), the following schools, coming into the category of Special Schools, are to be instituted:

1. In 1910:

存古學堂 Ts'un² Ku³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Colleges of History and Philology—in all provinces (compare No. 627A),

2. In 1911:

專門醫學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² I⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Special College of Medicine, at Peking,

3. In 1911:

專門農業學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Special College of Agricultural Science, at Peking,

4. 1912:

專門工業學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Special College of Technology, at Peking,

5. 1912:

專門商業學堂 Chuan¹ Mên² Shang¹ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Commercial College, at Peking, and

6. In 1915:

音樂學堂 Yin¹ Yüeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Conservatory of Music, at Peking.

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622. 貴胄法政學堂 Kuei⁴ Chou⁴ Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles; established, at Peking, in accordance with a Memorial from the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, by Imperial Edict of the 9th April, 1909. This Edict also approved of the regulations for the College, drawn up by the said committee. The object of the College is to train those of princely and noble birth—as well as their sons—for judicial and administrative service.

The instruction supplied by the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles is arranged as:

1. 正科 Chêng⁴ K'ü¹ Complete Course; covering four years. During the first year the teaching is in 普通學 P'ü³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh², General Education; during the last three years the instruction is in 法政專科 Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ Chuan¹ K'o¹, Legal and Administrative Subjects.

2. 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course; covering two years. The first half year is devoted to general education and the remainder of the course to legal and administrative subjects.

At the College there is also a course of lectures—lasting one year and a half—for 聽講員 T'ing¹ Chiang² Yüan², Lecture Students, who are persons of princely birth, more than 30 years of age, in the Government service; officials of Manchu and Chinese birth, holding posts not lower than the fourth rank, are also enrolled for this Lecture Course.

At the request of 貝勒毓朗 Pei¹ Lé¹ Yü⁴ Lang³, Prince of the third degree, Yü Lang, Curator of the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles, there have been introduced some changes in the regulations of the College (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 11th November, 1909), i.e. the term of the Complete Course has been extended to five years—two years of general education and three years of legal

and administrative education; the Lecture Course has been extended to three years—one year of general education and two years of special (legal and administrative) education; and a 預備科 Yü⁴ Pêi⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, with a course of study of two years duration, and providing 32 hours instruction weekly, has been introduced. At the Preparatory Section there are taught: ethics, Chinese literature, history, geography, mathematics, natural science, drawing and callisthenics.

All males between the ages of 18 and 30 years who are Clansmen, Princes or bearers of hereditary titles—as well as their sons—if they are not in the Government service or enrolled in Government schools, are obliged to join the College. Children of Clansmen, as well as Manchu and Chinese officials of the first two ranks, are accepted at the College, on completion of the course of Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582), after a test examination.

Supplementary Regulations for the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (providing for the changes mentioned above) were drawn up by the Curator and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 21st December, 1909.

622A. At the head of the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles there is a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Curator. Subordinated to him there are: 1. two Directors (*see* No. 635), 2. one 提調 T'ü² Tiao⁴, Preceptor, 3. Teachers (number not fixed; *see* No. 637), 4. two Proctors (*see* No. 646), 5. 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries, 6. Accountant (*see* No. 643), 7. Steward, and 8. Tutor (*see* No. 640).

623. 京師法政學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Law and Administration, at Peking; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 2nd February, 1907, for the purpose of preparing students for a judicial or administrative career. The course of study covers five years;

622A
to
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the first two years are spent at the 豫科 Yü' K'o', Preparatory Section, and the remaining three at the 正科 Chêng' K'o', Specializing Section. The latter has two courses of study:

1. 政治門 Chêng' Chih' Mên', Course in Administration,
- and 2. 法律門 Fa' Lû' Mên', Course in Law.

At this College there are also found: 1. 別科 Pieh' K'o', Special Course, of three years duration, and 2. 講習科 Chiang' Hsi' K'o', Lecture Course, covering one year and a half, providing lectures on administrative and financial law, for officials.

For the Preparatory Section there are yearly accepted, after a test examination, 200 students. They must be between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, of good behaviour, physically strong and educated to the standard reached by Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582). For the Special Course there are yearly accepted, after a test examination, 100 students. These must be less than 35 years of age, be employed at the various Ministries or other Government offices, or possess literary degrees—not higher than 舉人 Chü' Jên', Graduate (Bachelor of Arts). For the Specializing Section of the College there are chosen 200 students from the ranks of those who have completed the course of the Preparatory Section, or externs of corresponding education, after a test examination.

The subjects of study at the Preparatory Section include: ethics, Chinese literature, Japanese, history, geography, mathematics, natural science logic, general outline of law, principles of financial law and callisthenics. The Course in Administration of the Specializing Section provides instruction in: ethics, "Institutes of the Reigning Dynasty," laws of the Ta Ch'ing Empire, State law, constitutional law, administrative law, civil law, criminal law, commercial law, general international law, special international law, political economy, financial law, sociology, history of international relations, statistics, Japanese, English and callisthenics. The subjects taught in the Course in

Law of the Specializing Section are: ethics, "Institutes of the Reigning Dynasty," laws of the Ta Ch'ing Empire, history of Chinese legislation, history of foreign legislation, constitutional law, administrative law, civil law, criminal law, commercial law, civil law proceedings, criminal law proceedings, general international law, special international law, prison administration, Japanese and callisthenics.

At the head of the College of Law and Administration, at Peking, there is a Director (*see* No. 635). He has subordinated to him: 1. One Preceptor (*see* No. 636), 2. Teachers (number not fixed; *see* No. 637), 3. Two Tutors (*see* No. 640), 4. Librarian (*see* No. 639), 5. Steward (*see* No. 641), 6. Secretary (*see* No. 642), 7. Accountant (*see* No. 643), 8. Two Clerks of Works (*see* No. 644), and a 講習科辦事官 Chiang' Hsi' K'o' Pan' Shih' Kuan', Inspector of Lecture Course for officials (*see* above).

623A. 法政學堂 Fa' Chêng' Hsüeh' T'ang', Colleges of Law and Administration, in the provinces. The course of study of these Colleges is similar to that of the Special Course of the College of Law and Administration at Peking (*see* No. 623); the duration of the course is not uniform in all provinces. In Chihli the course covers two years— a year at the 豫科 Yü' K'o', Preparatory Section, and one year and a half at the 本科 Pên' K'o', Specializing Section; in Anhui the course includes two years for the 簡易科 Chien' I' K'o', Abridged Course, and one year for the 補習科 Pu' Hsi' K'o', Supplementary Course; in Chekiang the course covers one year and a half, etc.

The enrollment of the Colleges of Law and Administration varies in different provinces (in Chekiang it is 200, in Chihli 120, and in Shantung and Anhui 60).

Instructions from the Ministry of Education, dated the 9th March, 1907, directed that the provincial Colleges of Law and Administration introduce—following the example of the Peking

623^B College of Law and Administration (*see* No. 623), a course of
to 監獄學專科 Chien¹ Yü⁴ Hsüeh² Chuan¹ K'o¹, Prison Admini-
624 stration, as a speciality to which students of the first section of
Higher Schools (preparing to attend the Department of Law of
the University; *see* No. 583) may devote themselves for a year
and a half

623B. For particulars as to 司法講習科 Ssu¹ Fa⁴
Chiang³ Hsi² K'o¹, also 審判講習所 Shen³ P'an⁴ Chiang³ Hsi²
So³, Courses of Lectures on Law, instituted at Colleges of Law,
see No. 758B.

624. 法律學堂 Fa⁴ Lü⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of
Law, at Peking; founded in accordance with a Memorial from
the President of the Ministry of Education—sanctioned by the
Emperor on the 3rd August, 1905—with the object of providing
judicial education for officials. The course of study covers three
years (also, there is a 速成科 Su² Ch'êng² K'o¹, Abridged Course,
of one year and a half).

At the College are taught: laws of the Ta Ch'ing, Ming
and T'ang Dynasties, legislation now in force, history of
legislation in China (from olden times), general outline of law,
principles of political economy, State law, Roman law, civil law,
criminal law, constitutional law, commercial law, civil and
criminal law proceedings, international law (general and special),
administrative law, prison administration, judicial practice, laws
of commercial companies, laws of bankruptcy, general principles
of finance, foreign languages and callisthenics.

At the Head of the College of Law at Peking there is a
Director (*see* No. 635); subordinated to him are: 1. The
Preceptor (*see* No. 636), 2. Eight Teachers (*see* No. 637),
3. Librarian (*see* No. 639), 4. Steward (*see* No. 641), 5.
Secretary (*see* No. 642), 6. Accountant (*see* No. 643), 7. Clerk
of Works (*see* No. 644), 8. Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No.

645), 9. Proctors (*see* No. 646) and 10. Assistant Inspector
of Dormitories (*see* No. 647).

625. 譯學館 I⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³, College of Interpreters, at
Peking; established with the object of preparing young men
who have completed the course of Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580
to 582) for transacting affairs dealing with foreigners. The
enrollment is 200; the course of study covers five years and
36 hours of instruction are given weekly. There are five
courses for instruction in foreign languages, *i.e.* 1. 英文科
Ying¹ Wên² K'o¹, Course in English, 2. 法文科 Fa⁴ Wên²
K'o¹, Course in French, 3. 俄文科 Ê⁴ Wên⁴ K'o¹, Course in
Russian, 4. 德文科 Tê² Wên² K'o¹, Course in German, and
5. 日本文科 Jih⁴ Pên³ Wên² K'o¹, Course in Japanese.

In addition to language study, in each of the courses
mentioned above there is instruction during the first two years in
普通學 P'u³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh², General Education (ethics, Chinese
literature, history, geography, mathematics, natural science,
physics, chemistry, drawing and callisthenics), and, during the
remaining three years, in 專門學 Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh², Special
Education (international law, political economy and pedagogy).

Young men between the ages of 12 and 20 years, having
a good knowledge of Chinese, free from impediments in speech
and physically strong, are accepted as 附學 Fu⁴ Hsüeh², Special
Students. They are not distinguished from the ordinary students
as regards study and privileges granted.

At the head of the College of Interpreters there is a
Director (*see* No. 635). He is in charge of a staff made
up of: 1. Preceptor (*see* No. 636; also 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹
Tu¹, Assistant Director), 2. 專門學教員 Chuan¹ Mên²
Hsüeh² Chiao¹ Yüan², Teachers of Special Subjects, 3. 外國
文教員 Wai⁴ Kuo² Wên² Chiao¹ Yüan², Teachers of Foreign
Languages, 4. 普通學教員 P'u³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh² Chiao¹
Yüan², Teachers of General Subjects, 5. 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴,

Assistant Teachers, 6. Steward (*see* No. 641; also 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Assistant Director), 7. Secretary (*see* No. 642), 8. 收支官 Shou¹ Chih¹ Kuan¹, Treasurer. 9. Clerk of Works (*see* No. 644), 10. Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 645), 11. Proctor (*see* No. 646), and 12. Assistant Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 647).

Completion of the course of the College of Interpreters carries with it the following privileges:

Those who graduate with the first rating receive the degree of 舉人出身 Chū³ Jên² Ch'ū¹ Shên¹, are enrolled as preferential candidates for the post of 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴ (*see* No. 292)—at the Capital—or 直隸州 Chih² Li⁴ Chou¹ (*see* No. 851)—in the provinces, and join the Faculty of the University (in whatever department they choose) or are sent abroad for further study.

Those who complete the course with the second rating receive the degree Chū³ Jên² Ch'ū¹ Shên¹ (as above), perform duty as interpreters at the Wai Wu Pu in Peking, with the title 內閣中書 Nei⁴ Ko² Chung¹ Shu¹ (*see* No. 137), or are appointed to the provinces for interpreting, or for dealing with affairs concerning foreigners, as 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴ (*see* No. 856). A staff of interpreters and Consuls for service abroad is chosen from the ranks of those who attain the second rating. Those who attain the third rating receive the degree of 舉人 Chū³ Jên² (*see* Nos. 629B and 631) and are appointed, at the Capital, to the various Ministries as Officials of the seventh rank (*see* No. 299) or, in the provinces, as 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 849A). They may also take positions as teachers of foreign languages in Middle Schools. Those who attain the fourth rating remain for repeated study; should they again fail to attain one of the three senior ratings, and be unwilling to study longer, they receive a document certifying attendance for the full period at the College of Interpreters and are eligible for employment as teachers of foreign languages. The students who

graduate with the fifth rating merely receive a list of their examination marks.

625A. 文典處 Wên² Tien³ Ch'ū⁴, Committee for Dictionary (Compilation; at the College of Interpreters. This Committee is to compile a dictionary for English and Chinese, French and Chinese, Russian and Chinese, German and Chinese, and Japanese and Chinese. Each dictionary is to be arranged in three divisions, *i.e.* Chinese Language—Foreign Language, Foreign Language—Chinese Language, and Special Expressions.

The Committee is under the supervision of the Director of the College of Interpreters (*see* No. 625) and consists of: 1. a 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Compiler, 2. Two 分纂 Fên¹ Tsuan³, Compilers, 3. a 繙譯 Fan¹ I⁴, Translator (Interpreter), and 4. a 書籍 Shu¹ Chi², Secretary.

626. 方言學堂 Fang¹ Yen² Hsüeh² T'ang², Colleges of Languages, in the provinces. The object of these institutions is identical with that of the College of Interpreters at Peking (*see* No. 625; compare also No. 311), *i.e.* to prepare men qualified for diplomatic service and for teaching in Middle Schools (*see* Nos. 580 to 582). The course of study is arranged in two sections: 1. Preparatory, providing a course in English, a course in Russian and a course in Japanese, extending over two years, and 2. Special, with a course covering three years.

The Special Course supplies instruction in: arithmetic, Chinese, geography, history, chemistry, philosophy, psychology, international law, natural science and callisthenics. The Preparatory Course includes the study of: arithmetic, the first principles of algebra, Chinese literature, geography, history, principles of chemistry, principle of natural philosophy, the Classics, natural science, drawing and callisthenics.

As students at the Colleges of Languages there are accepted those who have completed the course of a Middle School.

626A The description of the organization of Colleges of Languages
to given above is that of the College in Fengt'ien province; those
627 of other provinces are of practically similar organization.

Completion of the course of study of Colleges of Languages carries with it the privileges attained by those who complete the course of the College of Interpreters at Peking (*see* No. 625).

626A. 方言肄習所 Fang¹ Yen² I⁴ Hsi² So³, Practical Courses in Foreign Languages; held at Moukden. These were instituted for the benefit of substantive and expectant officials of 奉天 Fengt'ien province. They owe their inception to a Memorial of the ex-Governor-General of Manchuria, 徐世昌 Hsü² Shih⁴-ch'ang², sanctioned by the Emperor on the 25th April, 1909.

The students attending these courses are divided into two groups: one group is taught at day sessions (the full course covers two years) and one group attends night sessions (the full course covers three years).

627. 滿蒙文高等學堂 Man² Mêng² Wên² Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher School of Manchu and Mongolian languages; established in 1908, at Peking, to provide men versed in the Manchu and Mongolian languages. The school has two Courses: 1. 滿蒙文科 Man² Mêng² Wên² K'o¹, Course in Manchu and Mongolian Languages, and 2. 藏文科 Tsang⁴ Wên² K'o¹, Course in Tibetan. Each Course, in turn, is made up of two sub-divisions: 1. 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Course (covering two years) and 2. 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Course (extending over three years). Also, there is a 別科 Pieh⁴ K'o¹, Special Course, with a term of three years, for those not over 35 years of age who possess a literary degree not higher than 舉人 Chü³ Jên², Graduate (Bachelor of Arts), or are in the Government service.

The enrollment of the Preparatory and Specializing Courses is 120 for each; that of the Special Course is 80.

As students at the Higher School of Manchu and Mongolian Languages there are accepted persons who have completed the course of Middle Schools (580 to 582). At first, as an exception, there were accepted as students persons not over 25 years of age who were well versed in Chinese and had some knowledge of Manchu and Mongolian.

The subjects of study include philosophy (Chinese), Chinese literature, general outline of law, history, geography, arithmetic, natural science, physics, algebra, trigonometry, general principles of financial law and political economy, statistics, criminal law, administrative law, international law, topography, drawing and tracing, constitutional legislation, laws of the Ta Ch'ing Dynasty, theory of colonization, geography and history of Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet, callisthenics, etc. Russian, Japanese and veterinary surgery are optional subjects.

At the head of the School there is a Director (*see* No. 635). He has a staff consisting of: 1. Preceptor (*see* No. 636), 2. 滿蒙語文教員 Man² Mêng² Yü³ Wên² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of Manchu and Mongolian, 3. 藏語藏文教員 Tsang⁴ Yü³ Tsang⁴ Wên² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of Tibetan, 4. 各種科學教員 Ko⁴ Chung³ K'o¹ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of Sciences, 5. 俄文英文東文教員 Ê⁴ Wên² Ying¹ Wên² Tung¹ Yang² Wên² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of Russian, English and Japanese, 6. Steward (*see* No. 641), 7. Secretary (*see* No. 642), 8. Treasurer (*see* No. 643), 9. Clerk of Works (*see* No. 644), 10. Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 645), 11. Proctor (*see* No. 646), and 12. Assistant Inspector of Dormitories (*see* No. 647).

627A. 曲阜學堂 Ch'ü¹ Fu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of History and Philology at Ch'üfu (*see* No. 621; compare, also, No. 621B). This College was established on the recommendation of 梁鼎芬 Liang² Ting³-fên¹, late Provincial Judge of Hupeh (*see* No. 830), *see* Decrees dated the 6th and 14th

628 January, 1907, with sums granted by the Throne, at the district town of Ch'üfu (in the 兗州府 Yen³ Chou¹ Fu³ prefecture of Shantung), the birth-place and burial-place of Confucius.

The College has two courses of study: 豫科 Yu⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Course, similar to the programme of Middle Schools (see No. 580), and 正科 Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Specializing Course, supplying instruction in the Classics, history and literature.

For the Preparatory Course there are accepted scholars who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Senior Grade (see No. 577A); for the Specializing Course there are accepted scholars who have completed the Classical Course of Middle Schools (see Nos. 580 and 581) or the course of Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A).

At the head of the College there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director (see No. 635); to this position the above-mentioned Liang Ting-fen was appointed (see report of the Ministry of Education, dated 7th February, 1910).

A college similar to the College of History and Philology at Ch'üfu has existed for many years in Hupeh province under the title of 存古學堂 Ts'un² Ku³ Hsüeh² T'ang² (compare also No. 621B).

EXAMINATIONS AND LITERARY DEGREES.

628. It has already been mentioned (see No. 574) that the occupancy of public posts in China was dependent—until a short time ago—upon the possession of literary degrees (of Metropolitan Graduate, Provincial Graduate or Licentiate—with their various gradations). These degrees were obtained at 考試 K'ao³ Shih⁴, Examinations, of three kinds: 1. 鄉試 Hsiang¹ Shih⁴, Provincial Examinations (held, as a rule, triennially, in the autumn, at the provincial capital), followed by 2. 會試 Hui⁴ Shih⁴, Metropolitan Examination (held at

Peking the following spring), and 3. 殿試 Tien⁴ Shih⁴, Palace Examination (following immediately after the Metropolitan Examination), after which the award of final degrees was made. Also, there were special examinations—in celebration of auspicious public events—styled 恩試 En¹ Shih⁴, Examinations held by Imperial Favour. The Provincial and Metropolitan Graduates were respectively styled 科 K'o¹ and 甲 Chia³ (the combination of the two terms 科甲 K'o¹ Chia³, commonly meant "Graduate").

On the 2nd September, 1905, following a Memorial from 袁世凱 Yüan² Shih⁴-k'ai³, ex-Governor-General of Chihli, an Imperial Decree was promulgated recognizing that the system of competition for literary degrees was effete—as events had shown—and directing its abolition from the year 1906. At the same time the various Governors-General and Governors were instructed to take steps towards increasing the number of schools—the completion of the courses of these to replace the competitive examinations as a means of obtaining the various literary degrees. However, as a special case (see report of the Committee of Ministers, dated the 19th March, 1906) permission has been granted for holding the examinations in 1909 and 1912 for the degrees of 拔貢生 Pa² Kung⁴ Shêng¹ and 優貢生 Yu¹ Kung⁴ Shêng¹ (see No. 629A).

At present, a transitory period, the Higher Schools (previous to 1909) and, furthermore, the University—completion of the courses of which serves as a means of attaining the highest literary degrees—having graduated no classes, the acquisition of degrees is possible only to those who have been educated abroad—after passing examinations at the Ministry of Education and at the Palace (see Nos. 630 and 652C to 652E).

All who attained literary degrees previous to the promulgation of the Edict (of 1905) mentioned above have been directed, with a view to the advancement of their education, to join the

629 仕學館 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan³ (see Nos. 595 and 595A), the
to 進士館 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan³ (see No. 596) or the 課吏館 K'o⁴
629A Li⁴ Kuan³ (see Nos. 597 and 597A).

629. By the old system of examinations, abolished by the Decree of the 2nd September, 1905 (see No. 628), a person wishing to obtain the first literary degree 秀才 Hsiu⁴ Ts'ai² (see No. 629A)—such a person was designated as 俊秀 Chün⁴ Hsiu⁴, had first to pass an examination before the Magistrate of his district. A certificate of merit from the Magistrate enabled the candidate for literary honours to style himself 童生 T'ung² Shêng¹, which may be taken as equivalent to "Student."

The candidate ranking first on the Magistrate's list received the distinguishing title of 案首 An¹ Shou³.

629A. 秀才 Hsiu⁴ Ts'ai², Licentiate; the first literary degree (literary designation, 生員 Shêng¹ Yüan²). This degree was awarded by the Literary Chancellor (see No. 827A) at examinations held in prefectural cities (the highest candidate on the list also received the title 案首 An¹ Shou³; compare No. 629). The successful candidates were divided into two groups: 附生 Fu⁴ Shêng¹, Licentiates of the First Class, and 增生 Tsêng¹ Shêng¹, Licentiates of the Second Class. Also, the highest candidates were granted 膏火 Kao¹ Huo³, Government Stipends, and for this reason they were known as 廩生 Lin³ Shêng¹ or 廩膳生 Lin³ Shan⁴ Shêng¹, Stipendiaries.

The Licentiates as a whole were known generally as 貢生 Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiates, i.e., 1. 恩貢生 Ên¹ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiates by Imperial Favour—having passed at one of the so-called 恩試 Ên¹ Shih⁴ (see No. 628), 2. 拔貢生 Pa² Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiates of the First Class—having passed at the examination held every 12 years, 3. 副貢生 Fu⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, or 歲貢生 Sui⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiate of the Second Class—senior by virtue of the date of their success at the examination or because of

their age; Unsalariated Licentiates, and 4. 優貢生 Yu⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiates of the Third Class—those having shown noteworthy achievements at the regular examination. Also, Licentiates of the First Class (Fu⁴ Shêng¹; see above) might obtain the degree of 附貢生 F'u⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹ by purchase.

629B. 舉人 Chū³ Jên² (literary designation, 孝廉 Hsiao⁴ Lien²), Provincial Graduate (Bachelor of Arts); the second literary degree; conferred at the so-called 鄉試 Hsiang¹ Shih⁴ (see No. 628) by the 正考官 Chêng⁴ K'ao³ Kuan¹ (literary designation, 大總裁 Ta⁴ Tsung³ Ts'ai²; ordinary designation, 大主考 Ta⁴ Chu³ K'ao³), Examiner appointed from Peking.

Of some ten to twelve thousand competitors, commonly described as 士子 Shih⁴ Tzu³, Scholars, barely three hundred at the utmost received degrees. The successful candidates, whose names appeared in an official list styled 龍虎榜 Lung² Hu² Pang³, were said to have 中舉 Chung¹ Chū³, Attained a Degree, and were thenceforth known as 舉人 Chū³ Jên², Promoted Men.

In addition to the list of successful scholars, about forty candidates, whose showing was adjudged as scarcely inferior to their successful companions, were enrolled in a secondary list, styled 副榜 Fu⁴ Pang³, a description of *proximè accessit*, their names in this manner securing the honour of publicity although they failed to secure the degree.

The first on the list of graduates received the honorary title of 解元 Chieh⁴ Yüan², the following four were styled 經魁 Ching¹ K'uei², while the next thirteen received the designation 魁 K'uei² or 鄉魁 Hsiang¹ K'uei². Finally, the degree of 舉人 Chū³ Jên², was sometimes bestowed as an honorary reward upon candidates over 80 or 90 years of age who had presented themselves at successive examinations without success—on their complying with certain specified requirements.

629c

629c. 進士 (hin⁴ Shih⁴, Metropolitan Graduate (Doctor); the third and highest literary degree; conferred at the 會試 Hui⁴ Shih⁴ (see No. 628) following a 覆試 Fu⁴ Shih⁴, Test Examination. Those proving successful at this examination (usually some-three hundred and twenty-five to three hundred and fifty out of six thousand competitors) were known by the general designation of 貢士 Kung⁴ Shih⁴. Some were distinguished further, i.e. the first as 會元 Hui⁴ Yüan², the second to the fifth as 經魁 Ching¹ K'uei², and the sixth to the thirteenth as 會魁 Hui⁴ K'uei². The degree of Chin⁴ Shih⁴ was bestowed only after the so-called 殿試 Tien⁴ Shih⁴ (see No. 628), Palace Examination. The essays composed at this examination were scrutinized and classified by a special committee of Imperial Revisers, called 閱卷大臣 Yüeh⁴ Chüan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², and the confirmation of the degree was made after the 朝考 Ch'ao² K'ao³, Court Examination, at which the theme of the essay to be composed was selected by the Emperor himself.

The examinations completed, the successful scholars were received in audience by the Emperor and those highest on the list received various posts at the National Academy (see supra); the others were given appointments either to provincial posts—District Magistrate—or to minor positions in the Six Boards at Peking or the Grand Secretariat.

The scholar ranking first among the Metropolitan Graduates received the title of 狀元 Chuang⁴ Yüan². The recipient of this, the highest literary award, attained the rank of 修撰 Hsiu¹ Chuan⁴ (see No. 200A). The graduate ranking second in order of merit at the Court Examination received the title of 榜眼 Pang³ Yen³ and the third that of 探花 Tan⁴ Hua¹; both these candidates were invested with the rank of 編脩 Pien¹ Hsiu¹ (see No. 200B). The three graduates mentioned made up the 一甲 I¹ Chia³, First Class, of the year and were styled 進士及第 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Chi² Ti⁴.

629b

to

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Those graduating highest in the Second Class, 二甲 Êrh⁴ Chia³, at the Court Examination received the title of 傳臚 Ch'uan² Lu² and were invested with the rank of 檢討 Chien³ T'ao³ (see No. 200c); the remainder of this class received the title of 進士出身 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ and the rank of 庶吉士 Shu⁴ Chi² Shih⁴ (see No. 201).

Of the graduates of the third and last class, designated by the general name of 同進士出身 T'ung² Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'u¹ Shên¹; the highest received the rank of 庶吉士 Shu⁴ Chi² Shih⁴ (see No. 201) and were attached to the National Academy, the others were known simply as Chin Shih and received appointments in the various offices at Peking and in the provinces.

629d. Examinations for military degrees followed a precisely similar course and gave access to the same degrees as did those for the civil career, with the exception that the character 武 Wu³ (Military) was prefixed (for instance, 武舉人 Wu³ (Jü³ Jên², or 武進士 Wu³ Chin⁴ Shih⁴). These were abolished by Imperial Edict of 29th August, 1901.

629e. On Manchus competing in the examinations, employing their own language rather than Chinese, there were conferred the degrees mentioned above with the distinguishing term 繙譯 Fan¹ I⁴ prefixed (for instance, 繙譯進士 Fan¹ I⁴ Chin⁴ Shih⁴).

630. Since the abolition of the old system of examinations (see No. 628) there is operating what may be considered a transitory system according to which students who have completed their education abroad are required to undergo, on their return to Peking, examinations of three grades (for details see Nos. 652c to 652e), following which, dependent on the literary degree attained, they receive various appointments.

631. The Imperial Degree of the 2nd September, 1905 (see No. 628), touching the school regulations of 1903, introduced a new system of competition for literary degrees,

directing their bestowal on students completing the courses of the various types of schools in a satisfactory manner.

There are five distinct examinations held at the schools:

1. 臨時考試 Lin² Shih², K'ao³ Shih⁴, Periodic Examination (once a month),
2. 學期考試 Hsüeh² Ch'ü¹ K'ao³ Shih⁴, Semestral Examination (held twice a year), and
3. 學年考試 Hsüeh² Nien² K'ao³ Shih⁴, Annual Examination.

The above-mentioned examinations are carried on by the administration of the school concerned.

4. 畢業考試 Pi⁴ Yeh⁴ K'ao³ Shih⁴, Final Examination, and

5. 升學考試 Shêng¹ Hsüeh² K'ao³ Shih⁴, Examination for Advancement to a School of Higher Grading.

The two last-mentioned examinations are carried on—at Peking—by officials deputed by the Ministry of Education and—in the provinces—by deputies of the Governor-General or Governor.

At all examinations the "one hundred mark total" is used. Conforming to the percentages received in the examinations students are arranged according to five ratings: 1. 最優等 Tsui⁴ Yu¹ Têng³, Excellent (80 to 100), 2. 優等 Yu¹ Têng³, Good (60 to 80), 3. 中等 Chung¹ Têng³, Satisfactory (40 to 60), 4. 下等 Hsia⁴ Têng³, Unsatisfactory (20 to 40), and 5. 最下等 Tsui⁴ Hsia⁴ Têng³, Very Poor (1 to 20).

Dependent on the type of school and on the attainments of the candidates at the final examinations, the following degrees are conferred (in ascending scale): 1. 廩生 I¹ Shêng¹, 2. 附生 Fu⁴ Shêng¹, 3. 增生 Tsêng¹ Shêng¹, 4. 廩生 Lin³ Shêng¹, 5. 優廩生 Yu¹ Lin³ Shêng¹, 6. 歲貢 Sui⁴ Kung⁴, 7. 優貢 Yu¹ Kung⁴, 8. 拔貢 Pa² Kung⁴, 9. 貢生 Kung⁴ Shêng¹, 10. 副榜 Fu⁴ Pang³, 11. 舉人 Chü³ Jên²,

and 12. 進士 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ (of two grades, *i.e.* 同進士出身 T'ung² Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'ü¹ Shên¹ and 進士出身 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ Ch'ü¹ Shên¹).

For particulars as to which schools appertain the various degrees see the descriptions of the several types of schools.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

632. 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Curator; at the head of the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 622A). This post is held by a Prince or High Official of the Empire.

632A. 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Curator; formerly at the head of the Military School for Princes and Nobles. This post is now abolished (*see* No. 713A).

633. 大學總監督 Ta⁴ Hsüeh² Tsung³ Chien¹ Tu¹, Rector of the University; 3A, at the head of the University (*see* No. 593).

634. 大學分科監督 Ta⁴ Hsüeh² Fên¹ K'o¹ Chien¹ Tu¹, Department Dean; at the head of the Faculty of a Department of the University (*see* No. 593); directly subordinate to the Rector of the University (*see* No. 633).

635. 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director. This official is found at Middle and Higher Schools (*see* Nos. 582 and 583A), Middle and Higher Professional Schools (*see* No. 598), Normal Schools of Lower (No. 618A) and Higher (*see* No. 618B) Grades, College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 622A), Colleges of Law and Administration, at Peking (*see* No. 623) and in the province (*see* No. 623A), College of Law (*see* No. 624), College of Interpreters (*see* No. 625), Colleges of Languages (*see* No. 626), College of Manchu and Mongolian Languages (*see* No. 627), College of History and Philology at Ch'üfu (*see* No. 627A), etc. He is the direct and administrative chief of these institutions.

635A. 校長 Hsiao⁴ Chang³, Director; at Primary Schools of both grades (*see* No. 577B) and at Lower Professional Schools (*see* No. 598).

35B 635B. 堂長 T'ang² Chang³, Head Mistress; at Female
to Primary Schools of both grades (*see* No. 578).

639 635C. 小學辦事官 Hsiao³ Hsüeh² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹
and 中學辦事官 Chung¹ Hsüeh² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Inspector
of Primary School and Director of Middle School at Normal
Schools, of the lower (*see* No. 618A) and higher (*see* No. 618B)
grades.

636. 教務提調 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ T'ü² Tiao⁴ or 教務長
Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ Chang³, Preceptor. With the first title, this official
is found at the University (*see* No. 593) and at the College of
Interpreters (*see* No. 625) and, with the second title, at Higher
Schools (*see* No. 583A), Higher Professional Schools (*see* No. 598)
and Higher Special Schools. At the University he is subordinated
to the Dean; at other schools to the Director (*see* No. 635).

637. 正教員 Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Professor (at the
University; *see* No. 593). At other schools: 正教員 Chêng⁴
Chiao⁴ Yüan², 教員 Chiao⁴ Yüan², or 教習 Chiao⁴ Hsi², Teacher.

Professors are subordinated to the Preceptor (*see* Nos. 593
and 636). Teachers are subordinated—at Higher Schools,
Higher Professional Schools, Higher Normal Schools and Higher
Special Schools—to the Preceptor (*see* No. 636) and—at other
schools—directly to the Director (*see* No. 635); at the College of
Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 622A)
and at the Military School for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 713A)
they are subordinated to the Preceptor (*see* No. 649).

638. 副教員 Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Professor (at
the University; *see* No. 598). At other schools: 副教員 Fu⁴
Chiao⁴ Yüan² or 助教 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴, Assistant Teacher. Subor-
dinated to the Preceptor (*see* No. 636) or, there being no
Preceptor, to the Director (*see* No. 635; compare also No. 637).

639. 掌書 Chang³ Shu¹ or 掌書官 Chang³ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Libra-
rian; subordinated to the Preceptor (*see* No. 636) or, there being
no Preceptor, to the Director (*see* No. 635; compare also No. 637).

639A. 司書員 Ssu¹ Ssu¹ Yüan², Librarian; at the
Military School for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 713A); subor-
dinated to the Preceptor (*see* No. 649).

640. 管課官 Kuan³ K'o⁴ Kuan¹, Tutor; subordinated, at
the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles
(*see* No. 622A), to the Preceptor (*see* No. 649), and, at the
College of Law and Administration at Peking (*see* No. 623) to
the Preceptor (*see* No. 636).

641. 庶務提調 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ T'ü² Tiao⁴, Steward; at the
University (*see* No. 593) and at the College of Interpreters (*see*
No. 625). 庶務長 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Chang³, Steward; at Primary
Schools of the Senior Grade, Higher Schools, etc. 庶務員
Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan² or 庶務委員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan²,
Steward; at other schools.

The Steward is subordinated, at the University (*see* No.
593), to the Dean (*see* No. 634) and, at other schools, to the
Director (*see* No. 635).

642. 文案 Wên² An⁴, also 文案官 Wên² An⁴ Kuan¹ or
文案員 Wên² An⁴ Yüan², Secretary; at the University, Higher
and Middle Schools and schools of corresponding grades;
subordinated to the Steward (*see* No. 641).

642A. 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretary; at the College
of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (*see* No. 622A).

643. 會計 Hui⁴ Chi⁴, also 會計官 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, or
會計員 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ Yüan², Accountant; at the University,
Higher and Middle Schools and schools of corresponding grades;
subordinated to the Steward (*see* No. 641).

643A. 收支官 Shou¹ Chih¹ Kuan¹, Treasurer, with duties
of Accountant (*see* No. 643); at the College of Interpreters (*see*
No. 625) and at the Military School for Princes and Nobles (*see*
No. 713A).

643B. 支應官 Chih¹ Ying¹ Kuan¹, Assistant Treasurer
(*see* No. 643A); at the Military School for Princes and Nobles
(*see* No. 713A).

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644. 雜務官 Tsa² Wu⁴ Kuan¹ or 雜務員 Tsa² Wu⁴ Yüan², Clerk of Works; at the University and Higher Schools and schools of corresponding grade: subordinated to the Steward (see No. 641).

645. 齋舍提調 Chai⁴ Shé⁴ Tí² Tiao⁴ (at the University), 齋舍長 Chai⁴ Shé⁴ Chang², 齋務長 Chai⁴ Wu⁴ Chang², or 齋務委員 Chai⁴ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan² (at other schools—where there are dormitories)—Inspector of Dormitories; subordinated, at the University (see No. 593), to the Dean (see No. 643), and, at other schools, to the Director (see No. 635); appointed from the ranks of Professors or Teachers (see No. 637).

646. 監學官 Chien¹ Hsüeh² Kuan¹ or 監學員 Chien¹ Hsüeh² Yüan², Proctor; at the University and Higher Schools and schools of corresponding grade; subordinated to the Inspector of Dormitories; appointed from the ranks of Professors or Teachers (see No. 637).

647. 檢察官 Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹ or 檢察員 Chien³ Ch'a² Yüan², Assistant Inspector of Dormitories; at the University and Higher Schools and schools of the corresponding grade; subordinated to the Inspector of Dormitories (see No. 645).

648. 衛生官 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Kuan¹, Health Officer; at the University (see No. 593); subordinated to the Inspector of Dormitories (see No. 645); appointed from the ranks of Professors of the Departments of Medicine, Agriculture or Polytechnic.

649. 提調 Tí² Tiao⁴, Preceptor; at the College of Law and Administration for Princes and Nobles (see No. 622A) and at the Military School for Princes and Nobles (see No. 713A). This official performs the duties of Preceptor (see No. 636) and Steward (see No. 641) and assists the Director.

650. 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ or 司事官 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Secretary; at Primary Schools of both grades (see No. 577B) and at the Customs College (see No. 252); subordinated to the Director (see No. 635).

651. Scheme of gradation of schools of various types:

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圖系統度程級階堂學各



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CHINESE STUDENTS ABROAD.

652A

652. 管理日本游學生監督處 Kuan³ Li³ Jih⁴ Pên³ Yu² Hsüeh² Shêng¹ Chien¹ Tu¹ Ch'u⁴, Inspectorate of Chinese Students in Japan; at the Chinese Legation at Tokyo. At the head of the Inspectorate is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Controller, appointed from the Legation Secretaries, on the recommendation of the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, by the Ministry of Education.

The Inspectorate is arranged in four sections or departments

1. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs,
2. 會計科 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ K'o¹, Section of Accounts,
3. 文牘科 Wên² Tu³ K'o¹, Section of Correspondence, and
4. 通譯科 T'ung¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Translating (Interpreting) Section.

Each Section is under the control of 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs, who are assisted by two or three 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries.

At the Inspectorate there is also a 編報所 Pien¹ Pao⁴ So³, Office for Compilation of Reports, under a 管理員 Kuan³ Li³ Yüan², Superintendent, where official reports, giving necessary information as to the Chinese students in Japan, arrangements for their education, etc., are compiled, and ten 諮議員 Tzu¹ I⁴ Yüan², Consulting Experts, appointed, on the recommendation of the Controller, by the Minister.

652A. 游美學務處 Yu² Mei³ Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office for Selection of Students for America; established in 1909 at Peking. This Office is under the control of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Education. Under the control of the Office there is the 游美肄業館 Yu² Mei³ I⁴ Yeh⁴ Kuan³, Preparatory College, from which students are selected for despatch to America.

By an agreement between the Chinese and American Governments, dated 1908, the former bound itself to despatch, yearly, for four years (beginning from 1909), 100 students to America; thereafter 50 men are to be sent yearly.

The control of Chinese students in America as regards allotment to various schools, etc., rests with a specially appointed 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Controller.

652B. 歐洲遊學生監督 Ou¹ Chou¹ Yu² Hsüeh² Shêng¹ Chien¹ Tu¹, Controller of Chinese Students in Europe; this post was established in 1907 with a view to control of all Chinese students in Europe. Practice having shown the unsuitability of the system of control, a Memorial from the Ministry of Education (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th November, 1909), arranged for the appointment of five Controllers, to reside in England, France, Germany, Russia and Belgium, and be subordinated to the Chinese Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Brussels respectively.

Regulations relating to the control of students in Europe, similar to those for students in Japan, are to be later drawn up (see No. 652).

652C. Having studied abroad for a period of not less than three years, possessing a diploma from a Middle School, or for a period of not less than four year, possessing no diploma, and having successfully completed the course of study of Government Universities or of Special Higher Schools, Chinese students on their return to Peking are called upon to undergo examinations of three types: 1. 甄錄 Chên¹ Lu⁴, Test Examination, 2. 正場考試 Cheng⁴ Ch'ang³ K'ao³ Shih⁴, Ministerial Examination, and 3. 廷試 T'ing² Shih⁴, Examination at the Palace.

652D. The Test Examination is held at the Ministry of Education and consists of foreign languages and subjects of general education. On satisfactory completion of this examination students are admitted to the Ministerial Examination.

652E. At the Ministerial Examination (*see* No. 652C) to there are set three examination papers, *i.e.* one of foreign languages and two of selected special educational subjects. Those proving successful at this examination are arranged, in order of merit, in three classes: 1. 最優等 Tsui⁴ Yu¹ Têng³, Excellent, 2. 優等 Yu¹ Têng³, Good, and 3. 中等 Chung¹ Têng³, Satisfactory.

Those attaining the grade of "excellent" receive the degree of 進士 Chin⁴ Shih⁴, Doctor, and those graded as "good" or "satisfactory" receive the degree of 舉人 Chü³ Jên², Bachelor.

The candidates at the examination themselves select the special education in which they wish to be examined. The list of special subjects numbers seven: 1. 法政科 Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Legal and Administrative Subjects, 2. 醫科 I¹ K'o¹, Medicine, 3. 農科 Nung² K'o¹, Agriculture, 4. 工科 Kung¹ K'o¹, Polytechnics, 5. 格致科 Ko² Chih⁴ K'o¹, Natural Sciences, 6. 商科 Shang¹ K'o¹, Commercial Subjects and 7. 文科 Wên² K'o¹, Literature. The literary degree attained is qualified by the speciality examined in *i.e.* 法政科舉人 Fa⁴ Chêng⁴ K'o¹ Chü³ Jên², Bachelor of Law and Administration, or 醫科進士 I¹ K'o¹ Chin⁴ Shih⁴, Doctor of Medicine.

The final confirmation of literary degrees is made only after the examination at the Palace (*see* No. 652C), which takes place in the 保和殿 Pao³ Ho² Tien⁴, with Princes and High Officials of the Empire as the examiners.

652F. The Ministerial Examination is held yearly, in the 8th moon, and is carried on by the officials following:

1. 主試官 Chu³ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Chief Examiners (number indefinite); supervise the preparation of examination papers and their subsequent marking.

2. 襄校官 Hsiang¹ Chiao⁴ Kuan¹, Assistant Examiners (the number of these depends on the number of candidates to be examined).

3. 監臨官 Chien¹ Lin² Kuan¹, Supervisors; charged with the supervision and control of candidates while the examination is in progress and assist in compiling the examination marks.

4. 提調官 Ti² Tiao⁴ Kuan¹, Proctors; distribute examination papers and maintain order in the examination hall, etc.

5. 庶務官 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Kuan¹, Stewards.

6. 收掌官 Shou¹ Chang³ Kuan¹, Collectors; receive completed examination papers (marked with secret designations) from the candidates and hand same to the Examiners.

7. 彌封官 Mi² Fêng¹ Kuan¹, Sealers of Examinations; seal the examination papers of candidates with a secret designation—on the first page.

8. 監場官 Chien¹ Ch'ang³ Kuan¹, Inspectors; watch that no abuses take place in the examination hall.

9. 內場監試御史 Nei⁴ Ch'ang³ Chien¹ Shih⁴ Yü⁴ Shih², Examination Censors: appointed from the ranks of officials of the Ministry of Education to keep a watch for malpractices on the part of the above-enumerated officials. Should any irregularities be detected they present Memorials accusing the guilty parties.

653. 青島特別高等專門學堂 (Ch'ing¹ Tao³ T'ieh⁴ Pieh⁴ Kao¹ Têng³ Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Privileged Special Higher School at Tsingtau; established in 1909 at the initiative of the German Government, which allotted three hundred thousand marks for preliminary expenses and bound itself to contribute seventy thousand marks yearly towards its upkeep—the Chinese Government contributed forty thousand marks as preliminary expenses and has bound itself to pay forty thousand marks yearly, for the first ten years, towards its maintenance. The object of the school is to enable Chinese to receive a modern education in their native land.

The school is organized into two sections:

1. 預備班 Yü⁴ Pei⁴ Pan¹, Preparatory, or 初級習普通學班 Ch'u¹ Chi² Hsi² P'ü³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh² Pan¹, General Education Section; with a course of six years. For this section there are accepted scholars between the ages of 13 and 15 years, who have completed the course of a Primary School of the Senior Grade, after a test examination.

2. 高等班 Kao¹ Têng³ Pan¹, Higher Section, consisting of four courses: 1. 法政科 Fa⁴ (Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Course in Law and Administration, 2. 醫科 I¹ K'o¹, Course in Medicine, 3. 工科 Kung¹ K'o¹, Course in Technology, and 4. 農林科 Nung² Lin² K'o¹, Course in Agriculture and Forestry. Each of these courses covers three years,—with the exception of the Course in Medicine, which is made up of a four years course at the school and a year of training, immediately after, at one of the city hospitals. For the Higher Section there are accepted scholars who have successfully completed the Primary Section course of study and after a test examination, scholars possessing a diplomas from a Middle School.

At the head of the Tsingtau School there is a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, appointed by the German Government. This official is charged with the supreme control of the affairs of the school.

For the supervision of the instruction, as regards its conformity to the programme of education of Chinese Government schools, there is a 總稽查 Tsung³ Chi² Ch'a², Chief Inspector, appointed by the Ministry of Education and independent of the Director.

The teachers of Chinese are appointed on the recommendation of the Shantung Commissioner of Education, and the local 視學官 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Education have the right of supervision of the school.

For attendance at examinations the Ministry of Education deposes a special official who, with the Director and the Chief Inspector, signs diplomas bestowed on graduates.

On completion of the course of study of the Tsingtau School students join the University at Peking for further study or are appointed to various Government offices—according to their courses of study.

At the school there has been established a 譯書局 I⁴ Shu⁴ Chü², Translating Office, for the translation of text books from German into Chinese.

Regulations for the school at Tsingtau, in 18 articles, were drawn up by the Ministry of Education and received Imperial Sanction on the 14th August, 1909.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

654. 京師圖書館 Ching¹ Shih¹ T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³, Metropolitan Public Library; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by Imperial Decree of the 8th September, 1909, not only for old and modern Chinese books but for foreign works as well. By the Decree mentioned it was directed that there be delivered to the Metropolitan Library: 1. Old plates of the 宋 Sung⁴, and the 元 Yüan², Dynasties, kept at the Grand Secretariat, 2. "Great Record" of the Emperor Yung³ Lo⁴ 永樂大典 Yung³ Lo⁴ Ta² Tien³, from the National Academy, 3. A full collection of books labelled in Chinese 四庫全書 Ssu⁴ K'u⁴ Ch'üan² Shu¹, from the hall 文津閣 Wên² Chin¹ Ko², at 熱河 Je² Ho², and 4. All the works previously kept at the 避暑山莊 Pi⁴ Shu⁴ Shan¹ Chuang¹, Summer Palace at Jehol.

For the library there were granted, close to the 德勝門 Tê² Shêng⁴ Mên² gate (see No. 801B), two plots of land known as 淨業湖 Ching⁴ Yeh⁴ Hu² and 滙通祠 Hui⁴

654. T'ung¹ Tz'u², belonging to the Imperial Household and under the control of the 奉宸苑 Fêng⁴ Ch'ên² Yüan² (see No. 90).

The general supervision of the library appertains to the Ministry of Education; the real control is vested in a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, who has a staff made up of 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Assistant Director, and 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctor.

At the Metropolitan Library there is to be established a 古物保存會 Ku³ Wu⁴ Pao³ Ts'un² Hui⁴, Museum of Antiques.

654A. 圖書館 T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³, Public Libraries, in the provinces; these are to be opened throughout the provinces, according to the scheme of constitutional reforms of the Ministry of Education (see report of the Ministry dated the 18th April, 1909), in 1910; at present they are found only in Shantung, Shansi, Heilungchiang and some others. Libraries are under the general supervision of the Commissioners of Education (see No. 827) who are styled, as supervisors of the Librarians, 總理 Tsung³ Li³.

General Regulations, in 20 articles, for the Metropolitan and Provincial Public Libraries have been drawn up by the Ministry of Education (see report of the Ministry dated the 27th January, 1910).

Public Libraries at provincial capitals are designated 某省圖書館 Mou³ Shêng³ T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³, those at administrative centres of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts are called 某府廳州縣圖書館 Mou³ Fu³ T'ing¹ Chou¹ Hsien⁴ T'u² Shu¹ Kuan³ (article 3).

Public Libraries are to consist of a 藏書室 Ts'ang² Shu¹ Shih⁴, Library, 閱書室 Yüeh Shu¹ Shih⁴, Reading Room, and 辦事室 Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Shih⁴, Office (Chancery) (article 5).

The general supervision of libraries at provincial capitals appertains to the Governors-General or Governors; at administrative centres of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and

districts the Commissioners of Education exercise the supreme control. The actual management of affairs appertains to the 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Directors and 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctors (compare No. 654).

At places where there are few duties at the library there may be appointed a 管理 Kuan³ Li³, Supervisor, alone, this position being associated with that of Director of the Association for the Fostering of Public Education (see No. 829A) or of Director of a School (article 6).

It is arranged that 刊印所 K'an³ Yin⁴ So³, Printing Offices, with 排印所 P'ai² Yin⁴ So³, Typesetting Offices, may be established at Libraries (article 12).

MILITARY FORCES OF CHINA.

655. As a basis for the formation of a modern military force in the Chinese Empire a scheme was drawn up by the Committee for Army Reorganization (see No. 416), under the presidency of Prince Ch'ing, and submitted to the Emperor for sanction on the 12th September, 1904.

The modern troops of China (so-called "New Troops" to distinguish them from the "Troops of the Green Standard and of the Eight Banners") may be divided into two categories: 1. 陸軍 Lu⁴ Chün¹, Land (general for the Empire) Forces, and 2. 巡防隊 Hsün² Fang² Tui⁴, Reserve Forces (or "Provincial Troops").

A. Lu Chün or Land Forces:

656. 陸軍 Lu⁴ Chün¹, Land Forces; made up of: 1. 常備軍 Ch'ang² Pei⁴ Chün¹, Regular Army—in this the term of service is 3 years; at present it is in the process of formation and its full complement of 三十六鎮 San¹ Shih² Liu⁴ Chên⁴, 36 Divisions, will not be reached until 1913, 續備軍 Hsün⁴ Pei⁴ Chün¹, Reserves of the First Call—the

656A term of service here is 3 years; for each division of the Regular Army there is to be a division of Reserves of the First Call corresponding to it in all respects except that there will be two, instead of three, battalions in each regiment (the complement of a division of the Reserves comprises 8,640 men in the ranks and 1,200 camp followers and there are eight "yings"), and 3. 後備軍 Hou⁴ Pei⁴ Chün¹, Reserves of the Second Call (army of reserve, militia)—the term of service of these troops is 4 years; in war time this branch of the Army will furnish a brigade of four battalions which is given a number as a division of the Regular Army.

In China there is as yet no conscription and 新兵 Hsin¹ Ping¹, Recruits, are enrolled through the 徵兵總署 Chêng¹ Ping¹ Tsung³ Shu³, Head Recruiting Offices, established at the provincial 督練處 Tu¹ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴ (see Nos. 695 and 700B). The determination of physical fitness for military service is made according to the 募兵制署 Mu⁴ Ping¹ Chih⁴ Lüeh⁴, Short Regulations Concerning Recruiting (forming one of the enclosures to the Memorial of Prince Ch'ing, already mentioned in No. 655).

656A. From the types of arms used the Chinese Army is arranged as: 1. 步隊 Pu⁴ Tui⁴, Infantry, 2. 馬隊 Ma³ Tui⁴, Cavalry, 3. 砲隊 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Artillery (in its turn sub-divided into 1. 陸路砲隊 Lu⁴ Lu⁴ P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Field Artillery, and 2. 過山砲隊 Kuo⁴ Shan¹ P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Mountain Artillery), 4. 工程隊 Kung¹ Ch'eng² Tui⁴, Engineers, 5. 輜重隊 Tzu¹ Chung⁴ Tui⁴, Troops for Transport of Supplies. Also there are the following auxiliary corps: 1. 軍需 Chün¹ Hsü¹, Commissariat Corps, 2. 軍醫 Chün¹ I¹, Medical Corps, 3. 馬醫 Ma³ I¹, Veterinary Corps, 4. 製械 Chih⁴ Hsieh⁴, Ordnance Corps, 5. 測繪 Ts'ê⁴ Kui⁴, Topographic Corps, 6. 軍樂 Chün¹ Yüeh⁴, Music Corps, and 7. 憲兵 Hsien⁴ Ping¹, Gendarmerie.

656B. As regards administration, the Chinese Army is thus divided: 1. 鎮 Chên⁴, Division, 2. 協 Hsieh², Brigade, 3. 標 Piao¹, Regiment, 4. 營 Ying², Battalion (in infantry); Division (in cavalry and artillery), 5. 隊 Tui⁴, Company (in infantry); Squadron (in cavalry); Battery (in artillery), 6. 排 P'ai², Platoon (in infantry, in time of peace; in time of war, 哨 Shao⁴); Half a Squadron (in cavalry), and 7. 棚 P'eng², Squad.

656C. 鎮 Chên⁴, Division; the largest organized unit in time of peace. The regulations provide for the combination of three divisions into a 軍 Chün¹, Corps, and the combination of Chün into a 大軍 Ta⁴ Chün¹, in time of war.

In time of peace a division is made up of two brigades of infantry, each of which consists of two regiments of three battalions each, one regiment of artillery, having nine batteries (54 guns) and eighteen machine guns, one regiment of cavalry, made up of twelve squadrons, one battalion of engineers, consisting of four companies, one battalion of troops for transport of supplies, having four companies, musicians (51, including a bandmaster and three servants), and gendarmerie. In time of peace a division numbers 12,512 men; in war time, 21,000 men.

656D. 協 Hsieh², Brigade (numbered 1 to 72, in consecutive order, following the numerical order of the divisions). The brigade is found only in the infantry and consists of two regiments (it is, however, permissible for a division to have two regiments of cavalry instead of one, which form a 馬隊一協 Ma³ Tui⁴ I¹ Hsieh², Cavalry Brigade).

656E. 標 Piao¹, Regiment; this organization unit is found in infantry; cavalry and artillery. In the infantry, regiments are numbered 1 to 144, in consecutive order, following the order of their respective divisions, and brigades (see No. 656D); cavalry and artillery regiments bear the same number as do their respective divisions. A regiment of infantry consists of three

656f batallions; cavalry and artillery regiments are made up of three divisions.

656f. 營 Ying², Fundamental unit of all branches of the Army (in infantry, Batallion; in cavalry and artillery, Division); the complement of this unit differs for the various branches and auxiliary parts of the Army.

In the infantry a batallion consists of four 隊 Tui⁴, Companies, and numbers, in time of peace, 659 men, in time of war, 1,240 men. Companies are designated as: 前 Ch'ien², Company of the Vanguard, 2. 左 Tso³, Left Company, 3. 右 Yu⁴, Right Company, and 4. 後 Hou⁴, Company of the Rear-guard, the complement of a company is five officers and 149 soldiers, in time of peace, or, in time of war, 294 soldiers. Each company is divided into three 排 P'ai², Platoons, composed of three 棚 P'eng², Squads, each, in time of peace, or three 哨 Shao⁴, Platoons, of six 棚 P'eng², Squads, each, in time of war. Platoons are designated as 左 Tso³, Left, 中 Chung¹, Centre, and 右 Yu⁴, Right, while squads are designated by the numbers of their respective companies—from one to nine, in time of peace, and from one to eighteen, in time of war—and the first squad is styled 頭棚 T'ou² P'eng², Head Squad. Each squad is made up of two sergeants and twelve privates.

A cavalry division consists of four 隊 Tui⁴, Squadrons, and numbers, generally speaking, 363 men and 260 horses. It is divided into two 排 P'ai², Half Squadrons—left and right—which, in turn, are subdivided into two 棚 P'eng², Squads, bearing the numbers (in the squadron) one to four. The complement of a cavalry squadron is three officers, 78 cavalymen and 64 軍馬 Chün¹ Ma³, Cavalry Horses.

A division of field artillery (there are two in a regiment as a rule—should conditions where operations are being carried on demand it, there may be only one division of field artillery, or even none, the divisions of mountain artillery being correspondingly

increased) consists of three 砲隊 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴, Batteries, 657
having 砲六尊 P'ao⁴ Liu⁴ Tsun¹, six guns, each. Its to
complement is 568 men and 270 horses. 658

A battery is made up of three 排 P'ai², Platoons (left, centre and right) of three 棚 P'eng², Squads, each, which bear the numerical designation of the battery—from one to nine.

A division of mountain artillery, having 18 mountain guns, is organized exactly similarly to a division of field artillery.

The complement of a battery is five officers, 181 men, 48 horses for guns and five chargers.

A batallion of engineers, similarly to the infantry, is composed of four 隊 Tui⁴, Companies, and numbers 667 men, in time of peace, or 1,250 men, in time of war. The companies are designated as van, left, right or rear and are distinguished by their specialities: 1. Bridging Company, 2. Sappers Company, 3. Telegraph, Telephone and Search-light Company, and 4. Mining Company.

A transport batallion is divided similarly to a batallion of engineers but, in consequence of the great number of men it operates for, it has in the ranks 748 men in time of peace, and 1,640 men in time of war.

MILITARY RANKS.

657. By temporary regulations, drawn up by the General Staff of the Army and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 11th November, 1909, there were introduced some changes in the military ranks—their number was increased (1A, 8B, 9A and 9B were added), and they were made equal to the corresponding civil ranks.

658. The new regulations (see No. 657) provide for fourteen ranks for officers and sub-officers of the Land Forces:

1. 大將軍 Ta' Chiang¹ Chün¹, or 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹, Field Marshal; 1A (of the rank of a Grand Secretary—see No. 131—of the civil service). This rank is bestowed on very eminent generals (see below).

2. 正都統 Chêng⁴ Tu¹ Tung³, General; 1B (of the rank of a 總督 Tsung³ Tu¹—see No. 820—of the civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Corps (see No. 661).

3. 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ Tung³, Lieutenant-General; 2A (of the rank of 巡撫 Hsün² Fu³—see No. 821—of the civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Division (see No. 661).

4. 協都統 Hsieh² Tu¹ Tung³, Major-General; 2B (of the rank of 布政使 Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih³—see No. 826—of the civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Brigade (see No. 661), Chief of Staff of a Corps (see No. 662) or Commander of an Artillery Corps (see No. 670).

Ranks Nos. 2 to 4 form what is known as the 上等 Shang⁴ Têng³, Highest Class, made up of 三級 San¹ Chi², Three Grades.

5. 正叅領 Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel; 3A (of the rank of 按察使 An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³—see No. 830—of the civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Regiment (see No. 661), Commander of Engineers of a Corps (see No. 671), Senior Adjutant of a Corps (see No. 663), Arms Inspector of a Corps (see No. 668), Chief of Staff of a Division (see No. 662), Judge Advocate of a Corps (see No. 672), or Corps Surgeon (see No. 675).

6. 副叅領 Fu⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Lieutenant-Colonel; 3B (of the rank of 鹽運使 Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³—see No. 835—of the civil service); holds the position of Second in Command of a Regiment (see No. 661), Senior Assistant Chief of Staff of a Corps (see No. 662), Senior Adjutant of a Division (see No. 663), Arms Inspector of a Division (see No. 668), Commissary

Officer of a Division (see No. 673), Judge Advocate of a Division (see No. 672), Surgeon of a Division (see No. 675), Corps Veterinary Surgeon (see No. 676) or Secretary of the First Class (see No. 664).

Ranks Nos. 1 to 6 are bestowed by Imperial Decrees (簡放 Chien³ Fang⁴).

7. 協叅領 Hsieh² Ts'an¹ Ling³, Captain; 4A (of the rank of 道員 Tao⁴ Yüan²—see No. 838—of the civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Battalion (see No. 661), Junior Assistant Chief of Staff of a Corps (see No. 662), Senior Assistant Chief of Staff of a Division (see No. 662), Arms Inspector of a Regiment (see No. 668), Senior Adjutant of a Brigade (see No. 663), Commissary Officer of a Regiment (see No. 673), Surgeon of a Regiment (see No. 675), Veterinary Surgeon of a Division (see No. 676) or Secretary of the Second Class (see No. 664).

The ranks Nos. 5 to 7 form the 中等 Chung¹ Têng³, Middle Class, divided into three grades (see above).

8. 正軍校 Chêng⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, First Lieutenant; 5A (ranking with the 直隸州 Chih² Li⁴ Chou¹—see No. 851—of the civil service); holds the position of Second in Command of a Battalion (see No. 661), Commander of a Company (see No. 661), Junior Assistant Chief of Staff of a Division (see No. 662), Adjutant of a Corps (or Brigade, Division and Regiment; see No. 663), Arms Inspector of an Artillery Division (see No. 668), Commissary Officer of a Battalion (see No. 673), Surgeon of a Battalion (see No. 675), Veterinary Surgeon of a Regiment (see No. 676), Inspector of Couriers and Convoys (see No. 665), Inspector of Arms Depôts (see No. 669), Remount Officer (in cavalry and artillery) of a Division, or (in transport troops or commissariat troops) of a Battalion (see No. 667) or Chief of Musicians (see No. 679).

9. 副軍校 Fu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Second Lieutenant; 6A (ranking with the 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴—see No. 849A—of the

659 civil service); holds the position of Commander of a Platoon (*see* No. 651), Assistant Surgeon (*see* No. 675), Divisional Chief of Signalmen (*see* No. 678), Veterinary Surgeon of a Division or Battalion (*see* No. 676), Senior Clerk (*see* No. 664), Bandmaster (*see* No. 679) or Regimental Standard-Bearer (*see* No. 666).

10. 協軍校 Hsieh² Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant; 7A (ranking with the 知縣 Cnih¹ Hsien⁴—*see* No. 856—of the civil service); holds the position of Adjutant of a Company (*see* No. 663), Brigade and Regimental Chief of Signalmen (*see* No. 678), Assistant Surgeon (*see* No. 675) or Clerk (*see* No. 664).

The ranks Nos. 8 to 10 form the 次等 Tz'u⁴ Têng³, Lower Class, divided in three grades (compare above). The ranks Nos. 7 to 10 are bestowed according to the recommendations of reports (奏補 Tsou⁴ Pu³).

11. 司務長 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ Chang³, Ensign; 8A (ranking with the 縣丞 Hsien⁴ Ch'êng²—*see* No. 857—of the civil service); one of the 額外軍官 E² Wai⁴ Chün¹ Kuan¹, "Supernumerary Officers' Ranks."

12. 上士 Shang⁴ Shih⁴, Sergeant of the First Class; 8B (ranking with a 訓導 Hsün⁴ Tao⁴—*see* No. 857—of the civil service).

13. 中士 Chung¹ Shih⁴, Sergeant of the Second Class; 9A (ranking with a 縣主簿 Hsien⁴ Chu³ Pu⁴—*see* No. 857—of the civil service).

14. 下士 Hsia⁴ Shih⁴, Sergeant of the Third Class; 9B (ranking with a 巡檢 Hsün² Chien³—*see* No. 857—of the civil service).

Ranks Nos. 12 to 14 belong to the category of 軍士 Chün¹ Shih⁴, Petty Officers' Ranks.

Ranks Nos. 11 to 14 are bestowed by the officer in command on persons serving under him (咨補 Tzu¹ Pu³).

659. In accordance with the new regulations (*see* No. 657) those of the rank of Colonel, or lower, have their ranks further

defined by the indication of this or that type of arms or this or that auxiliary corps (compare No. 656A). Thus, a Colonel may be designated: 1. 警察隊正參領 Ching³ Ch'a² Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Military Police (or Gendarmerie) 2. 步隊正參領 Pu⁴ Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Infantry, 3. 馬隊正參領 Ma³ Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Cavalry, 4. 砲隊正參領 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Artillery, 5. 工程隊正參領 Kung¹ Ch'êng² Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Engineers, 6. 輜重隊正參領 Tzu¹ Chung⁴ Tui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Troops of Transport, 7. 軍需正參領 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Commissariat Colonel, 8. 軍醫正參領 Chün¹ I¹ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Medical Staff (and 司藥正參領 Ssu¹ Yao⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Pharmaceutical Staff), 9. 馬醫正參領 Ma³ I¹ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Veterinary Staff, 10. 製械正參領 Chih⁴ Hsieh⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Ordnance, 11. 測繪正參領 Ts'ê⁴ Hui⁴ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of Topographical Staff, or 12. 軍樂協軍校 Chün¹ Yüeh⁴ Hsieh² Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant of the Musical Staff.

The rank of General is modified, to show service in this or that branch of the Army, in three cases only, namely: 1. 軍需副都統 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Commissariat Lieutenant-General, 2. 軍醫副都統 Chün¹ I¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Lieutenant-General of the Medical Staff, and 3. 製械副都統 Chih⁴ Hsieh⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Lieutenant-General of Ordnance.

659A. Of late, for the designation of military ranks in Chinese literature (especially in newspapers), the Japanese terms are becoming more and more current. By these the military ranks are divided into three classes, which, in turn, are subdivided into three grades:

First Class: 大將 Ta⁴ Chiang⁴, General, 中將 Chung¹ Chiang⁴, Lieutenant-General, and 少將 Shao⁴ Chiang⁴, Major-General.

659r Second Class: 大佐 Ta⁴ Tso³, Colonel, 中佐 Chung¹ Tso³,
to Lieutenant-Colonel, and 少佐 Shao⁴ Tso³, Captain.

660 Third Class: 大尉 Ta⁴ Yü⁴, First Lieutenant, 中尉
Chung¹ Yü⁴, Second Lieutenant, and 少尉 Shao⁴ Yü⁴, Sub-
Lieutenant.

659B. Naval ranks correspond to those of the Army, with
the exception that they are prefixed by 海軍 Hai³ Chün¹, Naval,
thus: 1. 海軍正都統 Hai³ Chün¹ Chêng⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³,
Admiral, 2. 海軍副都統 Hai³ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Vice-
Admiral, 3. 海軍協都統 Hai³ Chün¹ Hsieh² Tu¹ T'ung³,
Rear-Admiral, 4. 海軍正參領 Hai³ Chün¹ Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹
Ling³, Post-Captain, 5. 海軍副參領 Hai³ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Ts'an¹
Ling³, Commander, 6. 海軍協參領 Hai³ Chün¹ Hsieh²
Ts'an¹ Ling³, Lieutenant-Commander, 7. 海軍正軍校 Hai³
Chün¹ Chêng⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Senior Lieutenant, 8. 海軍
副軍校 Hai³ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant, and
9. 海軍協軍校 Hai³ Chün¹ Hsieh² Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Midshipman.

659C. The Japanese terms for the various naval ranks
(compare No. 659A) are:

First Class: 海軍大將 Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Chiang⁴, Admiral,
海軍中將 Hai³ Chün¹ Chung¹ Chiang⁴, Vice-Admiral, and
海軍少將 Hai³ Chün¹ Shao⁴ Chiang⁴, Rear-Admiral.

Second Class: 海軍大佐 Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Tso³, Post-
Captain, 海軍中佐 Hai³ Chün¹ Chung¹ Tso³, Commander, and
海軍少佐 Hai³ Chün¹ Shao⁴ Tso³, Lieutenant Commander.

Third Class: 海軍大尉 Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Yü⁴, Senior
Lieutenant, 海軍中尉 Hai³ Chün¹ Chung¹ Yü⁴, Lieutenant,
and 海軍少尉 Hai³ Chün¹ Shao⁴ Yü⁴, Midshipman.

660. Posts existing in the Army may be arranged under
the following categories: 1. Line, 2. Staff, 3. Adjutancy,
4. Secretarial, 5. Orderly and Convoy, 6. Colours, 7.
Remount, 8. Arms, 9. Arsenal, 10. Artillery, 11. Engineer,
12. Judicial, 13. Commissariat, 14. Administration of Com-

missariat Office, 15. Medical, 16. Veterinary, 17. Medical
Department Administration, 18. Signal, 19. Music, and 20.
Camp-follower.

661. Posts of the Line: 1. 總統官 Tsung³ T'ung³ Kuan¹,
Corps Commander, 2. 領制官 T'ung³ Chih⁴ Kuan¹, Division
Commander, 3. 統領官 T'ung³ Ling³ Kuan¹, Brigade
Commander, 4. 統帶官 T'ung³ Tai⁴ Kuan¹, Regiment
Commander, 5. 教練官 Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ Kuan¹, Second in
Command of a Regiment (in time of peace, "Regimental
Instructor," and acts partly as Chief of Staff and Adviser to
the Commander; later, when all Commanders will be drawn from
the ranks of officers who have received a proper military
education, this post will be abolished), 6. 管帶官 Kuan³ Tai⁴
Kuan¹, Battalion Commander, 7. 督隊官 Fu¹ Tui⁴ Kuan¹,
Second in Command of a Battalion, 8. 隊官 Tui⁴ Kuan¹,
Company Commander, 9. 排長 P'ai² Chang³, Platoon Chief,
10. 正目 Chêng⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Sergeant (one to a squad),
11. 副目 Fu⁴ Mu⁴, Second Sergeant (one to a squad),
12. 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Private of the First Class (four to a
squad), and 13. 副兵 Fu⁴ Ping⁴, Private of the Second Class
(eight to a squad).

662. Staff Posts: A. Corps staff: 1. 總參謀官 Tsung³
Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Chief of Staff, 2. 一等參謀官 I¹ Têng³
Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Senior Assistant Chief of Staff (two in all),
and 3. 二等參謀官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Junior
Assistant Chief of Staff (two in all). B. Division Staff: 1.
正參謀官 Chêng⁴ Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Chief of Staff, 2.
二等參謀官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Senior Assistant
Chief of Staff (one), and 3. 三等參謀官 San¹ Têng³ Ts'an¹ Mou²
Kuan¹, Junior Assistant Chief of Staff (one).

663. Adjutancy Posts: 1. 護軍官 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Kuan¹,
Senior Corps Adjutant (one), 2. 中軍官 Chung¹ Chün¹ Kuan¹,
Senior Division Adjutant (one), 3. 參軍官 Ts'an¹ Chün¹

663A Kuan¹, Senior Brigade Adjutant (one), 4. 執事官 Chih²
to Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant (one in each Corps, Division, Brigade
665 and Regiment), and 5. 司務長 Ssu¹ Wu⁴ Chang³, Adjutant
(in the infantry, four for a battalion or one for each company;
in the cavalry, one for a division; in the artillery, three for a
division or one for each battery; in the engineers and troops of
transport, four for a battalion or one for a company).

663A. Concerning 副官 Fu⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant of the New
Palace Guards, see No. 103D.

664. Secretarial Posts: 1. 一等書記官 I¹ Têng³ Shu¹
Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretary of the 1st Class (four for a corps and
three for a division), 2. 二等書記官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴
Kuan¹, Secretary of the 2nd Class (two for a brigade and two
for a regiment), 3. 書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Senior Clerk
(five for a corps, seven for a division, one for a battalion of
infantry, engineers or troops of transport, and one for a division
of cavalry or artillery), 4. 司事生 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Shêng⁴, Clerk
(three for a corps and five for a division), and 5. 司書生 Ssu¹
Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writer (fifteen for a corps, fifteen for a division,
two for a brigade, two for a regiment, six for a battalion of
infantry, engineers or troops of transport, six for a division of
cavalry, and five for a division of artillery).

665. Orderly and Convoy Posts: 稽查官 Chi² Ch'a²
Kuan¹, Inspector of Mounted Orderlies and Convoys (one for a
corps). To this officer there are subordinated A. Orderlies:
1. 弁目 Pien⁴ Mu⁴, Sergeant (three for a corps and one for a
division, brigade and regiment), and 2. 馬弁 Ma³ Pien⁴, Privates
(thirty for a corps, sixteen for a division, six for a brigade
and four for a regiment); B. Convoys: 1. 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴,
Sergeant (six for a corps, three for a division, one for a brigade
and regiment of infantry, one for a battalion of infantry,
engineers or troops of transport, and one for a division of cavalry
or artillery), and 2. 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Privates (sixty for a

corps, thirty for a division, ten for a brigade, eight for a 666
regiment, eighteen for a battalion of infantry, engineers or troops to
of transport, and for a division of artillery, and twelve for a 670
division of cavalry.

666. Colours Posts: 掌旗官 Chang³ Chi² Kuan¹,
Colour-Bearer (one for a regiment—of infantry).

667. Remount Posts: 查馬長 Ch'a² Ma³ Chang³,
Remount Officer (one for artillery and cavalry divisions; two
for a battalion of troops of transport).

668. Arms Posts: 1. 總軍械官 Tsung³ Chün¹ Hsieh⁴
Kuan¹, Corps Inspector of Arms (one), 2. 正軍械官 Chêng⁴
Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ Kuan¹, Division Inspector of Arms (one)
3. 副軍械官 Fu⁴ Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ Kuan¹, Regiment Inspector of
Arms (one), and 4. 軍械長 Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ Chang³, Inspector
of Arms in a Division of Artillery (one).

669. 軍械局 Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ Chü², Arsenal (for a corps;
the staff is arranged for a corps of two divisions). Supervision
of the making, distributing and storing of arms is carried on at
the Arsenal. At its head there is a 總辦官 Tsung³ Pan⁴
Kuan¹, Chief, who has the following subordinated to him:
1. Two 查械官 Ch'a² Hsieh⁴ Kuan¹, Inspectors of Arms, 2. Three
司庫官 Ssu¹ K'u⁴ Kuan¹, Arsenal Overseers, 3. One 三等書
記官 San¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Clerk of the 3rd Class,
4. Two 司事生 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks, 5. Two 司書生 Ssu¹
Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers, 6. One 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴, Convoy
Sergeant, 7. Eight 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates, 8. Two
匠目 Chiang⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Mechanics, 9. Eighteen 修械匠
Hsiu¹ Hsieh⁴ Chiang⁴, Arms Repairers, 10. Two 守庫兵目
Shou³ K'u⁴ Ping¹ Mu⁴, Senior Watchmen at the Arsenal.
11. Eighteen 守庫兵 Shou³ K'u⁴ Ping¹, Arsenal Watchmen,
and 12. Five 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks.

670. Artillery Posts: 礮隊協領官 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴ Hsieh²
Ling³ Kuan¹, Chief of Artillery of a Corps.

671. Engineer Posts: 工程隊參領官 Kung¹ Ch'êng² Tui¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³ Kuan¹, Chief of Engineers of a Corps.

674. Judicial Posts: 1. 總執法官 Chung³ Chih² Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Corps Judge-Advocate (one), and 2. 正執法官 Chêng¹ Chih² Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Division Judge-Advocate (one).

In accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of War, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th March, 1909, at all composite brigades (混成協 Hun³ Ch'êng² Hsieh²), as well as at brigades which are independent (so-called 獨立協 Tu² Li⁴ Hsieh²), there will be for the time being—until these brigades are assimilated by the various divisions—the post of 副執法官 Fu⁴ Chih² Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Brigade Judge-Advocate, who will have subordinated to him: one 司事生 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Shêng¹ (see No. 664), two 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹ (see No. 664) and two 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹ (see No. 665.)

673. Commissariat Posts: 1. 總軍需官 Tsung³ Chün¹ Hsü¹ Kuan¹, Corps Commissary Officer (one), 2. 正軍需官 Chêng⁴ Chün¹ Hsü¹ Kuan¹, Division Commissary Officer (one), 3. 副軍需官 Fu⁴ Chün¹ Hsü¹ Kuan¹, Regiment Commissary Officer (one), and 4. 軍需長 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Chang³, Battalion Commissary Officer (for infantry, engineers, troops of transport—one for each—and for divisions of cavalry and artillery—one for each).

674. 糧餉局 Liang² Hsiang³ Chü², Commissary Office (for a corps; its staff is arranged for a corps of two divisions). This office supervises the preparation and issue of supplies and at its head there is a 總辦官 Tsung³ Pan⁴ Kuan¹, Chief. He has the following subordinated to him: 1. Four 製造官 Chih⁴ Tsao⁴ Kuan¹, Providers of Supplies, 2. Four 司糧官 Ssu¹ Liang² Kuan¹, Inspectors of Supplies, 3. Four 司餉官 Ssu¹ Hsiang³ Kuan¹, Paymasters, 4. Two 三等書記官 San¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries of the 3rd Class, 5. Four 司事生 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks, 6. Four 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹,

675. Writers, 7. One 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴, Convoy Sergeant, 8. Twelve 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates, and 9. One 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cook.

675. Medical Posts: 1. 總軍醫官 Tsung³ Chün¹ I¹ Kuan¹, Corps Surgeon (one), 2. 正軍醫官 Chêng⁴ Chün¹ I¹ Kuan¹, Division Surgeon (one), 3. 副軍醫官 Fu⁴ Chün¹ I¹ Kuan¹, Regiment Surgeon (one), 4. 軍醫長 Chün¹ I¹ Chang³, Battalion Surgeon (in the infantry, engineers and troops of transport—one for each) and Division Surgeon (Cavalry and artillery—one for each), 5. 醫生 I¹ Shêng¹, Assistant Surgeon (one for a battalion of infantry, engineers or troops of transport and one for an artillery division), and 6. 醫兵 I¹ Ping¹, Hospital Attendant (four for a battalion of infantry, engineers or troops of transport and for a cavalry division; three for an artillery division).

676. Veterinary Posts: 1. 總馬醫官 Tsung³ Ma³ I¹ Kuan¹, Corps Veterinary Surgeon (one), 2. 正馬醫官 Chêng⁴ Ma³ I¹ Kuan¹, Division Veterinary Surgeon (one), 3. 副馬醫官 Fu⁴ Ma³ I¹ Kuan¹, Regiment Veterinary Surgeon (one), 4. 馬醫長 Ma³ I¹ Chang³, Battalion Veterinary Surgeon (for troops of transport, one; for a division of cavalry or artillery, one), and 5. 馬醫生 Ma³ I¹ Shêng¹, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon (one for a battalion of troops of transport and one for an artillery division).

677. 軍醫局 Chün¹ I¹ Chü², Medical Office (for a corps; the staff is arranged for a corps of two divisions). At the head of this office there is a 總辦官 Tsung³ Pan⁴ Kuan¹. He has under his control: 1. Two 正軍醫官 Chêng⁴ Chün¹ I¹ Kuan¹, Senior Surgeons, 2. Two 軍醫長 Chün¹ I¹ Chang³, Surgeons, 3. Ten 醫生 I¹ Shêng¹, Assistant Surgeons, 4. One 正馬醫官 Chêng⁴ Ma³ I¹ Kuan¹, Senior Veterinary Surgeon, 5. Four 醫兵目 I¹ Ping¹ Mu⁴, Senior Hospital Attendants, 6. Two 司藥官 Ssu¹ Yao⁴ Kuan¹, Pharmacist, 7. One 三等書記官

678 San¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretary of the 3rd Class, to 8. Three 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers, 9. One 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴, Convoy Sergeant, 10. Six 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates, 11. Forty 醫兵 I¹ Ping¹, Hospital Attendants, and 12. Five 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks.

678. Signal Posts: 1. 司號官 Ssu¹ Hao⁴ Kuan¹, Chief of Signalmen of a Division (one), 2. 司號長 Ssu¹ Hao⁴ Chang³, Chief of Signalmen of a Brigade (one), 3. 司號長 Ssu¹ Hao⁴ Chang³, Chief of Signalmen of a Regiment (one), 4. 號目 Hao⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Signalman of a Battalion (one; in infantry, engineers and troops of transport) or of a Division (of cavalry and artillery—one), and 5. 號兵 Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen (two in each company of infantry, engineers and troops of transport, two to a squadron of cavalry, and two to a battery of artillery).

679. Music Posts: At the head of a 軍樂隊 Chün¹ Yüeh⁴ Tui⁴, Company of Musicians, there is a 隊官 Tui⁴ Kuan¹, Chief, who has subordinated to him: 1. 排長 P'ai² Chang³, Bandmaster (one), 2. Two 一等樂兵 I¹ Têng³ Yüeh⁴ Ping¹, Musicians of the 1st Class, 3. Six 二等樂兵 Erh⁴ Têng³ Yüeh⁴ Ping¹, Musicians of the 2nd Class, 4. 12 三等樂兵 San¹ Têng³ Yüeh⁴ Ping¹, Musicians of the 3rd Class, 5. 24 學習樂兵 Hsüeh² Hsi² Yüeh⁴ Ping¹, Music Pupils, and 6. Five 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks.

680. Camp-follower Posts: 1. 匠目 Chiang⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Mechanic (one to each battalion of infantry, engineers or troops of transport, and to each division of cavalry and artillery), 2. 槍兵 Ch'iang¹ Ping¹, Armourer (four in a battalion of infantry, engineers and troops of transport; two in a division of cavalry), 3. 鐵匠 T'ieh³ Chiang⁴, Metal Worker (four in a battalion of infantry, engineers and troops of transport; three in an artillery division), 4. 礮匠 P'ao⁴ Chiang⁴, Ordnance Mechanic (three in an artillery division), 5. 掌匠 Chang³

Chiang⁴, Blacksmith (eight in a battalion of troops of transport; four in a cavalry division; six in an artillery division), 6. 木匠 Mu⁴ Chiang⁴, Carpenter (four in a battalion of engineers and troops of transport; three in an artillery division), 7. 皮匠 P'i² Chiang⁴, Shoemaker (four in a battalion of infantry and troops of transport; two in a battalion of engineers; two in a cavalry division; three in an artillery division), 8. 備補兵 Pei⁴ Pu³ Ping¹, Private of Reserve (one in each squad), 9. 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cook (nine in a corps, five in a division, two in a brigade, two in a regiment, thirty-eight in an infantry battalion, eighteen in a cavalry division, thirty-one in an artillery division, forty in an engineers battalion and forty-one in a battalion of troops of transport), 10. 駕車兵 Chia⁴ Ch'ê¹ Ping¹, Private of Transport Troops (four in infantry and engineers battalions and in cavalry division; six in a division of field artillery), 11. 喂養夫 Wei⁴ Yang³ Fu¹, Foragers (four in infantry and engineers battalions and in a cavalry division; six in a division of field artillery; eighteen in a division of mountain artillery), 12. 馬夫目 Ma³ Fu¹ Mu⁴, Senior Stableman (eight in a battalion of troops of transport, four in a division of cavalry and three in a division of artillery), 13. 馬夫 Ma³ Fu¹, Stableman (seventy in a battalion of troops of transport, thirty-two in a cavalry division, and thirty-nine in an artillery division), and 14. 管馱兵 Kuan³ To⁴ Ping¹, Packer (eighteen in a division of mountain artillery).

REVIEWS OF TROOPS.

681. Regulations drawn up by the Ministry of War—sanctioned by the Emperor on the 12th April, 1908,—call for reviews of the troops every three years. With this object in view, the Emperor appoints, on the recommendation of the Ministry of War, an official skilled in military matters as:

682. 校閱大臣 Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Inspector-General of Troops, who makes a complete inspection of a certain concourse of troops. To assist him the following staff is organized:

683. 參議 Ts'an¹ I¹, Adviser (one); assists the Inspector-General in making plans, supervises the most important and the confidential correspondence, and has a general control of all questions of expenditure.

684. 步兵科校閱員 Pu⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Infantry; inspects the infantry as regards its efficiency.

685. 馬兵科校閱員 Ma³ Ping¹ K'o¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Cavalry; inspects the cavalry as regards its efficiency.

686. 砲兵科校閱員 P'ao⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Artillery; inspects the artillery as regards its efficiency.

687. 工兵科校閱員 Kung¹ Ping¹ K'o¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Engineers; inspects the engineers as regards efficiency and organization.

688. 輜兵科校閱員 Tzu¹ Ping¹ K'o¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Troops of Transport; inspects the troops of transport as regards efficiency and organization.

689. 軍需校閱員 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of the Commissariat; inspects the commissariat—audits accounts, scrutinizes its books and bills.

690. 軍械校閱員 Chün¹ Hsieh⁴ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Arms; inspects arms and arms stores (arsenals).

691. 軍醫校閱員 Chün¹ I¹ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Medical Department; inspects the medical staff and hospitals and examines sanitary conditions.

692. 軍法校閱員 Chün¹ Fa⁴ Hsiao⁴ Yüeh⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Military Judicial Department; examines sentences imposed on members of some certain concourse of troops.

693. 承發員 Ch'eng² Fa¹ Yüan², Registrar; charged with miscellaneous duties; delivers orders of Inspector-General and Inspectors.

694. There is a Chancery established at the Inspectorate General, the staff of which is made up of: 1. 書記員 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Yüan², Secretaries (in charge of the drafting of despatches and reports), 2. 收發員 Shou¹ Fa¹ Yüan², Registrar (one; forwards and receives correspondence and telegrams), 3. 日記員 Jih⁴ Chi⁴ Yüan², Diarists (charged with the writing up of daily reports of reviews), 4. 繪圖員 Hui⁴ T'u² Yüan², Draftsmen, 5. 司書員 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Yüan², Writers, and 6. 收支員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Yüan², Treasurer (one).

COMMITTEES FOR DRILLING TROOPS.

695. 督練處 Tu¹ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴, or 督練公所 Tu¹ Lien⁴ Kung¹ So³, Committees for Drilling Troops (former designation), or Provincial Staff of New Troops; established in all provinces to arrange the organization and drilling of divisions of the new troops. These Committees are under the supervision of the Governor-General or Governor of the province concerned (as 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴).

695A. 督練大臣 Tu¹ Lien⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² (or, clearer, 督練近畿一帶各鎮大臣 Tu¹ Lien⁴ Chin⁴ Chi¹ I¹ Tai⁴ Ko⁴ Chên⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², or 督辦訓練近畿陸軍各鎮事宜 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Hsün⁴ Lien⁴ Chin⁴ Chi¹ Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ko⁴ Chên⁴ Shih⁴ I²), Chief of Staff of Metropolitan Circuit (Post abolished by Imperial Edict of 26th September, 1910, and functions transferred to the Ministry of War).

696. On the Staff there are: 參議官 Ts'an¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Adviser, 文案 Wèn² An⁴, Secretary, 隨員 Sui² Yüan² Adjutants, 先鋒官 Hsien¹ Fèng¹ Kuan¹, Orderlies, 清書 Ch'ing¹ Shu¹, Writers, 馬弁 Ma³ Pien⁴, Mounted Orderlies, 護兵長 Hu⁴ Ping⁴ Chang³, Convoy Chief, and 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks.

The Staff is arranged according to the needs of the circuit, as detailed in reports from the Governor-General (or Governor).

696A. 總參議 Tsung³ Ts'an¹ I⁴, Senior Adviser; this post exists in Manchuria alone (see report of 徐世昌 Hsü² Shih⁴-ch'ang¹, dated the 13th January, 1908).

697. The Staff is arranged in three 處 Ch'u⁴, Offices, which, in turn, are subdivided into 科 K'o¹, or 股 Ku³, Sections. The Offices are under 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, and 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴ (see Nos. 698, 699 and 700); at the Sections, likewise, there are 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctors, 幫提調 Pang¹ Ti² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctors, or 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs. To these officials there are attached: 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Orderlies, 文案 Wèn² An⁴, Secretaries, and 清書 Ch'ing¹ Shu¹, Writers (the number depends on the volume of affairs—compare No. 696).

The offices are designated as: 1. 兵備處 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of the Inspector-General (for details see No. 698), 2. 參謀處 Ts'an¹ Mou² Ch'u⁴, Office of the Quartermaster-General (see No. 699), and 3. 教練處 Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Military Schools (see No. 700).

698. 兵備處 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of the Inspector-General, with the 兵備處總辦 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Inspector-General, at its head. This Office is responsible that the troops conform to military regulations and that they obey orders; is in charge of the issue of rewards, judicial proceedings, current supplies, and the preparation of supplies for the commissariat artillery and medical branches. It is subdivided (in Manchuria) into five Sections: 1. 考功科 K'ao³ Kung¹

K'o¹, Section for Examination of Merit (of Staff), 2. 籌備科 Ch'ou² Pei⁴ K'o¹, Section of Readiness (Preparation), 3. 餉需科 Hsiang³ Hsu¹ K'o¹, Commissariat Section, 4. 醫務科 I¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Medical Section, and 5. 執法科 Chih² Fa⁴ K'o¹, Judicial Section.

698A. In some other places (for instance, in the provinces of North China) the Sections (not 科 K'o¹, but 股 Ku³) are designated differently: 軍需股 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Ku³, Commissariat Section, and 軍醫股 Chün¹ I¹ Ku³, Medical Section.

698B. In the provinces of South China the Office of the Inspector-General (see No. 698) has the following Sections: 1. 蒐討科 Sou¹ T'ao³ K'o¹, Section of Organization of Troops and Battle Preparation, 2. 執法科 Chih² Fa⁴ K'o¹, Judicial Section, and 3. 經理科 Ching¹ Li³ K'o¹, Commissariat Section.

699. 參謀處 Ts'an¹ Mou² Ch'u⁴, Office of the Quartermaster-General, with the 參謀處總辦 Ts'an¹ Mou² Ch'u⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴, at its head; examines the quartermaster organization and arranges for its proper administration; collects and compiles statistical military information concerning China and neighbouring states. This Office is subdivided (in Manchuria) into four Sections: 1. 謀略科 Mou² Lüeh⁴ K'o¹, Strategical Section, 2. 調查科 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² K'o¹, Intelligence Section, 3. 運輸科 Yün⁴ Shu¹ K'o¹, Section of Transport of Troops, and 4. 測量科 Ts'ê⁴ Liang² K'o¹, Topographical Section.

699A. In some other places (for instance, in the provinces of North China) the Sections—called 股 Ku³—are as above with the exception of the 測繪股 Ts'ê⁴ Hui⁴ Ku³, Topographical Section.

699B. In the provinces of South China the Office of the Quartermaster-General (see No. 699) has the following Sections: 1. 運籌科 Yün⁴ Ch'ou² K'o¹, Strategical and Transport

700 Section, 2. 檢閱科 Chien³ Yüeh⁴ K'o¹, Intelligence Section, and 3. 測繪科 Ts'ê⁴ Hui⁴ K'o¹, Topographical Section.

702 700. 教練處 Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Military Schools, with the 教練處總辦 Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ Ch'u⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief (and 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant), in charge. This Office supervises military schools—draws up schemes and regulations and arranges instruction and textbooks for them. It is subdivided (in Manchuria) into four Sections: 1. 學務科 Hsueh² Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Instruction, 2. 校兵科 Hsiao⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Section of Revision, 3. 編譯科 Pien¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Translating Section, and 4. 海防科 Hai³ Fang² K'o¹, Section of Coast Defence.

700A. In some places (for instance, the provinces of North China) the Section of Instruction (see No. 700) is styled 教育股 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Ku³.

700B. In the provinces of South China the Office of Military Schools (see No. 700) has the following Sections: 1. 訓練科 Hsün¹ Lien⁴ K'o¹, Section of Drilling, and 2. 教育科 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Section of Education.

MILITARY PRISONS.

701. 陸軍監獄 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Chien¹ Yü⁴, Military Prisons; regulations for these were drawn up by the Ministry of War and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th September, 1908. They are of two types: 1. 部監 Pu⁴ Chien¹, Prison at the Ministry of War—under the supervision of the Department of Military Law; see No. 432—and 2. 鎮監 Chên⁴ Chien¹, Prisons for the Divisions, under the supervision of the 司令處 Ssu¹ Ling⁴ Ch'u⁴, Staff of the Division. The latter are for culprits whose sentences are from one month to ten years; those serving longer sentences are imprisoned at the Prison at the Ministry of War.

702. Following is the personnel of the administration of a Military Prison:

A. 專設員 Chuan¹ Shê⁴ Yüan², Substantive Officials: 703
1. 監長 Chien⁴ (hang³, Prison Supervisor (4A or 5A), to
2. 監副 Chien⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant Prison Supervisor (5A or 6A; 703A
one), 3. 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Clerk (7A; two),
4. 一等監卒 I¹ Têng³ Chien¹ Tsu², Warder of the 1st. Class
(ranks as 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴; see No. 665), 5. 二等監卒 Êrh⁴
Têng³ Chien¹ Tsu², Warder of the 2nd Class (ranks as 護兵
Hu⁴ Ping¹; see No. 665), and 6. 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cook.

B. 酌派員 Cho¹ P'ai⁴ Yüan², Deputed Officials:
1. 衛兵長 Wei⁴ Ping¹ Chang³, Chief of Sentries, 2. 衛兵目
Wei⁴ Ping¹ Mu⁴, Chief Sentries (from the ranks of sergeants),
and 3. 衛兵 Wei⁴ Ping¹, Sentries (from the ranks of privates).

MILITARY POLICE (GENDARMERIE).

703. 陸軍警察隊 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ching³ Ch'a² Tui⁴,
Military Police (Gendarmerie of the Line); the organization of
this body was first brought forward in 1908, when temporary
regulations for its administration were drawn up by the Ministry
of War and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 6th May. The
object of its inception is "to keep a watch as to the manner in
which officers and men of the Army and Navy perform their
duties."

The Military Police were first organized at Peking, consist-
ing of one 營 Ying², Battalion, of men who had completed the
course of the Gendarmerie School established at the Ministry of
War (see No. 715E); later these police were organized in 江北
Chiang¹ Pei³ (see a Memorial from 徐紹楨 Hsü² Shao⁴-chêng¹,
dated the 29th September, 1909), to the number of one 隊 Tui⁴,
Company. Also, there have been established 練習所 Lien⁴ Hsi²
So³, Courses for Preparation for Service in the Military Police.

703A. 陸軍警察處 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ching³ Ch'a² Ch'u⁴,
Office of the Military Police (Gendarmerie Office); this is to be

704 established in Peking for the supervision of the provincial
to Military Police and will be under the control of the Ministry
705 of War.

704. 陸軍警察隊營制 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ching³ Ch'a² Tui⁴
Ying² Chih⁴, Staff of a Battalion of Military Police: 1. One
管帶官 Kuan³ Tai⁴ Kuan¹, Battalion Commander (see No.
661), 2. One 執事官 Chih² Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Battalion Adjutant
(see No. 663), 3. 隊官 Tui⁴ Kuan¹, Company Commander
(three, conforming to the number of companies; see No. 661),
4. 排長 P'ai² Chang³, Platoon Commander (six, conforming to
the number of platoons; see No. 661), 5. 司務長 Ssu¹ Wu⁴
Chang³, Company Adjutant (three, conforming to the number of
companies; see No. 663), 6. 12 正目 Chêng⁴ Mu⁴, Senior
Sergeants (see No. 661), 7. 12 副目 Fu⁴ Mu⁴, Junior
Sergeants (see No. 661), 8. 96 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates
of the 1st Class (see No. 661), 9. One 軍需長 Chün¹ Hsü¹
Chang³, Battalion Commissary Officer (see No. 673), 10. One
書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Senior Clerk (see No. 664),
11. One 軍醫長 Chün¹ I¹ Chang³, Battalion Surgeon (see
No. 675), 12. One 馬醫長 Ma³ I¹ Chang³, Battalion
Veterinary Surgeon (see No. 676), 13. Five 司書生 Ssu¹
Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers (see No. 664), 14. Eight 醫兵 I¹ Ping¹,
Hospital Attendants (four of these are 馬醫兵 Ma³ I¹ Ping¹,
Veterinary Hospital Attendants; see No. 675), 15. Five 護兵
Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates (see No. 665), 16. Three 馬夫目
Ma³ Fu¹ Mu⁴, Senior Stablemen (see No. 680), 17. 24 喂養夫
Wei⁴ Yang³ Fu¹, Foragers (see No. 680), 18. 12 伙夫 Huo³
Fu¹, Cooks (see No. 680) and 82 horses.

705. 陸軍警察隊隊制 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ching³ Ch'a² Tui⁴
Tui⁴ Chih⁴, Staff of a Company of Military Police: 1. One
隊官 Tui⁴ Kuan¹, Company Commander (see No. 661), 2. 排長
P'ai² Chang³, Platoon Commander (two, conforming to the
number of platoons; see No. 661), 3. One 司務長 Ssu¹ Wu⁴

Chang³, Company Adjutant (see No. 663), 4. Four 正目 706
Chêng⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Sergeants (see No. 661), 5. Four 副目
Fu⁴ Mu⁴, Junior Sergeants (see No. 661), 6. 32 正兵 Chêng⁴
Ping¹, Privates of the 1st Class (see No. 661), 7. One 司書生
Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Clerk (see No. 664), 8. Two 醫兵 I¹ Ping¹,
Hospital Attendants (see No. 675), 9. One 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹,
Convoy Private (see No. 665), 10. One 馬夫目 Ma³ Fu¹
Mu⁴, Senior Stableman (see No. 680), 11. Eight 喂養夫
Wei⁴ Yang³ Fu¹, Foragers (see No. 680), 12. Four 伙夫
Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks (see No. 680), and 27 horses.

B. Reserve Forces (Hsün Fang Tui):

706. 巡防隊 Hsün² Fang² Tui⁴, Reserve Forces (Pro-
vincial Troops; see No. 665). Temporary regulations referring
to troops of this type were drawn up by the Ministry of War
and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 29th June, 1907. In
time of peace they are to be employed in catching thieves and
robbers; in time of war they are to act as auxiliary forces to the
troops of the line. These troops are to be organized from the
various branches of the old troops.

In the various provinces there may be (not more than five)
路 Lu⁴, Roads or Detachments, of Reserve Forces designated:
前 Ch'ien², Vanguard, 後 Hou⁴, Rear-Guard, 中 Chung¹, Centre
(Middle), 左 Tso³, Left (Eastern), and 右 Yu⁴, Right (Western).
Each Detachment is commanded by a 統領官 T'ung³ Ling³
Kuan¹, Detachment Commander (Chief; compare No. 661).

The complement of a Detachment is not fixed except that
it must not exceed 10 營 Ying², Battalions (Divisions; compare
No. 656F) of 步隊 Pu⁴ Tui⁴, Infantry, and 馬隊 Ma³ Tui⁴, Cavalry.

Each infantry battalion consists of: three 哨 Shao⁴,
Companies, of eight 棚 P'êng², Platoons, each. Each Platoon is
made up of nine 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates of the 1st Class,
and a 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeant (Platoon Chief, Headman).
The general number of men to a battalion is 301.

706A Each cavalry division consists of three 哨 Shao⁴, Squadrons, to of four 棚 P'êng², Squads, each. Each Squad is made up of 706B nine 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates of the 1st Class, and a 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeant (*see above*). A division usually numbers 189 men and 135 horses.

706A. The General Staff of a detachment (路 Lu⁴) consists of the following: 1. One 統領官 T'ung³ Ling³ Kuan¹, Detachment Commander, 2. One 幫統官 Pan¹ T'ung³ Kuan¹, Second in Command of a Detachment, 3. One 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretary (*see No. 664*), 4. One 會計官 Hui¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Accountant, 5. One 執事官 Chih² Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant (*see No. 663*), 6. Two 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Clerks (*see No. 664*), 7. Two 馬弁 Ma² Pien⁴, Mounted Orderlies (Privates; *see No. 665*), 8. Fourteen 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates (*see No. 665*), and 9. Two 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks (*see No. 680*).

706B. 步隊一營之制 Pu⁴ Tui⁴ I¹ Ying² Chih¹ Chih⁴, General Staff of a battalion of infantry: 1. One 管帶官 Kuan³ Tai⁴ Kuan¹, Battalion Commander (*see No. 661*), 2. 哨官 Shao⁴ Kuan¹, Company Commander (three, to conform to the number of companies; *see No. 706*), 3. 哨長 Shao⁴ Chang³, Second in Command of a Company (three, to conform to the number of companies; *see No. 706*), 4. 24 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeants (one for each platoon; *see No. 706*), 5. 216 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates of the 1st Class (*see No. 661*), 6. One 書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Senior Clerk (*see No. 664*), 7. Five 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers (*see No. 664*), 8. One 鼓號目 Ku³ Hao⁴ Mu⁴, Signal Sergeant (*see No. 678*), 9. Six 鼓號兵 Ku³ Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen (compare No. 678), 10. One 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴, Convoy Sergeant (*see No. 665*), 11. 16 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates (*see No. 665*), and 12. 24 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks (*see No. 680*).

706C. 馬隊一營之制 Ma³ Tui⁴ I¹ Ying² Chih¹ Chih⁴, General Staff of a cavalry division: 1. One 管帶官 Kuan³ Tai⁴ Kuan¹, Division Commander (*see No. 661*), 2. 哨官 Shao⁴ Kuan¹, Squadron Commander (three, to conform to the number of squadrons; *see No. 706*), 3. 哨長 Shao⁴ Chang³, Second in Command of a Squadron (three, conforming to the number of squadrons; *see No. 706*), 4. 12 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeants (conforming to the number of squads; *see No. 706*), 5. 108 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates of the 1st Class (*see No. 661*), 6. One 書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Senior Clerk (*see No. 664*), 7. Five 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers (*see No. 664*), 8. One 鼓號目 Ku³ Hao⁴ Mu⁴, Signal Sergeant (*see No. 678*), 9. Six 鼓號兵 Ku³ Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen (*see No. 678*), 10. One 護目 Hu⁴ Mu⁴, Convoy Sergeant (*see No. 665*), 11. 16 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Convoy Privates (*see No. 665*), 12. 12 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks (*see No. 680*), 13. 12 馬夫 Ma³ Fu¹, Stablemen (*see No. 680*), and 135 horses.

706D. For particulars as to the 巡防營務處 Hsün² Fang² Ying² Wu² Ch'ü⁴, Staff of Reserve Forces in Manchuria, *see No. 805A*.

707. 蘇省飛划水師巡防隊 Su¹ Shêng³ Fei¹ Hua² Shui³ Shih¹ Hsün² Fang² Tui⁴, River Flotilla of Kiangsu Province; organized in accordance with a Memorial from the late Governor 陳啓泰 Ch'ên² Ch'î³-t'ai⁴, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 12th August, 1908. The 軍 Chün¹, Squadron, is divided into five 營 Ying² (the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth), which, in turn, are sub-divided into five 哨 Shao⁴ each (中 Chung¹, 前 Ch'ien², 左 Tso³, 右 Yu⁴, and 後 Hou⁴; *see No. 706*). A 哨 Shao⁴ consists of eight 划船 Hua³ Ch'uan², Boats, having a crew of six 兵夫 Ping¹ Fu¹, Privates (one acts as 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cook) each.

At the head of each 營 Ying² (consisting of 40 boats, and crews numbering 240 men) there is a 管帶 Kuan³ Tai⁴,

708 Flotilla Commander, who has subordinated to him on his own boat (called 先鋒舢板 Hsien¹ Fêng¹ Shan¹ Pan³) eight 官長 Kuan¹ Chang³, Officers, and 17 Privates (see above).

In charge of the entire squadron is the 統領 T'ung³ Ling², Squadron Commander, who has on his own boat (called 關快船 Kuan¹ K'uai⁴ Ch'uan²) seven Officers and 38 Privates. The total complement of the squadron (of 206 boats) is 253 Officers and 1,323 Privates—1,576 men in all.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

708. In the general regulations for 陸軍學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Schools, of 20 articles, drawn up by the Committee for the Reorganization of the Army and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 12th September, 1904, there was put forth the following scheme for training officers for the New Army:

On completion of the course of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade, students join the 陸軍小學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Military School. The course here—of three years duration—being completed, they advance to the 陸軍中學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Chung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Military School, where the course of study covers two years. After finishing their studies here, and having served four months in the infantry (or cavalry, artillery, engineers or troops of transport) as private of the 1st Class and sergeant, the students—called 陸軍入伍生 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ju⁴ Wu³ Shêng¹, Cadets—join the 兵官學堂 Ping¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², School for Military Officers, where they remain for one year and a half. When graduated from this Institution they again join the army, in the ranks, with the title of 學習官 Hsüeh² Hsi² Kuan¹, Sub-Officer, for a further period of six months, after which they return to the school for examination. Those who

attain a satisfactory rating in the examination are definitely appointed as officers and receive commissions as Commanders of Companies or Platoons (see No. 661). After two years service the most distinguished may join the 陸軍大學堂 Lu Chün¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Academy, for a course of study of two years duration, and, on graduation from this institution, they receive the title of Military Staff Officer (see No. 184L).

708A. Under the old system, for those who wished to follow a military career there were similar examinations as for the civil career, consisting of examinations as to knowledge of military "Ching," Classics, with the addition of various tests, chiefly exercises of physical strength, skill in riding, in drawing the bow, in lifting "the weight" and in fencing. These examinations were abolished—as well as the degrees conferred—in 1901 (see No. 629D).

709. 陸軍小學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Military Schools (Lower Corps of Cadets); for those who have completed the course of Primary Schools of the Junior Grade; with a course of study covering three years. These schools are found at the Capital, in the provinces, and at the Manchu Garrisons. Regulations for their administration, drawn up by the Committee for the Reorganization of the Army, were sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th February, 1905. The enrollment varies from 90 to 300 students (dependent on local conditions) and the attendance of 附學 Fu⁴ Hsüeh², Special Students (between the ages of 15 and 18 years) is permissible. In addition to the subjects of general education (ethics, Chinese literature, history, mathematics, geography, etc.), instruction is given in the elementary principles of military sciences.

At the head of a Primary Military School there is a 總辦 Tsung² Pan⁴, Supervisor. He has subordinated to him:

1. One 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, 2. One 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴,

- 709A Inspector, 3. 正教員 Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers, to 4. 副(助)教員 Fu⁴ (Chu⁴) Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teachers 711 (at a school with an enrollment of 300 students there are not more than 26 Teachers and Assistant Teachers), 5. Nine 學長 Hsüeh² Chang³, Instructors, 6. One 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Surgeon (acting also as 衛生學教員 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teacher of Hygiene), 7. One 文案 Wên² An⁴, Secretary, 8. One 收支委員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Wei³ Yüan², Treasurer, 9. One 支應司事 (h¹ Ying⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Steward, 10. One 管庫司事 Kuan³ K'u⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Overseer of Accoutrements, 11. Three 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹, Clerks, 12. Three 差弁 Ch'ai¹ Pien⁴, Messengers, 13. Two 號兵 Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen, and 14. 40 夫役 Fu¹ I⁴, Servants.

709A. 武備學堂 Wu³ Pei⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Preparatory School; with a course covering 2 to 3 years. The establishment of schools of this type took place previous to the promulgation (in 1904) of the general regulations for Military Schools (see No. 708). On completion of their studies at these schools the best scholars—aged 20 to 28 years—were advanced to the 速成陸軍學堂 Su² Ch'êng² Lu⁴ Chün¹ Hsüeh² T'ang² (see No. 711A).

The Wu³ Pei⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² have now been reorganized into Primary Military Schools (see No. 709).

710. 陸軍中學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Chung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Middle Military Schools (Middle Corps of Cadets); open to those who have completed the course of Primary Military Schools (see No. 709); with a two years course of study. These schools are to be established in the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Hupeh and Kiangsu.

Regulations for Military Middle Schools have not as yet been promulgated.

711. 陸軍兵官學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ping¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², School for Military Officers; for those who have

completed the course of Military Middle Schools (see No. 710) and have served in the ranks for four months (see No. 708); with a course of study covering one year and a half. This school is to be established at Peking but the regulations have not yet been published.

711A. 陸軍速成學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Su² Ch'êng² Hsüeh² T'ang², School for Military Officers with Abridged Course; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of War, in 1905, at 保定府 Pao Ting Fu. The enrollment is 1,140 and the course of study extends over two years and a half, or one year and a half, as instruction in the subjects of general education is, or is not, supplied.

Those following the one year and a half course (第一班 Ti⁴ I¹ Pan⁴) make a special study of military sciences during the complete course; those following the two year and a half course (第二班 Ti⁴ Êrh⁴ Pan⁴) study subjects of general education for one year and military sciences during the remaining one year and a half.

On satisfactory completion of the course the students serve in the ranks for three months, with the designation 學習官 Hsüeh² Hsi² Kuan¹ (compare No. 708).

At the head of the School for Military Officers with Abridged Course there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Superintendent. Subordinated to him are: 1. One 正監督 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, 2. One 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Vice-Director, 3. One 正提調 Chêng⁴ T'î² Tiao⁴, Inspector, 4. One 副提調 Fu⁴ T'î² Tiao⁴, Assistant Inspector, 5. 正教員 Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers, 6. 副教員 Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan² and 助教員 Chu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teachers, 7. Five 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs, 8. 隊官 Tui⁴ Kuan¹, Company Commanders (10 in all; 120 students form a 隊 Tui⁴, Company), 9. 排官 P'ai² Kuan¹, Platoon Commanders (40 students form a 排 P'ai², Platoon; there are 30 Platoons in all), 10. 正學長

711a Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² Chang³, Instructors (10—there being 10
to companies), 11. 副學長 Fu⁴ Hsüeh² Chang³, Assistant
711b Instructors (20 in all; two to each company), 12. Two 醫官
I¹ Kuan¹, Surgeons (acting also as Teachers of Hygiene;
compare No. 709), 13. Four 醫生 I¹ Shêng¹, Assistant
Surgeons, 14. Two 馬醫官 Ma³ I¹ Kuan¹, Veterinary
Surgeons (acting also as 馬學正教員 Ma³ Hsüeh² Chêng⁴
Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teacher of Veterinary Sciences, and 馬學副教員
Ma³ Hsüeh² Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teacher of Veterinary
Sciences), 15. One 一等書記官 I¹ Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹,
Secretary of the 1st Class, 16. Three 二等書記官 Êrh⁴
Têng³ Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries of the 2nd Class,
17. One 收支正委員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Chêng⁴ Wei³ Yüan²,
Treasurer, 18. Three 收支副委員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Fu⁴ Wei³
Yüan², Assistant Treasurers, 19. One 管馬正委員 Kuan³
Ma³ Chêng⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Inspector of Horses, 20. Three
管馬副委員 Kuan³ Ma³ Fu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Assistant Inspectors
of Horses, 21. Three 支應司事 Chih¹ Ying⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴,
Stewards, 22. Three 管庫司事 Kuan³ K'u⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴,
Overseers of Accoutrements, 23. Two 管藥司事 Kuan³
Yao⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Pharmacists, 24. 16 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹
Shêng¹, Clerks, etc

711b. 將弁學堂 Chiang⁴ Pien⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Courses
for Military Officers and Sub-Officers. These have been
instituted in the provinces of Chihli (北洋將弁學堂 Pei³
Yang² Chiang⁴ Pien⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang²), Hupeh and Kuangtung,
and elsewhere. The term of study (in Chihli) is of eight months
duration and the enrollment is 120. On completion of the
course Officers receive appointments in the troops of the line.

711c. 講武堂 Chiang³ Wu³ T'ang², Courses of Military
Instruction; instituted at provincial capitals for officers holding
high rank in the New Army but who have not received the
military education outlined by the Committee for the Reorgani-

zation of the Army (see No. 708). The programme of studies
is similar to that of the 將弁學堂 Chiang⁴ Pien⁴ Hsüeh²
T'ang² of Chihli and Hupeh (see No. 711b) and these courses
function, for military officers, similarly to the 仕學館 Shih⁴
Hsüeh² Kuan³ (see No. 595A) and 課吏館 K'ü⁴ Li¹ Kuan³ (see
No. 597) for civil officials.

711d. 弁目學堂 Pien⁴ Mu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools for
Sergeants. 學兵營 Hsüeh² Ping¹ Ying², Instruction Battalions.
隨營學堂 Sui² Ying² Hsüeh² T'ang², Instruction Commands.
The two latter are for training soldiers for the position of
sergeant.

712. 陸軍大學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang²,
Military Academy, also 陸軍參謀大學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹.
Mou² Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², General Staff College. By regulations
drawn up by the Committee for the Reorganization of the Army,
in 1905, this school is to be established at Peking and is to be
under the supervision of the General Staff (see No. 184b).
Temporarily the enrollment is to be 40 officers, between the ages
of 20 and 27 years (see No. 708). The course of study will
cover three years.

At the head of the Military Academy there will be a 監督
Chien¹ Tu¹, Director. He will be assisted by: 1. 總教習
Tsong³ Chiao⁴ Hsi², Senior Professor, 2. 正教習 Chêng⁴
Chiao⁴ Hsi², Assistant Senior Professor, as Inspector, 3. 教習
Chiao⁴ Hsi², Professors of sciences of general education and
special military sciences (also acting as 繙譯官 Fan¹ I¹ Kuan¹,
Translators), 4. 漢文主講 Han⁴ Wên² Chu³ Chiang³,
Professor of Chinese Literature (acting at the same time as
編纂官 Pien¹ Tsuan² Kuan¹, Reviser), 5. 文案 Wên² An¹,
Secretary (simultaneously serving as Proof-reader; compare
above), 6. 雜務委員 Tsa² Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Steward, 7. 醫
官 I¹ K'an¹, Surgeon, 8. 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Steward
(see above), 9. 清書 Ch'ing¹ Shu¹, Clerk, 10. 書識 Shu¹

712^a Shih⁴, Writer, 11. 馬弁 Ma² Pien⁴, Mounted Petty Officer
to Orderlies, 12. 馬目 Ma² Mu⁴, Mounted Orderlies, 13. 差目
713 Ch'ai¹ Mu⁴, Messengers, 14. 刷印匠 Shua¹ Yin⁴ Ch'iang⁴,
Printers, and 15. 夫役 Fu¹ I⁴, Servants.

712A. 軍官學堂 Chün¹ Kuan¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military
Staff Officers College (at Paotingfu). Previous to the establish-
ment of the Military Academy (*see* No. 712) this institution
serves as the school for training officers for staff posts (*see*, No.
184L). It is under the supervision of the General Staff (*see* No.
184B), which issued supplementary regulations for its adminis-
tration in 1909—these were sanctioned by the Emperor on the
6th September of the same year.

For enrollment in this college there are accepted well-
behaved young men aged 25 to 30 years who have completed the
course of a Primary Military School (or a school of the
corresponding grade), or of a Military College abroad, after a
test examination in Chinese and foreign languages, general
educational subjects and military sciences. The course of study
covers three years (formerly there were two courses of study:
速成科 Su² Ch'eng² K'o¹, and 深造科 Shên¹ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, the
former extending over one year and a half only).

713. 陸軍貴胄學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Kuëi⁴ Chou⁴ Hsüeh²
T'ang², Military School for Princes and Nobles; founded, in
accordance with a Memorial from the Committee for the
Reorganization of the Army (sanctioned by the Emperor on the
19th October, 1905), with the object of training the sons of
Princes and Nobles for military service. The duration of the
course was fixed at five years (lately, on a Memorial from the
Ministry of War, dated the 7th March, 1908, it has been reduced
to three years).

The enrollment is 120 students, arranged in three 班 Pan¹,
Sections, of 40 students each. Eligible for admission to the
school are the sons of: 1. Princes, 2. Clansmen holding posts

not lower than the fourth rank, 3. Metropolitan and Provincial 713^a
Manchu and Chinese military and civil officials holding posts not
lower than the second rank. The age limit for students is 18 to
25 years.

Those who complete the course of study with the first rating
are enrolled in the army as lieutenants, are attached to the
Ministry of War as 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴ (*see* No. 292), or are sent
to the provinces as 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 849A).

Those who graduate with the second rating are enrolled in
the army as sub-lieutenants, are attached to one of the Ministries
as 七品筆帖式 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, (*see* No. 293) or
七品小京官 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Hsiao³ Ching¹ Kuan¹ (*see* No. 299),
or are sent to the provinces as 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴ (*see* No. 856).

At the Military School for Princes and Nobles there is a
蒙旗世爵班 Mêng³ Ch'i² Shih⁴ Chüeh² Pan¹, Special Section
for Hereditary Mongolian Princes (regulations for this were
drawn up by 貝勒載潤 Pei¹ Lè¹ Tsai³ Jun⁴, Tsai Jun, Prince
of the 3rd Degree, the superintendent of the school, and
sanctioned by the Emperor on the 20th February, 1910).

713A. At the head of the Military School for Princes and
Nobles there is a 管理陸軍貴胄學堂事務 Kuan³ Li³ Lu⁴
Chün¹ Kuei⁴ Chou⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Superintendent,
appointed from the ranks of Princes of the Blood (the post
of 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Curator, was abolished on a Memorial
from Prince 載潤 Tsai³ Jun⁴, dated the 20th February, 1910).
Directly subordinated to the Superintendent are: 1. Director
(*see* No. 635), 2. Preceptor (*see* No. 649), 3. 普通學正教
員 P'u³ T'ung¹ Hsüeh² Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of
subjects of general education, 4. 普通學副教員 P'u³ T'ung¹
Hsüeh² Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teachers of subjects of
general education (there are six Teachers and Assistant Teachers
in all), 5. Three 兵學教員 Ping¹ Hsüeh² Chiao⁴ Yüan²,
Teachers of military sciences, 6. One 正醫官 Chêng⁴ I¹ Kuan¹,

- 714 Surgeon, 7. Two 副醫官 Fu⁴ I¹ Kuan¹, Assistant Surgeons, to 8. Three Teachers (see No. 637) acting as 繙譯 Fan¹ I⁴, 715b 9. Two 漢文正教員 Han⁴ Wên² Chêng⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers of Chinese literature, 10. Two 漢文副教員 Han⁴ Wên² Fu⁴ Chiao⁴ Yüan², Assistant Teachers of Chinese literature, 11. Six 齋長 Chai¹ Chang³, Inspectors of Dormitories (compare No. 645), 12. One Secretary, 13. One 收支委員 Shou¹ Chih¹ Wei³ Yüan², Treasurer, 14. Two 支應司事 Chih¹ Ying⁴ Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Steward, 15. Five 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹, Clerks, doing duty as 刷印 Shua¹ Yin⁴, Printers, 16. Four 醫兵 I¹ Ping¹, Hospital Attendants, 17. Two 號兵 Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen, 18. Three 差弁 Ch'ai¹ Pien⁴, Messengers, 19. 門丁 Mên² Ting¹, Watchmen, and 20. 夫役 Fu¹ I⁴, Servants (there are 40 Watchmen and Servants).

714. According to the programme of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Army there are still to be established: 1. 步隊專門學堂 Pu⁴ Tui⁴ Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Infantry School, 2. 馬隊專門學堂 Ma³ Tui⁴ Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Cavalry School, and 3. 砲隊專門學堂 P'ao⁴ Tui⁴ Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², Special Artillery School. To these institutions officers of the corresponding branches of the army will be sent for further perfecting themselves.

715. For the training of officers for the auxiliary branches of the army (compare No. 656A) there are the following schools:

715A. 軍醫學堂 Chün¹ I¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Medical Schools (for instance, at Tientsin, where it is styled 北洋醫學堂 Pei³ Yang² I¹ Hsüeh² T'ang²).

715B. 馬醫學堂 Ma³ I¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², and 獸醫學堂 Shou¹ I¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Veterinary Schools (for instance, 南洋陸軍獸醫學堂 Nan² Yang² Lu⁴ Chün¹ Shou¹ I¹ Hsüeh² T'ang²).

715c. 衛生學堂 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Schools for Assistant Surgeon (Military Sanitary Schools)—for instance 南洋陸軍衛生學堂 Nan² Yang² Lu⁴ Chün¹ Wei⁴ Shêng¹ Hsüeh² T'ang². 715o to 716

715D. 陸軍測繪學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'é⁴ Hui⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools for Military Draftsmen (for instance, at Peking: 京師陸軍測繪學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'é⁴ Hui⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang²), or 測繪學堂 Ts'é⁴ Hui⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools for Draftsmen (for instance, in Manchuria, 東三省測繪學堂 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng¹ Ts'é⁴ Hui⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang²). Both are under the control of the General Staff (see No. 184B).

715E. 憲兵學堂 Hsien⁴ Ping¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Gendarmerie Schools (for training men for service in the Military Police—Gendarmerie;—(see No. 703). In Manchuria, 東三省憲兵學堂 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng¹ Hsien⁴ Ping¹ Hsüeh² T'ang².

715F. 兵工學堂 Ping¹ Kung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Military Technical Schools.

716. The despatch of military students abroad is carried on according to regulations drawn up by the Committee for the Reorganization of the Army in 1904 and 1905. There are chosen for study abroad (on their satisfaction of certain requirements, with regard to age and good behavior) a number of students from the following:

1. Those who have completed the course of the 武備學堂 Wu³ Pei⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² (see No. 709A), the 陸軍速成學堂 Lu⁴ Chun¹ Su² Ch'êng² Hsüeh² T'ang² (see No. 711A), or the 陸軍貴胄學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Kuei⁴ Chou⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² (see No. 713).

2. Those studying at the 陸軍中學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Chung¹ Hsüeh² T'ang² (see No. 710), or other schools, and

3. Bannermen students.

While abroad, military students are under the control of the Chinese Ministers and Military Attachés. On their return to

717 Peking they undergo an examination at the Ministry of War and, according to their attainments in this examination, are arranged to in three classes: 優等 Yu¹ Têng³, 上等 Shang⁴ Têng³, and 中等 Chung¹ Têng³.

Those who attain the first class receive the rank of 副軍校 Fu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴ (see No. 658). Those attaining the second and third classes receive the rank of 協軍校 Hsieh² Chün¹ Hsiao⁴ (see No. 658). On all three classes there is conferred the degree of 舉人 Chü³ Jên² (see No. 652E), qualified by the speciality of the recipient (five in all; compare No. 656), i.e.

1. 陸軍步兵科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, 2. 陸軍馬兵科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ma³ Ping¹ K'o¹, 3. 陸軍砲兵科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ P'ao⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, 4. 陸軍工兵科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Kung¹ Ping¹ K'o¹, and 5. 陸軍輜重兵科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Tzu⁴ Chung⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹ (compare also No. 659.)

717. Until 1902 the children of Clansmen of the Imperial House and of Bannermen were taught in special schools styled: 宗學 Tsung¹ Hsüeh², Schools for Clansmen of the Imperial House, and 八旗官學 Pa¹ Ch'i² Kuan¹ Hsüeh², Government Schools for Bannermen. In the year mentioned a reform was instituted by virtue of which, instead of schools of the type spoken of, there has been begun the establishment of 學堂 Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools, not distinguishable in title or programme from the common schools (primary, middle and higher), except that only children of Clansmen of the Imperial House and Bannermen are eligible for admission (for this reason the title of the school is followed by the phrase 宗室覺羅八旗 Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Chüeh¹ Lo² Pa¹ Ch'i²). Recently all primary and middle schools of this kind have been placed under the general control of the Committee at the Ministry of Education (see No. 411).

717A. There are at present the following schools for Clansmen of the Imperial House and Bannermen at Peking:

1. 京師宗室覺羅八旗高等學堂 Ching¹ Shih¹ Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Chüeh¹ Lo² Pa¹ Ch'i² Kao¹ Têng³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher School for Clansmen of the Imperial House and Bannermen, at Peking; this is under the control of the Ministry of Education and at it there is a 中等班 Chung¹ Têng³ Pan¹, Section with a Middle School programme (see No. 583B).

2. Eight 八旗高等小學堂 Pa¹ Ch'i² Kao¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools of the Senior Grade for Bannermen (title is shortened by omitting Ching Shih Tsung Shih, etc.; see No. 579).

3. 15 八旗初等小學堂 Pa¹ Ch'i² Ch'u¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools of the Junior Grade for Bannermen (see No. 579).

4. 內務府三旗小學堂 Nei⁴ Wu⁴ Fu³ San¹ Ch'i² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary School for the Three Superior Banners (see No. 97).

5. 健銳營小學堂 Chien⁴ Jui⁴ Ying² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary School for the Light Division of the Banners (see No. 738).

6. 火器營小學堂 Huo³ Ch'i⁴ Ying² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary School for the Artillery and Musketry Division of the Banners (see No. 737).

717B. Schools established at the Provincial Manchu Garrisons (see No. 743C) are styled 駐防滿營小學堂 Chu⁴ Fang² Man³ Ying² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Primary Schools at the Manchu Garrisons (compare No. 579). Similarly to common schools they are divided into two grades: 初等 Ch'u¹ Têng³, Junior, and 高等 Kao¹ Têng³, Senior (compare No. 576).

BANNER FORCES.

718. 八旗 Pa¹ Ch'i², Banner Forces (or Troops of the Eight Banners—Divisions). These are composed of the des-

cendants of: 1. Manchus who aided the first Emperors of the Ta Ch'ing Dynasty in conquering China, at the beginning of the 17th century, 2. Chinese subjects of the Ming Dynasty who transferred their allegiance to the Manchus, and 3. Kharach'in Mongols who transferred their allegiance to the Manchus at the time of the conquest. Accordingly, the Banner Forces are divided, by nationalities, into: 1. 滿洲八旗 Man³ Chou¹ Pa¹ Ch'i², Manchu Banner Troops, 2. 蒙古八旗 Mêng³ Ku³ Pa¹ Ch'i², Mongol Banner Troops, and 3. 漢軍八旗 Han⁴ Chün¹ Pa¹ Ch'i², Chinese Banner Troops.

The troops of each nationality are, further, divided under eight banners or divisions, namely: 1. 鑲黃旗 Hsiang¹ Huang² Ch'i², Bordered Yellow, 2. 正黃旗 Chêng⁴ Huang² Ch'i², Plain Yellow, 3. 正白旗 Chêng⁴ Pai² Ch'i², Plain White, 4. 鑲白旗 Hsiang¹ Pai² Ch'i², Bordered White, 5. 正紅旗 Chêng⁴ Hung² Ch'i², Plain Red, 6. 鑲紅旗 Hsiang¹ Hung² Ch'i², Bordered Red, 7. 正藍旗 Chêng⁴ Lan² Ch'i², Plain Blue, and 8. 鑲藍旗 Hsiang¹ Lan² Ch'i², Bordered Blue. The three first mentioned are called the 上三旗 Shang⁴ San¹ Ch'i², Three Superior Banners; the remaining five are styled the 下五旗 Hsia⁴ Wu³ Ch'i², Five Inferior Banners.

From their stations the Banner Forces are styled: 1. 京旗 Ching¹ Ch'i², Metropolitan Banner Forces, and 2. 駐防 Chu⁴ Fang², Banner Garrisons (*see below*; No. 743).

The Metropolitan Banner Forces are sub-divided into: 1. 內旗 Nei⁴ Ch'i², Household, or Inner, Banners (for particulars, *see* No. 97), and 2. 外旗 Wai⁴ Ch'i², Outer Banners.

The Outer Banner Troops are stationed in Peking and the adjacent suburbs and are under the supervision of the 值年旗 Chih² Nien² Ch'i², General Headquarters of the Banners, to which one of the Lieutenant-Generals of each of the Banner Divisions (*see* No. 719) is appointed annually.

The chief contingent of the Banner Forces is the so-called 驍騎營 Hsiao¹ Ch'i² Ying², Banner Corps of the Line (compare No. 97B), and is drawn from the 24 Banner Divisions (eight Banners of each nationality; compare above).

Although the Banner Forces played the chief part in the conquest of China and in the consolidation of the power of the reigning Dynasty, nevertheless, at the present time, they have lost any military importance, the more so as a large percentage of the men enrolled in the forces see no service, or perform duties having not the slightest connection with military affairs. The representatives of the three nationalities composing the Banner Forces form a peculiar caste—or military clique—holding a predominant position in the Empire and serve as a support to the power and influence of the Manchu Dynasty. Recently, however, the Government has taken steps for the gradual equalization of the rights of the Banner Forces and the mass of the population (*see* No. 186).

719. 都統 Tu¹ T'ung³, Lieutenant-General; 1B. There are 24 of these; one to each national division of the Banners (*see* No. 718).

719A. For particulars as to the 都統 Tu¹ T'ung³, acting as Military Lieutenant-Governors (of Chakhar and of Jehol) *see* Nos. 897 and 898.

720. 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Deputy Lieutenant-General; 2A. There are 48 in all: two to each national division of the Banners (*see* No. 718).

720A. For particulars as to the 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, acting as Assistant Military Lieutenant-Governors and as Deputy Lieutenant-Generals of provincial Manchu Garrisons *see* Nos. 802 and 745.

721. 印務參領 Yin⁴ Wu⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Adjutant-General; 3A. There are two to each of the 24 Banners (except

722 the Mongol, which have but one each). They are appointed to from the ranks of Colonels (*see* No. 722).

729 722. 驍騎參領 Hsiao¹ Ch'í² Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel; 3A; in command of a sub-division or 甲喇 Chia³ La¹ (Manchurian Chalan), of which there are five to each Manchu and Chinese Banner. In the Mongol Banners there are but two of these sub-divisions to each.

723. 副驍騎參領 Fu⁴ Hsiao¹ Ch'í² Ts'an¹ Ling³, Lieutenant-Colonel; 4A; one to each Chalan or sub-division (*see* No. 722).

724. 印務章京 Yin⁴ Wu⁴ Chang¹ Ching¹, Adjutant; 5B; conducts the correspondence of a Banner.

725. 委印務章京 Wei³ Yin⁴ Wu⁴ Chang¹ Ching¹, Assistant-Adjutant.

726. 佐領 Tso³ Ling³, Captain; 4A. Of officers of this rank there are from 70 to 80, in each of the Manchu Banners, and from 30 to 40, in each of the Chinese Banners. Each is in charge of some 70 to 100 of the Household Bannermen. In some cases they hold their rank by hereditary right, either as 勳舊 Hsün¹ Chiu⁴ or as 世管佐領 Shih⁴ Kuan³ Tso³ Ling³. Those who are appointed by various processes of selection are designated 公中 Kung¹ Chung¹, 分管 Fên¹ Kuan³, and 輪管佐領 Lun² Kuan³ Tso³ Ling³.

726A. 半箇佐領 Pan⁴ Ko⁴ Tso³ Ling³, Half Tso Ling. This title was formerly in use but at the present it is almost—if not completely—obsolete. It designated Captains of companies (*see* No. 726) of less than one hundred.

727. 驍騎校 Hsiao¹ Ch'í² Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant; 6A. Officers of this rank are drawn upon to fill the post of 步軍校 Pu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴ (*see* No. 799).

728. 委署驍騎校 Wei³ Shu⁴ Hsiao¹ Ch'í² Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant; 8B.

729. 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporal.

730. 馬甲 Ma³ Chia³ (Manchurian Ukesen), Private of the 1st Class. Also called 驍騎 Hsiao¹ Ch'í². to 734

731. 敖爾布 Ao⁴ Êrh³ Pu⁴ (Manchurian Orbo), Private of the 2nd Class. Also called 鹿角兵 Lu⁴ Chiao³ Ping¹. This rank is found in the 漢軍 Han⁴ Chün¹, Chinese Banners only (*see* No. 718).

732. 養育兵 Yang³ Yü⁴ Ping¹, Supernumeraries, or Juniors; awaiting appointment as 馬甲 Ma³ Chia³, or 敖爾布 Ao⁴ Êrh³ Pu⁴, as vacancies occur (*see* Nos. 730 and 731).

732A. 閑散 Hsien² San³ (Manchurian Sula), Bannermen at Large; without position or pay.

733. From the Banner Forces not coming within the Banner Corps of the line (*see* No. 718) there are organized various divisions, as follows: 1. 護軍營 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Guards Division (*see* No. 734), 2. 前鋒營 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying², Vanguard Division (*see* No. 735), 3. 步軍營 Pu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², Gendarmerie Division (*see* No. 736; for details *see* No. 797), 4. 火器營 Huo³ Ch'í⁴ Ying², The Artillery and Musketry Division (*see* No. 737), 5. 健銳營 Ch'ien⁴ Jui⁴ Ying², The Light Division (*see* No. 738), 6. 虎槍營 Hu³ Ch'iang¹ Ying², The Marksmen for Tiger Hunts (*see* No. 739), 7. 神機營 Shên² Chi¹ Ying², The Peking Field Force (*see* No. 740), 8. 圓明園八旗護軍營 Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Pa¹ Ch'í² Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Yüan Ming Yüan Division of the Banner Force (*see* No. 741), 9. 嚮導處 Hsiang³ Tao⁴ Ch'u⁴, The Guides (*see* No. 742), and 10. 上虞備用處 Shang⁴ Yü² Pei⁴ Yung⁴ Ch'u⁴, The Imperial Hunting Department (*see* No. 742A).

734. 護軍營 Hu⁴ Chün² Ying², The Guards Division (common designation, 大營 Ta⁴ Ying², Main Division. The former designation was Pa-ya-la, which was exchanged in A. D. 1660 for the Chinese equivalent now in use). Admission to this division is the special ambition of the great mass of

734A Bannermen of Peking, to whom it secures the advantages of substantial increase in pay and prospects of a promotion of one degree. The principal duty assigned it is to furnish detachments of guards for the Imperial Palace (*see* No. 104). This division consists of eight sections, corresponding to the eight Banners, and each is under the command of a 護軍統領 Hu⁴ Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³, Captain-General (2A). The other ranks are: 1. 護軍參領 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel (3A; 32 Mongols and 80 Manchus), 2. 副護軍參領 Fu⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Lieutenant-Colonel (4A; 32 Mongols and 80 Manchus), 3. 護軍校 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant (6A; 681 Mongols and 204 Manchus), 4. 委署護軍校 Wei³ Shu⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant; 8B, 5. 護軍 Hu⁴ Chün¹, Privates (14,075 in all).

734A. For particulars concerning 內護軍營 Nei⁴ Hu⁴ Chun¹ Ying², The Imperial Guards, *see* No. 97A.

735. 前鋒營 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying², Vanguard Division. This is composed entirely of Manchus or Mongols of all Banners. In time of peace this division performs service without the Palace; when the Emperor goes abroad it precedes the Imperial chairs at a distance of 1 i. 2 li. In time of war it is sent forward to open battles and prepare a way for the success of the main forces.

The Vanguard Division is divided into two "Wings" (or Sections): 1. Left (including the bordered yellow, plain white, bordered white and plain blue Banners) and 2. Right (including the plain yellow, plain red, bordered red and bordered blue Banners). These are commanded by the 左翼前鋒統領 Tso³ I⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ T'ung³ Ling³, and 右翼前鋒統領 Yu⁴ I⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ T'ung³ Ling³, Commandants of the Left and Right Wings of the Vanguard Division; 2A. The other ranks are: 1. 前鋒參領 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Vanguard Division (3A; four in each Wing), 2. 前鋒

侍衛 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Imperial Guardsmen of the Vanguard Division (4A; four in each Wing), 3. 委署前鋒侍衛 Wei³ Shu⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, Deputy Imperial Guardsman of the Vanguard Division (5B; two in each Wing), 4. 前鋒校 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Hsiao⁴, Sergeant of the Vanguard Division (6A; 48 in each Wing), 5. 委署前鋒校 Wei³ Shu⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Hsiao⁴, Sergeant of the Vanguard Division; 8B, and 6. 前鋒 Ch'ien² Fêng¹, Privates of the Vanguard Division (899 in the left and 865 in the right Wing).

735A. For details regarding 內前鋒營 Nei⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying², The Household Vanguard, *see* No. 97C.

736. 步軍營 Pu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², Gendarmerie Division. For details *see* No. 797.

737. 火器營 Huo³ Ch'it⁴ Ying², The Artillery and Musketry Division; consisting of 內 Nei⁴, and 外 Wai⁴, or, Inner and Outer, Detachments. The first is stationed at Peking while the second is at 藍靛廠 Lan² Tien⁴ Ch'ang³ (a short distance from the Summer Palace 圓明園 Yüan² Ming² Yüan²).

The 內火器營 Nei⁴ Huo³ Ch'it⁴ Ying² is formed from the 包衣 Pao¹ I⁴ of the several Banners (*see* No. 97).

The Artillery and Musketry Division is composed of Manchu and Mongol Bannermen and is under the command of 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, General Commandants (number not fixed; Princes of the Blood). At the head of each Detachment there is a 翼長 I⁴ Chang³, Brigadier; 3A. The other ranks are: 1. 營總 Ying² Tsung³, Commandant of a Garrison (Deputy Brigadier; four in each Detachment), 2. 鳥槍護軍參領 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Imperial Regiment of the Artillery and Musketry Division (3A; four in each Detachment), 3. 鳥槍驍騎參領 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hsiao¹ Ch'it⁴ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Artillery and Musketry Division; 3A, 4. 副鳥槍護軍參領 Fu⁴ Niao³ Ch'iang¹

- 738 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Imperial Regiment of the Artillery and Musketry Division; 4A, 5. 管鳥槍散秩官 Kuan³ Niao³ Ch'iang¹ San⁴ Chih⁴ Kuan¹, Musketry Adjutant, 6. 管礮槍散秩官 Kuan³ P'ao⁴ Ch'iang¹ San⁴ Chih⁴ Kuan¹, Artillery Adjutant, 7. 鳥槍護軍校 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant of the Imperial Regiment of the Artillery and Musketry Division; 6A, 8. 鳥槍驍騎校 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hsiao⁴ Ch'i² Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant of Artillery and Musketry; 6A, 9. 管礮驍騎校 Kuan³ P'ao⁴ Hsiao⁴ Ch'i² Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant of Artillery; 6A, 10. 鳥槍護軍 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hu⁴ Chün¹, Musketeer of the Imperial Guard, 11. 鳥槍驍騎 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Hsiao⁴ Ch'i², Musketeer, and 12. 礮驍騎 P'ao⁴ Hsiao⁴ Ch'i², Artillery-man.

738. 健銳營 Chien⁴ Jui⁴ Ying², The Scouts, or the Light Division; quartered near the 香山苑 Hsiang¹ Shan¹ Yüan⁴, or 靜宜園 Ching⁴ I² Yüan², the Imperial Hunting Park, North-west of Peking. This division was formed in the fourteenth year of the reign of 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (1749), because of the frequent revolts North of the Great Wall, the best men being recruited to it from the 前鋒營 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying² (see No. 735). At the present time these troops have merely a nominal existence.

At the head of the Light Division there are 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, General Commandants (number is not fixed; this post may be held by Princes of the Blood). The Division is divided into two Wings and in command of each there is an 翼長 I⁴ Chang², Brigadier; 3A. The other ranks are: 1. 前鋒參領 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Light Division; 3A, 2. 副前鋒參領 Fu⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Light Division; 4A, 3. 署前鋒參領 Shu⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Junior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Light Division; 5B, 4. 前鋒校 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant; 6A, 5. 副前鋒校 Fu⁴ Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Hsiao⁴,

Sub-Lieutenant; 8B, 6. 前鋒 Ch'ien² Fêng¹, Private of the 1st Class of the Light Division, and 7. 委前鋒 Wei³ Ch'ien² Fêng¹, Private of the 2nd Class of the Light Division.

739. 虎槍營 Hu³ Ch'iang¹ Ying², The Marksmen for Tiger Hunts; recruited from the best marksmen of the Three Superior Banners (see No. 718). In command of these marksmen there is a 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, General Commandant of the Marksmen for Tiger Hunts. The other ranks are: 1. 總領 Tsung³ Ling³, Brigadier of a Wing (six in all) 2. 虎槍長 Hu³ Ch'iang¹ Chang³, Senior Marksmen (21 in all), 3. 虎槍副長 Hu³ Ch'iang¹ Fu⁴ Chang³, Junior Marksmen (260 in all) and 4. 虎槍 Hu³ Ch'iang¹, Marksmen (600 in all).

740. 神機營 Shên² Chi¹ Ying². The Peking Field Force (Divine Mechanism Regiments). This force, drawn from the élite of the Banner Troops of all three nationalities forming the 京旗 Ching¹ Ch'i² (see No. 718), was organized in 1862—because of the disastrous campaign of 1860—and numbered 18 to 20 thousand men, supplied with the three types of arms, using modern breech-loaders and drilled in European style. This force no longer exists.

741. 圓明園八旗護軍營 Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Pa¹ Ch'i² Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying². The Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces. This is a division organized and appointed to guard the Summer residence of the Emperor. This residence is now at the 頤和園 I² Ho² Yüan² (at the foot of the hill 萬壽山 Wan⁴ Shou⁴ Shan¹), as the Yüan Ming Yüan Palace was destroyed by the European troops in 1860, after the taking of Peking.

At the head of this division is the 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, General Commandant of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces. The other ranks are: 1. 營總 Ying² Tsung³, Commandant (Assistant General Commandant; eight in

741A all; 3A), 2. 護軍參領 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'ah¹ Ling³, Colonel of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards, Division of the Banner Forces (3A; eight in all), 3. 副護軍參領 Fu⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces (4A; 16 in all), 4. 署護軍參領 Shu⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ts'an¹ Ling³, Junior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces (32 in all), 5. 護軍校 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces (6A; 128 in all), 6. 副護軍校 Fu⁴ Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces (8B; 128 in all), and 7. 護軍 Hu⁴ Chün¹, Privates of the Yüan Ming Yüan Guards Division of the Banner Forces (compare No. 734).

741A. For particulars as to the 圓明園內旗護軍營 Yüan² Ming² Yüan² Nei⁴ Ch'i² Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², the Guards at the Summer Palace, Yüan Ming Yüan, etc., see No. 97D.

742. 嚮導處 Hsiang³ Tao⁴ Ch'u⁴, The Guides. This is a department furnishing outriders, etc., for Imperial progresses. At its head is the 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, General Commandant of the Guides, appointed from the 八旗副都統 Pa¹ Ch'i² Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³ (see No. 720), the 護軍統領 Hu⁴ Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³ (see No. 734), and the 前鋒統領 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ T'ung³ Ling³ (see No. 735). For manning this department there are deputed officers and privates from the 護軍營 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Ying² (see No. 734; an indefinite number of 護軍校 Hu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, and 護軍 Hu⁴ Chün¹), and from the 前鋒營 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Ying² (see No. 735); four 前鋒侍衛 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Shih⁴ Wei⁴, and an indefinite number of 前鋒校 Ch'ien² Fêng¹ Hsiao⁴, and 前鋒 Ch'ien² Fêng¹).

742A. 上虞備用處 Shang¹ Yü² Pei⁴ Yung⁴ Ch'u⁴, The Imperial Hunting Department.

743. 駐防 Chu⁴ Fang², Manchu Garrisons Without Peking (see No. 718). These are divided into three classes as follows: 743 to 744

743A. 畿輔駐防 Chi¹ Fu³ Chu⁴ Fang², Garrisons of the "Military Cordon." These are at 25 cities of Chihli, surrounding Peking. The nine garrisons nearest Peking are styled the 小九處 Hsiao³ Chiu³ Ch'u⁴, Nine Small Posts.

743B. 陵寢駐防 Ling² Ch'in³ Chu⁴ Fang², Garrisons at the Imperial Mausolea (for details see No. 571).

743C. 各省駐防 Ko⁴ Shêng³ Chu⁴ Fang², Garrisons stationed in the Provinces; at 1. 歸化城 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'êng², 綏遠城 Sui¹ Yüan² Ch'êng², and 太原府 Tai⁴ Yüan² Fu³, in Shansi, 2. 青州府 Ch'ing¹ Chou¹ Fu³, and 德州 Tê² Chou¹, in Shantung, 3. 開封府 K'ai¹ Fêng¹ Fu³, in Honan, 4. 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, and 鎮江府 Chên¹ Chiang¹ Fu³, in Kiangsu, 5. 杭州府 Hang² Chou¹ Fu³, and 乍浦 Ch'a⁴ P'u³, in Chekiang, 6. 福州府 Fu² Chou¹ Fu³, in Fukien, 7. 廣州府 Kuang³ Chou¹ Fu³, in Kuangtung, 8. 成都府 Ch'êng² Tu¹ Fu³, in Szechwan, 9. 荊州府 Ching¹ Chou¹ Fu³, in Hupeh, 10. 西安府 Hsi¹ An¹ Fu³, in Shensi, and 11. 寧夏府 Ning² Hsia⁴ Fu³, 涼州府 Liang² Chou¹ Fu³, and 莊浪廳 Chuang¹ Liang³ Ting¹, in Kansu, with the garrisons of 烏魯木齊 Wu¹ Lu³ Mu⁴ Ch'i³, Urumtsi (also, 迪化府 Ti⁴ Hua⁴ Fu³), 巴里坤 Pa¹ La³ K'un¹, Barkul (also, 鎮西廳 Chên⁴ Hsi¹ T'ing¹), 古城 Ku³ Ch'êng², or 孚遠城 Fu² Yüan³ Ch'êng², and 土魯番廳 Tu³ Lu³ Fan¹ T'ing¹, Turfan (also, 廣安城 Kuang³ An¹ Ch'êng²), which are under the Kansu jurisdiction.

744. 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹, Manchu General-in-Chief (or Tartar General); 1B; literary designation, 大元戎 Ta⁴ Yüan² Jung². They reside in eight provinces at 1. 綏遠城 Sui¹ Yüan² Ch'êng², in Shansi (see Nos. 744A and 899), 2. 江寧城 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, Nanking, in Kiangsu, 3. 福州府 Fu² Chou¹ Fu³, in Fukien, 4. 杭州府 Hang² Chou¹ Fu³, in

- 744A Chekiang. 5. 荊州府 Ching¹ Chou¹ Fu³, in Hupeh, 6. 寧夏府 Ning² Hsiao⁴ Fu³, in Kansu (see Nos. 744B and 900),
745 7. 成都府 Ch'eng² Tu¹ Fu³, in Szechwan, and 8. 廣州府 Kuang³ Chou¹ Fu³, Canton, in Kuangtung.

744A. For details as to the 綏遠城將軍 Sui¹ Yüan³ Ch'eng² Chiang¹ Chün¹, see No. 899.

744B. For details as to the 寧夏將軍 Ning² Hsia⁴ Chiang¹ Chün¹, see No. 900.

744C. For details as to the 伊犁將軍 I¹ Li² Chiang¹ Chün¹, see No. 866.

744D. For details as to the 烏里雅蘇台將軍 Wu¹ Li³ Ya³ Su¹ T'ai² Chiang¹ Chün¹, see No. 879.

744E. For details as to the Chiang Chün in Manchuria see Nos. 802 and 803.

745. 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Manchu Brigade-General; 2A; literary designation, 大統制 Ta⁴ T'ung³ Chih⁴. They reside in ten provinces, at: 1. 歸化城 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'eng², in Shansi, 2. 青州府 Ch'ing¹ Chou¹ Fu³, in Shantung, 3. 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, and 鎮江府 Chên⁴ Chiang¹ Fu³, in Kiangsu—so-called 京口副都統 Ching¹ K'ou³ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, 4. 福州府 Fu² Chou¹ Fu³, in Fukien, 5. 杭州府 Hang² Chou¹ Fu³, and 乍浦 Ch'a⁴ P'u³, in Chekiang, 6. 荊州府 Ching¹ Chou¹ Fu³, in Hupeh (two; one 左翼 Tso³ I⁴ and the other 右翼 Yu⁴ I⁴), 7. 西安府 Hsi¹ An¹ Fu³, in Shensi (two; one 左翼 Tso³ I⁴ and the other 右翼 Yu⁴ I⁴), 8. 寧夏府 Ning² Hsia⁴ Fu³, and 涼州府 Liang² Chou¹ Fu³, in Kansu, 9. 成都府 Ch'eng² Tu¹ Fu³, in Szechwan, and 10. 廣州府 Kuang³ Chou¹ Fu³, in Kuangtung (two; one 滿州副都統 Man³ Chou¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, and the other 漢軍副都統 Han⁴ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³).

745A. The 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³ of Chihli province (one at 密雲縣 Mi⁴ Yün² Hsien¹ and the other at 山海關

Shan¹ Hai³ Kuan¹) are connected with the garrisons of the "military cordon" (see No. 743A).

745B. For details as to the 伊犁副都統 I¹ Li² Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, and the 塔爾巴哈台副都統 Ta³ Êrh³ Pa¹ Ha¹ T'ai² Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, see No. 867.

745C. For details as to the 歸化城副都統 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'eng² Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³ (see No. 745), see No. 899.

745D. For details as to the 寧夏副都統 Ning² Hsia⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³ (see No. 745), see No. 900.

745E. For details as to the 察哈爾副都統 Ch'a² Ha³ Êrh³ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, see No. 898.

745F. For details as to the Fu Tu T'ung in Manchuria, see Nos. 802 and 804.

746. The various other ranks in the provincial garrisons are: 1. 城守尉 Ch'eng² Shou³ Yü⁴, Military Commandant of a Minor Manchu Garrison in the Provinces (3A; they are found in such cities as 太原府 T'ai⁴ Yüan² Fu³, 德州 Tê² Chou¹, and 開封府 K'ai¹ Fêng¹ Fu³, where there are neither 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹ nor 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³), 2. 協領 Hsieh² Ling³, Color of a Regiment of the Provincial Manchu Garrisons; 3B, 3. 佐領 Tso³ Ling³, Major Commander of a Company of the Provincial Manchu Garrisons (4A; a position appreciably higher than that of 佐領 Tso³ Ling³ of the Peking Banners; see No. 726), 4. 防守尉 Fang² Shou³ Yü⁴, Military Commandant of the 2nd Class of a Minor Provincial Manchu Garrison (they reside in towns of the garrisons of the "military cordon," such as 東安縣 Tung¹ An¹ Hsien⁴, 長鄉縣 Liang² Hsien¹ Hsien⁴, 霸州 Pa⁴ Chou¹, etc.; see No. 743A); 4A, 5. 防禦 Fang² Yü⁴, Captain of a Platoon of the Provincial Manchu Garrisons; 5A, 6. 驍騎校 Hsiao¹ Ch'ü² Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant; 5B, 7. 委署驍騎校 Wei³ Shu⁴ Hsiao¹ Ch'ü² Hsiao⁴, Sub-Lieutenant; 8B, 8. 前鋒 Ch'ien² Fêng¹, Sergeant (also, 鳥槍前鋒 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Ch'ien² Fêng¹, Sergeant of

747 Musketry; compare No. 735), 9. 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporal
to (also, 鳥槍領催 Niao³ Ch'iang¹ Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporal of
748 Musketry, or 礮領催 P'ao⁴ Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporal of Artillery),
10. 驍騎 Hsiao¹ Ch'í², Private (also, 鳥槍驍騎 Niao³
Ch'iang¹ Hsiao¹ Ch'í², Musketeer, or 礮驍騎 P'ao⁴ Hsiao¹
Ch'í², Artillery-man; compare No. 737).

✓ 747. 水師營 Shui³ Shih⁴ Ying³, Marine Battalion of the
Banner Forces. This does river service in provinces where
Manchu Garrisons are stationed (see No. 743c), for instance,
Fukien, Kuangtung, etc.

748. 圍場 Wei² Ch'ang³, The Imperial Hunting
Preserves; in, and about, 熱河 Je⁴ Ho² 承德府 Ch'eng² Tè³
Fu³). For guarding these there was formed, in the reign of
康熙 K'ang¹ Hsi¹ (1661-1722), a detachment called the
守圍場兵 Shou³ Wei² Ch'ang³ Ping¹, Guards of the Hunting
Preserves. At the head of these Guards there are the
圍場正總管 Wei² Ch'ang³ Ch'eng⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, and the
圍場副總管 Wei² Ch'ang³ Fu⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, Chief
Controller (3A) and Deputy Chief Controller of the Hunting
Preserves (residing at Ch'eng² Tè³ Fu³; see above). The
remaining ranks are: 1. 圍場翼長 Wei² Ch'ang³ I⁴
Chang³, Brigadier of the Hunting Preserves; 4A (two in all),
2. 防禦 Fang² Yü⁴, Captain; 5A (eight in all), 3. 驍騎校
Hsiao¹ Ch'í² Hsiao⁴, Lieutenant; 6A (eight in all), 4. 領催
Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Corporal, and 5. 驍騎 Hsiao¹ Ch'í², Private
(of the last two ranks there are about eight hundred and
fifty men).

The Imperial Hunting Preserves are under the general
supervision of the Military Lieutenant-Governor of Jehol
(see No. 897), in which district it is situated and
where it forms a separate sub-prefecture, 圍場廳 Wei²
Ch'ang³ T'ing¹ (see No. 897).

THE OLD CHINESE ARMY.

749. 綠營 Lu⁴ Ying³, The Army of the Green Standard,
or old Chinese Army. These troops are divided into 陸路 Lu⁴
Lu⁴, Land Forces, and 水師 Shui³ Shih¹, Marine Forces, and
the bulk of the forces of this category in any province are under
the command of a 提督 T'í² Tu¹ (see No. 750), General-in-
Chief, and are styled 提標 T'í² Piao¹, or T'í² Tu's Command.
The lesser portion of these forces—allotted to the 總督 Tsung³
Tu¹ (see No. 820), or to the 巡撫 Hsün² Fu³ (see No. 821)—
are called, respectively, 督標 Tu¹ Piao¹, and 撫標 Fu³
Piao¹.

Under the orders of the 河道總督 Ho² Tao⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹
(see No. 820b) and of the 漕運總督 Ts'ao² Yün⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹
(see No. 834) there were formerly separate military organizations
styled the 河標 Ho² Piao¹, and the 漕標 Ts'ao² Piao¹.

The forces under the command of the General-in-Chief—
the 提標 T'í² Piao¹—are divided into 鎮標 Chèn⁴ Piao¹, Brigades,
these, in turn, being sub-divided into 協標 Hsieh² Piao⁴,
Territorial Regiments. The Hsieh are made up of 營 Ying²,
Battalions (of about 500 infantry and 250 cavalry each), which
are composed of two 哨 Shao⁴, Patrols, each—a Right and a
Left. The Patrols are distributed throughout two or four 司
Ssu¹, corresponding to the 汛 Hsün⁴, or military posts of different
districts.

The Army of the Green Standard is distributed throughout
the Empire, in towns, stations and villages, and, in addition to
doing military duty, performs various other services—in connection
with policing, the posts and the customs.

750. 提督 T'í² Tu¹, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, or
General-in-Chief; 1B (common designation, 提台 T'í² T'ai²;
epistolary style, 軍門 Chün¹ Mên²). This officer is in command

750A of the bulk of the troops of the Green Standard (*see* No. 749) to be stationed in a particular province.

750B Provincial Commanders-in-Chief are stationed in fourteen provinces, *i.e.* at 1. 通州 T'ung¹ Chou¹, in Chihli, 2. 松江府 Sung¹ Chiang¹ Fu³ (one; the 江南提督 Chiang¹ Nan² T'ü³ Tu¹) and 清和縣 Ch'ing¹ Ho² Hsien⁴, in the prefecture of 淮安府 Huai² An¹ Fu³ (one; the 江北提督 Chiang¹ Pei² T'ü³ Tu¹), in Kiangsu, 3. 廈門廳 Hsia⁴ Mên² T'ing¹, in the prefecture of 泉州府 Ch'üan² Chou¹ Fu³, in Fukien, 4. 寧波府 Ning² P'o¹ Fu³, in Chekiang; 5. 穀城縣 Ku³ Ch'êng² Hsien⁴, in the prefecture of 襄陽府 Hsiang¹ Yang² Fu³, in Hupeh, 6. 常德府 Ch'ang² Tê² Fu³, in Hunan, 7. 西安府 Hsi¹ An¹ Fu³, in Shensi, 8. 甘肅府 Kan¹ Chou¹ Fu³, in Kansu, 9. 成都府 Ch'êng² Tu¹ Fu³, in Szechwan, 10. 惠州府 Hui⁴ Chou¹ Fu³, in Kuangtung—the so-called 廣東陸路提督 Kuang³ Tung¹ Lu⁴ Lu⁴ T'ü³ Tu¹, 11. 南寧府 Nan² Ning² Fu³, in Kuangsi, 12. 大理府 Ta⁴ Li² Fu³, in Yünnan, 13. 安順府 An¹ Shun⁴ Fu³, in Kweichow, and 14. 疏勒府 Su¹ Lê¹ Fu³, or 喀什噶爾 Ka¹ Shih² Ka¹ Êrh², Kashgar, in Hsinking.

750A. In the provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Honan, Anhui and Kuangsi—there being no 提督 T'ü³ Tu¹—the Governors are invested with the duties of Provincial Commander-in-Chief. Accordingly, they are styled 兼提督 Chien¹ T'ü³ Tu¹, Governors and Generals-in-Chief (for instance, 山東巡撫兼提督 Shan¹ Tung¹ Hsün² Fu³ Chien¹ T'ü³ Tu¹, Shantung Governor and General-in-Chief of the Forces in Shantung Province).

750B. In addition to 提督 T'ü³ Tu¹ (also 陸路提督 Lu⁴ Lu⁴ T'ü³ Tu¹), Commanders-in-Chief of the Land Forces, there are also 水師提督 Shui³ Shih¹ T'ü³ Tu¹, Naval Commanders-in-Chief. There are two for the provinces lying along the Yangtze—長江水師提督 Ch'ang³ Chiang¹ Shui³ Shih¹ T'ü³ Tu¹ (at 太平府 T'ai¹ P'ing² Fu³, in Anhui) and 辦長江防守事宜

Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'ang² Chuang¹ Fang² Shou³ Shih⁴ I² (at 浦口 P'u³ K'ou³, or 江浦縣 Chiang¹ P'u³ Hsien⁴, in the prefecture of 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³), and one for the province of Kuangtung—廣東水師提督 Kuang³ Tung¹ Shui³ Shih¹ T'ü³ Tu¹ (at 虎門 Hu³ Mên², in the prefecture of 廣州府 Kuang³ Chou¹ Fu³).

In the provinces of Chekiang and Fukien the Commanders-in-Chief perform, simultaneously the duties of Naval Commanders-in-Chief and are, accordingly, designated 浙江水陸師提督 Chê⁴ Chiang¹ Shui³ Lu⁴ Shih¹ T'ü³ Tu¹, and 福建水陸師提督 Fu² Chien⁴ Shui³ Lu⁴ Shih¹ T'ü³ Tu¹, respectively.

751. 總兵 Tsung³ Ping¹, Brigade General; 2A (common designation, 鎮台 Chên⁴ T'ai²; literary designation, 總戎 Tsbag³ Jung²; epistolary designation, 大總制 Ta⁴ Tsung³ Chih⁴); commanding a 鎮標 Chên⁴ Piao¹, Brigade (*see* No. 749), of which there are from two to seven in a province.

There are seven Brigade Generals in Chihli province, two in Shansi, three in Shantung, five in Kiangsu, two in Anhui, three in Kuangsi, four in Fukien, five in Chekiang, three in Hupeh, three in Hunan, three in Shensi, five in Kansu, four in Szechwan, seven in Kuangtung, two in Kuangsi, four in Kweichow, six in Yünnan, four in Hsinking, and three in Honan—75 in all.

751A. In the province of Chihli the Brigade Generals, 泰寧鎮總兵 T'ai² Ning² Chên⁴ Tsung³ Ping¹, at 易州 I⁴ Chou¹, and 馬蘭鎮總兵 Ma³ Lan³ Chên⁴ Tsung³ Ping¹, at 馬蘭峪 Ma³ Lan³ Yü⁴, in the prefecture of 遼化州 Tsun¹ Hua⁴ Chou¹—Commanding the brigades stationed at the Imperial Mausolea (Western and Eastern; *see* Nos. 569 and 569B) bear the title of minister of the Household and, therefore, are officially designated as 兼總管內務府大臣 Chien¹ Tsung³ Kuan³ Nei⁴ Wu⁴ Fu³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² (*see* No. 76).

751B. 751B. Certain of the 總兵 Tsung³ Ping¹, Brigade Generals to (see No. 751), are in command of naval forces and, in this capacity, are directly subordinated to the Naval Commanders-in-Chief—four in Kiangsu, one in Kiangsi, one in Hupeh, one in Hunan, three in Chekiang, two in Fukien and five in Kuangtung.

752 副將 Fu⁴ Ching⁴, Colonel; 2B (common designation, 協台 Hsieh³ T'ai²; literary designation, 副戎 Fu⁴ Jung²); in command of a 協標 Hsieh³ Piao¹; Regiment (see No. 749).

752A. 參將 Ts'an¹ Chiang⁴, Lieutenant-Colonel; 3A (common designation, 參府 Ts'an¹ Fu³; literary designation, 參戎 Ts'an¹ Jung²).

The Lieutenant-Colonel acting as Commandant of a Governor's Brigade (撫標 Fu³ Piao¹; see No. 749) is colloquially called 大廳 Ta⁴ T'ing¹.

752B. 游擊 Yu² Chi¹, Major; 3B (common designation, 游府 Yu² Fu³; literary designation, 游戎 Yu² Jung²); in command of a 營 Ying², Battalion (see No. 749).

752C. 都司 Tu¹ Ssu¹, First Captain; 4A (literary designation, 都閫 Tu¹ K'un³); may be in command of a Battalion (see No. 749).

752D. 守備 Shou³ Pei⁴, Second Captain; 5B (common designation, 守府 Shou³ Fu³); may be in command of a Battalion (see No. 749).

752E. 千總 Ch'ien¹ Tsung³, Lieutenant; 6A (common designation, 總爺 Tsung³ Yeh²; literary designation, 千戎 Ch'ien¹ Jung²); in command of a 哨 Shao⁴, Patrol (see No. 749).

752F. 把總 Pa² Tsung³, Sub-Lieutenant; 7A (common designation, 副爺 Fu⁴ Yeh²); in command of a 司 Ssu¹, Squad, and commanding a 汛 Hsün⁴, Military Post (see No. 749).

752G. 外委千總 Wai⁴ Wei³ Ch'ien¹ Tsung³, Ensign; 8A.

752H. 外委把總 Wai⁴ Wei³ Pa² Tsung³, Colour-Sergeant; 9A.

752I. 額外外委 E² Wai⁴ Wai⁴ Wei³, Sergeant; 9B.

752J. 中軍 Chung¹ Chün¹, Adjutant. This post is filled by officers of the rank of 副將 Fu⁴ Chiang⁴ (see No. 752) to 守備 Shou³ Pei⁴ (see No. 752D) and one adjutant is attached to the commandant of any detachment of the forces. The Officers acting as Adjutants to the Governors-General and Governors are, respectively, the Commandants of the Governors-General's (督標 Tu¹ Piao¹) and Governors' (撫標 Fu³ Piao¹) Brigades (see Nos. 749 and 824).

753. 營總 Ying³ Tsung³, Commandant. This title is given to officers in command of special bodies of Troops. This post was formerly found in the 壯勇 Chuang⁴ Yung³, or Militia, and in the 練軍 Lien⁴ Chün¹, Disciplined Forces (which were the foundation for the organization of the present 陸軍 Lu⁴ Chün¹, Land Forces; see No. 656).

MILITARY POST STATIONS.

754. 驛站 I⁴ Chan⁴, Military Post Stations. These are under the superintendence of the Ministry of War and serve for the conveyance of government despatches between metropolitan and provincial establishments, and vice versa. At the head of the 驛 I⁴ or 站 Chan⁴, Post Stations, are 驛丞 I⁴ Ch'eng² (see No. 850), or 站官 Chan⁴ Kuan¹, Inspectors of Post Stations, with a staff of 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks, 馬撥 Ma³ Po¹, Mounted Couriers, and 步撥 Pu⁴ Po¹, Couriers on Foot, attached to them. The direct management of the Military Post Stations is invested in the local authorities (compare No. 850); the general management throughout a province is invested in the 按察使 An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³ (see No. 830; compare No. 839).

In Mongolia the Post Stages are called 軍台 Chün¹ T'ai², and are found along the three main roads—to K'urun, K'obdo and Uliasutai—and, in addition to being postal establishments,

serve as a place of banishment of condemned officials (compare the expression 發往軍台効力贖罪 Fa¹ Wang³ Chün¹ T'ai² Hsiao⁴ Li⁴ Shu² Tsui⁴).

The general control over the Military Post Stations in Mongolia (situated on the so-called 阿勒泰軍台 A⁴ Lê⁴ T'ai⁴ Chün¹ T'ai², Military Post Road of Altai) appertains to the Military Lieutenant-General of Ch'ahar (see No. 898). Officials proceeding on duty by this road are given special posting-orders, called 勘合 K'an⁴ Ho³, by the Ministry of War.

In Manchuria the Military Post Stations (they are now abolished and have been replaced by the 文報局 Wên² Pao⁴ Chü², see below) were under the control of 驛站監督 I⁴ Chan⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspectors of Military Post Stations (in the province of Kirin) or 驛巡道 I⁴ Hsün³ Tao⁴, Military Intendant of Couriers (in the province of Fengtien).

In addition to the Military Post Stations there were (and, to some extent still are, for instance, in the province of Hsin-kiang) 塘 T'ang², Military Couriers Bureaux, under the control of 提塘 T'i² T'ang² (compare Nos. 435A and 435B).

Of late there has been manifested a tendency of gradual abolition of the Military Post Stations, as well as Military Couriers Bureaux, and the establishment, instead, of 文報局 Wên² Pao⁴ Chü², Offices for the Transmission of Government Correspondence (divided into 文報總局 Wên² Pao⁴ Tsung³ Chü² and 文報分局 Wên² Pao⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Head and Branch Offices), with 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴, or 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Superintendents, in charge (this post, for instance in Manchuria, is associated with that of local 民政使 Min² Chêng⁴ Shih³; (see No. 807). These offices, being administered on more economical lines than was the case with the Military Post Stations, sometimes serve several provinces simultaneously (for instance, the 南北洋文報局 Nan² Pei³ Yang² Wên² Pao⁴ Chü²; see report

from 張人駿 Chang¹ Jên²-chün⁴, and 端方 Tuan¹ Fang¹, dated 29th November, 1909).

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT DROVES.

755. 張家口兩翼牧羣統轄總管 Chang¹ Chia¹ K'ou³ Liang³ I⁴ Mu⁴ Ch'ün² T'ung³ Hsia² Tsung³ Kuan³, Superintendent of Government Drovers of Horses and Cattle in the two Wings of the Ch'ahar Herdsmen in the Territory surrounding Kalgan; under the control of the Ministry of War. This post was established by virtue of an Imperial Edict of the 15th December, 1909, which was promulgated in reply to a Memorial, from the Ministry of War, pointing out the malpractices in breeding of horses and cattle in the territory of the left and right wings of the Ch'ahar Herdsmen (the duties appertaining to this post were previously performed by the Ch'ahar 都統 Tu¹ T'ung³, see No. 898).

The herds of horses and cattle (57 in all) under the control of the Superintendent are distributed, according to the general division of the Ch'ahar territory (see No. 893), into 兩翼 Liang³ I⁴, Two Wings, in charge of which are the 左翼總管 Tso³ I⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, Supervisor of the Left Wing, and 右翼總管 Yu⁴ I⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, Supervisor of the Right Wing. The direct management of each drove is invested in a 牧長 Mu⁴ Chang³, Supervisor of a Drove, and a 牧副 Mu⁴ Fu⁴, Assistant Supervisor of a Drove.

To the Superintendent there are attached: 秘書官 Pi³ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Chief Secretary, 總核官 Tsung³ Ho² Kuan¹, Chief Reviser, and 科員 K'o¹ Yüan³, Secretaries (in an indefinite number), arranged in four sections: 1. 文牘科 Wên² Tu¹ K'o¹, Section of Correspondence, 2. 牧養科 Mu⁴ Yang³ K'o¹, Breeding Section, 3. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹,

756 Accounts Section, and 4. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs.

For the advancement of the knowledge of breeding—a very important part of military administration—there are to be established 兩翼牧羣學堂 Liang³ I⁴ Mu⁴ Ch'ün² Hsüeh² T'ang², Stud Schools, and 模範羣 Mu² Fan⁴ Ch'ün², Model Doves, etc.

NAVAL FORCES OF CHINA.

756. Most of the war vessels of the Chinese fleet are divided into the following four squadrons: 1. 北洋水師 Pei³ Yang² Shui³ Shih¹, Peiyang Squadron, 2. 南洋水師 Nan² Yang² Shui³ Shih¹, Nanyang Squadron, 3. 福建水師 Fu² Chien⁴ Shui³ Shih¹, Fukien Squadron, and 4. 廣東水師 Kuang³ Tung¹ Shui³ Shih¹, Kuangtung (Canton) Squadron. In addition to these there are the so-called 海兵營 Hai³ Ping¹ Ying², Marine Battalions (Flotilla): 1. 廣東魚雷營 Kuang³ Tung¹ Yü² Lei² Ying², Kuangtung (Canton) Torpedo Boat Flotilla, at 黃浦 Huang² P'u³ (Whampoa), 2. 南京魚雷營 Nan² Ching¹ Yü² Lei² Ying², Nanking Torpedo Boat Flotilla, at 南京 Nan² Ching¹ (Nanking), and 3. 煙台海軍練習營 Yen¹ T'ai² Hai³ Chün¹ Lien⁴ Hsi² Ying², Training Battalion of Yent'ai (Chefoo), at 芝罘 Chih¹ Fu⁴ (Chefoo).

The general superintendency of all the naval forces of China is invested, as has been already stated, in the 海軍處 Hai³ Chün¹ Ch'u⁴, Naval Council, at Peking (see Nos. 185c and 185d), which, in its turn, is subordinated to the 籌辦海軍大臣 Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Presidents of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy (see No. 185A). The direct command of the fleet appertains to the 海軍提督 Hai³ Chün¹ T'ü² Tu¹, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, to whom there is attached, at Shanghai, the 海軍事務處 Hai³ Chün¹ Shih¹ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Staff of the Commander-in-Chief

of the Naval Forces, directed by the 參謀官 Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Chief of Staff. Other Staff-Officers are: 1. 副官 Fu⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant (one), 2. 機關監 Chi¹ Kuan¹ Chien⁴, Engineer-Officer (one), 3. 主計長 Chu³ Chi⁴ Chang³, Senior Councillor (one), 4. 主計官 Chu³ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Councillor (one), 5. 秘書官 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Secretary (one), 6. 秘書官補 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹ Pu³, Assistant Secretaries (three), and 7. 軍醫 Chün¹ I¹, Surgeon (one).

756A. For the ranks of line officers of the fleet see No. 659B; for the corresponding Japanese terms see No. 659C.

756B. For particulars as to the 水師提督 Shui³ Shih¹ T'ü² Tu¹, Naval Commanders-in-Chief, see No. 750B.

756C. For particulars as to the 水師營 Shui³ Shih¹ Ying², Marine Battalion of the Banner Forces, see No. 747.

757. For the training of Naval Officers, as well as for the building and repairing of vessels, there are now in China the following establishments; 1. 水師學堂 Shui³ Shih¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², or 海軍學堂 Hai³ Chün¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Naval Schools (see No. 757A), 2. 造船所 Tsao⁴ Ch'uan² So³, Shipbuilding Yards (see No. 757B), and 船渠 Ch'uan² Ch'ü¹, Docks (see No. 757C).

757A. At present there are three Naval Schools in China: 1. 江南水師學堂 Chiang¹ Nan² Shui³ Shih¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Kiangnan Naval School, at 南京 Nan² Ching¹, (Nanking), 2. 煙台海軍學堂 Yen¹ T'ai² Hai³ Chün¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Yen'tai Naval School, at 芝罘 Chefoo, and 3. 廣東海軍學堂 Kuang³ Tung¹ Hai³ Chün¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Kuangtung (Canton) Naval School, at 黃浦 Hua² P'u³ (see No. 756).

757B. For the construction of vessels there is a special shipbuilding yard at 福州 Foochow, the so-called 馬尾船廠 Ma³ Wei³ Ch'uan² Ch'ang³ (Mamoi Arsenal). Also, ships are built at the 江南機器局 Chiang¹ Nan² Chi¹ Ch'ü¹ Chü², Kiangnan Arsenal (at 上海 Shang⁴ Hai³, Shanghai).

757^o For the equipment of vessels with the necessary armaments—
to guns, shells, etc.—there are the following arsenals: 1. 廣東
758 兵廠 Kuang³ Tung¹ Tsao⁴ Ping¹ (Ch'ang³, Kuangtung
(anton) Arsenal. 2. 廣東火藥製造所 Kuang³ Tung² Huo³
Yao⁴ Chih⁴ Tsao⁴ So⁴, Kuangtung (Canton) Powder Mills, and
3. 漢陽槍礮局 Han⁴ Yang² Ch'iang¹ P'ao⁴ Chū², Hanyang
Arsenal, at 漢陽 Hanyang, in Hupeh.

757^c. For repairing vessels there are the following
dockyards: 1. 廣東船塢 Kuang³ Tung¹ Ch'uan² Wu²,
Kuangtung (Canton) Dockyard, at 黃浦 Huang² P'u³; see No.
756, 2. 江南船塢 Chiang¹ Nan² Ch'uan² Wu², Kiangnan
Dockyard, at 上海 Shang⁴ Hai³, Shanghai, and 3. 馬尾船塢
Ma³ Wei³ Ch'uan² Wu², Mawei Dockyard, at Foochow.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRISONS.

A. Shên Pan T'ing or Judicial Establishments.

758. Until lately the local administrative officials in China,
to whom were attached judges and prison officials, performed
judicial functions. The Imperial Decree of the 6th November,
1906, which directed a general revision of the government
organization, also affected judicial establishments—the Board of
Punishments (see No. 438) was reorganized as the Ministry of
Justice (see No. 440), and the Court of Judicature and Revision
(see No. 215) was reformed as the Supreme Court of Justice
(see No. 215A), specially charged with the supervision of all
judicial matters of the Empire. At the same time the Chinese
Government determined to sharply define the scope of adminis-
trative and judicial officials and, with this object in view, began
the organization of quite independent judicial establishments, so-
called 審判衙門 Shen³ P'an⁴ Ya² Mên², free from any control
the part of the administrative authorities (compare the
expression 司法獨立 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Tu² Li⁴). These began to function

first at Peking; later they were founded in Manchuria and at
Tientsin. Their establishment throughout the Empire will take
place according to the following schedule: in 1909-1910, at
provincial capitals and ports open to foreign trade; in 1911-
1913, at the chief cities of prefectures, sub-prefectures, depart-
ments and districts; in 1913-1915, at marts and villages.

The organization of judicial establishments is based on:

1. Memorials from the Supreme Court of Justice, dated the 12th December, 1906, and from the Ministry of Justice, dated the 4th December, 1907, and the 25th August, 1909, and 2. Regulations for Judicial establishments, 法院編制法 Fa⁴ Yüan⁴ Pien¹ Chih⁴ Fa⁴, compiled by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th February, 1910, with the enclosures: 1. 法官考試任用暫行章程 Fa⁴ Kuan¹ K'ao³ Shih⁴ Jên⁴ Yung⁴ Chan⁴ Hsing² Chang¹ Ch'êng², Provisional Regulations for Competitive Examination and Appointment of Judicial Officials, 2. 司法區域分割暫行章程 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Ch'ü⁴ Yü⁴ Fên¹ Hua⁴ Chan⁴ Hsing² Chang¹ Ch'êng², Provisional Regulations Defining Judicial Districts, and 3. 初級暨地方審判廳管轄案件暫行章程 Ch'ü¹ Chi² Chi² Ti⁴ Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹ Kuan³ Hsia² An⁴ Chien⁴ Chan⁴ Hsing² Chang¹ Ch'êng², Provisional Regulations Defining the Scope of Local and District Courts according to the Gravity and Type of Cases.

Judicial establishments are divided into: 高等審判廳 Kao¹ Têng³ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, Courts of Assizes, 2. 地方審判廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, District Courts, and 3. 初級審判廳 Ch'ü¹ Chi² Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, Local Courts (for details see Nos. 759 to 761).

For particulars as to the functions of the Supreme Court of Justice see No. 215A, and the Supplement, No. 215A.

758A. 審判廳籌辦處 Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹ Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Ch'ü⁴, Offices for the Organization of Judicial Establishments;

758b founded in all provinces, under the direction of the 提法使 *Ti⁴ Fa⁴ Shih³* (see No. 831) or 按察使 *An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³*; to function until the introduction of judicial establishments in the provinces has been completed.

758B. For training officials for service in judicial establishments there have been instituted at local Colleges of Law and Administration (see No. 623A), or at the 審判廳籌辦處 *Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹ Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴* (see No. 758A), 審判研究所 *Shên³ P'an⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³* (also, 審判講習所 *Shên³ P'an⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³*, 司法研究所 *Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Yeu² Chiu¹ So³*, or 司法講習科 *Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² K'o¹*), Courses in Jurisprudence, covering one year, and providing for an enrollment of from 60 to 120 students (dependent on local conditions).

758C. 檢驗學習所 *Chien³ Yen⁴ Hsüeh² Hsi² So³*, Courses in Medical Jurisprudence; for training officials skilled in questions of 法醫 *Fa⁴ I¹*, Medical Jurisprudence, styled 檢驗吏 *Chien³ Yen⁴ Li⁴*, Medical Inspectors, who are to replace the 仵作 *Wu³ Tso⁴*, Coroners, men quite ignorant and entirely unacquainted with the principles of medical jurisprudence, who have long functioned in China. These courses are to be founded at Judicial Establishments of higher grades and are to extend over a year and a half.

Courses of Medical Jurisprudence were established at Peking, 檢驗傳習所 *Chien³ Yen⁴ Ch'uan² Hsi² So³*, in June, 1909, at the 京師高等檢察廳 *Ching¹ Shih¹ Kao¹ T'eng³* *Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹*.

758D. For training judicial officials of lower rank (ushers and clerks), in some provinces (for instance Kuangtung) there are 錄事書記承發吏學習所 *Lu⁴ Shih⁴ Shu¹ Chi¹ Ch'eng² Fa¹ Li⁴ Hsüeh² Hsi² So³*, Courses for Clerks and Ushers (extending over half a year).

758E. The new scheme for judicial establishments (see No. 758) foreshadows the appearance of 律師 *Lü⁴ Shih¹*, Attorneys (Advocates; also 辯護士 *Pien⁴ Hu⁴ Shih⁴*) in civil and criminal cases. Special regulations defining their rights and duties (律師單行法 *Lü⁴ Shih¹ Tan¹ Hsing² Fa⁴*) are to be drawn up by the Committee for Revising and Compiling Civil and Criminal Codes.

758F. Those desiring to serve in judicial establishments are called upon to pass two examinations. On the successful completion of the first examination they are attached to Local and District Courts for practice (學習 *Hsüeh² Hsi²*, Practising) for two years, after which they undergo the second examination. On successfully passing this they are enrolled as Expectants for posts in Judicial Establishments (so-called 候補推事 *Hou⁴ Pu³ T'ui¹ Shih⁴* and 候補檢察官 *Hou⁴ Pu³ Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹*).

759. 高等審判廳 *Kao¹ Teng³ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹*, Courts of Assizes (see No. 758). Within the scope of these Courts come: 1. Appeals (控訴 *K'ung⁴ Su⁴*) against judgments (not final, 判決 *P'an⁴ Chüeh²*) of District Courts, of the first hearing (第一審 *Ti⁴ I¹ Shên³*), 2. Appeals (上告 *Shang⁴ Kao⁴*) against judgments (not final) of District Courts, of the second hearing (第二審 *Ti⁴ Êrh⁴ Shên³*), 3. Cassations (抗告 *K'ang⁴ Kao⁴*) of judgments (final, 決定 *Chüeh² Ting⁴*) of District Courts and 4. Cases concerning 宗室 *Tsung¹ Shih⁴* (see No. 39) and 覺羅 *Chüeh¹ Lo²* (see No. 40), not within the scope of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Courts of Assizes consist (depending on the volume of affairs) of one (or more) 民事庭 *Min² Shih⁴ T'ing²*, Section of Civil Cases, and one (or more) 刑事庭 *Hsing² Shih⁴ T'ing²*, Section of Criminal Cases.

At the head of a Court of Assizes is a 廳丞 *T'ing¹ Ch'eng²*, President of the Court, and at the head of a Section there are

759A 庭長 T'ing² Chang³, Section Chiefs, appointed from the ranks
to of 推事 T'ui¹ Shih⁴, Court Members, of the respective Section.

760 Originally Courts of Assizes consisted of two 科 K'o¹,
Sections: 民科 Min² K'o¹, Civil, and 刑科 Hsing² K'o¹,
Criminal, with three (six at Peking) 合議推事 Ho² I⁴ T'ui¹
Shih⁴, Collaborating Members of the Court.

At Courts of Assizes there are found: 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴,
Archivists, 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrars, 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers
and (at Peking and ports open to foreign trade) 繙譯官 Fan¹
I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters (Translators).

Courts of Assizes are found at: 1. Peking, 京師高等
審判廳 Ching¹ Shih¹ Kao¹ T'eng³ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, and
2. Provincial capitals. For details see the Scheme for Judicial
Establishments (see No. 758), section 4, articles 25 to 32.

759A. For particulars as to the 高等審判分廳 Kao¹
T'eng³ Shên³ P'an⁴ Fên¹ T'ing¹, Branch Courts of Assizes, see
No. 760B.

759B. 大理分院 Ta⁴ Li³ Fên¹ Yüan⁴, Branches of the
Supreme Court of Justice (see Supplement to No. 215A). These
may be established in provinces distant from Peking, at the local
Courts of Assizes (see No. 759); composed of a 民事庭 Min²
Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Civil Cases, and a 刑事庭 Hsing²
Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Criminal Cases.

760. 地方審判廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, District
Courts (see No. 758). Within the scope of these are: 1. Cases
without the scope of Local Courts or the Supreme Court of
Justice (for the first hearing; 第一審 Ti⁴ I¹ Shên³) and 2. For
a second hearing, A. Appeals against judgments (not final) of the
Local Courts and B. Cassations of judgments (final) of Local
Courts.

District Courts are composed (dependent on the volume of
affairs) of one (or more) 民事庭 Min² Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of
Civil Cases, and one (or more) 刑事庭 Hsing² Shih⁴ T'ing²,

Section of Criminal Cases. Also, there are two (or more) 760A
獨任推事 Tu² Jên⁴ T'ui¹ Shih⁴, Independent members of the to
Court (deciding cases singly). 760B

At the head of a District Court is a 廳長 T'ing¹ Chang³
(at the Capital 廳丞 T'ing¹ Ch'êng²), President of the Court
(holding, at the same time, the position of Chief of one of the
Sections); each Section is under a 庭長 T'ing² Chang³, Section
Chief, appointed from the ranks of 推事 T'ui¹ Shih⁴, Members
of the Court, of the respective Section.

Formerly the District Courts were divided into two 科 K'o¹,
Sections: 民科 Min² K'o¹, Civil, and 刑科 Hsing² K'o¹,
Criminal, with three (in Peking twelve) 合議推事 Ho² I⁴ T'ui¹
Shih⁴, Collaborating Members of the Court, in each. At the
head of the Court was a 推事長 T'ui¹ Shih⁴ Chang³, Senior
Member of the Court.

At District Courts there are found: 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴,
Archivists, 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrars, 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴,
Writers, 承發吏 Ch'êng² Fa¹ Li⁴, Ushers, and (at Peking and
ports open to foreign trade) 繙譯官 Fan¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters.

District Courts are established at: 1. Peking, 京師內
外城地方審判廳 Chiang¹ Shih¹ Nei⁴ Wai⁴ Ch'êng² Ti⁴
Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, Metropolitan District Court of the
Inner and Outer City, and 2. Each prefecture and independent
department (one).

For details as to District Courts see the Scheme for Judicial
Establishments (see No. 758), section 3, articles Nos. 17 to 24.

760A. For particulars as to the 地方審判分廳 Ti⁴
Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ Fên¹ T'ing¹, Branches of District Courts, see
No. 761A.

760B. 高等審判分廳 Kao¹ T'eng³ Shên³ P'an⁴ Fên¹
T'ing¹, Branches of Courts of Assizes (see No. 759A); may be
established at places distant from provincial capitals, at the
Local District Courts (see No. 760). These are composed of a

761 民事庭 Min² Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Civil Cases, and a 刑事庭
to Hsing² Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Criminal Cases.

761A 761. 初級審判廳 Ch'u¹ Chi² Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, Local
Courts (see No. 758). To the authority of these appertain:
1. Civil cases involving a sum of not more than 200 Taels, and
2. By the present Criminal Code, criminal cases punishable by a
fine or by a fine (of not more than \$200.00) and imprisonment
(for a year or less), or, by other rules, by arrest.

Local Courts are made up of one or two (or more) 推事
Tui¹ Shih⁴, Members of the Court, who judge cases quite
independently (獨任制 Tu² Jên⁴ Chih⁴).

Local Courts (also called 城隍局 Ch'êng² Yen² Chü², City
Justice of Peace, and 鄉隍局 Hsiang¹ Yen² Chü², Village
Justice of Peace) were formerly composed of from one to two (10
at Peking) 單獨推事 Tan¹ Tu² Tui² Shih⁴, Independent
Members of the Court.

At Local Courts there are: 承發吏 Ch'êng² Fa² Li⁴,
Ushers, and 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

Local Courts are established at: 1. Peking, 京師初級
審判廳 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ch'u¹ Chi² Shên³ P'an⁴ T'ing¹, Metro-
politan Local Courts (the former designation was 京師分區城
隍局 Ching¹ Shih¹ Fên¹ Ch'ü¹ Ch'êng² Yen² Chü²), 2. Admini-
strative centres of departments and districts of the Metropolitan
Prefecture, 3. Administrative centres of sub-prefectures,
departments and districts of the provinces, and 4. Thickly
populated towns and villages important by their location. For
details see the Scheme for Judicial Establishments (see No.
758), section 2, articles 14 to 16.

761A. 地方審判分廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Shên³ P'an⁴ Fên¹
T'ing¹, Branches of District Courts (see No. 760A); may be
established at Local Courts (see No. 761). These are composed
of a 民事庭 Min² Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Civil Cases, a
刑事庭 Hsing² Shih⁴ T'ing², Section of Criminal Cases, and

two (or more) 獨任推事 Tu² Jên⁴ Tui¹ Shih⁴, Independent
Members of the Court. 762
to

B. Chien Ch'a T'ing or Prosecuting Attorneys' Offices: 764

762. At judicial establishments of the various grades there
are found 檢察廳 Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹, or Prosecuting Attorneys'
Offices, namely: 1. At the Court of Assizes, 高等檢察廳
Kao¹ Têng³ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹, 2. At the District Court,
地方檢察廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹, and 3. At the
Local Court, 初級檢察廳 Ch'u¹ Chi² Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹ (for
details see Nos. 763 to 767).

For details as to the 總檢察廳 Tsung³ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹,
attached to the Supreme Court of Justice, see No. 222.

Duties appertaining to the Prosecuting Attorneys' Offices
include: the initiation of cases of criminal prosecution, the
making of searches, the enforcement of sentences, etc.

763. 高等檢察廳 Kao¹ Têng³ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹,
Prosecuting Attorney's Office at the Court of Assizes (see Nos.
759 and 762); composed of a 檢察長 Chien³ Ch'a² Chang³,
Senior Prosecuting Attorney, and two (or more) 檢察官 Chien³
Ch'a² Kuan¹, Prosecuting Attorneys. Also, at this office, there
are found 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Archivists, 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴,
Registrars, and 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

763A. 總檢察分廳 Tsung³ Chien³ Ch'a² Fên¹ T'ing¹,
Branches of Attorney-General's Office (see Supplement to No.
222); established at Branches of the Supreme Court of Justice
(see No. 759B).

764. 地方檢察廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹,
Prosecuting Attorney's Office at the District Court (see Nos. 760.
and 762); composed of a 檢察長 Chien³ Ch'a² Chang³, Senior
Prosecuting Attorney, and two (or more) 檢察官 Chien³ Ch'a²
Kuan¹, Prosecuting Attorneys. Also, at this office there are
典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Archivists, 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Registrars, and
錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

4A 764A. 高等檢察分廳 K'ao¹ T'eng³ Chien³ Ch'a² Fèn¹
o T'ing¹, Prosecuting Attorney's Office at a Branch of the Court of
6A Assizes (see No. 760B).

765. 初級檢察廳 Ch'u¹ Chi² Chien³ Ch'a² T'ing¹,
Prosecuting Attorney's Office at the Local Court (see Nos. 761 and
762); composed of from one to two (or more) 檢察官 Chien³
Ch'a² Kuan¹, Prosecuting Attorneys and 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴,
Writers.

765A. 地方檢察分廳 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Chien³ Ch'a² Fèn¹
T'ing¹, Prosecuting Attorney's Office at a Branch of the
District Court (see No. 761A).

C. Prisons:

766. At the Capital, for the imprisonment of offenders,
there are, at the Ministry of Justice, two prisons: 南監 Nan²
Chien¹, Southern, and 北監 Pei² Chien¹, Northern (see No. 457),
formerly under the supervision of the 提牢廳 T'i² Lao² T'ing¹,
Prison Office, but, since the abolition of this office in 1907,
administered by the 典獄司 Tien³ Yü⁴ Ssu¹, Department of
Prisons (see No. 449). On the change of control the organiza-
tion of these prisons was revised (see a Memorial from the
Ministry of Justice, dated the 17th September, 1908), in that,
instead of the former two 提牢 T'i² Lao², Prison Inspectors,
posts were established for two 總管收掌 Tsung³ Kuan³ Shou¹
Chang³, and, instead of 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴, Warders, there were
appointed 正管收掌 Chêng⁴ Kuan³ Shou¹ Chang³ (two; from
the ranks of 七品小京官 Ch'i¹ P'in³ Hsiao³ Ching¹ Kuan¹; see
No. 299). Also, there were appointed 副管收掌 Fu⁴ Kuan³
Shou¹ Chang³, Assistant Warders (six; from the ranks of
八品錄事 Pa¹ P'in³ Lu⁴ Shih⁴, and 九品錄事 Chiu³ P'in³
Lu⁴ Shih⁴; see No. 481).

766A. In the provinces the prisons are at the offices of the
local authorities and are under the control of Prison Warders,
styled: in prefectures, 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴ (see No. 850), in

departments, 吏目 Li⁴ Mu⁴ (see No. 851A); in districts, 典史 766A
Tien³ Shih³ (see No. 857).

766B. In the scheme for reform of judicial establishments
there appears a measure with regard to prison affairs providing
for the institution, at the Capital (in 1909, see Memorials from
the Ministry of Justice, dated June, 1907, and 31st March,
1909), as well as in the provinces, of so-called 模範監獄 Mu²
Fan⁴ Chien¹ Yü⁴, Model Prisons. At present these prisons are
to be found in the provinces of Kuangsi (see Memorial from
張鳴岐 Chang¹ Ming²-ch'i², dated the 8th December, 1909),
and Yünnan (see report from 沈秉堃 Shên³ Ping³-k'un¹, dated
the 21st September, 1909).

In connection with the prison reform it is proposed to
abolish, in the provinces, the posts of 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴, 吏目 Li⁴
Mu⁴, and 典史 Tien³ Shih³ (see No. 766A).

Regulations referring to prisons (監獄規則 Chien¹ Yü⁴
Kuei¹ Tsé²), and defining penalties to be inflicted on prison
administrations (監獄官吏懲罰規則 Chien¹ Yü⁴ Kuan¹ Li⁴
Chêng³ Fa² Kuei¹ Tsé²), were drawn up in 1909, to be
promulgated in 1910, and, accordingly, the organization of the
new (model) prisons, treated below, has been arrived at, chiefly,
from the above-mentioned Memorial from Chang Ming-ch'i (and,
to some extent, on the report of Shên Ping-k'un).

At the head of the Model Prison (in Kuangsi) is a
正典獄官 Chêng⁴ Tien³ Yü⁴ Kuan¹, Prison Inspector; 5B (in
Yünnan, 典獄官 Tien³ Yü⁴ Kuan¹). To him there are sub-
ordinated: 1. Eight 看守長 K'an¹ Shou³ (Chang³, Senior
Warders; 8A (in Yünnan, three 守衛長 Shou³ Wei⁴ Chang³),
2. 60 看守 K'an¹ Shou³, Warders; 9A (in Yünnan, 守衛
Shou³ Wei⁴), 3. Two 教誨師 Chiao⁴ Hui³ Shih¹, Teachers of
Morality; 8A, 4. Two 醫官 I¹ Kuan¹, Physicians; 9A (in
Yünnan, one 醫師 I¹ Shih¹), 5. Ten 工手 Kung¹ Shou³,
Workmen, and 6. 20 押丁 Ya¹ Ting¹, Escorts (the two last-

767 mentioned ranks do not exist in Yünnan, but there are five 書記生 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks).

The general supervision over the affairs of the prison is invested in four Sections: 1. 文牘科 Wên² Tu³ K'o¹, Section of Correspondence (文書科 Wên² Shu¹ K'o¹ in Yünnan), 2. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Section of Accounts, 3. 工業科 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Handicrafts, and 4. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs (總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹ in Yünnan). At the head of each Section are Senior Warders, as 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs (one 科長 K'o¹ Chang³ to each Section in Yünnan), assisted by four 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries; 9A (one 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², in Yünnan).

In Yünnan province there is also the 守衛科 Shou³ Wei⁴ K'o¹, Secret Service Section, directed by a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³.

At the Model Prison in Kuangsi, in the Summer of 1909, there was opened a 監獄學堂 Chien¹ Yü⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Prison School, for training officials for service in prison administrations, of two Sections: 1. 高等科 Kao¹ Têng³ K'o¹, Higher Section (with a course of study extending over one year, an enrollment of 50 students and 16 subjects of instruction), and 2. 看守所 K'an¹ Shou³ K'o¹, Section of Guarding (prisoners) (with a course of study of half a year's duration, an enrollment of 120 students and eight subjects of instruction). It has been arranged that this school be reorganized, in September, 1910, on the lines of the Japanese 警監學堂 Ching³ Chien¹ Hsüeh² T'ang², Police and Prison Schools, and it is to be annexed to the local Higher Police School (see No. 522).

In the province of Hunan, in connection with prison administration, there are 監獄傳習所 Chien¹ Yü⁴ Ch'uan² Hsi² Se³, Courses in Prison Administration.

767. 看守所 K'an¹ Shou³ So³, (also 管收所 Kuan³ Shou¹ So³), Houses of Detention; established at District Courts (see No. 760) and, in some instances, at Local Courts (see

No. 761). These are administered by from two to four 看守所 767A
官 K'an¹ Shou³ So³ Kuan¹ (also 所官 So³ Kuan¹), Warders to
of Houses of Detention; 8B. 769

At the 京師地方看守所 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ti⁴ Fang¹ K'an¹ Shou³ So³, House of Detention of the Metropolitan District Court (see No. 760), there is found the post of 看守所長 K'an¹ Shou³ So³ Chang³, (also 所長 So³ Chang³), Senior Warden of the House of Detention; 6B.

For particulars as to the House of Detention of the Supreme Court of Justice, see No. 221.

767A. 習藝所 Hsi² I² So³, Workhouses; under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior (see No. 514). Here are incarcerated, and employed in handicrafts, offenders condemned, for petty crimes, to some months imprisonment.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

768. The direct superintendence over all measures directed towards the development of agriculture, industry and commerce, as well as a general control over all establishments having reference to these, appertains to the Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839 and 839A) who, in this instance, is subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, from which he receives all necessary instructions.

769. 農工商總局 Nung² Kung¹ Shang¹ Tsung³ Chü², Head Bureaux of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Previous to the establishment of the post of Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 768 and 839-839A) these bureaux performed duties which now appertain to this official. They are still to be found in provinces to which the said Taotai has as yet not been appointed (compare the Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, referring to the province of Kweichow, dated the 21st January, 1908), and are composed

770 of four Sections: 1. 農務所 Nung² Wu⁴ So³, Section of Agriculture, 2. 工務所 Kung³ Wu⁴ So³, Section of Industry, 3. 商務所 Shang¹ Wu⁴ So³, Section of Commerce, and 4. 庶務所 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ So³, Section of General Affairs.

770. 農會 Nung² Hui⁴, Agricultural Guilds. In accordance with a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 20th October, 1907, these are established: at provincial capitals, 農務總會 Nung² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴, Central Agricultural Guilds; at the chief cities of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts, 農務分會 Nung² Wu⁴ Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branch Agricultural Guilds; at towns and villages, 農務分所 Nung² Wu⁴ Fên¹ So³, Agricultural Associations (or Sections of Agricultural Guilds). The establishment of these Guilds, Branches and Sections commenced in 1908 and it was provided that their complete inauguration be finished in 1910.

Central Agricultural Guilds have a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chairman, and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-Chairman, elected from the ranks of 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members (of which there are from 20 to 50), who must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Branch Agricultural Guilds consist of a 總理 Tsung³ Li³ and from 10 to 30 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members, while Sections of Agricultural Guilds are composed of 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴ (the maximum is 5).

At Central Agricultural Guilds there are, or will be, established: a 農業學堂 Nung² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Agricultural School (see No. 600), and a 農事試驗場 Nung² Shih⁴ Shih⁴ Yen⁴ Ch'ang³, Botanical Garden (by 1910 this is to be established at all Central Agricultural Guilds).

At Branch Agricultural Guilds, as well as at Sections of Agricultural Guilds, there are, or will be, established: a 農事半日學堂 Nung² Shih⁴ Pan⁴ Jih⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Agricultural

School with Half-day Sessions (see No. 617B; compare No. 579; to be established in 1912), and a 農事演說會場 Nung² Shih⁴ Yen⁴ Shuo¹ Hui⁴ Ch'ang³, Society for the Diffusion of Agricultural Knowledge (to be instituted in 1912).

770A. 京師農務總會 Ching¹ Shih¹ Nung² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴, Metropolitan Central Agricultural Guild (see No. 770). This, as proposed in a Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 6th July, 1911, is a development of the former 畿輔農工學會 Chi¹ Fu³ Nung² Kung¹ Hsüeh² Hui⁴, Society for the Encouragement of Agricultural and Industrial Education about Peking. In the new Society the designations 會長 Hui⁴ Chang³, Chairman, and 副會長 Fu⁴ Hui⁴ Chang³, Vice-Chairman, have become 總理 Tsung³ Li³ and 協理 Hsieh² Li³ (compare No. 770), and there have been instituted 工業研究所 Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Yen² Chin¹ So³, Courses in Handicrafts.

770B. 京師農事試驗場 Ching¹ Shih¹ Nung² Shih⁴ Shih⁴ Yen⁴ Ch'ang³, Metropolitan Botanical Garden; opened in 1908. Here is found a 高等農務學堂 Kao¹ Têng³ Nung² Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Agricultural School (see No. 603A), and the 農務局 Nung² Wu⁴ Chü², Agricultural Office (see No. 463).

770C. In Manchuria, as proposed by 徐世昌 Hsü² Shih⁴-ch'ang¹ (see his Memorial of the 5th December, 1908, and the reply of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 27th December, 1908), at the main cities of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts there are established 農政廳 Nung² Chêng⁴ T'ing¹, Agricultural Offices, administered by 農官 Nung² Kuan¹, Experienced Agriculturalists (Agricultural Officials) of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ranks, 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Mechanical Engineers, 技手 Chi⁴ Shou³, Workmen, 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks, and 幹事 Kan⁴ Shih⁴, Attendants.

770D. In addition to the institutions mentioned above to there are to be established the following, having as their object the facilitation of the study, and the assisting of the development, of agriculture, forestry, sericulture and tea planting:

1. 農務講習所 Nung² Wu⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Agricultural Courses (*see* No. 617B),
2. 農林學堂 Nung² Lin² Hsüeh² T'ang², Schools of Agriculture and Forestry (by 1910 these are to be established in all the provinces; *see* No. 617B),
3. 蠶業講習所 Ts'an² Yeh⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, Courses in Sericulture (to be instituted in 1909-1910; *see* No. 617B), and
4. 茶業講習所 Ch'a² Yeh⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³, (also 茶務講習所 Ch'a² Wu⁴ Chiang³ Hsi² So³), Courses in Tea Planting (in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 23rd January, 1910, these must be established in all provinces producing tea—產茶省分 Ch'an³ Ch'a² Sheng³ Fên¹; *see* No. 617B).

771. For the encouragement and development of industry there are (or will be established) at Peking, and in the provinces, the following:

1. 工藝局 Kung¹ I⁴ Chü², Industrial Institutes (one has existed at Peking for many years—*see* No. 464—and they are to be established at ports open to foreign trade in 1911),
2. 勸業會 Ch'üan² Yeh⁴ Hui⁴, Societies for the Encouragement of Industry (to be gradually established, in all provinces, within the period 1912-1913),
3. 京師工業試驗所 Ching¹ Shih¹ Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Shih⁴ Yen⁴ So³, Metropolitan Experimental Workshop; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 23rd January, 1910, at the Metropolitan Exhibition for the Encouragement of Industry (*see* No. 771A), with two 科 K'o¹, Sections,

i.e. 化學科 Hua⁴ Hsüeh² K'o¹, Chemical, and 機器科 Chi¹ Ch'i¹ K'o¹, Mechanical (there is to be instituted also a 理化研究所 Li³ Hua⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Bureau of Chemical Research), 4. 勸工陳列所 Ch'üan⁴ Kung¹ (Ch'ên² Lieh⁴ So³, Exhibitions for the Encouragement of Industry; to be established in 1911 at all places open to foreign trade (for details as to the Metropolitan Exhibition *see* No. 771A), and 5. 繡工科 Hsiu⁴ Kung¹ K'o¹, Embroidery Workshops (*see* No. 464).

771A. 京師勸工陳列所 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ch'üan⁴ Kung¹ Ch'ên² Lieh⁴ So³, Metropolitan Exhibition for the Encouragement of Industry (*see* Nos. 464 and 771); founded at Peking in 1906 (*see* Memorial from the Ministry of Commerce, covering Regulations). The Exhibition is administered by two 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Superintendents, who are assisted by two 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Assistants, and two 庶務長 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Chang³, Stewards. It is arranged in four Sections: 1. 支設處 Chih¹ Shê⁴ Ch'u⁴, Exhibition Section, 2. 考驗處 K'ao³ Yen⁴ Ch'u⁴, Technical Section, 3. 調查處 Tiao⁴ (Ch'a² Ch'u⁴, Information Section, and 4. 收支處 Shou¹ Chih¹ Ch'u⁴, Treasury.

To each Section there are attached two 理事員 Li³ Shih⁴ Yüan², Expositors.

In 1908 the Exhibition was gutted by fire. Repairs were, however, effected in 1909.

At the Metropolitan Exhibition there is found a 勸業場 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Ch'ang³, Workshop for the Encouragement of Industry.

For particulars as to the 京師工業試驗所 Ching¹ Shih¹ Kung¹ Yeh⁴ Shih⁴ Yen⁴ So³, Metropolitan Experimental Workshop, established at the Exhibition, *see* No. 771.

772. 商船公會 Shang¹ Ch'üan² Kung¹ Hui⁴, Mercantile Marine Societies (*see* Memorial from the Ministry of Commerce, dated the 26th March, 1906); established at commercial towns interested in the mercantile marine. These

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Societies, are of two grades: 總會 Tsung³ Hui⁴, Central Societies, and 分會 Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branch Societies. The former are directed by a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chairman, and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-Chairman, while the latter have a Chairman alone. The establishment of Mercantile Marine Societies throughout the Empire must be completed by 1913.

773. Conforming to regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Commerce in 1906, whenever China participates in 賽會 Sai⁴ Hui⁴, Exhibitions, abroad provision is made for the organization of a separate Chinese section (華商賽會 Hua² Shang¹ Sai⁴ Hui⁴), for the direction of which there is appointed a 總事務所 Tsung³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ So³, Committee, under the direction of a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Inspector (the duties of Inspector are, in some instances, carried on by the accredited Diplomatic Representative).

773A. 國內賽會 Kuo² Nei⁴ Sai⁴ Hui⁴, Imperial Exhibition. In accordance with the scheme of constitutional reforms, drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, this Exhibition is to be opened in 1915 (preparations are to be begun in 1913).

773B. 萬國賽會 Wan⁴ Kuo² Sai⁴ Hui⁴, International Exhibition. Conforming to the scheme of constitutional reforms (compare No. 773A), this Exhibition is to be opened in 1916 (preparations are to be started in 1915).

774. 商會 Shang¹ Hui⁴, Chambers of Commerce. Regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Commerce (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 11th January, 1904), provide for the establishment of these, in the place of previously existing commercial associations of various kinds (商業公所 Shang¹ Ch'eh⁴ Kung¹ So³, 商務公會 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Kung¹ Hui⁴, etc.), at provincial capitals and important commercial centres. At the former, as well as at the most important commercial cities, such as Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Chungking, Canton and Amoy, there

are found 商務總會 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴, General Chambers of Commerce, while at other places there are established 商務分會 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branch Chambers of Commerce, which are, to some extent, subordinated to the General Chambers of Commerce. 774A to 775

At General Chambers of Commerce there is a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chairman, and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-Chairman, who are elected from the ranks of 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Members (20 to 50 in all), while Branch Chambers of Commerce are composed of a Chairman and from 10 to 30 members.

The scheme of constitutional reforms drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce provides for the establishment: of General Chambers of Commerce, in 1910; of Chambers of Commerce abroad, (so-called 華商商會 Hua² Shang¹ Shang¹ Hui⁴), in 1911; of Branch Chambers of Commerce in China, in 1911; of Branch Chambers of Commerce abroad (so-called 華商地方商會 Hua² Shang¹ Ti⁴ Fang¹ Shang¹ Hui⁴), in 1914.

774A. 商律講明所 Shang¹ Lü⁴ Chiang³ Ming² So³, Associations for the Study and Explanation of Commercial Laws; to be established in 1915.

774B. 商品陳列館 Shang¹ P'in³ Ch'ên² Lieh⁴ Kuan³, Commercial Exhibitions (Stores). The preliminary organization of these is to be started in 1911 and they will be gradually opened: in 1912, at provincial capitals and ports open to foreign trade; in 1914, at prefectural capitals and important commercial centres; in 1916, at the chief cities of departments and districts.

775. 礦政調查局 Kung³ Chêng⁴ Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chū², Mining Committees; organized, in accordance with regulations framed by the Ministry of Commerce (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th November, 1905), for the general supervision of mining affairs, in all provinces. Each is directed by a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, President, a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-President,

775A and a number of 礦務議員 Kung³ Wu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Mining to Advisers.

776 New mining regulations (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 21st September, 1907), left, for the time being, the Mining Committees unchanged, with the exception that there were attached to them a number of 礦務委員 Kung³ Wu⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Deputies for Mining Affairs, and 礦務顧問官 Kung³ Wu⁴ Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Consulting Experts for Mining Affairs (see No. 468).

At present the Mining Committees are being gradually abolished (compare a Memorial from 陳夔龍 Ch'en² K'uei²-lung², late Governor-General of Hukuang, dated the 1st July, 1909), and their functions transferred to the Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839 and 839A; 礦務科 Kung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Mining Section).

775A. Previous to the establishment of Mining Committees in 1905 (see No. 775), mining affairs were supervised in the provinces by 礦務總局 Kung³ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Central Mining Offices, and 查礦公所 Ch'a² Kung³ Kung¹ So³, Mining Offices.

775B. 礦務學堂 Kung³ Wu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Mining Schools (see No. 617B); to be organized in all provinces in 1911.

776. 公司 Kung³ Ssu¹, Companies or Associations. Conforming to commercial laws, drawn up by the Ministry of Commerce and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 21st January, 1904, these may be classed in four groups: 1. 合資公司 Ho² Tzu¹ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Co-partnerships, 2. 合資有限公司 Ho² Tzu¹ Yu³ Hsien¹ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Limited Liability Co-partnerships, 3. 股分公司 Ku³ Fên¹ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Joint-stock Companies, and 4. 股分有限公司 Ku³ Fên¹ Yu³ Hsien¹ Kung¹ Ssu¹, Limited Liability Joint-stock Companies.

For (the direction of) the business of any company there is formed a 董事局 Tung³ Shih⁴ Chü², Board of Directors,

consisting of from three to thirteen 董事 Tung³ Shih⁴, Directors, elected at a general meeting of shareholders from the ranks of holders of ten shares or more in the company concerned. At the first general meeting of the shareholders there are elected at least two 查賬人 Ch'a² Chang⁴ Jên², Auditors.

Companies must be registered at the Company Registration Bureau, 公司註冊局 Kung¹ Ssu¹ Chu⁴ Ts'ê⁴ Chü² (see No. 465B). Temporary regulations as to registration of companies have been compiled by the Ministry of Commerce (consisting of 18 articles).

776A. Registration of trade marks is done, following rules and regulations framed by the Ministry of Commerce (originally in 1904) by the 商標局 Shang¹ Piao¹ Chü² (also 註冊局 Chu⁴ Ts'ê⁴ Chü²), Trade Marks Registration Bureau (see No. 465D), and by the 商標掛號分局 Shang¹ Piao¹ Kua⁴ Hao⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Trade Marks Registration Bureaux, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

COLONIZATION.

777. Of late years the Chinese Government has paid special attention to the question of colonization, which is now being carried on under official auspices along the Northern border of the provinces of Shansi, Chihli, Shensi and Kansu, in Manchuria, in Inner Mongolia (especially in the Cherim league), about Hsining (on the order of K'uk'unor), in Szechwan (on the Tibetan border) and in Yünnan (on the border of Tongking).

In the province of Shansi (the territory of the T'umet tribe, which occupies the region adjacent to Kuei Hua Ch'êng) colonization was started, roughly speaking, in 1902, and the following Colonization Bureaux have been gradually called into activity: 1. 歸化墾務總局 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ K'en³ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Central Colonization Bureaux at Kuei Hua Ch'êng (K'u

- 778 K'ü Ho To), 2. 豐鎮墾務分局 Fêng¹ Chên¹ K'en³ Wu⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Colonization Bureau at Fêng Chên T'ing, 3. 寧遠墾務分局 Ning² Yüan³ K'en³ Wu⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Colonization Bureau at Ning Yüan T'ing, etc.

Later, colonization penetrating Chihli, the following was established: 察哈爾左翼墾務張家口總局 Ch'a² Ha³ Erh³ Tso³ I⁴ K'en³ Wu⁴ Chang¹ Chia¹ K'ou³ Tsung³ Chü², Central Colonization Bureau of the Left Wing of the Ch'ahars at Kalgan.

In the province of Kansu a Colonization Bureau was established (on a Memorial from the 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹, 台布 T'ai² Pu⁴, dated the 14th December, 1908), in 1908, styled 奏辦寧夏滿營墾務總局 Tsou⁴ Pan⁴ Ning² Hsia⁴ Mau³ Ying² K'en³ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Central Colonization Bureau of the Manchu Garrison at Ninghsia, established with Imperial sanction.

In addition to the above-mentioned, Colonization Bureaux (Central and Branch) have been called into being at other places in the Empire.

778. 督辦墾務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ K'en³ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Superintendent of Colonization Affairs. This title is held by the Chiang¹ Chün¹ at Sui¹ Yüan² Ch'êng² (see Nos. 744, 744A and 899).

To him there are attached the following: 1. One 總查 Tsung³ Ch'a², Chief Inspector, 2. Six 稽查 Chi² Ch'a², Inspectors, 3. One 文巡捕 Wên² Hsün² Pu³, Civil Orderly Officer, 4. One 武巡捕 Wu³ Hsün² Pu³, Military Orderly Officer, 5. One 監印委員 Chien¹ Yin⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Keeper of the Seal, 6. Two 漢通事 Han⁴ Tung¹ Shih⁴, Chinese Interpreters, 7. Two 蒙通事 Mêng³ Tung¹ Shih⁴, Mongolian Interpreters, 8. Four 頭等差官 T'ou² Têng³ Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹, Deputies of the first rank, 9. Six 二等差官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹, Deputies of the second rank, 10. Ten 三等差

官 San¹ Têng³ Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹, Deputies of the third rank, and 11. Twenty 夫役 Fu¹ I⁴, Servants. 779 to 781

In addition to the officials mentioned above, for the Superintendent of Colonization Affairs, there is a: 1. 文案處 Wên² An¹ Ch'u⁴, Chancery (see No. 779), and 2. 收支處 Shou¹ Chih¹ Ch'u⁴, Treasury (see No. 780).

779. 文案處 Wên² An¹ Ch'u⁴, Chancery (see No. 778); directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, who is assisted by: 1. One 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Associate Chief, 2. Two 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistants, 3. Six 主稿委員 Chu³ Kao³ Wei³ Yüan², Chief Revisers, 4. Two 掌案委員 Chang³ An¹ Wei³ Yüan², Archivists, 5. Two 收發文件委員 Shou¹ Fa¹ Wên² Chien¹ Wei³ Yüan², Registrars, 6. Four 繙譯委員 Fan¹ I⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Interpreters, 7. Four 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Clerks, 8. Two 通事 Tung¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Interpreters, 9. 書手 Shu¹ Shou³, Writers, 10. Four 差官 Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹ (see No. 778), 11. Four 聽事 Ting¹ Shih⁴, Runners, and 12. Ten 護局夫 Hu⁴ Chü² Fu¹, Guards.

780. 收支處 Shou¹ Chih¹ Ch'u⁴, Treasury (see No. 778); directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, to whom there are subordinated: 1. One 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Associate Chief, 2. One 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant, 3. Four 總核委員 Tsung³ Ho² Wei³ Yüan², Auditors, 4. Two 主稿委員 Chu³ Kao³ Wei³ Yüan², 5. One 掌案委員 Chang³ An¹ Wei³ Yüan², 6. Two 支應委員 Chih¹ Ying⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Assistant Treasurers, 7. Four 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, 8. Fourteen 書手 Shu¹ Shou³, 9. Four 差官 Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹, 10. Four 聽事 Ting¹ Shih⁴ and 11. Ten 護局夫 Hu⁴ Chü² Fu¹ (compare No. 779).

781. The personnel of the Central Colonization Bureau at Kuei Hua Ch'êng (K'ü K'ü Ho T'ö; see No. 777) is as follows: 1. Two 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, 2. Two 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, 3. Two 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, 4. Two 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctors, 5. Four 主稿委員 Chu³ Kao³ Wei³ Yüan², 6. Four 承審委

782 員 Ch'êng² Shên³ Wei³ Yüan², Judicial Commissioners, 7. Four 稽核冊報委員 Chi² Ho² Ts'ê⁴ Pao⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Auditors of Colonization Accounts, 8. Four 抽查履丈委員 Ch'ou¹ Ch'a² Lû³ Chang⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Land Surveyors, 9. Two 測繪委員 Ts'ê⁴ Hui⁴ Wei³ Yüan², Draftsmen, 10. Two 掌案委員 Chang³ An⁴ Wei³ Yüan², 11. Two 繙譯委員 Fan¹ I⁴ Wei³ Yüan², 12. Two 通事 T'ung¹ Shih⁴, 13. Four 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, 14. Fourteen 書手 Shu¹ Shou³, 15. Four 差官 Ch'ai¹ Kuan¹, 16. Four 聽事 T'ing¹ Shih⁴, and 17. Twelve 護局夫 Hu⁴ Chü² Fu¹ (compare Nos. 779 and 780).

The personnel of the other Colonization Bureaux mentioned above (Central, at Kalgan; Branches, at Fêng Chên T'ing and Ning Hsia T'ing) is, with almost no exception, similar to that just expanded.

782. 墾務總局 K'en³ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Central Colonization Bureau at Tsitsihar (in the province of Heilungchiang). This superintends colonization affairs and the selling of public lands to immigrants. At its head is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, who has subordinated to him a 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctor. It is divided into three 科 K'o¹, Sections: 1. 文牘科 Wên² Tu³ K'o¹, Section of Correspondence, 2. 會計科 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ K'o¹, Accounts Section, and 3. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs. At the head of each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief. He is assisted by a 副科長 Fu⁴ K'o¹ Chang³, Assistant Chief.

782A. 黑龍江省邊墾招待處 Hei¹ Lung² Chiang¹ Shêng³ Pien¹ K'en³ Chao¹ Tai⁴ Ch'u⁴, Immigrant Agencies for the Colonization of the Frontier of Heilungchiang. These were established, in accordance with a Memorial from the Governor-General of Manchuria (of the 28th January, 1909), at Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Yingkow and K'uangch'êngtzu. They furnish information and endeavour to attract people for colonization purposes.

RAILWAYS.

783. Railways, all under the supervision of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, may be classed under four headings: 1. 官款官辦 Kuan¹ K'uan³ Kuan¹ Pan⁴, Government Built and Operated Railways, 2. 借款官辦 Chieh⁴ K'uan³ Kuan¹ Pan⁴, Government Operated Railways Built with Loan Funds, 3. 借款商辦 Chieh⁴ K'uan³ Shang¹ Pan⁴, Private Railways Built with Loan Funds, and 4. 商辦 Shang¹ Pan⁴, Private Railways (built with private funds).

At the head of Government Railways there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, and a 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Assistant.

At the head of Private Railways there is a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chief Manager (may be 坐辦總理 Tso⁴ Pan⁴ Tsung³ Li³, Actual Chief Manager, or 名譽總理 Ming² Yü⁴ Tsung³ Li³, Honorary (Chief Manager) and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Assistant Manager.

During the construction period, on important railway lines there are sometimes appointed a 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴, Superintendent, and a 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant. Construction work is carried on in 段 Tuan⁴, Sections, which are directed by 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chiefs, and 幫總辦 Pang¹ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Assistant Chiefs.

On all Railways—Government or Private—there are found: 總工程司 Tsung³ Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ssu¹ (also 技師長 Chi⁴ Shih¹ Chang³), Chief Engineer, and 副工程司 Fu⁴ Kung¹ Ch'êng² Ssu¹ (also 工程師 Kung¹ Ch'êng² Shih¹, 副技師 Fu⁴ Chi⁴ Shih¹, or 技師 Chi⁴ Shih¹), Engineers.

For the 鐵路局 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Chü², Railway Bureaux, the personnel has, as yet, not been defined.

784. 護路巡警 Hu⁴ Lu⁴ Hsün² Ching³, Railway Police; conforming to a Memorial from the Ministry of Posts and

785 Communications, dated the 7th July, 1909, these police are to be organized on all Railways—Government or Private. The Ministry is now engaged in arranging the personnel of this force and, in this connection, has consulted with the high officials of provinces in which there are railways.

785. 鐵路學堂 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Railway Schools; there is one for each railway, founded with the object of training employes for the various branches of railway work.

785A. The scheme of constitutional reforms drawn up by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 8th April, 1909, called for the establishment at Peking, in 1909, of: 1. A 實業學堂 Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Professional School (at the Ministry), and 2. A 電氣專門學堂 Tien⁴ Ch'ü⁴ Chuan¹ Mên² Hsüeh² T'ang², School of Electrical Engineering.

786. 唐山路礦學堂 T'ang² Shan¹ Lu⁴ Kung³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Railway and Mining School at T'angshan (in the province of Chihli; see No. 621A).

In 1909, in consequence of internal dissensions, this school was reorganized (see report from the Ministries of Education and of Posts and Communications, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 6th June, 1909), as follows: to consist of two Sections, namely, 1. 中等科 Chung¹ Têng³ K'o¹, Middle Section (with the curriculum of a Middle School and a course of study covering three years), and 2. 高等科 Kao¹ Têng³ K'o¹, Higher Section (with the rating of a Higher Professional School and a course of four years). The head of the school is now a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director (instead of the former 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴; see No. 635). He is assisted by a 教務長 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ Chang³ (see No. 636) and a 齋務長 Chai¹ Wu⁴ Chang³ (see No. 645).

786A. Previous to 1909 the Railway and Mining School at T'angshan (see No. 786) was composed of two Sections:

1. 路礦公共科 Lu⁴ Kung³ Kung¹ K'uo¹, General, and
 2. 路礦專門科 Lu⁴ Kung³ Chuan¹ Mên² K'o¹, Special.
- The course of study in each covered two years.

787. 上海高等實業學堂 Shang⁴ Hai³ Kao¹ Têng³ Shih² Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Professional School at Shanghai (see No. 598c). Previous to 1909 this school was under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; in that year it was placed under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. It furnishes instruction in a 鐵路科 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ K'o¹, Railway Course, which is arranged in two Sections: a 豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹, Preparatory Section, with a three or four years' course of study, and a 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Section, with a three years' term. At the last mentioned there is a 中學 Chung¹ Hsüeh², Sub-section with the curriculum of a Middle School.

788. 交通傳習所 Chiao¹ T'ung¹ Ch'uan² Hsi² So³ (formerly 鐵路管理傳習所 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Kuan³ Li³ Ch'uan² Hsi² So³), Courses of Instruction at the Ministry of Posts and Communications. These are arranged in two Sections: 1. 鐵路科 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ K'o¹, Railway Section, and 2. 郵電科 Yu¹ Tien⁴ K'o¹, Section of Posts and Telegraphs. Each Section is sub-divided into two sub-sections: 1. 高等班 Kao¹ Têng³ Pan⁴, Higher (term of course for the Railway Section is three years; for the Section of Posts and Telegraphs, two and a half years), and 2. 簡易班 Chien³ I⁴ Pan⁴, Abridged (covering one year for the Railway Section and one and a half years for the Section of Posts and Telegraphs).

788A. 工匠夜學所 Kung¹ (Chiang⁴ Yeh⁴ Hsüeh² So³, Evening Courses for Workmen. In accordance with directions from the Ministry of Posts and Communications (dated August, 1909), these are to be instituted at all Railway Bureaux.

789. 輪船招商局 Lun² Ch'uan² Chao¹ Shang¹ Chü², China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; established in 1872

790 (and until 1909) under the superintendency of the 北洋大臣
to Pei³ Yang² Ta⁴ Ch'ên² (see No. 820B). In 1909, as directed
791 by Imperial Edict, dated the 4th May, this company was
transferred to the control of the Ministry of Posts and
Communications (see report of the latter, sanctioned by the
Emperor on the 26th August).

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

790. In 1908 the telegraph lines of the Empire were
redeemed by the Government and their administration was
invested in the Ministry of Posts and Communications, which
directly manages telegraphic affairs through the 電政司 Tien⁴
Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Telegraphs (see No. 478), and the
上海電政局 Shang⁴ Hai³ Tien⁴ Chêng⁴ Chü², Bureau of
Telegraphs at Shanghai. The latter is directed by a 總辦
Tsong³ Pan⁴, Chief, assisted by a 總管電政 Tsung³ Kuan³
Tien⁴ Chêng⁴, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

At the head of 電報局 Tien⁴ Pao⁴ Chü², Telegraph
Offices, are 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chiefs. To them are attached
理事員 Li³ Shih⁴ Yüan², Managers, 領班 Ling³ Pan¹, Chiefs
of Reliefs, and 副領班 Fu⁴ Ling³ Pan¹, Assistant Chiefs of
Reliefs.

790A. The scheme of constitutional reforms drawn up by the
Ministry of Posts and Communications provides for China's
affiliation with the 萬國電政公會 Wan⁴ Kuo² Tien⁴
Chêng⁴ Kung¹ Hui⁴, International Telegraph Union, in
1913.

791. Telephony is also under the supervision of the
Ministry of Posts and Communications and, in the latter's
scheme of constitutional reforms, it is arranged that telephone
installation throughout the Empire shall be completed in
1916.

Telephone Stations are divided into: 1. 電話總局 Tien⁴ 792
Hua⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Central Stations and 2. 電話分局 Tien⁴
Hua⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Stations.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.

792. 交通銀行 Chiao¹ T'ung¹ Yin² Hang², Bank of
Communications; established, as proposed in a Memorial from
the Ministry of Posts and Communications (sanctioned by the
Emperor on the 7th December, 1907), with the object of assisting
in the development of shipping, railways, telegraphs and posts.
Of the total number of shares issued, 40% were taken up by the
Government and 60% were issued to the public. The 總行
Tsong³ Hang², Head Office, of the Bank is in Peking; 分行
Fên¹ Hang², Branch Offices, were first established at Tientsin,
Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Chinkiang and Canton. Later, at
important commercial centres of China, as well as abroad, there
are to be opened Branch Offices or 代辦行 Tai⁴ Pan⁴ Hang²,
Agencies.

For the Head Office, as well as for each Branch
Office, there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Superintendent,
and to this official there is attached one 副辦 Fu⁴ Pan⁴,
Assistant.

At the head of the 總管理處 Tsung³ Kuan³ Li³ Ch'ü⁴,
Board of Directors (at Peking), there is a 總理 Tsung³ Li³,
President, and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-President. To render
them any assistance that may be required there are deputed a
number officials from the personnel of the Railway Administra-
tion. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the
Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Shareholders, at a general meeting, elect four 董事 Tung³
Shih⁴, Supervisors, who keep a watch over the actions of the

are to be opened Branch Offices or 代辦行 Tai Pan Hang, important commercial centres of China, as well as abroad, there Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Chekiang and Canton. Later, at Pen' Hang, Branch Offices, were first established at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hang, Head Office, of the Bank in Peking; 銀行 Government and 80% were issued to the public. The 銀行 Of the total number of shares issued, 20% were taken up by the 銀行 the Government of Shanghai, Railway, Telegraphs and Posts. 銀行

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PART III.

PEKING AND THE METROPOLITAN PREFECTURE.

793. 順天府 Shun' T'ien' Fu', The Metropolitan Prefecture. In charge of this prefecture is the 府尹 Fu' Yin', Prefect of the Metropolitan Prefecture (3A; literary designation, 大京兆 Ta' Ching' Chao', or 京兆 Ching' Chao'), who is, at the same time, Governor of Peking. This official, in his capacity of Prefect, is not subordinated to the 布政使 Pu' Chêng' Shih' (see No. 826) of Chihli province. As Governor of Peking he has subordinated to him: 1. 府丞 Fu' Ch'êng', Vice-Governor of Peking (4A; literary designation, 副京兆 Fu' Ching' Chao'); and 2. 治中 Chih' Chung', Sub-Prefect of Shun T'ien Fu; 5A.

793A. 兼尹 Chien' Yin' (or, more explicit, 兼管順天府府尹事務 Chien' Kuan' Shun' T'ien' Fu' Fu' Yin' Shih' Wu'), Governor Adjunct. This title is usually borne by one of the Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the various Ministries.

794. The personnel of the staff of the Prefect of the Metropolitan Prefecture includes the following: 1. One 通判 T'ung' P'an' (also 京府通判 Ching' Fu' T'ung' P'an', or 糧馬通判 Liang' Ma' T'ung' P'an') 6A; (see No. 849), 2. Two 教授 Chiao' Shou' (also 順天府學教授 Shun' T'ien' Fu' Hsüeh' Chiao' Shou'); 7A (see No. 850), 3. Two 訓導 Hsün' Tao' (also 順天府學訓導 Shun' T'ien' Fu' Hsüeh' Hsün' Tao'); 7A (see No. 850), 4. One 經歷 Ching' Li'; 7B (see No. 850), 5. One 照磨 Chao' Mo'; 9B (see No. 850), and 6. One 司獄 Ssu' Yü'; 9B (see No. 850).

794A. The central administration of the Metropolitan Prefecture is concentrated in two districts: 大興縣 Ta' Hsing'

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to
794A

793. 順天府 Shun' T'ien' Fu' Police (force of the Metropolitan Prefecture). This Corps is divided into: 1. A 中營 Chung' Ying, Central Detachment, under the direction of a 千總 Chien' T'ung, and a 把總 Pa' T'ung; (see Nos. 153A and 153B). 2. A 東路 Tung' Lu, Eastern Detachment, 3. A 西路 Hsi' Lu, Western Detachment, 4. A 南路 Nan' Lu, Southern Detachment, and 5. A 北路 Pei' Lu, Northern Detachment (the last four detachments mentioned are each under the direction of a 把總 Pa' T'ung; see No. 153B).

794A. According to its former police-judicial organization Peking was divided into five districts, termed 五城 Wu' Ch'ing, or "Five Cities", under the supervision of two 五城御史 Wu' Ch'ing' Yü' Shih', Censors of the Five Districts (Cities), one Manchurian and one Chinese (see No. 314). In addition, there was for each of the five districts, one official of each of the following ranks: 1. 按察司按察使 Ping' Ma' San' Chih' Hui', Police Magistrate (6A; common designation, 同官 San' Kuan'), 2. 按察司副按察使 Ping' Ma' San' Fu' Chih' Hui', Assistant Police Magistrate (7A; common designation, 按官 Ping' Kuan'), and 3. 東目 Li' Mu', Police-master and Jail-Warden.

Under the superintendency of the Police Censors there was the 街道廳 Chieh' Tao' Ting', Roadway Office, which was in charge of the repair, and maintenance in good order, of the streets of the Outer (Chinese) City. The preservation of public order was also included in the duties of this office.

796A. 統計處 T'ung' Chi' Ch'u', Statistical Bureau at the Prefectural Office (see Memorial from the Prefect, dated the 11th August, 1903; compare No. 162).

796C. 憲政籌備處 Hsien' Ch'eng' Ch'ou' Pei' Ch'u', Constitutional Reforms Office at the Prefectural Office (see No. 823A, and the Supplement, No. 160); established in accordance with a Memorial from the Prefect, sanctioned by the Emperor

795 Hsien⁴ (the Eastern Section of Peking), and 宛平縣 Wan³ P'ing² Hsien⁴ (the Western Section of Peking). At the head of each of these there is a 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴ (also 京縣知縣 Ching¹ Hsien⁴ Chih¹ Hsien⁴); 6A (see No. 856). To these officials there are attached 縣丞 Hsien⁴ Ch'êng² (also 京縣縣丞 Ching¹ Hsien⁴ Hsien⁴ Ch'êng²); 7A (see No. 857).

795. As regards territorial authority, to the Prefect of the Metropolitan Prefecture there are subordinated: 1. Four 廳 T'ing¹ (see No. 846), 2. Five 州 Chou¹ (see No. 846), and 3. 19 縣 Hsien⁴ (see No. 846).

795A. 東路捕盜廳同知 Tung¹ Lu⁴ Pu³ Tao⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung² Chih¹, Sub-Prefect for Police Affairs of the Eastern Section of the Metropolitan Prefecture (compare No. 849); resides at 通州 T'ung¹ Chou¹. Under the control of this official there are two departments and five districts.

795B. 南路捕盜廳同知 Nan² Lu⁴ Pu³ Tao⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung² Chih¹, Sub-Prefect for Police Affairs of the Southern Section of the Metropolitan Prefecture (compare No. 849); resides at 黃村 Huang² Ts'un¹, in the district of 大興縣 Ta⁴ Hsing¹ Hsien⁴. This official has a department and six districts under his control.

795C. 西路捕盜廳同知 Hsi¹ Lu⁴ Pu³ Tao⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung² Chih¹, Sub-Prefect for Police Affairs of the Western Section of the Metropolitan Prefecture (compare No. 849); resides at 蘆溝橋 Lu⁴ Kou¹ Ch'iao², in the district of 宛平縣 Wan³ P'ing² Hsien⁴. Under the supervision of this official there are a department and four districts.

795D. 北路捕盜廳同知 Pei³ Lu⁴ Pu³ Tao⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung² Chih¹, Sub-Prefect for Police Affairs of the Northern Section of the Metropolitan Prefecture (compare No. 849), resides at 翠華城 Kung³ Hua² Ch'êng², to the South of 昌平州 Ch'ang¹ P'ing² Chou¹. The authority of this official extends over a department and four districts.

796. 順天府捕盜營 Shun⁴ T'ien¹ Fu³ Pu³ Tao⁴ Ying², Police Corps of the Metropolitan Prefecture. This Corps is divided into: 1. A 中營 Chung¹ Ying², Central Detachment, under the direction of a 千總 Ch'ien¹ Tsung², and a 把總 Pa² Tsung³ (see Nos. 752E and 752F), 2. A 東路 Tung¹ Lu⁴, Eastern Detachment, 3. A 西路 Hsi¹ Lu⁴, Western Detachment, 4. A 南路 Nan² Lu⁴, Southern Detachment, and 5. A 北路 Pei³ Lu⁴, Northern Detachment (the last four detachments mentioned are each under the direction of a 把總 Pa² Tsung³, see No. 752F).

796A. According to its former police-judicial organization Peking was divided into five districts, termed 五城 Wu³ Ch'êng², or "Five Cities," under the supervision of two 五城御史 Wu³ Ch'êng² Yü⁴ Shih³, Censors of the Five Districts (Cities), one Manchu and one Chinese (see No. 214). In addition, there was, for each of the five districts, one official of each of the following ranks: 1. 兵馬司指揮 Ping¹ Ma³ Ssu¹ Chih³ Hui⁴, Police Magistrate (6A; common designation, 司官 Ssu¹ Kuan¹), 2. 兵馬司副指揮 Ping¹ Ma³ Ssu¹ Fu⁴ Chih³ Hui⁴, Assistant Police Magistrate (7B; common designation, 坊官 Fang¹ Kuan¹), and 3. 吏目 Li⁴ Mu⁴, Police-master and Jail-Warden.

Under the superintendency of the Police Censors there was the 街道廳 Chieh¹ Tao⁴ T'ing¹, Roadway Office, which was in charge of the repair, and maintenance in good order, of the streets of the Outer (Chinese) City. The preservation of public order was also included in the duties of this office.

796B. 統計處 T'ung² Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau at the Prefectural Office (see Memorial from the Prefect, dated the 11th August, 1909); compare No. 162.

796C. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Ch'êng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Constitutional Reforms Office at the Prefectural Office (see No. 822A, and the Supplement, No. 160); established in accordance with a Memorial from the Prefect, sanctioned by the Emperor

797 on the 20th February, 1910, and composed of four 科 K'o¹,
to Sections: 1. 民政科 Min² Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Section of Civil
798 Affairs, 2. 學務科 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Educational
Affairs, 3. 度支科 Tu⁴ Chih¹ K'o¹, Section of Financial
Affairs, and 4. 司法科 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ K'o¹, Section of Judicial
Affairs.

At the head of each Section there is a 治中 Chih⁴ Chung¹
(see No. 793).

The Constitutional Reforms Office assimilated the 警務處
Ching³ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Police Affairs, and the 學務總匯處
Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴ Ch'u⁴, Head Office of Educational
Affairs, both of which were formerly at the Prefectural Office.

797. 步軍營 Pu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², The Division of
Gendarmerie (see No. 736). With the new Police of the
Ministry of the Interior (see Nos. 500 to 518), this body
performs police duty in the city and suburbs of Peking, and
maintains public order. Members of the Gendarmerie patrol the
streets day and night, watch the city gates (for details see No.
801), arrest malefactors, etc.

At the head of the Division of Gendarmerie there is a
步軍統領 Pu⁴ Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³, General Commandant of
the Gendarmerie (1B; also bears the designation 提督九門
巡捕五營 T'i² Tu¹ Chiu³ Mên² Hsün² Pu³ Wu³ Ying², and,
accordingly, commonly called 九門提督 Chiu³ Mên² T'i² Tu¹).
For particulars as to his administration see No. 798.

798. 步軍統領衙門 Pu⁴ Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³ Ya²
Mên² (see No. 797), also 提督衙門 T'i² Tu¹ Ya² Mên², Office
of the Gendarmerie. The personnel of this office includes:

1. 左翼總兵 Tso³ I⁴ Tsung³ Ping¹, Senior Police Provost, or
Lieutenant-General of the Gendarmerie (of the Eastern section
of the city); 2A, 2. 右翼總兵 Yu⁴ I⁴ Tsung³ Ping¹, Junior
Police Provost, or Lieutenant-General of the Gendarmerie (of
the Western section of the city); 2A, 3. 左司 Tso³ Ssu¹, First

Department, administered by a 郎中 Lang³ Chung¹, Department
Director, a 員外郎 Yüan² Wai⁴ Lang², Assistant Department
Director, and two 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, Secretaries, 4. 右司 Yu⁴
Ssu¹, Second Department, administered by two 員外郎 Yüan²
Wai⁴ Lang², and one 主事 Chu³ Shih⁴, and 5. 司務廳 Ssu¹
Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery, directed by a 司務 Ssu¹ Wu⁴,
Supervisor. At the Departments and the Chancery there are
also found 筆帖式 Pi³ T'ieh³ Shih⁴, Clerks, and 額外司員
Ê² Wai⁴ Ssu¹ Yüan², Supernumerary Officials.

799. For policing purposes Peking is divided into two
districts: 1. 左翼 Tso³ I⁴, Eastern and 右翼 Yu⁴ I⁴, Western.
At the head of each there is a 翼尉 I⁴ Yü⁴, Deputy Provost;
3A, to whom there are subordinated: 副翼尉 Fu⁴ I⁴ Yü⁴ (also
幫辦翼尉 Pang¹ Pan⁴ I⁴ Yü⁴, Senior Assistant Deputy
Provost; 3A, and 委翼尉 Wei³ I⁴ Yü⁴, Junior Assistant
Deputy Provost; 4A. At the head of the 官廳 Kuan¹ T'ing¹,
Guard Stations (24 in all, three to each of the eight Banners),
are 協尉 Hsieh² Yü⁴, Police Majors; 4A, who have subordinated
to them: 1. 副尉 Fu⁴ Yü⁴, Police Captain; 5A, 2. 步軍校
Pu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Police Lieutenant; 5B, 3. 委署步軍校
Wei³ Shu⁴ Pu⁴ Chün¹ Hsiao⁴, Deputy Police Lieutenant; 6A,
4. 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Police Sergeant, and 5. 步軍 Pu⁴
Chün¹, Police Privates (Policemen).

800. 京師步軍統領巡捕五營 Ching¹ Shih¹ Pu⁴
Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³ Hsün² Pu³ Wu³ Ying², Five Battalions of
the Police of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie.
These are: 巡捕中營 Hsün² Pu³ Chung¹ Ying², Central Police
Battalion, 巡捕南營 Hsün² Pu³ Nan² Ying², Southern Police
Battalion, 巡捕北營 Hsün² Pu³ Pei³ Ying², Northern Police
Battalion, 巡捕左營 Hsün² Pu³ Tso³ Ying², Left (Eastern)
Police Battalion, and 巡捕右營 Hsün² Pu³ Yu⁴ Ying², Right
(Western) Police Battalion.

The general supervision of the five Battalions appertains to the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie and his assistants (*see* No. 798). The direct control is the duty of the 中軍 Chung¹ Chün¹, Adjutant, as 巡捕五營步軍統領 Hsün² Pu³ Wu³ Ying² Pu⁴ Chün¹ T'ung³ Ling³.

The organization of the Five Battalions of Police recalls that of the Old Chinese Forces of the Green Standard (*see* No. 749). Each battalion is headed by a 參將 Ts'an¹ Chiang¹ (*see* No. 752A), as Commander, and to him there is attached a 游擊 Yu² Chi¹ (*see* No. 752B), as his assistant. Commanding a detachment stationed at any place (for instance, at the 圓明園 Yüan² Ming² Yüan², or 暢春園 Ch'ang⁴ Ch'un¹ Yüan²; *see* No. 90) is a 都司 Tu¹ Ssu¹ (*see* No. 752C), or a 守備 Shou³ Pei⁴ (*see* No. 752D); commanding a 哨 Shao⁴ (*see* No. 749) is a 千總 Ch'ien¹ Tsung³ (*see* No. 752E); commanding a 司 Ssu¹ (*see* No. 749) is a 把總 Pa² Tsung³ (*see* No. 752F).

801. 京師各門守禦千總 Ching¹ Shih¹ Ko⁴ Mên² Shou³ Yü⁴ Ch'ien¹ Tsung³, Gate Guards. At each of the gates (of which there are sixteen, *i.e.* nine in the Tartar, and seven in the Chinese City; *see* No. 801B) there are: 1. Two (one in the Chinese City) 城門領 Ch'êng² Mên² Ling³, Captains of the Gate; 4B, 2. Two 門千總 Mên² Ch'ien¹ Tsung³, Lieutenants of the Gate (more explicit, 守禦千總 Shou³ Yü⁴ Ch'ien¹ Tsung³, prefixed by the designation of the respective gate; for instance, 正陽門守禦千總 Chêng⁴ Yang² Mên² Shou³ Yü⁴ Ch'ien¹ Tsung³); 6A, 3. Two (one in the Chinese City) 城門吏 Ch'êng² Mên² Li⁴, Clerks of the Gate; 7A, and 4. 門軍 Mên² Chün¹, Gate Guards.

801A. Formerly, on the towers over each of the gates of Peking there were alarm guns and signal masts. From the latter flags were flown in the daytime and they bore a lantern at night. Should the public safety be threatened, the nearest alarm-signal gun (信礮 Hsin⁴ P'ao⁴) was fired, the signal guns at the other

towers repeating the signal given, and the men of the 步軍營 Pu⁴ Chün¹ Ying², immediately gathered at the places appointed for each guard station. At present there are no signals from the gates, nor are there any signal guns. Nevertheless, posts appertaining to signalling from the gates—now sinecures—have been retained, namely; 1. 信礮總管 Hsin⁴ P'ao⁴ Tsung³ Kuan³, Controller of Alarm-signal Guns; 4A, and 2. 監守信礮官 Chien¹ Shou³ Hsin⁴ P'ao⁴ Kuan¹, Assistant Controller of Alarm-signal Guns; 5A.

801B. As has been already stated (*see* No. 801), the city of Peking has 16 gates, nine to the 內城 Nei⁴ Ch'êng², Inner (Tartar) City (also styled 北城 Pei³ Ch'êng², Northern City) and seven to the 外城 Wai⁴ Ch'êng², Outer (Chinese) City (also styled 外羅城 Wai⁴ Lo² Ch'êng², Surrounding City, or 南城 Nan³ Ch'êng², Southern City).

To the Tartar City there are three gates on the South—the central one is the 正陽門 Chêng⁴ Yang² Mên² (colloquially, 前門 Ch'ien² Mên²), the Eastern is the 崇文門 Ch'ung² Wên² Mên² (colloquially, 哈達門 Ha¹ Ta² Mên², or 海代門 Hai³ Tai⁴ Mên²), and the Western is the 宣武門 Hsüan¹ Wu³ Mên² (colloquially, 順治門 Shun⁴ Chih⁴ Mên², in place of the designation 順承門 Shun⁴ Ch'êng² Mên², used during the Yüan Dynasty). On the North there are two gates—the one to the East is called the 安定門 An¹ Ting⁴ Mên² (during the Yüan Dynasty 安貞門 An¹ Chên¹ Mên²) and the one to the West is the 德勝門 Tê² Shêng⁴ Mên² (during the Yüan Dynasty 健德門 Chien⁴ Tê² Mên²). On the East there are two gates—the Southern is called the 朝陽門 Ch'ao² Yang² Mên² (colloquially, 齊化門 Ch'î² Hua⁴ Mên²), and the Northern is the 東直門 Tung¹ Chih² Mên². On the West there are two gates—that to the South is the 阜城門 Fu⁴ Ch'êng² Mên² (colloquially, 平則門 P'ing² Tse² Mên²), and the one to the North is the 西直門 Hsi¹ Chih² Mên².

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To the Chinese City, on the South there are three gates—the central one is called the 永定門 Yung³ Ting⁴ Mên², that to the East is the 左安門 Tso³ An¹ Mên² (colloquially, 蹊蹊門 or 江擦門 Chiang¹ Ts'a¹ Mên²) and that to the West is the 右安門 Yu⁴ An¹ Mên² (colloquially, 南西門 Nan² Hsi¹ Mên²). To the Chinese City, on the East there is the 廣渠門 Kuang³ Ch'ü¹ Mên² (colloquially, 沙窩門 Sha¹ Wo¹ Mên²), and, on the West, the 廣安門 Kuang³ An¹ Mên² (colloquially, 彰儀門 Chang¹ I² Mên²). At the North-eastern corner there is found the 東便門 Tung¹ Pien¹ Mên², and, at the North-western corner there is the 西便門 Hsi¹ Pien¹ Mên².

GOVERNMENT OF MANCHURIA.

802. The government of Manchuria, prior to 1907, was organized on a purely military basis and headed by 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹, Military Governors, who were assisted by 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ Tung³, Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governors. The former were the official heads of provinces and resided at the provincial capitals: Moukden (Chinese designation, 奉天 Fêng⁴ T'ien¹, or 盛京 Shêng⁴ Ching¹), Kirin (Chinese designation, 吉林 Chi¹ Lin²), and Tsitsihar (Chinese designation, 齊齊哈爾 Ch'ü² Ch'ü² Ha¹ Êrh³). The latter were in charge of Military Departments—called "Fu Tu Tungships"—of the provinces, of which there were: four in Fêng T'ien province (奉天 Fêng⁴ T'ien¹, 金州 Chin¹ Chou¹, 錦州 Chin³ Chou¹, and 興京 Hsing¹ Ching¹), six in Kirin province (吉林 烏拉 Chi¹ Lin² Wu¹ La¹, 寧古塔 Ning² Ku³ Ta³, 伯都訥 Po² Tu¹ Na⁴, 三姓 San¹ Hsing⁴, 阿勒楚喀 A Lieh¹ Ch'ü³ K'a¹, and 琿春 Hu¹ Ch'un¹), and five in Heilungchiang province (黑龍江 Hei¹ Lung² Chiang¹, or 愛琿 Ai⁴ Hun¹, 墨爾根 Mo⁴ Êrh³ Ken¹, 齊齊哈爾 Ch'ü² Ch'ü² Ha¹ Êrh³, 呼蘭 Hu¹ Lan², and 呼倫貝爾 Hu¹ Lun² Pei¹ Êrh³).

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For the city of Moukden there was a civil administration, similar to that of Peking, headed by the 府尹 Fu³ Yin³ and 府丞 Fu³ Ch'êng², and including five Boards (Ministries), corresponding to the Boards of Revenue, of Ceremonies, of War, of Punishments and of Works at Peking.

Following a tour of Manchuria (in the winter of 1906) made by 徐世昌 Hsü² Shih⁴-ch'ang¹, President of the Ministry of the Interior, and 載振 Tsai³ Chên⁴, President of the Ministry of Commerce, and in consequence of a joint Memorial submitted by them with regard to the condition of affairs there, a change was effected in the system of government of that section of the Empire. By Imperial Decree of the 20th April, 1907, a general reform of the government of Manchuria was made, by which the 將軍 Chiang¹ Chün¹ were abolished and replaced by a Governor-General and three Governors. The officials appointed to these new posts were commanded to draw up a detailed scheme for the government of the Three Eastern Provinces.

In obedience to the Imperial commands of the Decree mentioned above, Hsü Shih-ch'ang, at the beginning of May, 1907, submitted a Memorial (which received Imperial sanction) containing the scheme called for, and providing for a system of government which, with few exceptions (*see* a Memorial from Hsi Liang, dated the 7th August, 1909), has been in operation since that time.

The main idea of the administrative reforms proposed by Hsü Shih-ch'ang in his Memorial, as well as that gradually being attained by the Central Government since 1876, has been, on the one hand, the bringing of the system of government into harmony with that of the rest of China, *i.e.* the abolition of the posts of Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governors (Fu Tu Tung) and their replacement by those of Taotais, Prefects, Department Magistrates and District Magistrates, and, on the other, the introduction, as an experimental trial, of the system of

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803 provincial government which was framed by the Committee of
to Constitutional Reforms in 1906 and which will eventually be
805 introduced throughout the Empire.

During the three years since the promulgation of the Imperial Edict of the 20th April, 1907, many reforms have been attained in Manchuria. Almost everywhere (Moukden and Hsing Ching excepted) the posts of Fu Tu T'ung have been abolished and in their place are found those of Taotais. Many new administrative divisions, especially in the provinces of Kirin and Heilungchiang, have been made, and many posts and government establishments, proved worthless by experience, have been discarded (for details see below).

803. 東三省總督 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng³ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of the Three Eastern Provinces. This official is the administrative head of the government of Manchuria and has his residence at Moukden (later he will transfer his official residence to the prefectural city of Ch'ang Ch'un). As regards the Banner Forces, he ranks as Chiang Chün, this title being accorded to his position (compare Nos. 744 and 820).

804. 巡撫 Hsün² Fu³, Governor; one for each province. With reference to the Banner Forces this official has the authority of a 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Manchu Brigadier-General (compare Nos. 745, 745r and 821).

Governors reside at the provincial capitals, i.e. Moukden, Kirin, and Tsitsihar (there is a project to abolish the governorship at Moukden and to transfer the residence of the Kirin Governor to Ninguta and that of the Heilungchiang Governor to Aihun).

805 左右參贊 Tso³ Yu⁴ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Senior and Junior Councillors (attached to the Governor-General). These officials superintended: the first, the Chancery, and the second, the Council at the Governor-General's Yamen.

承宣廳 Ch'êng² Hsüan¹ T'ing¹, Chancery. Here were considered: the most important and most confidential affairs of

the three provinces, reports to the Governor-General and to the Governors, and the selection, appointment and transfer of officials of lower than the fourth rank. It was arranged in a number of 科 K'o¹, Sections. At the head of the 首科 Shou³ K'o¹, First Section, there was a 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Chief Secretary; 4B, while at the head of the other Sections there were 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries (5A; one for each). Also, there was a definite number of 一等科員 I¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Assistant Secretaries of the first rank; 5B, 二等科員 Erh⁴ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Assistant Secretaries of the second rank; 6A, and 三等科員 San¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Assistant Secretaries of the third rank; 7A.

諮議廳 Tzu¹ I⁴ T'ing¹, Council (compare No. 823). This was in charge of the examination and discussion of local legislation, regulations and rules. It consisted of two 科 K'o¹, Sections, headed by 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries; 4B. Its membership was made up of specially appointed officials and well known citizens styled 議員 I⁴ Yüan², Members of the Council, 副議員 Fu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Assistant Members of the Council, 額外議員 Ê² Wai⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Supernumerary Members of the Council, and 顧問官 Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers.

In the Summer of 1909 the posts of Senior and Junior Councillor were abolished, and the Chancery and Council were reorganized. For managing the correspondence of the Governor-General a Chancery of the general type, headed by a 秘書員 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Yüan², was instituted at the same time (compare No. 822).

805A. 巡防營務處 Hsün² Fang³ Ying² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Staff of the Reserve Force Divisions (forces of the category of 巡防隊 Hsün² Fang³ Tui⁴; see No. 706); found in each province. This was developed from the former 營務處 Ying² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴ (Military Secretariat of the Governor-General and Governors; see No. 824) and is in charge of the reorganization

806 of the old troops (see a Memorial from Hsü Shih-ch'ang, dated to the 13th January, 1908; compare No. 706).

806A At the head of the Staff there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief of Staff, who is assisted by two Assistants—幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, and 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴.

For carrying on the affairs of the Staff there are four 股 Ku³, Sections: 1. 文牘股 Wên² Tu³ Ku³, Section of Correspondence, 2. 會計股 Hui⁴ (K'uai⁴) Chi⁴ Ku³, Accounts Section, 3. 緝操股 Chi⁴ Ts'ao¹ Ku³, Instruction Section, and 4. 考察股 K'ao³ Ch'a² Ku³, Inspection Section. Each Section is in charge of a 文案總理 Wên² An⁴ Tsung³ Li³, Chief Secretary.

To the Staff there are attached: 1. 執事官 Chi⁴ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Adjutant (one), 2. 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Orderly Officers, and 3. 稽察委員 Chi² Ch'a² Wei³ Yüan², Revisers.

In the province of Fengtien, in addition to the above-mentioned, to the Staff there is attached a 水師巡船管帶官 Shui³ Shih¹ Hsün² Ch'uan² Kuan³ Tai⁴ Kuan¹, Chief of the River Police (along the Liao river). His permanent residence is at 通江子 Tung¹ Chiang¹ Tzu³ (also 通江口 Tung¹ Chiang¹ K'ou³).

806. 交涉司 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Ssu¹, Bureau of Foreign Affairs; headed by a 交涉司使 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs (3A; compare No. 832). This Bureau has been established in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin for dealing with affairs concerning foreigners. To these Bureaux there are attached 一等譯官 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the first rank, and 二等譯官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the second rank.

806A. 交涉總局 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Foreign Affairs; established at Tsitsihar and takes the place of a Bureau of Foreign Affairs (compare No. 806) for the

province of Heilungchiang. At the head of this Office there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief.

806B. 黑龍江省鐵路交涉總局 Hei¹ Lung³ Chiang¹ Shêng³ T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Railway Foreign Affairs of Heilungchiang Province, and 吉林省鐵路交涉總局 Chi¹ Lin³ Shêng³ T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Railway Foreign Affairs of Kirin Province. These were established in 1899 (reorganized in 1901) at Harbin for the management of all affairs of the railway zone, in which Chinese are concerned.

To supplement the work of the Head Offices of Railway Foreign Affairs there are, along the Chinese Eastern Railway, a number of 鐵路交涉分局 T'ieh³ Lu⁴ Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Offices of Railway Foreign Affairs—at the stations, 滿洲里 Man³ Chou¹ Li³ (Manchuria), 海拉爾 Hai³ La¹ Êrh³ (Hailar), 昂昂溪 Ang² Ang² Ch'í¹ (Tsitsihar), 博爾多 Po³ Ho² To¹ (Puhotu), 札蘭屯 Cha² Lan² T'un², etc.

806C. 交涉局 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Chü², Offices of Foreign Affairs (compare No. 832); established at the Yamen of Taotais and Prefects, of cities where foreign Consuls are in residence, for the settlement of questions between foreigners and Chinese.

807. 民政司 Min² Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Bureau of Civil or Internal Affairs. This is under the direction of 民政司使 Min² Chêng⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Civil Affairs; 2B. The main object of its establishment is the superintendency of police affairs of Manchuria (compare Nos. 814 and 840).

At the Bureau of Civil Affairs there are found 一等醫官 I¹ Têng³ I¹ Kuan¹, Physicians of the first rank; 6A, and 二等醫官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I¹ Kuan¹, Physicians of the second rank; 7A.

In Heilungchiang province the post of Commissioner of Finance (see No. 808) has been abolished (in the Summer of 1909) and his duties handed over to the Commissioner of Civil Affairs.

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to
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808 度支司 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Ssu¹, Bureau of Finance; headed by a 度支司使 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Finance; 3B. This is found in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin (the post of Commissioner of Finance, formerly existing, for the province of Heilungchiang, was abolished in the Summer of 1909 and the duties appertaining to it were transferred to the Commissioner of Civil Affairs; compare No. 807) for the superintendency of financial affairs, the collection of taxes, etc. At the Bureau there are stationed 一等庫官 I¹ Têng³ K'ü⁴, Kuan¹, Treasurers of the first rank; 6A, and 二等庫官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ K'ü⁴ Kuan¹, Treasurers of the second rank; 7A.

809. 提學司 Ti² Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Bureau of Education; supervised by a 提學司使 Ti² Hsüeh² Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Education; 3A (compare Nos. 827 to 828A); established in each of the three provinces of Manchuria for the superintendence of educational affairs. At this Bureau there are found: 1. 一等譯官 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the first rank; 6A, and 二等譯官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the second rank (compare No. 806), and 2. 一等編校官 I¹ Têng³ Pien¹ Hsiao⁴ Kuan¹, Revisers of the first rank, and 二等編校官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ Pien¹ Hsiao⁴ Kuan¹, Revisers of the second rank.

810. 提法司 Ti² Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Bureau of Judicial Affairs; directed by a 提法司使 Ti² Fa⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Judicial Affairs (3A; see No. 831B); established in all the provinces for the administration of judicial affairs.

811. 旗務司 Ch'ü² Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Bureau of Banner Affairs; directed by a 旗務司使 Ch'ü² Wu⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Banner Affairs; 3A. This Bureau was founded for Fengtien province alone, for the superintendency of the affairs of Manchu Bannermen. In the Summer of 1909 it was abolished and replaced by the:

811A. 旗務處 Ch'ü² Wu⁴ Ch'ü⁴, Department of Banner Affairs; headed by a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chief Controller, a 協理 Hsieh³ Li³, Controller, and a 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistant Controller. 811A to 812A

In 1908 similar Departments were established for the provinces of Kirin and Heilungchiang.

The Department of Banner Affairs of Heilungchiang consists of three 科 K'o¹, Sections: 1. 軍事科 Chün¹ Shih⁴ K'o¹, Section of Military Affairs, 2. 民事科 Min² Shih⁴ K'o¹, Section of Civil Affairs, and 3. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs. At the head of these Sections there are 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs, who are assisted by 副科長 Fu⁴ K'o¹ Chang³, Assistants.

812. 蒙務司 Mêng² Wu⁴ Ssu¹, Bureau of Mongolian Affairs; directed by a 蒙務司使 Mêng² Wu⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³. Commissioner of Mongolian Affairs; 3B. This was projected for establishment in Fengtien province for the supervision of the affairs of the ten Mongolian Banners of the Cherim league appertaining to that province (see Nos. 886 and 892). Its proposed staff included 一等譯官 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the first rank; 6A, and 二等譯官 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Kuan¹, Interpreters of the second rank; 7A (compare Nos. 806 and 809).

In the Summer of 1909 the post of Commissioner of Mongolian Affairs was definitely abolished and the duties appertaining to it vested in the:

812A. 蒙務總局 Mêng² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Mongolian Affairs. In charge of this office is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, to whom there are subordinated a 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctor, and a number of 參謀官 Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Councillors (the number is indefinite). Formerly, at the head of the Head Office of Mongolian Affairs there was a 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴,

Superintendent, but, with a view to economy, this post was abolished.

The Head Office of Mongolian Affairs is divided into four 科 K'o', Sections: 1. 文牘科 Wên² Tu³ K'o', Section of Correspondence, 2. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o', Accounts Section, 3. 儲備科 Ch'u³ Pei⁴ K'o', Section of Economy, and 4. 工築科 Kung¹ Chu⁴ K'o', Construction Section. Each of these is headed by a 科長 K'o' Chang', Section Chief, to whom there are attached 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies of the first, second and third ranks (等 Têng³), and from two to four 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Clerks (in the Section of Correspondence styled 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹). Also, at the Section of Correspondence, there are 繙譯 Fan¹ I⁴, Interpreters (in an indefinite number) and, at the Construction Section are found 測繪生 Ts'ê⁴ Hui⁴ Shêng¹, Surveyors.

For the judicial examination of questions between Mongols, at the Head Office of Mongolian Affairs there has been organized a 發審局 Fa¹ Shên³ Ch'u⁴, Judicial Department, administered by a 正審官 Chêng⁴ Shên³ Kuan¹, Judge, two 陪審官 P'ei² Shên³ Kuan¹, Assessors, two 通譯 T'ung¹ I⁴, Interpreters, and three 司書 Ssu¹ Shu¹, Clerks.

At the Head Office of Mongolian Affairs there is a 護衛馬隊 Hu⁴ Wei⁴ Ma³ Tui⁴, Cavalry Escort, made up of a 管帶 Kuan³ Tai⁴, Escort Chief, three 哨官 Shao⁴ Kuan¹, Junior Officers, 12 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeants, 108 正兵 Chêng⁴ Ping¹, Privates, one 書記長 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Chang³, Clerks, four 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹, Writers, one 鼓號目 Ku³ Hao⁴ Mu⁴, Senior Signalman, six 鼓號兵 Ku³ Hao⁴ Ping¹, Signalmen, ten 護兵 Hu⁴ Ping¹, Guards, and 12 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cooks—in all, 158 men and 131 horses.

The Head Office of Mongolian Affairs is at Moukden (see No. 901), and there are Branch Offices (分局 Fên¹ Chü²), in other places (for instance, at 洮南府 T'ao² Nan² Fu³).

812B. 吉林蒙務處 Chi¹ Lin² Mêng³ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Bureau of Mongolian Affairs in Kirin Province; founded in 1908 and headed by a 總理 Tsung³ Li², Superintendent. 812 to 816

813. 勸業司 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Ssu¹, Bureaux of Industry; headed by 勸業司使 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioners of Industrial Affairs; 3B, with a staff including 一等藝士 I¹ Têng³ I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the first rank; 6A, and 二等藝士 Êrh⁴ Têng³ I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the second rank; 7A.

The projected establishment of Bureaux of Industrial Affairs was not carried out, their place being taken by:

813A. 勸業道 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Tao⁴, Industrial Taotais; 4A (compare Nos. 839 to 839B); up to now found only in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin.

814. 巡警道 Hsün² Ch'ing³ Tao⁴, Police Taotai; 4A (compare Nos. 840 to 840B). This post was established for the province of Fengtien alone and, later—in the Summer of 1909—it was abolished and the duties appertaining to the Police Taotai were invested in the Commissioner of Civil Affairs (compare No. 807).

815. At each of the Bureaux under the administration of 司使 Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioners, or 道 Tao⁴, Taotais, there is one 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Secretary; 4B or 5A. Each Bureau consists of 科 K'o', Sections, under the management of 科長 K'o' Chang³, Section Chiefs, who have attached to them a number of 科員 K'o' Yüan², Secretaries.

816. 分巡兵備道 Fên¹ Hsün² Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, Military-Administrative Taotais; 4A (compare No. 844). There are 11 Taotais of this category in Manchuria: four in the province of Fengtien (residing at Yingkow, Antung, Liao Yüan Chou and Lin Chiang Hsien), four in the province of Kirin (at Ch'ang Ch'un, Hun Ch'un, San Hsing and Harbin) and three in Heilungchiang province (at T'ao Lo Shan Pei, Aihun and Hurunpir, or Hailar).

816A

to

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816A. 兵備道衙門 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴ Ya² Mên², Office of the Military-Administrative Taotai (compare No. 844c); divided into 科 K'o¹, Sections, the number of which varies in different localities, for instance, at the Office of the Taotai at Ch'ang Ch'un (see No. 816) there are four Sections: 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs, 2. 內政科 Nei⁴ Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Section of Civil (Internal) Affairs, 3. 外交科 Wai⁴ Chiao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Outer (Diplomatic) Relations, and 4. 收發處 Shou¹ Fa¹ Ch'u⁴, Registry. At other places there are the following Sections: 邊務科 Pien¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Frontier Affairs, 墾務科 K'en³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Colonization Affairs, etc.

817. 督辦吉林邊務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Chi¹ Lin² Pien¹ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² and 幫辦延吉邊務大臣 Pang¹ Pan⁴ Yen² Chi² Pien¹ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Frontier Commissioner of Kirin Province and Assistant Frontier Commissioner residing at Yenchi (in Kirin province). Both these posts were established because of the dispute which cropped up in 1907 between Japan and China as to the sovereignty of the district about Chientao. The Frontier Commissioner, having military and civil authority in his guardianship of the borders of Kirin province, is subordinated to the Governor-General of Manchuria but, at the same time, has the privilege of direct reports to the Emperor (compare No. 845A).

818. 東三省督辦鹽務大臣 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng³ Tu¹ Pan⁴ Yen² Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle of the Three Eastern Provinces; residing at Moukden. This Official is in charge of the 鹽務總局 Yen² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Salt Affairs, to which there are subordinated: 1. 官運總局 Kuan¹ Yün⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Offices of Salt Transport (one for each province), and 2. 鹽務分局 Yen² Wu⁴ Fên¹ Chü², Branch Offices of Salt Affairs (found at most of the large commercial centres).

819

Administering each Head Office of Salt Transport is a 督辦 Tu¹ Pan⁴, Director; to whom there are subordinated a number of 提調 Tí² Tiao⁴, Proctors, and other officials.

At Yingkow there is a 官鹽採運局 Kuan¹ Yen² Ts'ai³ Yün⁴ Chü², Government Agency of Salt Transport.

For the prevention of the illegal transport of salt, at Ch'ang Ch'un and other places, there are established 緝私總局 Chi⁴ Ssu¹ Tsung³ Chü², Head Offices for the Prevention of Salt Smuggling, with a corps of guards—mounted and foot.

儲鹽倉 Ch'ü³ Yen² Ts'ang¹, Salt Stores. These are found at the principal cities of Manchuria and are divided into 總倉 Tsung³ Ts'ang¹, Head Stores (for instance, at Ch'ang Ch'un), and 分倉 Fên¹ Ts'ang¹, Branch Stores (for the organization of salt affairs in other provinces see Nos. 835 to 835c and 841).

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

A. Higher Administration:

819. 二十二行省 Êrh⁴ Shih² Êrh⁴ Hsing² Shêng³, The Twenty Two Provinces, namely: 1. 直隸 Chih² Li⁴ (literary designation, 燕雲 Yen¹ Yün², and 京畿 Ching¹ Chi¹), 2. 江蘇 Chiang¹ Su¹ (literary designation, 吳 Wu²), 3. 安徽 An¹ Hui¹ (literary designation, 皖 Wan³, or Huan³), 4. 江西 Chiang¹ Si¹ (literary designation, 豫章 Yü⁴ Chang¹), 5. 山東 Shan¹ Tung¹ (literary designation, 山左 Shan¹ Tso³, 東 Tung¹), 6. 山西 Shan¹ Si¹ (literary designation, 山右 Shan¹ Yu⁴, 晉 Chin⁴), 7. 河南 Ho² Nan² (literary designation, 豫 Yü⁴), 8. 陝西 Shên³ Si¹ (literary designation, 關中 Kuan¹ Chung¹, 秦 Ch'in², and 隴 Lung³), 9. 甘肅 Kan¹ Su⁴, 10. 新疆 Hsin¹ Chiang¹ (more complete 甘肅新疆省 Kan¹ Su⁴ Hsin¹ Chiang¹ Sheng³), 11. 福建 Fu² Chien⁴ (literary designation, 閩 Min³), 12. 浙江 Ché⁴ Chiang¹ (literary designation, 浙 Ché¹, or 越 Yüeh⁴), 13. 湖北 Hu² Pei³ (literary designation, 楚北 Ch'u³

819A Pei², or 鄂 Ao⁴), 14. 湖南 Hu² Nan² (literary designation, 楚南 Ch'u³ Nan², or 湘 Hsiang¹), 15. 四川 Ssu⁴ Ch'uan¹ (literary designation, 蜀 Shu³), 16. 廣東 Kuang³ Tung¹ (literary designation, 粵東 Yüeh⁴ Tung¹), 17. 廣西 Kuang³ Si¹ (literary designation, 粵西 Yüeh⁴ Si¹), 18. 雲南 Yün² Nan² (literary designation, 滇 Tien¹), 19. 貴州 Kuei⁴ Chou¹ (literary designation, 黔 Ch'ien¹), 20. 奉天 Fêng⁴ T'ien¹ (shorter, 奉 Fêng⁴; literary designation, 盛京 Shêng⁴ Ching¹, 遼東 Liao² Tung¹, or 關東 Kuan¹ Tung¹), 21. 吉林 Chi¹ Lin² (shorter, 吉 Chi¹), and 22. 黑龍江 Hei¹ Lung² Chiang¹ (shorter, 江 Chiang¹).

819A. The modern division of the Chinese Empire into 省 Shêng², Provinces, dates from the time of the 元 Yüan², Dynasty (the 14th century) when, in addition to the departments of the Central Government, styled 中書省 Chung¹ Shu¹ Shêng², thirteen Provincial Governorships were established, under the title of 中書行省 Chung¹ Shu¹ Hsing² Shêng². The Ming Dynasty (1368 to 1644) inherited this system and, with some slight changes, retained it—the title of the Provincial Governors, in the first instance, was altered to 承宣布政使 Ch'êng² Hsüan¹ Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih², and, later, this was superseded by 巡撫 Hsün² Fu³, Provincial Governor (the present designation; see No. 821). Also, in the 16th century, the appointment of 總督 Tsung³ Tu¹, Governors-General (see No. 820), was commenced.

The fifteen provinces of the Ming Dynasty were: Shan¹ Tung¹, Shan¹ Si¹, Ho² Nan², Shên³ Si¹, Fu² Chien⁴, Chê¹ Chiang¹, Chiang¹ Si¹, Hu² Kuang³, Ssu⁴ Ch'uan¹, Kuang³ Tung¹, Kuang³ Si¹, Yün² Nan², Kuei⁴ Chou¹, 北直隸 Pei² Chih² Li⁴ (Chih Li), and 江南 Chiang¹ Nan² (or 南直隸 Nan² Chih² Li⁴).

In the reign of K'ang Hi (1662–1722) the province of An Hui was formed from a portion of Kiang¹ Nan², the latter then becoming Chiang¹ Su¹; similarly, Kân¹ Su⁴ was formed by the

partition of Shên³ Hsi¹, and Hu² Kuang³ was divided into two provinces which received the designations of Hu² Peh³ and Hu² Nan². At the same time the provinces were entitled 直省 Chih² Shêng², a designation by which they are still generally recognized (compare above).

The province of Kan¹ Su⁴ Hsin¹ Chiang¹ was called into being by an Edict of the 17th November, 1884, absorbing Eastern Turkestan and the Departments of Hami, Pali K'un and Urumtsi (later Ili and Tarbagatai); compare Nos. 862 to 867.

For the government of the three Manchurian provinces see No. 802.

For sub-divisions of the provinces, as regards administration, see No. 846.

819B. A reform of the system of provincial government, in the sense of enlarging, or more exactly defining, the scope of authority of the existing organs of local administration, as well as of new establishments, in connection with the gradual abolition of various posts recognized as not answering the purpose of their inauguration has been going forward since 1906. Since their promulgation, all changes in the provincial government system have been, and will continue to be, made according to "regulations regarding the reform of the official system of the provinces" drawn up by a special committee (總核官制大臣 Tsung³ Ho² Kuan¹ Chih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên²), sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th July, 1907. These regulations are referred to below in various instances.

820. 總督 Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General: 1B, official designation, 制軍 Chih⁴ Chün¹; colloquially called 制臺 Chih⁴ T'ai²; literary designation, 制憲 Chih⁴ Hsien⁴, 制府 Chih⁴ Fu², 大總制 Ta⁴ Tsung³ Chih⁴, 大樞臺 Ta⁴ Shu¹-t'ai² and 帥 Shuai⁴. Being, ex officio, invested with the title of President of the Ministry of War and being, also, ex officio, an Associate President of the Court of Censors (陸軍部尙書兼

都察院右都御使 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Shang⁴ Shu¹ Chien¹ Tu¹ Ch'a² Yün⁴ Yu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³; see No. 207B), he styles himself 部堂 Pu⁴ T'ang².

For the date of the establishment of the post of Governor-General see No. 819A.

To the Governor-General, within the territory under his jurisdiction, appertains the supreme control over civil affairs and the military forces, and he has the right of direct reports to the Throne.

820A. At present there are nine Governors-General:

1. 直隸總督 Chih² Li⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Chihli province, residing at 天津府 T'ien¹ Ching¹ Fu³, Tientsin,
2. 兩江總督 Liang³ Chiang¹ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui provinces, residing at 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, Nanking,
3. 閩浙總督 Min³ Ché⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Fukien and Chekiang provinces, residing at 福州府 Fu² Chou¹ Fu³, Foochow,
4. 湖廣總督 Hu² Kuang³ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Hupeh and Hunan provinces, residing at 武昌府 Wu³ Ch'ang¹ Fu³, Wuch'ang,
5. 陝甘總督 Shén³ Kan¹ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Shensi, Kansu and Hsinchiang, residing at 蘭州府 Lan² Chou¹ Fu³, Lanchow,
6. 兩廣總督 Liang³ Kuang³ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Kuangtung and Kuangsi provinces, residing at 廣州府 Kuang³ Chou¹ Fu³, Canton,
7. 四川總督 Ssu⁴ Ch'uan¹ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Szechwan province, residing at 成都府 Ch'êng² Tu¹ Fu³,
8. 雲貴總督 Yün⁴ Kuei⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, Governor-General of Yunnan and Kueichow, residing at 雲南府 Yün² Nan² Fu³, and
9. The Governor-General of Manchuria (for particulars see No. 803).

820B. 三口通商大臣 San¹ K'ou³ T'ung¹ Shang¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister-Superintendent of Trade for the Three Ports (i.e. Tientsin, Chetoo and Newchwang). This post was

established in 1861 and existed until 1870, when the functions appertaining to it were handed over to the Governor-General of Chihli who, therefore, now bears the title of 北洋大臣 Pei³ Yang³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports. Similarly the Governor-General of the Liang Kiang provinces is referred to as the 南洋大臣 Nan² Yang³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports (compare No. 476).

820C. 兼管巡撫事 Chien¹ Kuan³ Hsün³ Fu³ Shih⁴, Associate Governor. This title is borne by the Governors-General of Manchuria, Chihli, Minché, Huwang, Shenkan, Liang Kuang, Szechwan and Yün Kuei (see No. 820A), there being no post of Governor in the provinces of Fengtien, Chihli, Fukien, Hupeh, Kansu, Kuangtung, Szechwan and Yunnan (see No. 821A).

820D. 河東河道總督 Ho³ Tung⁴ Ho³ Tao⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, Director-General of the Conservation of the Yellow River and the Grand Canal; 2a; ordinary designation, 河道總督 Ho³ Tao⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, and 河督 Ho³ Tu¹; literary designation, 都水監 Tu¹ Shui³ Chien¹, and 大督河 Ta⁴ Tu¹ Ho³. 河東 Ho³ Tung⁴ is an abbreviation of the names of the two provinces of Honan and Shantung.

The duties of the Director-General consist in the superintendency over the embankment of the 黃河 Huang³ Ho³, Yellow River, and the maintenance of the sluices along the 運河 Yün⁴ Ho³, Grand or Imperial Canal.

The Yellow River, and the Grand Canal as well are divided into three Sections: 1. 南河 Nan³ Ho³, Southern River (that part in the province of Kiangsu), 2. 東河 Tung¹ Ho³, Eastern River (that portion in the provinces of Shantung and Honan), and 3. 北河 Pei³ Ho³, Northern River (that portion in the province of Chihli). Following this division there were formerly three officials called 河督 Ho³ Tu¹: 1. One in charge of the

821 南河 Nan² Ho², residing at 清江浦 Ch'ing¹ Chiang¹ P'u³ (in
to the prefecture of 淮安府 Huai² An¹ Fu³, of Kiangsu province),
821A whose duties were transferred to the Liang Kiang Governor-
General, 2. One in charge of the 東河 Tung¹ Ho², residing at
濟寧州 Chi¹ Ning² Chou¹, Shantung province, whose duties
were handed over (in February, 1902), to the Governors of
Honan and Shantung, the latter, accordingly, being styled
兼理河道 Kuan³ Li³ Ho² Tao⁴, 兼管河道 Chien¹ Kuan³ Ho²
Tao⁴, or 兼河工事務 Chien¹ Ho² Kung¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, and
3. One in charge of the 北河 Ch'ei² Ho², whose duties are now
performed by the Governor-General of Chihli.

For particulars as to the military division under the orders
of the Director-General (as 兵部侍郎 Ping¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Lang²,
Vice-President of the Ministry of War), designated the 河標
Ho² Piao¹, see No. 749.

821. 巡撫 Hsin² Fu³, Governor; 2B; official designation,
撫院 Fu³ Yüan⁴, colloquially called, 撫臺 Fu³ T'ai², epistolary
style, 中丞 Chung¹ Ch'êng², and 大中丞 Ta⁴ Chung¹ Ch'êng²;
literary designation, 撫軍 Fu³ Chün¹, 撫憲 Fu³ Hsien⁴, and 帥
Shuai⁴. This official, ex officio, bears the titles of 陸軍部侍
郎 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Lang², Vice-President of the Ministry
of War, and 都察院副都御史 Tu¹ Ch'a² Yüan⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹
Yü⁴ Shih³, Vice-President of the Censorate (see No. 209), and,
accordingly, styles himself 部院 Pu⁴ Yüan⁴. For the date of
origin of the post of Governor see No. 819A.

The Governor, within the territory under his jurisdiction,
enjoys the same power and authority as the Governor-General
(see No. 820), i.e. to him appertains the highest control over all
sections of the provincial administration.

821A. There are now fourteen Governors: 1. 江蘇巡撫
Chiang¹ Su¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Kiangsu province, residing
at 蘇州府 Su¹ Chou¹ Fu³, Soochow, 2. 安徽巡撫 An¹ Hui¹
Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Anhui province, residing at 安慶府

An¹ Ch'ing⁴ Fu³, Anking, 3. 江西巡撫 Ching¹ Hsi¹ Hsün²
Fu³, Governor of Kiangsi province, residing at 南昌府 Nan²
Ch'ang¹ Fu³, Nanch'ang, 4. 浙江巡撫 Ché⁴ Chiang¹ Hsün²
Fu³, Governor of Chekiang province, residing at 杭州府 Hang³
Chou¹ Fu³, Hangchow, 5. 湖南巡撫 Hu² Nan² Hsün² Fu³,
Governor of Hunan province, residing at 長沙府 Ch'ang² Sha¹
Fu³, Changsha, 6. 河南巡撫 Ho² Nan² Hsün² Fu³, Governor
of Honan province, residing at 開封府 K'ai¹ Fêng¹ Fu³, 7. 山
東巡撫 Shan¹ Tung¹ Chün³ Fu³, Governor of Shantung
province, residing at 濟南府 Chi⁴ Nan² Fu³, 8. 陝西巡撫
Shên³ Hsi¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Shensi province, residing at
西安府 Hsi¹ An¹ Fu³, 9. 山西巡撫 Shan¹ Hsi¹ Hsün² F³,
Governor of Shansi province, residing at 太原府 T'ai⁴ Yüan²
Fu³, 10. 新疆巡撫 Hsin¹ Chiang¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of
Hsinchiang province, residing at 迪化府 Ti¹ Hua⁴ Fu³,
Urumtsi, 11. 廣西巡撫 Kuang³ Hsi¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of
Kuangsi province, residing at 桂林府 Kuei¹ Lin² Fu³, 12. 貴
州巡撫 Kuei⁴ Chou¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Kueichow
province, residing at 貴陽府 Kuei⁴ Yang² Fu³, 13. 吉林巡
撫 Chi¹ Lin² Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Kirin province, residing at
吉林府 Chi¹ Lin² Fu³, Kirin, and 14. 黑龍江巡撫 Hei¹
Lung³ Chiang¹ Hsün² Fu³, Governor of Heilungchiang province,
residing at 齊齊哈爾 Ch'i² Ch'i² Ha¹ Êrh³, Tsitsihar (see No.
804).

The Governors of the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi,
Chekiang, Hunan, Shensi, Hsinchiang, Kuangsi, Kueichow,
Kirin and Heilungchiang are, to some extent, subordinated to the
respective Governors-General (i.e. of Liang Kiang, Minché
Hukuang, Shenkan, Liang Kuang, Yün Kuei and Manchuria; see
No. 820A), for instance, the more important reports from these
Governors, to the Throne, must pass through the hands of the
Governor-General concerned and the latter presents them as joint
Memorials, 會奏 Hui⁴ Tsou⁴, from himself and the Governor.

822

The Governors of Shansi, Shantung and Honan govern their respective provinces quite independently.

In the provinces of Fengtien, Chihli, Fukien, Hupeh, Kansu, Kuangtung, Szechwan and Yünnan, provinces in which the post of Governor is not found, the respective Governors-General (namely, of Manchuria, Chihli, Minché, Hukuang, Shenkan, Liang Kuang, Szechwan and Yün Kuei), perform duties appertaining to a Governor and, in virtue of this, bear the title of 兼管巡撫事 Chien¹ Kuan² Hsün² Fu³ Shih⁴, Associate Governor (*see* No. 820c).

The Governor-General and Governor are jointly spoken of as 督撫 Tu¹ Fu², or 兩院 Liang¹ Yüan¹.

822. 督撫衙門幕職 Tu¹ Fu² Ya² Mên² Mu⁴ Chih², Chancery of the Governor-General (or Governor); directed by one (or two) 秘書員 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Yüan², Chief Secretaries, who superintend the more confidential affairs and the correspondence. The Chancery (compare also No. 805) is composed of 10 Sections: 1. 交涉科 Chiao¹ Shê¹ K'o¹, Section of Foreign Affairs, 2. 吏科 Li⁴ K'o¹, Section of Personnel, 3. 民科 Min² K'o¹ (also 民政科 Min¹ Chêng⁴ K'o¹), Section of Civil Affairs, 4. 度支科 Tu⁴ Chih¹ K'o¹, Section of Finance, 5. 禮科 Li² K'o¹, Section of Ceremonies, 6. 學科 Hsüeh² K'o¹, Section of Education, 7. 軍政科 Chün¹ Chêng⁴ K'o¹ (in the province of Szechwan, 陸軍科 Lu⁴ Chün¹ K'o¹), Section of Military Affairs, 8. 法科 Fa⁴ K'o¹, Judicial Section, 9. 農工商科 Nung² Kung¹ Shiang¹ K'o¹, Section of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and 10. 郵傳科 Yu² Ch'uan² K'o¹, Section of Posts and Communications (in Szechwan there is, in addition, a 邊藏科 Pien¹ Tsang¹ K'o¹, Section of Tibetan Frontier Affairs; at Moukden, a 旗務科 Chi² Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Banner Affairs, and a 邊務科 Pien¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Frontier Affairs; and at Tsitsihar, a 旗蒙科 Chi² Meng³ K'o¹, Section

of Banner and Mongolian Affairs, and a 邊務科 Pien¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Frontier Affairs). 822

At the head of one, or more, Sections (not more than three) there is a 參事員 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Yüan², Secretary, to whom there are attached an indefinite number of 助理員 Chu⁴ Li² Yüan² (in Kuangtung province, 副員 Fu⁴ Yüan²), Assistants, and 繕寫員 Shan⁴ Hsieh³ Yüan², Clerks (in Szechwan province called 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, of the first, second and third ranks; replacing the former 繕摺 Shan⁴ Chê², Writers of Memorials, 譯電 I⁴ Tien⁴, Clerks in charge of Ciphery of Telegrams, and 繕校 Shan⁴ Hsiao⁴, Writers). In Szechwan province, in addition to the officials mentioned, there are two 收發員 Shou¹ Fa¹ Yüan², Registrars, and 書讀 Shu¹ Shih⁴, Writers.

Prior to the reform, foreshadowed by articles Nos. 4 and 5 of the "regulations regarding the reform of the official system of the provinces" (compare No. 819B), attached to the Governor-General or Governor were officials of the following ranks: 1. 洋務文案 Yang² Wu⁴ Wên² An⁴, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 2. 刑名 Hsing² Ming², Secretary for Judicial Affairs, 3. 錢穀 Ch'ien² Ku², Secretary of Finances and Supplies, 4. 學務文案 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Wên² An⁴, Secretary for Educational Affairs, and 5. 營務刑名 Ying² Wu⁴ Hsing² Ming², Secretary for Military Affairs.

822A. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Bureaux of Constitutional Reforms; established, in accordance with a Memorial from the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 30th January, 1910, at the Chanceries of the various Governors-General and Governors (*see* No. 822). Their object is the same as that of the 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Bureaux of Constitutional Reforms; instituted at the Ministries and principal Government Establishments (*see*

Supplement, No. 160), *i.e.* to arrange for the timely carrying out of the proposed constitutional reforms in the provinces concerned, and to present, twice a year, reports regarding the activity in regard to these reforms to the 考核專科 K'ao³ Ho³ Chuan¹ K'o¹, Investigation Bureau of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (*see* No. 160).

On the establishment of the Bureaux of Constitutional Reforms, other institutions, having the same object, but differently designated, were abolished, for instance, the 籌備憲政督催處 Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Tu¹ Ts'ui¹ Ch'u⁴, of Szechwan province, the 憲政籌備考覈處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ K'ao³ Ho² (h'u⁴, of Manchuria, the 籌備憲政考核處 Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ K'ao³ Ho² Ch'u⁴, of Honan and Shensi, etc.

823. 會議廳 Hui⁴ I⁴ T'ing¹, Council of the Governor-General (or Governor). These are established in all the provinces, in accordance with article six of the "regulations regarding the reform of the official system of the provinces" (*see* No. 819B), for the periodical discussion of the most important questions. At meetings of this Council, in addition to the provincial officials, there may be representatives of the people, chosen by the authorities.

823A. 行政會議處 Hsing² Chêng⁴ Hui⁴ I⁴ Ch'u⁴, Administrative Council. Thus is designated the Council of the Governor of Kirin province (compare No. 823) which was formed in accordance with a Memorial from 陳昭常 Ch'en² Chao¹-ch'ang², dated the 16th August, 1909. This is made up of members of two types, *i.e.* 正議員 Chêng⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Active Members (drawn from local Commissioners and Taotais), and 副議員 Fu⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Associate Members (drawn from the ranks of citizens experienced in judicial-administrative matters).

824 營務處 Ying² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Military Secretariat of the Governor-General (or Governor)—The Staff of the Old

Troops. This is headed by a 中軍 Chung¹ Chün¹, Adjutant, 824A
who, being the Colonel (副將 Fu⁴ Chiang⁴; *see* No. 752), is in to
active command of the 督標 Tu¹ Piao¹, or 撫標 Fu³ Piao¹, 826
brigade attached to the Governor-General or Governor (*see* Nos. 749 and 752J). Also, this official is entitled to employ a staff of civil and military orderly officers, designated 文巡捕 Wên² Hsün² Pu³ (usually officials of the rank of Expectant District Magistrate; 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴; *see* No. 856), and 武巡捕 Wu³ Hsün² Pu³ (military officers of the rank of lieutenant, 千總 Ch'ien¹ Tsung³; *see* No. 752E).

824A 巡防營務處 Hsün² Fang² Ying² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Staff of the Reserve Forces in Manchuria (*i.e.* forces of the category of 巡防隊 Hsün² Fang² Tui⁴; *see* No. 706). For details *see* No. 805A.

825. 布政使 Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih³, Lieutenant-Governor or Financial Commissioner (commonly called Treasurer); 2B; official designation, 藩司 Fan² Ssu¹; colloquially called, 藩臺 Fan² T'ai²; epistolary designation, 方伯 Fang¹ Po², 大藩侯 Ta⁴ Fan² Hou², 大方岳 Ta⁴ Fang¹ Yüeh⁴, and 大甸宣 Ta⁴ Hsün¹ Hsüan¹. For the date of origin of this post *see* No. 819A.

The Lieutenant-Governor is the head of the civil service of the province and is also treasurer of the provincial exchequer and represents (暫行護理 Chan⁴ Hsing² Hu⁴ Li³) the Chief of the provincial administration (Governor-General or Governor) should he be absent from his province. There is one Lieutenant-Governor for each of the provinces, with the exception of the three Manchurian provinces, where this post is non-existent, and the province of Kiangsu, where there are two: 江寧布政使 Chiang¹ Ning² Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih³, residing at 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, Nanking, and 江蘇布政使 Chiang¹ Su¹ Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Shih³, residing at 蘇州府 Su¹ Chou¹ Fu³, Soochow.

826. 布政使 Pu⁴ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Office of the Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 825). This Office is administered by:

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1. 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴ (colloquially called, 經歷 Ching¹ T'ing¹; epistolary designation, 參軍 Ts'an¹ Chün¹; literary designation, 大贊府 Ta⁴ Tsan⁴ Fu³), Commissaries of Records, or Secretaries (6B; 17 for the Empire), 2. 理問 Li³ Wên⁴, Law Secretaries (6B; seven for the Empire), 3. 都事 Tu¹ Shih⁴ (colloquially, 都事廳 Tu¹ Shih⁴ T'ing¹), Assistant Secretary (7B; found only in the province of Fukien), 4. 照磨 Chao⁴ Mo² (colloquially, 照磨 Chao⁴ T'ing¹), Commissaries of the Seal, or Correspondence Secretaries (8B; seven for the Empire), 5. 庫大使 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (colloquial designation, 庫廳 K'u⁴ T'ing¹), Treasury Keepers (8A; 20 for the Empire), and 6. 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, Granary Keepers (9B; two only, in the provinces of Kiangsu and Shensi).

826A. Article No. 9 of the "regulations regarding the reform of the official system of the provinces" (see No. 819B) calls for the future reorganization of the Office of the Lieutenant-Governor (see No. 826) and its administration by a staff similar to that of the 提學司 T'i² Hsüeh² Ssu¹ (see No. 828) and the 提法司 T'i² Fa⁴ Ssu¹ (see No. 831A).

827. 提學使 T'i² Hsüeh² Shih³, Commissioner of Education; 3A. This official superintends the educational affairs of the province to which he is accredited, including schools and literary societies. Though subordinated to the Governor-General (or Governor), at the same time he receives instructions from the Ministry of Education. Kiangsu province excepted, there is one Commissioner of Education for each province. For the province mentioned there are two (compare No. 825): one at 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, Nanking, and the other at 蘇州 Su¹ Chou¹ Fu³, Soochow.

The post of Commissioner of Education was established to replace the former 學政 Hsüeh² Chêng⁴ (see No. 827A), on a Memorial from the Ministry of Education and the Committee of Ministers, dated the 25th April, 1906. Regulations regarding, 1. 提學使

T'i² Hsüeh² Shih³ and their Offices, and 2. The authority of the 提學使 T'i² Hsüeh² Shih³, were framed by the Ministry of Education and received Imperial sanction, the former on the 13th May, 1906, and the latter on the 28th July, 1906.

Under the reign of the Ming (明 Ming²; 1368-1644), as well as at the beginning of the reign of the present dynasty the superintendency over provincial educational affairs was vested in 提學道 T'i² Hsüeh² Tao⁴, Taotais of Education, whose title was changed (in the reign of 雍正 Yung¹ Chêng⁴; 1723-1735) to 提督學政 T'i² Tu¹ Hsüeh² Chêng⁴ (see No. 827A).

827A. 學政 Hsüeh² Chêng⁴, Provincial Director of Education, or Literary Chancellor (official designation, 學院 Hsüeh² Yüan⁴; colloquially called, 學臺 Hsüeh² T'ai²; literary designation, 文宗 Wên² Tsung¹, 大文宗 Ta⁴ Wên² Tsung¹, 大文衡 Ta⁴ Wên² Heng², and 宗師 Tsung¹ Shih¹; sometimes styled 督學使者 Tu¹ Hsüeh² Shih³ Chê³). The full official title of this official was 提督學院 T'i² Tu¹ Hsüeh² Yüan⁴, or 提督學政 T'i² Tu¹ Hsüeh² Chêng⁴. For the date of origin of the post of Literary Chancellor see No. 827.

The appointment as Provincial Director of Education, or Literary Chancellor, was a special one and was usually held by officials with high literary degrees, who left Peking for three years to serve in this capacity. In addition to the duties of general superintendency over the educational affairs of their respective provinces they presided at prefectural examinations and bestowed the degree of 秀才 Hsin¹ Ts'ai² (see No. 629A).

828. 提學司 T'i² Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Office of the Commissioner of Education (also 學務公所 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Kung¹ So³). This was developed, simultaneously with the institution of the post of Commissioner of Education (see No. 827), from the former 學務處 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, which was under the direction of a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief. To this Office there are attached: 1. 議長 I⁴ Chang³, Senior Councillor (appointed by the

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828^a Ministry of Education, on the recommendation of the Governor-General or Governor), and four 議紳 I¹ Shên¹, or 學務議紳 Hsüeh² Wu¹ I¹ Shên¹, Advisers (for educational affairs), chosen by the Commissioner of Education from the ranks of the local gentry.

The Office of the Commissioner of Education is divided into six 科 K'o¹, Sections (altered from 課 K'o⁴; see instructions from the Ministry of Education, dated the 14th September, 1908): 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs, 2. 普通科 P'u³ T'ung¹ K'o¹, Section of Common Schools, 3. 專門科 Chuan¹ Mên² K'o¹, Section of Special Schools, 4. 實業科 Shih² Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Professional Schools, 5. 圖書科 T'u² Shu¹ K'o¹, Section of Schoolbooks and Manuals, and 6. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Accounts Section.

At the head of each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief; 5A. He is assisted by a 副科長 Eu⁴ K'o¹ Chang³; 6A. To the officials just mentioned there are attached an indefinite number of 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Chief Secretaries (not more than three to a Section), 司事 Ssu¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries, and 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks.

To the Commissioner of Education there are attached six 省視學 Shêng³ Shih⁴ Hsüeh², Provincial Inspectors of Education; 6A. They are charged with the reorganization of educational affairs of prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts.

828A. For the 提學司 T'i² Hsüeh² Ssu¹ in Manchuria see No. 809.

829. Under the control of the Commissioner of Education (see No. 827) there are also: 1. 勸學所 Ch'üan⁴ Hsüeh² So³, Associations for the Fostering of Public Education (see No. 829A), and 2. 教育會 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Hui⁴, Public Education Societies (see No. 829B), the establishment of which was foreshadowed by the regulations referring to the 提學使 T'i² Hsüeh² Shih³, and to his Office (see No. 827).

829A. 勸學所 Ch'üan⁴ Hsüeh² So³, Associations for the Fostering of Public Education (see No. 829); these are established, in conformity with regulations framed by the Ministry of Education and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 13th May, 1906, at the main cities of sub-prefectures, departments and districts, for the superintendency of educational affairs of their respective administrative units, and are under the general control of the local authorities who, ex officio, act as 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Honorary Curators of Public Education. Each district under the supervision of an Association for the Fostering of Public Education is divided into a certain number of 學區 Hsüeh² Ch'ü¹, Educational Sections.

At the head of an Association for the Fostering of Public Education there is a 總董 Tsung³ Tung³, Director; the local 縣視學 Hsien⁴ Shih⁴ Hsüeh², District Inspector of Education, is appointed to this position.

Supervising any Educational Section are 勸學員 Ch'üan⁴ Hsüeh² Yüan², Members of the Association for the Fostering of Public Education, who are appointed by the Director.

Throughout the Empire there are found 宣講所 Hsüan¹ Chiang³ So³, Lecture Courses, the object of which is to spread education among the people as much as possible. These Courses are under the direct management of the Director of the Association for the Fostering of Public Education and are controlled by the local authorities and the police.

829B. 教育會 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Hui⁴, Public Education Societies (see No. 829). Conforming to regulations framed by the Ministry of Education, which received Imperial sanction on the 28th July, 1906, these are established: at provincial capitals, called 教育總會 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴ (i.e. Central), and at the main cities of prefectures, departments and districts, designated 分會 Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branches. Their aim is to disseminate education by means of schools, public lectures,

830 libraries, pedagogic museums, etc. Each Society consists of:
to 1. One 會長 Hui⁴ Chang³ President, 2. 副會長 Fu⁴ Hui⁴
830B Chang³, Vice-President, 3. 會員 Hui⁴ Yüan², Members
(number indefinite), 4. 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks (number
indefinite), 5. 會計 Hui⁴ Chi⁴, Accountants (number indefinite),
and 6. 名譽會員 Ming² Yü⁴ Hui⁴ Yüan², Honorary Members
(number indefinite).

830. 按察使 An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³, Provincial Judge, or
Judicial Commissioner (more explicit, 提刑按察使司
T'i² Hsing² An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³ Ssu¹, official designation,
臬司 Nieh⁴ Ssu¹; colloquially, 臬臺 Nieh⁴ T'ai²; epistolary
designation, 廉訪 Lien² Fang³ and 大廉憲 Ta⁴ Lien²
Hsien⁴); 3A. This official is in charge of the judicial affairs of
the province and the military post stations (*see* No. 754). Also,
he considers questions of administrative and financial character
with the Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 825).

Each province has one Judicial Commissioner, with the
exception of Manchuria where, already, there is found the post
of 提法使 T'i² Fa⁴ Shih³ (*see* Nos. 810 and 831B).

For particulars as to the 按察使 An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³, in
Manchuria, under the old regime, *see* No. 830B.

830A. 按察司衙門 An⁴ Ch'a² Ssu¹ Ya² Mên², Office
of the Provincial Judge (*see* No. 830). The staff includes:
經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴ (*see* No. 826); 7A, 2. 知事 Chih¹ Shih⁴,
Archivists; 8A, 3. 照磨 Chao⁴ Mo² (*see* No. 826); 9A, and
4. 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴, Jail Wardens; 9B.

830B. In Manchuria, prior to the establishment of the
post of 提法使 T'i² Fa⁴ Shih³ (*see* Nos. 810 and 831B), the
title of Judicial Commissioner, 兼按察使銜 Chien¹ An⁴ Ch'a²
Shih³ Hsien² (*see* No. 830), was borne: 1. In the province of
Fengtien, by the 奉錦山海道 Fêng⁴ Chin³ Shan¹ Hai³ Tao⁴,
Taotai of the prefectures of Chin Chou Fu and Fêng T'ien Fu,
residing at 營口廳 Ying² K'ou³ T'ing¹, Yingkow, 2. In the

province of Kirin, by the 吉林分巡道 Chi¹ Lin² Fên¹ Hsün² 830C
Tao⁴, Taotai of the Kirin Circuit, residing at 吉林府 Chi¹ to
Lin³ Fu³, Kirin, and 3. In the province of Heilungchiang, by
831A the 黑龍江分巡道 Hei¹ Lung² Chiang¹ Fên¹ Hsün² Tao⁴,
Taotai of the Heilungchiang Circuit, residing at 黑水廳 Hei¹
Shui³ T'ing¹, Tsitsihar.

830C. The Financial Commissioner (*see* No. 825) and
the Provincial Judge (*see* No. 830) are frequently spoken of
together as the 藩臬兩司 Fan² Nieh⁴ Liang³ Ssu¹, Two
Chief Commissioners of the Provincial Government.

831. 提法使 T'i² Fa⁴ Shih³, Commissioner for Judicial
Affairs; 3A; superintends the judicial affairs of the province and
has control over Judicial Establishments, Prosecuting Attorneys'
Offices and Prisons. He is subordinated to the Governor-
General (or Governor).

At the present time the post of Commissioner for Judicial
Affairs is found in Manchuria alone (*see* Nos. 810, 830 and
831B). A Memorial from the Ministry of Justice, dated the
17th April, 1909, called for the appointment in 1910 of officials
bearing this title to all the provinces, replacing the existing
Judicial Commissioners (*see* No. 830).

Regulations referring to the 提法使 T'i² Fa⁴ Shih³ and
his Office (*see* No. 831A) were compiled by the Committee for
Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government and
received Imperial sanction on the 26th, November, 1909 (the
original scheme in this connection was submitted by the Ministry
of Justice in a Memorial dated the 27th January, 1908).

831A. 提法司 T'i² Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Office of the Commissioner
for Judicial Affairs. This is arranged in three Sections:
1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs; in
charge of the personnel of the office itself, and that of Judicial
Establishments, Prosecuting Attorneys' Offices and Prisons,
correspondence and matters of economy, 2. 刑民科 Hsing²

831 Min² K'o¹, Section of Criminal and Civil Cases, and 3. 典獄科
to Tien³ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Section of Prison Affairs.

832 At the head of each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang¹,
Section Chief; 5A. This official, under the general control of
the Commissioner (see No. 831), superintends the affairs of his
Section. He has as his assistants: One 一等科員 I¹ Têng³
K'o¹ Yüan², Secretary of the first rank; 6A, and from one to four
二等科員 Êrh⁴ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries of the second
rank; 7A. At each Section there are also a number (depending
on the volume of affairs; not more than five) 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴,
Clerks (of the eighth and ninth ranks).

831B. The organization of the Office of the Commissioner
for Judicial Affairs in Manchuria (see No. 810) is somewhat
different from that given above (compare No. 831A), namely, it
has four Sections: 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹ (see No.
831A), 2. 刑事科 Hsing² Shih⁴ K'o¹, Section of Criminal
Cases, 3. 民事科 Min² Shih⁴ K'o¹, Section of Civil Cases, and
4. 典獄科 Tien³ Yü⁴ K'o¹ (see No. 831A).

At the head of each Section, as Section Chief, there is a
僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Chief Secretary, 5A (see No. 815; in the
first Section this official is styled 首科僉事 Shou³ K'o¹ Ch'ien¹
Shih⁴, and his rank is 4B). To him there are subordinated one
一等科員 I¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretary of the first rank,
one 二等科員 Êrh⁴ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretary of the second
rank, and two 三等科員 San¹ Têng³ K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries
of the third rank. For each Section there are also 正司書官
(Chêng⁴ Ssu¹ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Senior Clerks, 副司書官 Fu⁴ Ssu¹
Shu¹ Kuan¹, Junior Clerks, and 司書生 Ssu¹ Shu¹ Shêng¹,
Writers.

832. 交涉使 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Shih³, Commissioner for Foreign
Affairs; 3A; charged with dealing with affairs in which
foreigners are interested. Following the inauguration of this
post in Manchuria (see No. 806) it was instituted in Yunnan

province (in August, 1909). Later this official will be found in
all the provinces.

At present the duties appertaining to the Commissioner of
Foreign Affairs are performed by the 洋務局 Yang² Wu⁴ Chü²,
Office of Foreign Affairs (see No. 859), attached to the
Governor-General (or Governor). Heilungchiang province has
a 交涉總局 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Tsung³ Chü² (see No. 806A) for
similar duties.

833. 海關監督 Hai³ Kuan¹ Chien¹ Tu¹, Superintendent
of Customs. The duties appertaining to this official are usually
associated with those of the Military Circuit Taotai (see No.
844).

833A. 粵海關部 Yüeh⁴ Hai³ Kuan¹ Pu⁴, Superintendent
of Customs for the Province of Kuangtung; appointed from
members of the Imperial Household. Europeans commonly
styled this official "Hoppo" and, so long as the entire foreign
trade was concentrated at Canton, he enjoyed immense power.
This official no longer exists.

833B. 兼管閩海關稅事務 Chien¹ Kuan³ Min³ Hai³
Kuan¹ Shui⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, With Associate Duties as Superintendent
of Customs at Foochow. This title is borne by the Fukien
Viceroy.

833C. For particulars as to the special 海關道 Hai³
Kuan¹ Tao⁴, Customs Taotai, carrying on the functions of
Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin (formerly, likewise, at
Harbin) see No. 842.

834. 漕運總督 Ts'ao² Yün⁴ Tsung³ Tu¹, Director-
General of Grain Transport (2A; literary designation, 漕督
Ts'ao² Tu¹, 都轉運司 Tu¹ Chuan³ Yün⁴ Shih³, and 大司漕
Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Ts'ao²). This official had the honorary rank of
兵部侍郎 Ping¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Lang², and resided at 清江浦
Ch'ing¹ Chiang¹ P'u³ (in the 淮安 Huai² An¹, prefecture of
Kiangsu). He superintended the system of transport of grain by

835 the 運河 Yün⁴ Ho², Grand Canal, which was constructed for the conveyance of rice from the Southern provinces to Peking. The post is now non-existent.

Under the control of the Director-General of Grain Transport there was a special military organization styled 漕標 Ts'ao² Piao¹ (see No. 749), detachments of which were stationed at the 衛 Wei⁴, and 所 So³, First and Second Class Transport Stations, which were located along the Grand Canal, by which the grain transport was effected. At the head of these stations there were 守備 Shou³ Pei⁴ (see No. 752D), and 千總 Ch'ien¹ Tsung³ (see No. 752E), designated, according to their duties, as 守禦 Shou³ Yü⁴, First Lieutenant on Garrison Duty, and 領運 Ling³ Yün⁴, Lieutenant Charged with the Conduct of Grain Squadrons.

Of late years the grain transport by sea, 海運 Hai³ Yün⁴, carried on by steamers of the 招商局 Chao¹ Shang¹ Chü² (see No. 789), is gradually putting an end to that by the Grand Canal.

835. 鹽運使 Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Salt Controller (3B; official designation, 運司 Yün⁴ Ssu¹; epistolary designation, 都轉 Tu¹ Chuan³ and 都運 Tu¹ Yün⁴; literary designation, 大鹽憲 Ta⁴ Ts'o² Hsien⁴, 大鹽侯 Ta⁴ Ts'o² Hou⁴, and 大司賦 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Fu⁴). This official is the Chief Commissioner of the revenue derived from the provincial salt gabelle, or salt monopoly. There are five for the whole Empire: 1. 長蘆鹽運使兼鹽法道 Ch'ang² Lu² Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³ Chien¹ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Ch'anglu Salt Controller with associate duties as Salt Intendant, residing at Tientsin, 2. 山東鹽運使兼鹽法道 Shan¹ Tung¹ Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³ Chien¹ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Shantung Salt Controller with associate duties as Salt Intendant, residing at Chinanfu, 3. 兩淮鹽運使兼兵備銜 Liang³ Huai² Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³ Chien¹ Ping¹ Pei⁴ Hsien², Lianghuai Salt Controller, with the rank of Military Circuit Taotai, residing at

揚州府 Yang² Chou¹ Fu³, Yangchow, 4. 兩浙江南鹽運使 -835A Liang³ Ché¹ Chiang¹ Nan² Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Liangché (Chekiang) Salt Controller, residing at Hangchow, and 5. 廣東鹽運使 Kuang³ Tung¹ Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Kuangtung Salt Controller, residing at Canton.

835A. Under the supervision of the Salt Controller (whose office is designated 鹽運司使衙門 Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³ Ssu¹ Ya² Mên²) there are the following officials: 1. 運同 Yün⁴ Tung², Assistant Salt Controller (full designation, 鹽運司運同 Yen² Yün⁴ Ssu¹ Yün⁴ Tung²; literary designation, 同轉 Tung² Chuan³, and 輔轉 Fu³ Chuan³, 薩貳 Ts'o² Êrh⁴, and 大佐賦 Ta⁴ Tso³ Fu⁴, also 分司 Fên¹ Ssu¹); 4B; one in Shantung, Chihli and Kuangtung provinces, 2. 鹽掣同知 Chien¹ Ch'ê⁴ Tung² Chih¹ (also 鹽掣官 Chien¹ Ch'ê⁴ Kuan¹), Inspector of Salt Distribution; 5A; two in Kiangsu province and one in Shansi, 3. 運副 Yün⁴ Fu⁴, Deputy Assistant Salt Controller (full designation, 鹽運使副使 Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³ Fu⁴ Shih³; also styled 分司 Fên¹ Ssu¹; compare the above Yün⁴ Tung²); 5B; one in Chekiang province, 4. 提舉 T'î² Chü³, Salt Inspector (also 鹽提舉 Yen² T'î² Chü³; full designation, 鹽課提舉 Yen² K'o⁴ T'î² Chü³, or 鹽課司提舉 Yen² K'o⁴ Ssu¹ T'î² Chü³); 5B; three in Yunnan province, 5. 運判 Yün⁴ P'an⁴, Sub-Assistant Salt Controller (full designation, 鹽運司運判 Yen² Yün⁴ Ssu¹ Yün⁴ P'an⁴; also 副轉 Fu⁴ Chuan³ and 分司 Fên¹ Ssu¹; compare the above 運同 Yün⁴ Tung², and 運副 Yün⁴ Fu⁴); 6B; one in Chihli, one in Chekiang and three in Kiangsu province, 6. 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴ (correctly, 鹽經歷 Yen² Ching¹ Li⁴); 7B (see No. 826), 7. 鹽課大使 Yen² K'o⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (more explicit, 鹽課司大使 Yen² K'o⁴ Ssu¹ Ta⁴ Shih³) or 鹽場大使 Yen² Ch'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (literary designation, 鹽尹 Ts'o² Yin³), Salt Receiver; 8A, 8. 批驗大使 P'î¹ Yen⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (more explicit, 批驗所大使 P'î¹ Yen⁴ So³ Ta⁴ Shih³, or 鹽引批驗所大使 Yen² Yin³ P'î¹ Yen⁴ So³ Ta⁴ Shih³), Salt Examiner;

835b 8A; superintends the registration of bags of salt issued, 9. 庫大使 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (properly, 運庫大使 Yün⁴ K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³); 8A (see No. 826), 10. 知事 Chih¹ Shih⁴ (properly 鹽知事 Yen² Chih¹ Shih⁴; 8B (see No. 830A), and 11. 鹽巡檢 Yen² Hsün² Chin³, Salt Watchers; 9B.

835B. 會辦鹽政大臣 Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Yeng² Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Associate Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle (compare No. 369). The duties appertaining to this post are associated with those of the Governors-General of Manchuria, Chihli, Liang-Kiang, Liang Kuang, Minché, Szechwan, Yün Kuei and Shenkan (see No. 820A) and with those of the Governors of Shantung, Shansi and Chekiang (see No. 821A)—see a Memorial from the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 25th February, 1910, covering regulations, concerning the Salt Administration, in 35 articles.

Prior to the promulgation of the Imperial Edict of 31st December, 1909 (compare No. 369), the mentioned Governors-General and Governors were entitled 總理鹽政 Tsung³ Li³ Yen² Chêng⁴.

The title 兼會辦鹽政大臣銜 (Chien¹ Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Yen² Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² Hsien², With Associate Duties as Associate Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle, is borne by the Governor-General of Hukuang and by the Governors of Kirin, Heilung-chiang, Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Honan, Hunan, Kuangsi, Kueichow, Shensi and Hsinchiang (see the above-mentioned Memorial from the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle).

At the beginning of the reign of the present dynasty, at the head of the six Salt Departments (namely, Ch'anglu, Hotung, Lianghuai, Liangchê, Kuangtung and Fukien; see below) there were special officials, appointed from the ranks of Manchus, styled 巡視鹽政御史 Hsün² Shih⁴ Yen² Chêng⁴ Yü⁴ Shih³ (also 巡鹽御史 Hsün² Yen² Yü⁴ Shih³, or 巡鹽直指 Hsün² Yen² Chih² Chih³), Salt Censors.

There are now thirteen Departments producing salt. Accordingly, from its place of origin, salt bears the following designations: 1. 盛京鹽 Shêng⁴ Ching¹ Yen² (salt from Fêngtien province, where there are 20 鹽場 Yen² Ch'ang³, Salt Works), 2. 長蘆鹽 Ch'ang² Lu² Yen² (salt from Chihli province, where there are ten Salt Works), 3. 蒙古鹽 Mêng³ Ku³ Yen² (salt from Mongolia), 4. 山東鹽 Shan¹ Tung¹ Yen² (salt from Shantung), 5. 兩淮鹽 Liang³ Huai² Yen² (salt from Kiangsu province), 6. 兩浙鹽 Liang² Chê⁴ Yen² (salt from Chekiang province, where there are 32 Salt Works), 7. 福建鹽 Fu² Chien⁴ Yen² (salt from Fukien province, where there are 14 Salt Works), 8. 廣東鹽 Kuang³ Tung¹ Yen² (salt from Kuangtung province, where there are 12 Salt Works), 9. 河東鹽 Ho² Tung¹ Yen² (salt from Shansi province, where there are three Salt Works), 10. 陝西鹽 Shên³ Hsi¹ Yen² (salt from Shensi province), 11. 甘肅鹽 Kan¹ Su⁴ Yen² (salt from Kansu province), 12. 四川鹽 Ssu⁴ Ch'uan¹ Yen² (salt from Szechwan province, where there are 8,832 Salt Wells), and 13. 雲南鹽 Yün² Nan² Yen² (salt from Yunnan province, where there are 10 Salt Wells).

835c. For particulars as to the Salt Intendant, which title is sometimes applied to the Salt Controller, see Nos. 835 and 841.

836. 糧道 Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant (literary designation, 轉運使 Chuan³ Yün⁴ Shih³; 4A: Chief Controller of the provincial revenue from the grain tax, whether collected in money or in kind. At present there are six Grain Intendants (later they will be retained only in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang): 1. 江安糧儲道 Chiang¹ An¹ Liang² Ch'ü³ Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Kiangnan, residing at 江寧府 Chiang¹ Ning² Fu³, Nanking. 2. 蘇松常鎮太糧儲道 Su¹ Sung¹ Ch'ang² Chên⁴ Tai⁴ Liang² Ch'ü³ Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of the Prefectures of Soochow Fu, Sungkiang Fu, Changchow Fu.

837 Chenkiang Fu and T'ai Ts'ang Chih Li Chow, residing at Soochow, 3. 浙江督糧道 Chê⁴ Chiang¹ Tu¹ Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Chekiang, residing at Hangchow, 4. 福建督糧道 Fu⁴ Chien⁴ Tu¹ Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Fukien, residing at Foochow, 5. 雲南糧儲道兼分巡 Yün² Nan² Liang² Ch'u³ Tao⁴ Chien¹ Fên¹ Hsün², Grain Intendant of Yünnan, with Associate Duties as Intendant of a Circuit (see No. 844), residing at Yünnan Fu, and 6. 鎮迪糧務道 Chên⁴ Ti² Liang² Wu⁴ Tao⁴, Grain Intendant, with Associate Duties as Intendant of the Military Circuit of the Prefecture of Tihua Fu and the Department of Chên Hsi Chih Li Chow, residing at 迪化府 Ti² Hua⁴ Fu³, Urumtsi.

Formerly there were Grain Intendants in the following provinces: 1. 山東糧道 Shan¹ Tung¹ Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Shantung, residing at Chinan Fu, 2. 開歸陳許鹽法糧務道 K'ai¹ Kuei¹ Chên² Hsü³ Yen² Fa⁴ Liang² Wu⁴ Tao⁴, Salt and Grain Intendant of the Prefectures of Kaifêng Fu, Kueitê Fu and Chênchow Fu, and of the Department of Hsü Chow Chih Li Chow, residing at 開封府 K'ai¹ Fêng¹ Fu³, 3. 江西督糧道 Chiang¹ Hsi¹ Tu¹ Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Kiangsi, residing at Nanch'ang, and 4. 貴州督糧道 Kuei⁴ Chou¹ Tu¹ Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant of Kueichow, residing at 貴陽府 Kuei⁴ Yang³ Fu³, Kueiyang Fu.

837. 督撫司道 Tu¹ Fu³ Ssu¹ Tao⁴, this is the common designation of the Governor-General (see No. 820), the Governor (see No. 821), the Lieutenant-Governor (see No. 825), the Judicial Commissioner (see No. 830), the Salt Controller (see No. 835), and the Grain Intendant (see No. 836), the officials constituting the "Provincial Government." These officials in many provinces form a peculiar committee styled 善後總局 Shan¹ Hou⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Supreme Board of Reorganization. During the T'ai P'ing rebellion, when this committee began to function generally, it was called the 軍需總局 Chün¹ Hsü¹

Tsung³ Chü², Supreme Military Board. It was the custom to institute the committee after rebellions, warfare or physical calamities, when the country needed pacification, or order had to be restored.

838. 道臺 Tao⁴ T'ai², Taotai (Intendant); 4A; placed in administrative control over various sections of the provincial government; official designation, 道 Tao⁴; epistolary designation, 觀察 Kuan¹ Ch'a², and 監司 Chien¹ Ssu¹.

There are the following categories of Taotais: 1. 勸業道 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Tao⁴, Industrial Taotai (see Nos. 839 and 839A), 2. 巡警道 Hsün² Ching³ Tao⁴, Police Taotai (see Nos. 840 and 840A), 3. 鹽法道 Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Salt Taotai (see No. 841), 4. 海關道 Hai³ Kuan¹ Tao⁴, Customs Taotai (see No. 842), 5. 河道 Ho² Tao⁴, River Taotai (see No. 843), and 6. 分巡道 Fên¹ Hsün² Tao⁴, Intendant of a Circuit, or 兵備道 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, Military Taotai (see No. 844).

For particulars as to the 糧道 Liang² Tao⁴, Grain Intendant, see No. 836.

838A. 司道 Ssu¹ Tao⁴, Taotai Holding Brevet Rank of Judicial Commissioner (see No. 830). Of this type are the Taotais: at Tihua and Chenhsi in Hsinchiang (鎮迪道兼按察使銜 Chên⁴ Ti² Tao⁴ Chien¹ An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³ Hsien², Taotai of the prefecture of Tihua and the department of Chên Hsi Chih Li Chow, holding brevet rank as Judicial Commissioner); at Huai-an, Yangchow and Haichow in Kiangsu (淮揚海道兼按察使銜 Huai² Yang² Hai³ Tao⁴ Chien¹ An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³ Hsien², Taotai of the prefectures of Huai-an, Fu and Yangchow Fu and of the department of Hai Chow (Chih Li Chow, holding brevet rank as Judicial Commissioner).

For particulars as to the Taotais in Manchuria, to whom there was formerly applied a brevet rank as Judicial Commissioner, see No. 830B.

839 勸業道 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Tao⁴, Industrial Taotai
to (see No. 838); 4A. This official is subordinated directly to the
839A Governor-General or Governor of the province to which he is
accredited but, in addition, receives instructions from the
Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (see No. 768).
He superintends, within his district, all questions concerning
agriculture, industry, commerce and ways and means of
communication. Also, on the establishment of the post of 提
法司 Ti² Fa⁴ Shih³ (replacing the 按察使 An⁴ Ch'a² Shih³;
see No. 830), he will be in charge of the military post stations.
(see No. 754).

The "regulations regarding the reform of the official system
of the provinces," articles Nos. 14 and 15 (see No. 819B), call
for the gradual appointment of Industrial Taotais for all the
provinces. At present they are found in all provinces with the
exception of Heilungchiang and the New Dominion.

Regulations referring to the Industrial Taotai were drawn up
originally, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and
Commerce (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 7th June, 1908;
14 articles) and, later, by the Committee for Drawing up
Regulations for Constitutional Government (with supplements
and amendments; sanctioned by the Emperor on the 1st August,
1908; 18 articles).

For the organization of the Office of the Industrial Taotai
see No. 839A.

839A. For the Industrial Taotai there is a 公所 Kung¹
So³, Office, composed of six Sections: 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴
K'o¹, Section of General Affairs, 2. 農務科 Nung² Wu⁴ K'o¹,
Section of Agriculture, 3. 工藝科 Kung¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Section of
Handicrafts, 4. 商務科 Shang¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Com-
merce, 5. 礦務科 Kung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Mining, and
6. 郵傳科 Yu² Ch'uan² K'o¹, Section of Posts and Com-
munications. Each Section is directed by a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³,

Section Chief; 6A. He is assisted by a 副科長 Fu⁴ K'o¹ 839B
Chang³, Assistant Section Chief; 7A. Also, there are a number to
(from two to three in the Section of Posts and Communications 840A
and from four to five in the Section of General Affairs) of 科員
K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries; 8A.

In all sub-prefectures, departments and districts there are
found 勸業員 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Yüan², Industrial Deputies, who
are under the control of the Taotai and local authorities (see No.
851B).

839B. For particulars as to the Industrial Taotais in
Manchuria see Nos. 813 to 813A.

840. 巡警道 Hsün², Ching³ Tao⁴, Police Taotai (see No.
838); 4A. Although directly subordinated to the Governor-
General (or Governor) this official receive instructions from the
Ministry of the Interior (see No. 348). He superintends the
police affairs of the province to which he is accredited.

By the "regulations regarding the reform of the official
system of the provinces" (articles Nos. 14 and 15; see No.
819B) it is arranged that Police Taotais be gradually appointed
to all the provinces. At present they are found in all provinces,
Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungchiang and the New Dominion
excepted.

Regulations referring to the Police Taotai were drawn up,
first by the Ministry of the Interior (sanctioned on the 3rd April,
1908; in 15 articles), and, later, by the Committee for Drawing
up Regulations for Constitutional Government (with supplements
and amendments; 15 articles; sanctioned by the Emperor on the
25th May, 1908).

For particulars as to the organization of the Office of the
Police Taotai see No. 840A.

840A. For the Police Taotai there has been instituted a
警務公所 Ching³ Wu¹ Kung¹ So³, Office of the Police Taotai.
consisting of four Sections: 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹,

840^B Section of General Affairs, 2. 行政科 Hsing² Chêng⁴ K'o¹,
to Section of Administration, 3. 司法科 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ K'o¹, Section
841 of Judicial Affairs (superintending, amongst other things, the
Judicial Police; see Nos. 519 to 519A), and 4. 衛生科 Wei⁴
Shêng¹ K'o¹, Section of Sanitary Affairs. Also, in many places,
the Section of General Affairs is sub-divided into: 會計科
Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Section of Accounts, 教練科 Chiao⁴ Lien⁴ K'o¹,
Section of Instruction, and 文牘科 Wên² Tu³ K'o¹, Corres-
pondence Section.

At the head of each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³,
Section Chief; 5A. He is assisted by a 副科長 Fu⁴ K'o¹
Chang³, Assistant Section Chief; 6A. Also, there is a fixed
number (three to four) of 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries; 7A.

In all sub-prefectures, departments and districts there have
been instituted posts as 警務長 Ching³ Wu⁴ Chang³, Chiefs of
Police, under whose authority there are placed a number of
police divisions, directed by 區官 Ch'ü¹ Kuan¹, Police Captains
(see Nos. 851B and 857B).

840B. For particulars as to the Police Taotais of
Manchuria see No. 814.

841. 鹽法道 Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Salt Taotai; 4A; perform-
ing duties similar to those of the Salt Controller (see No. 835)
who, in virtue of this, is sometimes styled Salt Taotai (see No.
835B).

There are Salt Taotais in nine provinces: 1. 江南鹽巡道
Chiang¹ Nan² Yen² Hsün² Tao⁴, Kiangnan Salt Taotai, residing
at Nanking, 2. 江西鹽法道 Chiang¹ Hsi¹ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴,
Kiangsi Salt Taotai, residing at Nanch'ang, 3. 河東鹽法道
Ho² Tung¹ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Hotung Salt Taotai, residing at
P'uchow Fu, 4. 平慶涇固化鹽法道 P'ing² Ch'ing⁴ Ching⁴
Ku⁴ Hua⁴ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Salt Taotai of the Prefectures of P'ing
Liang Fu and Ch'ing Yen Fu and of the Departments of Ching
Chow Chih Li Chow, Ku Yuan Chih Li Chow and Hua

P'ing Chih Li Chow, residing at 平涼府 P'ing² Liang² Fu³, 842
5. 福建鹽法道 Fu² Chien⁴ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Fukien Salt to
Taotai, residing at Foochow, 6. 湖北鹽法道 Hu² Pei³ Yen² 844
Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Hupeh Salt Taotai, residing at Wuch'ang, 7.
鹽法長寶道 Yen² Fa⁴ Ch'ang² Pao³ Tao⁴, Salt Taotai of the
Prefectures of Ch'ang Sh'a Fu and Pao Ch'ing Fu, residing at
Ch'angsha, 8. 四川鹽茶道 Ssu⁴ Ch'uan¹ Yen² Ch'a² Tao⁴,
Salt and Tea Taotai of Szechwan, residing at Ch'entê Fu, and
9. 雲南鹽法道 Yün² Nan² Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴, Yunnan Salt
Taotai, residing at Yunnan Fu. Also, in the province of Shensi,
the duties of Salt Taotai are performed by the Police Taotai
(see No. 840), who is styled 兼管鹽法 Chien¹ Kuan³ Yen² Fa⁴
(formerly the Taotai of the Military Circuit performed these
duties, 鳳邠鹽法道 Fêng⁴ Pin¹ Yen² Fa⁴ Tao⁴).

The majority of the Salt Taotais mentioned above act
simultaneously as Military Circuit Taotais (see No. 844).

842. 海關道 Hai³ Kuan¹ Tao⁴, Customs Taotai (literary
designation, 權使 Ch'üeh⁴ Shih³, and 關督 Kuan¹ Tu¹);
performing the duties of Superintendent of Customs (see No.
833). This is an independent post at Tientsin alone (津海關道
Chin¹ Hai³ Kuan¹ Tao⁴; see No. 833C. Formerly there was an
independent Customs Taotai at Harbin (濱江關道 Pin¹ Chiang¹
Kuan¹ Tao⁴).

843. 河道 Ho² Tao⁴, River Taotai; 4A. As an
independent official this Taotai is found in the province of Chihli
alone and is styled 永定河道 Yung³ Ting⁴ Ho² Tao⁴. He
resides at 固安縣 Ku⁴ An¹ Hsien¹. The similar official for
Shantung (山東運河道 Shan¹ Tung¹ Yün⁴ Ho² Tao⁴, residing
at 濟寧州 Chi⁴ Ning² Chou¹) and for Honan (開歸陳許河道
K'ai¹ Kuei¹ Ch'en² Hsü³ Ho² Tao⁴, residing at 開封府 K'ai¹
Fêng¹ Fu³) no longer exists.

844. 分巡道 Fên¹ Hsün² Tao⁴, and 分守道 Fên¹ Shou³
Tao⁴, Taotai (Intendent) of a Circuit; 4A; literary designation,

844A 監司 Chien¹ Ssu¹; official designation, 觀察 Kuan¹ Ch'a², and
to 道臺 Tao¹ Tai². Also 兵備道 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, Military-
844B Administrative Taotai; 4A (sometimes 分巡兵備道 Fèn¹
Hsün² Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, Military Circuit Taotai). This official
is charged with the administration of two, or more, prefectures,
independent sub-prefectures or departments, the names of which
are prefixed to his title (for instance, the Shanghai Taotai is
designated 蘇松太道 Su¹ Sung¹ Tai⁴ Tao⁴, Taotai of the
prefectures of Soochow Fu and Sung Chiang Fu and of the
sub-prefecture of Tai Ts'ang Chih. Li Chow, the Taotai of
Chefoo is styled 登萊青膠道 Têng¹ Lai⁴ Ch'ing¹ Chiao¹ Tao⁴,
Taotai of the prefectures of Têngchow Fu, Laichow Fu, and
Ch'ingchow Fu and the sub-prefecture of Chiao Chow Chih Li
Chow, etc). At ports open to foreign trade he performs diplomatic
functions, being intermediary in all intercourse with foreigners.
With very few exceptions (compare Nos. 833A and 833C) he
is also the Superintendent of Customs (compare No. 833).

At present there are the following Taotais: six in Ch'ali
province, three in Shantung province, two in Shansi province,
four in Honan province, four in Kiangsu province, two in Anhui
province, two in Kiangsi province, three in Fukien province,
four in Chekiang province, four in Hupeh province, three in
Hunan province, three in Shensi province, six in Kansu province,
four in Szechwan province, six in Kuangtung province, four in
Kuangsi province, one in Kueichow province, four in Yunnan
province and three in Hsinchiang province. Thus there are 68
Taotais for China proper and, with Manchuria (there are 11 Taotais
here; see No. 816), there are 79 for the Empire as a whole.

844A. The posts of 茶馬道 Ch'a² Ma³ Tao⁴, Taotai of
the Tea and Horse Revenue, and 屯田道 T'un² T'ien² Tao⁴,
Taotai of Agricultural Settlements, are now abolished.

844B. The "regulations regarding the reform of the official
system of the provinces" (article No. 17; see No. 819B) call for

the abolition of the post of Taotai of a Circuit (守巡道 Shou¹ 844c
Hsün² Tao⁴). For each province there will be retained the to
兵備道 Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, Military Circuit Taotais (from one to 846
three), who will be specially charged with the capturing of
criminals and the moving of military forces. Simultaneously
there will be abolished the posts of 庫大司 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (see
No. 826) and 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (see No. 826) which
are found at the Taotai's Office.

844c. For particulars as to the Office of a Taotai in
Manchuria see No. 816A.

845. 織造 Chih¹ Tsao⁴, Superintendents of the Imperial
Manufactories (at Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow); appointed
from the Manchu members of the Imperial Household; literary
designation, 尚衣 Shang⁴ I¹, 司服 Ssu¹ Fu², and 大黼黻 Ta¹
Fu³ Fu³). They superintend the manufacture and despatch of
the silk textiles and other requisites for the use of the
Court.

845A. 督辦川滇邊務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ Ch'uan¹ Tien¹
Pien¹ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Border Commissioner of the Provinces of
Szechwan and Yunnan; subordinated to the Governor-General
of Szechwan but with the privilege of direct reports to the
Emperor. This official superintends the military and civil affairs
of the Western portion of Szechwan and the section of Tibet
adjacent to this province (compare No. 817).

B. Local Administration (of Prefectures, Sub-prefectures,
Departments and Districts):

846. Each province, as regards administrative authority,
is divided into a number (ten to a province on an average) of 府
Fu³, Prefectures, 直隸州 Chih² Li⁴ Chou, Independent
Departments, and 直隸廳 Chih² Li⁴ T'ing¹, Independent Sub-
prefectures. There is a further division into 州 Chou¹,
Departments, 廳 T'ing¹, Sub-prefectures, and 縣 Hsien¹,
Districts.

847

Independent Departments and Independent Sub-prefectures differ from ordinary Departments and Sub-prefectures in that they enjoy a government independent of the Prefect (compare No. 848) and are subjected directly to the Taotai (compare No. 844) and other officials of the higher provincial administration.

Prefectures differ from Independent Departments and Independent Sub-prefectures (the number of the latter, as compared with that of prefectures, is small) in that they are completely organized administrative units and contain within their borders a number of departments, sub-prefectures and districts. Independent Departments, by their form of government, approach prefectures (in the majority of cases they have been organized from ordinary departments which have been removed from the prefectural authority) in that they may include districts, though ordinary departments are never subordinated to them.

Independent Sub-prefectures represent a lower form of local government and are in themselves administrative departments which have been made independent of the prefectural government because of their importance or territorial magnitude.

Independent Departments and Sub-prefectures represent intermediate stages in the transformation of ordinary departments and sub-prefectures into prefectures. For this reason they are observed to be most numerous on the borders of the Empire.

The whole Empire includes 214 Prefectures, 75 Independent Departments, 54 Independent Sub-prefectures, 139 Departments, 57 Sub-prefectures and 1,381 Districts.

847. The appointments of officials heading the administration of Prefectures, Departments and Sub-prefectures (independent or otherwise) and Districts, as well as of Taotais (see No. 844) are arranged, in dependence on their importance and volume of affairs, into four categories: 1. 最要 Tsui⁴ Yao⁴. Most Important, 2. 要缺 Yao⁴ Ch'üeh¹, Important,

3. 中缺 Chung¹ Ch'üeh¹, Medium, and 4. 簡缺 Chien³ Ch'üeh¹, Ordinary. They are popularly called "four-character, three character, two character and one character posts," the first being distinguished by having the four characters 衝繁疲難 Ch'ung¹ Fan² Pi² Nan², "Frequented, Troublesome, Wearisome and Difficult," attached to it, the second has any three of these, the third has any two and the fourth has any one.

848. 知府 Chih¹ Fu³, Prefect; 4B; official designation, 守 Shou³; epistolary designation, 太守 T'ai⁴ Shou³ or 太尊 T'ai⁴ Tsun¹. This post originated in the Han Dynasty. The Prefect styles himself, when enumerating his titles, 正堂 Chêng⁴ T'ang²; or, in the literary style, 黃堂 Huang² T'ang², 五馬 Wu³ Ma³, or 二千石 Erh⁴ Ch'ien¹ Tan⁴.

In principle the Prefect's authority extends to all branches of the administration of his prefecture but latterly the Government has endeavoured to remove certain sections of governmental activity from his control, for instance, police and judicial affairs, education, etc., and leave to him merely the general guidance of the administration.

In the very early days the Prefect was styled 郡首 Chün⁴ Shou³ (also 郡伯 Chün⁴ Po², 大郡伯 Ta⁴ Chün⁴ Po², and 大郡侯 Ta⁴ Chün⁴ Hou²), from 郡 Chün⁴, Prefecture, the then administrative unit (during the time of 秦始皇帝 Ch'in³ Shê³ Huang² Ti⁴, B.C. 221).

The Prefect of the prefecture in which the provincial capital is situated is designated 首府 Shou³ Fu³.

849. 同知 T'ung² Chih¹, First Class Sub-prefect (see No. 848); 5A; colloquially called, 貳府 Erh⁴ Fu³, and 貳守 Erh⁴ Shou³; epistolary designation, 司馬 Ssu¹ Ma³, and 分府 Fên¹ Fu³; literary designation, 郡丞 Chün⁴ Ch'êng², 大貳侯 Ta⁴ Erh⁴ Hou², and 大贊治 Ta⁴ Tsan⁴ Chih⁴; during the T'ang Dynasty called 少尹 Shao⁴ Yin³.

849A Being direct assistants of the Prefect in the various branches of the prefectural government, 同知 T'ung² Chih¹ are divided, depending on their functions, into several classes, for instance: 1. Assistant Prefects charged with the control of certain classes of offenders are designated 緝捕 Chi⁴ Pu³, 河捕 Ho² Pu³, 捕盜 Pu³ Tao⁴, 總捕 Tsung³ Pu³, 督捕 Tu¹ Pu³, 鹽捕 Yen² Pu³, 軍捕 Chün¹ Pu³, and 糧捕 Liang² Pu³; 2. Assistant Prefects with military jurisdiction are styled 清軍 Ch'ing¹ Chün¹, 軍糧 Chün¹ Liang², 河軍 Ho² Chün¹, and 理事 Li³ Shih⁴; 3. Assistant Prefects in charge of naval construction are called 船政 Ch'uan² Chêng⁴; 4. Assistant Prefects in charge of water communications are styled 河務 Ho² Wu⁴, 管河 Kuan³ Ho², and 水利 Shui³ Li⁴; 5. Assistant Prefects having control over the coast and river defences are designated 江防 Chiang¹ Fang², 分防 Fên¹ Fang², 海防 Hai² Fang², and 河防 Ho² Fang²; 6. Assistant Prefects with jurisdiction over the population of turbulent districts and savage tribes are styled 撫民 Fu³ Min², 撫夷 Fu³ I², 理猺 Li³ Yao², 理苗 Li³ Miao², 理番 Li³ Fan¹, and 綏猺 Sui¹ Yao².

The foregoing qualifying characters are prefixed to the title 同知 T'ung² Chih¹, for instance, 緝捕同知 Chi⁴ Pu³ T'ung² Chih¹.

For particulars as to Sub-prefects in charge of a sub-prefecture, whether independent or otherwise, see Nos. 852 and 854.

849A. 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴, Second Class Sub-prefect (see No. 848; compare also No. 849); 6A; colloquially called, 三府 San¹ Fu³; epistolary designation, 別駕 Pieh² Chia⁴; literary designation, 通守 T'ung¹ Shou³, 倅 Ts'ui⁴, 郡倅 Chün⁴ Ts'ui⁴, 大端佐 Ta⁴ Tuan¹ Tso³, or 大贊治 Ta⁴ Tsan¹ Chih⁴.

As is the case with 同知 T'ung² Chih¹ (see No. 849), 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ are also distinguished, according to their functions, by various designations, namely: 1. 緝捕 Chi⁴ Pu³, 2. 捕河

Pu³ Ho², 3. 捕盜 Pu³ Tao⁴, 4. 總捕 Tsung³ Pu³, 5. 鹽捕 Yen² Pu³, 6. 清軍 Ch'ing¹ Chün¹, 7. 理事 Li³ Shih⁴, 8. 分防 Fên¹ Fang², 9. 水利 Shui³ Li⁴, 10. 督理水利 Tu¹ Li³ Shui³ Li⁴, 11. 管糧 Kuan³ Liang², 12. 督糧 Tu¹ Liang², 13. 鹽漕 Yen² Ts'ao², 14. 撫民 Fu³ Min², 15. 撫彝 Fu³ I², and 16. 理苗 Li³ Miao².

For particulars as to Second Class Sub-prefects administering the government of sub-prefectures, whether independent or otherwise, see Nos. 852 and 854.

850. For carrying on the prefectural government there are, in addition to the Prefect (see No. 848), the First Class Sub-prefect and Second Class Sub-prefect (see Nos. 849 and 849A), the following officials: 1. 經歷 Ch'ing¹ Li⁴ (see No. 826); 8A; (in the Metropolitan Prefecture, 7B; (see No. 794), 2. 照磨 Chao⁴ Mo² (see No. 826); 9B, 3. 庫大使 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (see No. 826); of unclassified rank, 4. 知事 Chih¹ Shih⁴ (see No. 830A); 9A, 5. 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (see No. 826); of unclassified rank, 6. 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴ (see No. 830A); 9B, 7. 教授 Chiao⁴ Shou⁴, Prefectural Director of Schools; 7A; (literary designation, 儒學 Ju² Hsieh², 廣文 Kuang³ Wen², 外翰 Wei⁴ Han⁴, 大外翰 Ta⁴ Wai⁴ Han⁴, 學博 Hsueh² Po², and 大傳經 Ta⁴ Ch'uan² Ching¹), 8. 訓導 Hsun⁴ Tao⁴, Prefectural Sub-Director of Schools (for details see No. 857), 9. 稅課司大使 Shui⁴ K'o⁴ Ssu¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, Prefectural Receiver of Duties and Taxes; 9B, 10. 宣課司正大使 Hsuan¹ K'o⁴ Ssu¹ Chêng¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, Examiner of Taxes; 9B, 11. 宣課司副大使 Hsuan¹ K'o⁴ Ssu¹ Fu⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³, Deputy Examiner of Taxes; 9B, 12. 宣課分司大使 Shui⁴ K'o⁴ Fên¹ Ssu¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, Deputy Examiner of Taxes, unclassified, 13. 鹽茶大使 Yen² Ch'a² Ta⁴ Shih³, Tea and Salt Examiner, unclassified, 14. 關大使 Kuan¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, Customs Examiner, unclassified, 15. 河泊所 Ho² Po⁴ So³, River Police Inspector (colloquially called, 河廳 Ho² T'ing¹),

850A unclassified, 16. 驛丞 I¹ Ch'êng², Postmaster (*see* No. 754), unclassified, 17. 閘官 Cha² Kuan¹, Sluicekeeper, unclassified, 18. 檢校 Chien³ Hsiao⁴, Prefectural Police Inspector, unclassified, 19. 正科 (hêng⁴ K'o¹ (also 醫學官 I¹ Hsueh² Kuan¹, 大良相 Ta⁴ Liang² Hsiang⁴, and 大國醫 Ta⁴ Kuo² I¹), Prefectural Physician; 9B, and 20. 正術 Chêng⁴ Shu⁴ (also 陰陽學官 Yin⁴ Yang² Hsueh² Kuan¹, and 大掌術 Ta⁴ Chang³ Shu⁴), Prefectural Inspector of Petty Professions (or Humble Professions).

Coming into the category of followers of humble professions are the following: 1. 算命 Suan⁴ Ming⁴, Fortune-tellers, 2. 相面 Hsiang⁴ Mien⁴, Physiognomists, 3. 測字 Ts'ê³ Tzu⁴, Chiropgraphists, 4. 占課 Chan¹ K'o⁴, Diviners, 5. 相風水 Hsiang¹ Feng¹ Shui³, Geomancers, 6. 巫覡 Wu¹ Chi¹, Jugglers, 7. 江湖賣醫 Chiang¹ Hu² Mai⁴ I¹, Conjurers, 8. 戲子 Hsi⁴ Tzu³, Actors, 9. 賣戲 Mai⁴ Hsi⁴, Jesters, 10. 賣拳 Mai⁴ Ch'üan², Street Wrestlers, 11. 說書 Shuo¹ Shu¹, Story-tellers, 12. 遊脚僧道 Yu² Chiao³ Seng¹ Tao⁴, and 遊方僧道 Yu² Fang¹ Seng¹ Tao⁴, Wandering Buddhist and Taoist Priests, 13. 牙婆 Ya² P'o², Women Dentists, 14. 穩婆 Wen³ P'o², Midwives, 15. 丐頭 K'ai⁴ T'ou², Beggar Chiefs and 16. 六色 Liu⁴ Sê⁴, or 六局 Liu⁴ Chü², *i.e.* those belonging to the following six groups: A. 吹手 Ch'ui¹ Shou³, and 鼓吹 Ku³ (h'ui¹, Pipers and Drummers (so-called 粗樂 Ts'u¹ Yüeh⁴, Coarse or Noisy Music), B. 清音 Ch'ing¹ Yin¹, Flute players (so-called 細樂 Hsi⁴ Yüeh⁴, Soft or Melodious Music), C. 噐手 P'ao⁴ Shou³, Fire-cracker Makers, D. 掌禮 Chang³ Li², Managers of Ceremonies, E. 茶擔 Ch'a² Tan¹, Tea Bearers, F. 擡盤 T'ai² P'an², and 扛橋 K'ang² Chiao⁴, Chair-bearers.

850A. Although the "regulations regarding the reform of the official system of the provinces," articles Nos. 21 and 27 (*see* No. 819B), provide that the Prefects (*see* No. 848) be

subordinated to the Governor-General or Governor (*see* Nos. 820 to 821), nevertheless, in addition, they are to receive instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 825), the Commissioner of Education (*see* No. 827), the Industrial Taotai (*see* No. 839), and the Police Taotai (*see* No. 840).

As regards First and Second Class Sub-prefects (*see* Nos. 849 to 849A), those who are placed in independent control of any district (*see* Nos. 852 and 854) will be appointed as Department Magistrates (*see* No. 855) and District Magistrates (*see* No. 856). The others, acting as Sub-prefects in various branches of the administration (*see* Nos. 849 to 849A), will remain as before, with the exception that their designation 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 849A), will become 同知 T'ung² Chih¹ (*see* No. 849).

851. 直隸州知州 Chih² Li⁴ Chou¹ Chih¹ Chou¹, Magistrate of an Independent Department (*see* No. 846); 5A; official designation, 牧 Mu⁴, 州牧 Chou¹ Mu⁴ and 大州牧 Ta⁴ Chou¹ Mu⁴; epistolary designation, 刺史 Tz'u⁴ Shih³. When designating himself the Magistrate uses the expression 正堂 Chêng⁴ T'ang².

The duties and authority of a Magistrate of an Independent Department are similar to those of a Prefect (compare Nos. 846 and 848).

851A. For the administration of an Independent Department, in addition to the Magistrate (*see* No. 851), there are the following: 1. 州同 Chou¹ T'ung², First Class Assistant Department Magistrate; 6B (epistolary designation, 別駕 Pieh² Chia⁴, 州司馬 Chou¹ Ssu¹ Ma³, and 州貳守 Chou¹ Erh⁴ Shou³), 2. 州判 Chou¹ P'an⁴, Second Class Assistant Department Magistrate; 7B (epistolary designation, 州別駕 Chou¹ Pieh² Chia⁴, and 叅軍 Ts'an¹ Chün¹), 3. 吏目 Li⁴ Mu⁴, Departmental Police-master and Jail Warden; 9B (literary designation, 大功曹 Ta⁴ Kung¹ Ts'ao², and 大州幕 Ta⁴ Chou¹ Mu⁴), 4. 庫大使 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³ (*see* No. 826); unclassified,

- 851B 5. 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (*see* No. 826); unclassified,
to 6. 學正 Hsueh² Ch'eng⁴, Departmental Director of Schools;
852 8A, 7. 訓導 Hsün¹ Tao⁴, Departmental Sub-director of
Schools; 8B (for details *see* No. 857), 8. 檢校 (Chien³ Hsiao⁴
(*see* No. 859), unclassified, 9. 關大使 Kuan¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (*see*
No. 850), unclassified, 10. 典科 Tien³ K'o¹, Departmental
Physician, unclassified, and 11. 典術 Tien³ Shu⁴, Departmental
Inspector of Petty Professions (or Humble Professions),
unclassified.

851B. The "regulations regarding the reform of the official system in the provinces" (articles Nos. 22 and 28; *see* No. 819B) rule that Magistrates of Independent Departments (*see* No. 851), although subordinated to the Governor-General or Governor (*see* Nos. 820 and 821), are to receive instructions also from the Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 825), the Commissioner of Education (*see* No. 827), the Industrial Taotai (*see* No. 839), and the Police Taotai (*see* No. 840), compare No. 850A.

Conforming to the regulations mentioned above, the officials carrying on the administration of Independent Departments and Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts (*see* Nos. 851A, 853, 855A and 857)—the so-called 佐貳 Tso³ Erh⁴, and 佐雜 Tso³ Tsa² (*see* Nos. 858 and 858A)—are later to be done away with and replaced by the following: 1. 警務長 Ching³ Wu⁴ Chang³, Chief of Police (*see* No. 840A), 2. 視學員 Shih⁴ Hsüeh² Yuan², Inspector of Education, 3. 勸業員 Ch'üan⁴ Yeh⁴ Yüan², Industrial Deputies (*see* No. 839A), 4. 典獄員 Tien³ Yü⁴ Yüan², Prison Warden (compare Nos. 766A to 766B), and 5. 主計員 Chu³ Chi⁴ Yüan², Inspector of Revenue.

852. 直隸廳同知 Chih² Li⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung² Chih¹, First Class Sub-prefect in charge of an Independent sub-prefecture (properly Sub-prefect; *see* No. 849; 5A), and 直隸廳通判 (Chih² Li⁴ T'ing¹ T'ung¹ P'an⁴, Second Class Sub-prefect in charge of an Independent Sub-prefecture (properly Assistant Sub-prefect;

see No. 849A; 6A). These officials are found in Independent Sub-prefectures (*see* No. 846) and have similar functions to Prefects (*see* No. 848) and Department Magistrates (*see* No. 855).

853. In addition to the Sub-prefect (*see* No. 852), the administration of an Independent Sub-prefecture is carried on by officials almost similar to those of the prefectural administration, namely: 1. 經歷 Ching¹ Li⁴, 2. 照磨 Chao⁴ Mo², 3. 庫大使 K'u⁴ Ta⁴ Shih³, 4. 知事 Chih¹ Shih⁴, 5. 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³, 6. 司獄 Ssu¹ Yü⁴, 7. 教授 Chiao⁴ Shou⁴, 8. 訓導 Hsün¹ Tao⁴, 9. 檢校 Chien³ Hsiao⁴, etc. (for details *see* No. 850).

853A. The "regulations regarding the reform of the official system in the provinces" (articles Nos. 23 and 28; *see* No. 819B) call for the later reorganization of those Independent Sub-prefectures which include Districts as Independent Departments. The remainder will be left unchanged administered by the 同知 T'ung² Chih¹ (*see* No. 852), who will be subordinated to the Governors-General or Governors (*see* Nos. 820 and 821; compare Nos. 850A and 851B).

For particulars as to the 佐治員 Tso³ Chih⁴ Yüan², Auxiliary Ranks, which will be found in the personnel of the administration of an Independent Sub-prefecture *see* No. 851B.

854. At the head of Sub-prefectures which are subject to Prefectures (the so-called 屬廳 Shu³ T'ing¹, or 散廳 San³ T'ing¹; *see* No. 846) there are Assistant Prefects (compare No. 852), i.e. 同知 T'ung² Chih¹, First Class Sub-prefect (5A; *see* No. 849), and Second Class Sub-prefect (6A; *see* No. 849A).

855. At the head of Departments subject to Prefectures (*see* No. 846) there are (compare No. 851) 知州 Chih¹ Chou¹, Department Magistrates (also 屬州 Shu³ Chou¹, and 散州 San³ Chou¹; epistolary designation, 刺史 Tz'u⁴ Shih³); 5B. These

855A are under the authority of the Prefects of the respective
to Prefectures.

856B 855A. For carrying on the government of a Department there are, in addition to the Department Magistrate (*see* No. 855), almost similar officials as for an Independent Department (*see* No. 851A), namely: 1. 州同 Chou¹ T'ung²; 6B, 2. 州判 Chou¹ P'an⁴; 7B, 3. 吏目 Li¹ Mu⁴; 9B, 4. 學正 Hsüeh² Chêng⁴; 8A, 5. 訓導 Hsün⁴ Tao⁴; 8B, 6. 檢校 Chien³ Hsiao⁴; unclassified, 7. 稅課司大使 Shui⁴ K'o⁴ Ssu¹ Ta⁴ Shih³; 9B (*see* No. 850), 8. 驛丞 I⁴ Ch'êng²; unclassified (*see* No. 850), etc.

855B. For particulars as to the 佐治員 Tso³ Chih⁴ Yüan², Auxiliary Ranks, which will be found in the departmental administration *see* No. 851B.

856. 知縣 Chih¹ Hsien⁴, District Magistrate; 7B; official designation, 令 Ling⁴, 縣令 Hsien⁴ Ling⁴, 大令 Ta⁴ Ling⁴, and 令尹 Ling⁴ Yin³, (replacing the former 令長 Ling⁴ Chang³); epistolary designation, 明府 Ming² Fu³, 廉 Lien², 邑宰 I¹ Tsai³, 大邑宰 Ta⁴ I¹ Tsai³, 邑尊 I¹ Tsun¹, and 大尹 Ta⁴ Yin³; styles himself 正堂 Chêng⁴ T'ang², when enumerating his titles.

This official holds office under a Prefect (*see* No. 848) or an Independent Department (*see* No. 851). The Magistrate of the District in which the provincial capital is situated receives the title of 首縣 Shou³ Hsien⁴.

856A. Conforming to the "regulations regarding the reform of the official system in the provinces" (article No. 26; *see* No. 819B), the rank of the District Magistrate is to be raised from 7B to 6A (it will thus be on a par with that of the two District Magistrates of a Metropolitan Prefecture: compare No. 794A).

856B. 父母官 Fu⁴ Mu³ Kuan¹ (literally, officials who are the "father and mother"), Thus are commonly styled the

府州縣 Fu³ Chou¹ Hsien⁴, Prefects and Magistrates, of the various classes (colloquially spoken of and addressed as 大老爺 Ta⁴ Lao³ Yeh⁴), who, in the execution of their varied and very complicated duties, are the nearest to the people (they are in direct communication with them). The same officials are known under the general designation of 地方官 Ti⁴ Fang¹ Kuan¹, Local (Territorial) Officials.

857. For carrying on the administration of a District there are, in addition to the District Magistrate (*see* No. 856), the following: 1. 縣丞 Hsien⁴ Ch'êng², Assistant District Magistrate; 8A (colloquially called, 左堂 Tso³ T'ang²; epistolary designation, 貳尹 Erh⁴ Yin³; literary designation, 贊府 Tsau⁴ Fu³, and 大贊侯 Ta⁴ Tsan⁴ Hou²), 2. 主簿 Chu³ Pu¹, Registrar; 9A (epistolary designation, 三尹 San¹ Yin³; literary designation, 仇香 Ch'ou² Hsiang¹), 3. 巡檢 Hsün² Chien³, Sub-district Magistrate; 9B (epistolary designation, 分司 Fen¹ Ssu¹, a Sub-district is called 司 Ssu¹; *see* No. 857B, 少尹 Shao⁴ Yin³, 巡政廳 Hsün² Ch'êng⁴ T'ing¹, 巡司 Hsün² Ssu¹, and 大司巡 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Hsün²), 4. 典史 Tien³ Shih³, Jail Warden (colloquially called, 捕廳 Pu³ T'ing¹; literary designation, 右堂 Yu⁴ T'ang²; epistolary designation, 少尉 Shao⁴ Yü⁴, 少尹 Shao⁴ Yin³, 廉捕 Lien² Pu³, 少府 Shao⁴ Fu³, 大少府 Ta⁴ Shao⁴ Fu³, 邑尉 I¹ Yü⁴, and 大贊政 Ta⁴ Tsan⁴ Ch'êng⁴); unclassified, 5. 教諭 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, District Director of Schools; 8A (literary designation, 復諭 Fu⁴ Yü⁴; from the full official title 復設教諭 Fu⁴ Sh'ê⁴ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴, which indicates "the restoration of the office after its temporary abolition in the last century"; epistolary designation, 司教 Ssu¹ Chiao⁴, and 正齋 Chêng⁴ Chai¹), 6. 訓導 Hsün⁴ Tao⁴, Sub-director of Schools; 8B (literary designation, 復訓 Fu⁴ Hsün⁴, from the full official title 復設訓導 Fu⁴ Sh'ê⁴ Hsün⁴ Tao⁴, *see* above; epistolary designation, 司訓 Ssu¹ Hsün⁴, and 副齋 Fu⁴ Chai¹), 7. 倉大使 Ts'ang¹ Ta⁴ Shih³ (*see* No. 826); unclassified, 8. 閘官 Cha²

857^a Kuan¹ (*see* No. 850); unclassified, 9. 卡官 Ch'ia⁴ Kuan¹,
to Keeper of a Customs Barrier; unclassified, 10. 訓科 Hsün⁴ K'o¹,
859 District Physician; unclassified, and 11. 訓術 Hsün⁴ Shu⁴,
District Inspector of Petty Professions (or Humble Professions).

857A. For particulars as to the 佐治員 Tso³ Chih⁴ Yüan²,
Auxiliary Ranks, which will later be found in the district
administration, *see* No. 851B.

857B. The "regulations regarding the reform of the
official system in the provinces" (article No. 31; *see* No. 819B)
define that all Independent Departments and Sub-prefectures, as
well as Departments and Districts, be later divided into a certain
number of 區 Ch'ü¹, Divisions, which will be under 區官 Ch'ü¹
Kuan¹, Police Captains (*see* No. 840A), who will be in full
control of all police affairs in their respective divisions.
Simultaneously, the post of 巡檢 Hsün² Chien³, Sub-district
Magistrate (*see* No. 857) will be abolished.

858. 佐貳 Tso³ Erh⁴, Assistant Magistrate; of Prefectures,
Departments and Districts; literary designation, 丞倅 Ch'êng²
Ts'ui⁴.

858A. 佐雜 Tso³ Tsa², Petty Officials. In this category
come Assistant Magistrates, Secretaries to the Prefect, etc., of
the eighth rank, who are styled 佐 Tso³, and minor officials, of
the ninth rank and of unclassified rank, who are styled 雜 Tsa².

Later the 佐貳 Tso³ Erh⁴ (*see* No. 858) and the 佐雜
Tso³ Tsa² are to be abolished, being replaced by 佐治員 Tso³
Chih⁴ Yüan², Auxiliary Ranks (for details *see* No. 851B).

859. To the number of government establishments common
to nearly all the provinces, and performing special functions,
there may be added the following: 1. 洋務局 Yang² Wu⁴
Chü², Office of Foreign Affairs (交涉局 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Chü² in
Manchuria; *see* No. 806C), charged with the negotiation of all
questions concerning foreigners at places where there is no
special official for this purpose (compare No. 832), 2. 統捐局

T'ung³ Chüan¹ Chü², Office for the Collection of Consolidated 860
Duties (under 統捐 T'ung³ Chüan¹, Consolidated Duties, is
meant the simultaneous collection of 起稅 Ch'í³ Shui⁴, Import
Duty, and 落稅 Lo⁴ Shui⁴, Duty at the Place of Sale.—
起落並征 Ch'í³ Lo⁴ Ping⁴ Chêng¹), 3. 釐捐局 Li² Chüan¹
Chü², Likin Station, 4. 官報局 Kuan¹ Pao⁴ Chü², Government
Newspaper Office (found in provinces where a Government
Newspaper is published, for instance, at Tientsin, where the
北洋官報 Pei³ Yang² Kuan¹ Pao⁴ is published), 5. 官醫院
Kuan¹ I¹ Yüan⁴, Public Dispensary (*see* No. 517); supplying
free medical advice and having a 牛痘局 Niu² Tou⁴ Chü²,
Vaccination Office, 6. 支應局 Chih¹ Ying⁴ Chü², Treasury;
for the issue of money for public use, 7. 衛生局 Wei⁴ Sheng¹
Chü², Sanitary Office; superintending sanitary conditions of
cities, 8. 工程局 Kung¹ Ch'êng² Chü², Building Office;
superintending the construction of pavements and roads, the
macadamizing of roads and their maintenance in repair,
9. 編譯局 Pien¹ I⁴ Chü², Book Compilation and Translation
Office; charged with the translation of foreign books and the
compilation of Chinese books, 10. 銀元局 Yin² Yüan² Chü²,
and 銅元局 T'ung² Yüan² Chü², Mint; formerly minting silver
(銀元 Yin² Yüan²) and copper (銅元 T'ung² Yüan²) coins;
now being gradually replaced by the 造幣分廠 Tsao⁴ Pi⁴ Fen¹
Ch'ang³ (*see* No. 551B), 11. 籌賑處 Ch'ou² Chên⁴ Chü⁴,
Relief Committee; established at those places where the people
need relief because of natural calamities, and 12. 官書局
Kuan¹ Shu¹ Chü², Provincial Government Printing-Office; found
in the majority of the provinces.

860. 文廟奉祀官 Wen² Miao⁴ Fêng⁴ Ssu⁴ Kuan¹,
Priest at the Temple of Confucius (7A to 8B; compare No. 572).
This official supervises the sacrificial attributes and maintains the
temple in good condition. The "regulations regarding the
reform of the official system in the provinces" (article No. 32;

861 see No. 819n) call for the appointment of this official to all
to prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts to replace
861A the so-called 教職 Chiao¹ Chih² (*i.e.* 教授 Chiao¹ Shou², 學正 Hsieh² Cheng⁴, 教諭 Chiao¹ Yü⁴, and 訓導 Hsün¹ Tao⁴; see Nos. 850, 851A, 853, 855A and 857).

ADMINISTRATION OF "NATIVE" DISTRICTS.

861. 土官 T'u³ Kuan¹, Administrators of "Native" Districts.

The sections of the provinces of Kuangsi, Kueichow, Yunnan and Szechwan which are inhabited exclusively by the 苗子 Miao² Tzu³, and other aboriginal tribes, are, in some cases, organized into prefectures, departments or districts ruled by hereditary Prefects, Department Magistrates or District Magistrates, who bear the ordinary Chinese official titles with the character 土 T'u³, prefixed, for instance, 土府 T'u³ Fu⁴, 土州 T'u³ Chou¹, and 土縣 T'u³ Hsien⁴.

The process of changing the status of a tribe, *i.e.* introducing the ordinary system of government in place of the direct government by an hereditary chieftain, is denoted by the phrase 改土爲流 Kai³ T'u³ Wei² Liu² (or 改土歸流 Kai³ T'u³ Kuei¹ Liu²).

861A. 土司 T'u³ Ssu¹, The Native Tribes; and their Chieftains. This is the designation applied to the 苗子 Miao² Tzu³, of Kuangsi, Kueichow and Szechwan, to the 擺夷 Lai³ Lo³, of Szechwan and Yunnan, and to the Shans occupying the Southern and Western parts of Yunnan. The last-named are the descendants of the people of 越裳 Yüeh⁴ Shang⁴, and are styled in Chinese literature 老撾 Lao⁴ Chua¹. The Shans of the borderland of Yunnan and Burmah style themselves, and are commonly known as, 擺夷 Pai³ I².

The chieftains of the above-mentioned and other tribes are invested with ranks of different grades, as shown in the following schedule: 1. 宣慰使司 Hsüan¹ Wei⁴ Shih³ Ssu¹; 3B, 2. 宣撫使司 Hsüan¹ Fu⁴ Shih³ Ssu¹; 4B, 3. 招討使司 Chao¹ T'ao³ Shih³ Ssu¹; 5B, 4. 安撫使司 An¹ Fu³ Shih³ Ssu¹; 5B, 5. 同知 T'ung² Chih¹; with rank varying from 3B to 6A, 6. 副使 Fu⁴ Shih³; with rank varying from 4B to 6B, and 7. 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴; with rank varying from 4A to 7A.

Another type of tribal government shows the following ranks: 1. 千戶 (Ch'ien¹ Hu⁴ (chieftain of one thousand; 5A), 2. 副千戶 Fu⁴ Ch'ien¹ Hu⁴ (assistant chieftain of one thousand; 5B), 3. 百戶 Po³ Hu⁴ (centurion; 6A), 4. 長官司 Chang³ Kuan¹ Ssu¹ (Chang³ Kuan¹; 6A), 5. 副長官 Fu⁴ Chang³ Kuan¹; 7A, and 6. 長官司吏目 Chang³ Kuan¹ Ssu¹ Li⁴ Mu⁴; unclassified.

EASTERN TURKESTAN.

862. The province of 新疆 Hsin¹ Chiang¹ (full designation, 甘肅新疆省 Kan¹ Su⁴ Hsin¹ Chiang¹ Shêng³), New Dominion of Kansu (see Nos. 819 to 819A; also called Eastern or Chinese Turkestan), formerly called 西域 Hsi¹ Yü⁴, Western Border, was formed in 1884 from the territory situated on the two slopes of the T'ien Shan (天山南北兩路 T'ien¹ Shan¹ Nan² Pei³ Liang³ Lu⁴) and is governed on lines similar to those of the remaining 18 provinces of China proper, and those of Manchuria, in that the administrative head is the Governor (see No. 821A). Some peculiarities, however, exist in its governmental system, which are explained by its population by Turkish, Mongolian and Manchurian races (see Nos. 863 to 865).

863. The Mussulman population of Hsinchiang (in Chinese, 回民 Hui⁴ Min²; also 纏頭回回 Ch'an² T'ou² Hui² Hui², Turban-wearing Mussulmen) is ruled by its generic chieftains,

863a the so-called Begs (in Chinese 伯克 Po² K'o⁴), who are graded
to according to their importance in six classes: 1. 阿齊木伯克
864 A⁴ Ch'i² Mu⁴ Po² K'o⁴, Ak'im Beg; Local Governor, 2.
伊什罕伯克 I¹ Shih² Han³ Po² K'o⁴, Ishhan Beg; Assistant
Governor, 3. 商伯克 Shang¹ Po² K'o⁴, Shang Beg;
Collector of Revenues, 4. 噶雜納齊伯克 Ka¹ Tsa² Na⁴
Ch'i² Po² K'o⁴, Katsonatch'i Beg (as above), 5. 哈孜伯克 Ha¹
Tzu¹ Po² K'o⁴, Hatsze Beg; Judge, and 6. 密喇布伯克 Mi⁴
La³ Pu⁴ Po² K'o⁴, Mirabu Beg; Superintendent of Agriculture.

The Mussulman tribes in the departments of Hami (哈密
廳 Ha⁴ Mi⁴ T'ing¹, Hamul) and T'urfan (吐魯番廳 Tu³ Lu³
Fan¹ T'ing¹, or 廣安城 Kuang³ An¹ Ch'êng², Kunia-T'urfan)
have a type of administration approaching the Mongolian, i.e.
they are arranged in Princeloms (Banners) ruled by generic
chieftains—Dzassaks—who often receive Princely titles. (王
Wang², 貝勒 Pei¹ Lê⁴, etc.).

863a. The Kirghis (哈薩克 Ha⁴ Sa¹ K'o⁴), nomadizing
in the T'arbagatai region, and under the control of the local
Amban (see No. 867), are ruled by their generic chieftains,
千戶長 Ch'ien¹ Hu⁴ Chang⁴, Chiefs of One Thousand, and
百戶長 Po² Hu⁴ Chang³, Centurions (compare No. 877a).
There are no bearers of Princely titles (Sultan; 王 Wang²)
amongst them; the only title found is that of 閑散台吉
Hsien² San³ T'ai² Chi², Daidii with no definite rank (see No.
873).

864. The Mongolian, or properly, Oelöt (in Chinese
額魯特 Ê⁴ Lu³ T'ê⁴), tribes of the old Tourgouth (in Chinese
舊土爾扈特 Chiu⁴ Tu³ Êrh³ Hu⁴ T'ê⁴) and Khoshoit (in
Chinese 和碩特 Ho² Sho⁴ T'ê⁴) divisions, residing in the Ili
district (in the valleys of the Yuldoos, K'obuk and K'ur-K'ara-
usu rivers, and about Kuldja), are divided, as are all Mongols,
into Khoshuns under generic Prince-chieftains, and form two
leagues: 1. Unen-Sutzukt'u (in Chinese 烏納恩素珠克圖盟

Wu¹ Na⁴ Ên¹ Su¹ Chu¹ K'o⁴ T'u² Mêng²), of 10 Khoshuns, and
2. Pat'u-Set'khilt'u (in Chinese 巴圖色特啟勒圖盟
Pa² T'u² Sê⁴ T'ê⁴ Ch'i³ Lê⁴ T'u² Mêng²), of three Khoshuns.
They are under the control of the Military Governor of Ili (see
No. 866).

865. 領隊大臣 Ling³ Tui⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Commandant of
the Forces. Thus are styled the officials at the head of the
military colonists, found in the Ili and T'arbagatai regions, drawn
from the 錫伯 Si² Bê², Mongols, from the neighbourhood of
of Jehol, 素倫 So³ Lun², Manchus, from the region of the
Amur, Ch'akhars, and Oelöts. There are four in the Ili region
and one for the Tarbagatai region.

866. 伊犁將軍 I¹ Li² Chiang¹ Chün¹, The Tartar
General and Military Governor of Ili (see No. 744c), residing
at 綏定 Sui¹ Ting⁴, Suitun. He is in command of the military
forces of Hsinchiang province in general and, to some extent, is
the head of the Manchu Garrison and the two Mongolian leagues
(see No. 864). The first official of this category was appointed
in 1764.

867. As assistants to the Military Governor of Ili (see No.
866), for military affairs, there are two 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung²,
Brigade-Generals or Assistant Military Governors, (see No.
745b), residing, respectively, at Kuldja and Ch'ukuch'ak (in
Chinese 塔城 Ta³ Ch'êng²). His assistants for civil affairs are
two 叅贊大臣 Ts'ar¹ Tsan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Councillors, or Ambans,
residing, respectively, at Kuldja and Ch'ukuch'ak. To the
latter there is given a great amount of independence in the
government of the T'arbagatai region.

THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE EMPIRE.

868. Included in the Dependencies of China governed on
peculiar lines—with a government differing from that of the 19

- 869 provinces of China proper, and the provinces of Manchuria—are:
to 1. 蒙古 Měng³ Ku³, Mongolia, 2. 青海 Ch'ing¹ Hai³,
870A K'uk'unor, and 西藏 Hsi¹ Tsang⁴, Tibet.

The Central Government Establishment invested with the superintendency over the Dependencies is the Ministry of Dependencies at Peking (*see* No. 491A; formerly the Court of Colonial Affairs, *see* No. 491).

A. Mongolia:

869. 蒙古 Měng³ Ku³, Mongolia (*see* No. 868) is divided into: 1. 外蒙古 Wai⁴ Měng³ Ku³, Outer, or Northern, Mongolia, and 2. 內蒙古 Nei⁴ Měng³ Ku³, Inner, or Southern, Mongolia.

869A. Outer, or Northern, Mongolia (*see* No. 869) comprises:
1. Khalkha (in Chinese 喀爾喀 K'a¹ Êrh³ K'a¹), 2. The region of K'obdo (in Chinese 科布多 K'o¹ Pu⁴ To¹), 3. The region of Altai (in Chinese 阿爾泰 A⁴ Êrh³ T'ai⁴) and 4. The territory of T'annu-Urianghai (in Chinese 唐努烏梁海 T'ang² Nu² Wu¹ Liang² Hai³).

870. The Khalkhas (*see* No. 869A) consist of four 部 Pu⁴, Tribes (Mongolian, Aimak) (formerly administrative units):
1. The T'ushet'u-Khanate (in Chinese 土謝圖汗部 T'u⁴ Hsieh⁴ T'u² Han⁴ Pu⁴), 2. The Tsetsen-Khanate (in Chinese 車臣汗部 Ch'ê¹ Ch'ên² Han⁴ Pu⁴), 3. The Sain-noin (in Chinese 賽音諾顏部 Sai⁴ Yin¹ No⁴ Yen² Pu⁴), and 4. The Dzassakt'u-Khanate (in Chinese 札薩克圖汗部 Cha¹ Sa¹ K'o⁴ T'u² Han⁴ Pu⁴).

870A. Aimak is the old Mongolian designation of a Princely appanage—group of Banners forming the inheritance of one Banner line. Thus the Aimak is a consolidation of a number of Banners, bound together by ties of race, past history and the former dominion of a common Prince (ruler), an ancestor of its present ruling Princes.

During the lapse of time the Aimaks have been divided into independent Banners, but the ties of relationship have never been forgotten and the eldest Prince is still considered as the chief of his respective Aimak.

After the submission of Mongolia to the Manchu Dynasty now reigning in China the significance of Aimaks and their rulers declined. The Aimaks of Khalkha, as administrative units, are replaced by the Leagues (*see* No. 872) and the power of the Khans (*see* No. 873) by the authority of the Captains-General of the Leagues (*see* No. 872). Throughout the remainder of Mongolia the appurtenance of various Banners to one Aimak is shown by their common designation.

871. Each Aimak, for military purposes, is a division, composed of 旗 Ch'î², Khoshun, or Banners, which are divided into 佐領 Tso³ Ling³, Sunung, or Squadrons, of 150 horsemen each. Six Squadrons form one 甲喇 Chia³ La³, Tsalang, or Regiment (compare No. 874).

871A. In the Khalkhas there are 86 Khoshun (Banners), i.e. 20 in the T'ushet'u-Khanate Aimak, 23 in the Tsetsen-Khanate, 24 in the Sain-noin and 19 in the Dzassakt'u, supplying 169 Squadrons (*see* No. 871).

872. The general administration of Mongolia, and the dispensing of justice, appertains, as will be described below (Nos. 879 to 880), to specially appointed Chinese officials. In Khalkha these officials are invested, also, with a peculiar supreme authority.

As regards local government, this is carried on by the Mongols themselves with almost no interference from the Chinese higher authorities.

The higher judicial-administrative institution of the Aimak (*see* No. 870; 愛瑪克 Ai⁴ Ma³ K'o⁴) is the 盟 Měng², League (Mongolian, Chogolgan), which meets once in three years, and is attended by all the Prince-rulers of the Banners (*see* No.

872A 873), for the discussion of: 1. Judicial affairs in which members of the various Banners are implicated, 2. Affairs of economy affecting the Aimak as a whole, 3. Administrative questions concerning the Aimak as a whole, and 4. Questions relating to the taking of the census.

The Chinese officials do not interfere with the deliberations of the League.

At the head of a League there is a 盟長 Mêng² Chang³, League Captain-General (Mongolian, Chogolganu Taruga; at the same time Commander of a Division). He is assisted by a 副盟長 Fù⁴ Mêng² Chang³, League Deputy Captain-General (Mongolian, Têd Chogolganu Taruga).

Formerly the Captain-General of a League was the Khan of the Aimak; the Manchus, after their conquest, made this post elective. At the present time the League Captain-General is elected from the ranks of Prince-rulers of the Banners of the respective Aimak and must be approved by the Emperor.

As Commander of a Division the League Captain-General has as his assistant, for military affairs, one 副將軍 Fù⁴ Chiang¹ Chün¹, Assistant Commander of a Division (Mongolian, T'usalakch'ih (Chiang Chün), to whom there is attached a Hopei Amban, Adviser. The two last-mentioned posts are elective (members of the League being eligible) and subject to Imperial approval. The Chinese authorities often exert strong pressure to ensure the election of this, or that, person.

872A. The first Khalkha Division (the T'ushet'u-Khanate Aimak; see No. 870) is styled Han-ula (in Chinese 汗阿林盟 Han⁴ A⁴ Lin² Mêng²), from the name of the mountain, near Urga, where the Prince-rulers of this Division meet.

The second Khalkha Division (the Tsetsen-Khanate Aimak) is styled Kerulen-bars-hoto (in Chinese 客魯倫巴爾和屯盟 K'o⁴ Lu³ Lun² Pa¹ Erh³ Ho² T'un² Mêng²), from the name of the place where its Prince-rulers meet.

The third Khalkha Division (the Sain-noin Aimak) is called Ts'ets'erlikh (in Chinese 齊齊爾里克盟 Ch'í² Ch'í² Erh³ Li³ K'o⁴ Mêng²), from the meeting place of the Prince-rulers of this division.

The fourth Khalkha Division (the Dzassakt'u Aimak) is designated Tsak-gol (in Chinese 札克必喇色欽 Cha¹ K'o⁴ Pi⁴ La³ Sê⁴ Ch'in¹), or Pinduriya-nor (in Chinese 畢都里雅諾爾盟 Pi⁴ Tu¹ Li³ Ya³ No¹ Erh³ Mêng²), from the name of a tributary river of the Paidarik, where the Prince-rulers of this division gather.

873. 札薩克 Cha¹ Sa¹ K'o⁴, Dzassak, or Chieftain (in Chinese 旗長 Ch'í² Chang³). This official is at the head of a Banner (see No. 871) and must be approved by the Emperor.

The Dzassak are arranged in the following hereditary ranks:

1. 和碩親王 Ho² Shê⁴ Ch'in¹ Wang², Prince of the First Degree,
 2. 多羅郡王 To¹ Lo³ Chün⁴ Wang², Prince of the Second Degree,
 3. 多羅貝勒 To¹ Lo² Pei¹ Lê⁴, Prince of the Third Degree,
 4. 固山貝子 Ku¹ Shan¹ Pei¹ Tzu³, Prince of the Fourth Degree,
 5. 奉恩鎮國公 Fêng⁴ Ên¹ Chên⁴ Kuo² Kung¹, Prince of the Fifth Degree (Mongolian, Ulusung T'ushê Kung),
 6. 奉恩輔國公 Fêng⁴ Ên¹ Fu³ Kuo² Kung¹, Prince of the Sixth Degree (Mongolian, Ulus-t'ur T'ussalakh-ch'ih Kung), and
 7. 台吉 T'ai² Chi², Daidji (Hereditary Noble).
- There are four classes (等 Têng³) of the last rank but the first alone carries with it eligibility for election as Commandant, or Chief, of a Banner.

In addition to the titles mentioned there is that of 汗 Han¹, Khan, held by descendants of the Khans of the four Aimaks (see No. 870), which is higher even than that of 親王 Ch'in¹ Wang² (see above).

873A. 宰桑 Tsai³ Sang¹, Tsaisang, (the Mongolian word means "a stock"; "chief of a generation.") This title replaces

873B that of 台吉 T'ai² Chi² (see No. 873) in distinguishing the to Hereditary Nobles of the Oelüt tribes.

874 873B. 諾顏 No⁴ Yen², Noyen, or Noin; Ruling Prince. This is an old Mongolian Princely title and was heretofore in use for speaking of, or addressing, Princes.

873C. 塔布囊 T'a³ Pu⁴ Nang²; Tabunang (the Mongolian word means "husband of an Imperial, or Royal, Princess.") This title corresponds to the Chinese 額駙 Ê⁴ Fu⁴ (see No. 15).

873D. 達爾汗 Ta² Êrh³ Han⁴, Tarkhan (the Mongolian word means "master.") This is an old Mongolian title which is appended to the name of Princes who have distinguished themselves in some way. It has been left by the Manchu Dynasty unchanged and conferred as a hereditary title on certain Princes (for instance on one of the Khorch'in Princes). It carries with it an increased allowance as compared with the other Princes.

873E. 乾清門行走 Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Mên² Hsing² Tsou³, Attaché to the Palace Gate, 乾清門 Ch'ien² Ch'ing¹ Mên² (compare Nos. 99 and 104c); a title bestowed on Mongolian Princes.

For particulars as to the 御前行走 Yü⁴ Ch'ien² Hsing² Tsou³, see No. 101A.

874 The Chieftain of a Banner (Dzassak; see No. 873) is the absolute master of all its affairs. He may present to the Gegens (Living Buddahs) persons belonging to him or he may give them as part of his daughters' wedding portions. He examines into all lawsuits, allots duties, etc.

The system of inheritance of the post of Dzassak, thanks to which men of no capacity have been, and are, appointed as Banner Chieftains as well as the multitude and complexity of Banner affairs, have called into existence the Banner posts of: 1. 協理台吉 Hsieh² Li³ T'ai² Chi², Administrator (Mongolian, T'ussalakch'ih-Taidji), assistant to the Dzassak in the administration of the affairs of his Banner, and 2. 管旗章京 Kuan³ Ch'î² Chang¹

Ching¹, Adjutant (Mongolian, Tzahurukch'ih-Changguin). As practice shows, practically the whole of the management of the affairs of the Banners falls on the shoulders of these assistants, owing to the incapacity of the Dzassak or because of his absence, either at Peking (on duty) or at meetings of the League.

As a general rule all questions discussed at a League meeting are reported direct to the Administrator (it may be mentioned here that this post and that of Adjutant are not hereditary; appointment to them is dependent on the will of the Banner Chieftain). For this reason his post is practically that of the first importance in the Banner.

The Adjutant plays a secondary role to the Administrator. He reviews the forces of the Banner to which he is attached, superintends education, arranges that the horses and arms are in order, appoints men for various services, etc.

To the Adjutant of a Banner Chieftain there are attached one (two when there are more than 10 squadrons to the Banner; see No. 871) 管旗副章京 Kuan³ Ch'î² Fu⁴ Chang¹ Ching¹, Deputy Adjutant (Mongolian, Meirenu Changguing).

In command of a regiment (Tsa-lang; see No. 871) there is a 叅領 Ts'an¹ Ling³, Colonel (Mongolian, Tsalangu Changguing). A squadron (Sumung; see No. 871) is commanded by a 佐領 Tso³ Ling³, Lieutenant-Colonel (Mongolian, Sumungu Changguing), to whom there are subordinated four 驍騎校 Hsiao¹ Ch'î² Hsiao⁴, Subalterns (Mongolian, Huntui or Kuntui), and six 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹, Sergeants (Mongolian, Hukekch'ih, Poshk'o; Manchu, Poshok'u).

Under the command of a 佐領 Tso³ Ling³ there are six 領催 Ling³ Ts'ui¹, 50 馬甲 Ma³ Chia³, Cavalymen, and 100 閑散 Hsien² San³, Miscellaneous (compare No. 871).

In time of peace the officials of the military organization perform, as a rule, police-administrative duties, being occupied

875 with the collection of revenues, apprehension of criminals and deserters, etc.

Appointment to the Banner posts above-mentioned is not dependent on heredity. They are filled by persons chosen by the Banner Chieftain.

The bulk of the Mongolian population is styled 鄂爾巴圖 Ao⁴ Êrh³ Pa¹ T'u² (Mongolian, Alba, meaning "tribute;" "requisition in kind.") The various families are arranged in groups of ten, under 什長 Shih² Chang³, Decurions.

875. 商卓特巴衙門 Shang¹ Cho¹ T'é⁴ Pa¹ Ya² Mên², Office of the Shabis. To this office belong those who have been given as presents at various times, by the Mongol Princes, to the Cheptsum Damba Hut'ukht'u (in Chinese 哲布尊丹巴呼圖克圖 Ché² Pu⁴ Tsun¹ Tan¹ Pa¹ Hu¹ T'u² K'o⁴ T'u²; see No. 916A), the Gegen of Urga. These people, designated 沙必 Sha¹ Pi⁴, or 沙畢那爾 Sha¹ Pi⁴ Na¹ Êrh³, Shabinar, or Novice of the Prelate (Gegen), make up a very large portion of the population. They number 100,000 and, having no land of their own, wander over the lands of the various Khalkha Banners.

At the head of the Office of the Shabis there is the 商卓特巴 Shang¹ Cho¹ T'é⁴ Pa¹, Shang Chodba, or Treasurer, whose rank was made equal to that of a League Captain General in 1822 (see No. 872). To him there are attached two 達喇嘛 Ta² La³ Ma⁴, Da Lamas—Assistants, whose rank has been made equal to that of Councillors (see No. 872). From the two latter officials the Shang Chodba is usually chosen, the appointment being subject to Imperial approval. The full title of the Treasurer is Erdeni-setsen-dalai-chindamani-t'oin-shang Chodba.

As a controller over the actions of the Shang Chodba and his Assistants there is selected one of the generic Khalkha Princes, who serves for three years.

The Shabis are exempt from military service and are arranged in clans (Mongolian, Ot'ok) headed by Darugui,

or Dargui—Generic Elders—who must be approved by the Emperor (12 in all). To these Elders there are subordinated 9 to 10 Junior Darugui, Assistant Generic Elders, who receive their appointments from the Shang Chodba. 876A

At the office of the Shang Chodba there are found 宰桑 Tsai³ Sang¹, Captains (20 to 30 in number), performing police duties, to whom there are subordinated Hia, Sergeants, (numbering about 100), who perform duty as runners.

876. The region of K'obdo (in Chinese 科布多 K'o¹ Pu⁴ To¹; see No. 869A) is occupied by the Mongol, properly Oelöt (in Chinese 額魯特 Ê⁴ Lu³ T'é⁴, and 金山額魯特 Chin¹ Shan¹ Ê⁴ Lu³ T'é⁴, Altai Oelöts) clans of Durbets (in Chinese 杜爾伯特 Tu⁴ Êrh³ Po² T'é⁴), and Khoits (in Chinese 輝特 Hui¹ T'é⁴), under the control of the K'obdo Hebei-Amban (see No. 880). Divided, as are all Mongols, into various Banners under the direction of the generic Princes, the K'obdo Oelöts make up one League (there were two Leagues formerly; compare No. 876A), the Sain-Tsayagat'u (in Chinese 賽音濟雅哈圖盟 Sai⁴ Yin¹ Chi⁴ Ya³ Ha¹ T'u² Mêng²), comprising sixteen Banners, i.e. two Banners of Khoits and 14 Banners of Turbets—11 of the Right Wing and three of the Left Wing.

The K'obdo Hebei-Amban, in addition to the above, has authority over: 1. The Dzakhach'in Aimak (in Chinese 札哈沁部 Cha¹ Ha¹ Chin¹ Pu⁴), of one Banner, which formerly was affiliated with the Ch'ing Setkhilt'u League (see No. 876A), 2. The Mingat Aimak (in Chinese 明阿特部 Ming² A⁴ T'é⁴ Pu⁴, or 明噶特部 Ming² K'a¹ T'é⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner with no generic Prince—Dzassak, and 3. One Banner of the Oelöts (in Chinese 額魯特旗 Ê⁴ Lu³ T'é⁴ (Ch'i²), having no generic Prince—Dzassak.

876A. Prior to 1907 (compare No. 877) the following were under the jurisdiction of the K'obdo Hebei-Amban (see No. 880): 1. One Aimak of the New Tourgouths (in Chinese

877 新土爾扈特部 Hsin¹ T'u³ Êrh³ Hu⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), made up of to two Banners, 2. One Aimak of the New Khoshoits (in Chinese 877A 新和碩特部 Hsin¹ Ho² Sho⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 3. One Aimak of the Altai Urianghais (in Chinese 阿爾泰烏梁海部 A⁴ Êrh³ T'ai⁴ Wu¹ Liang² Hai³ Pu⁴), of seven Banners, 4. The Military-Agricultural Settlements (in Chinese 屯田兵) at Pulunt'o-Khoi (in Chinese 布倫托海 Pu⁴ Lun² T'ê¹ Hai³), and 5. The lands of Kirghis (in Chinese 哈薩克 Ha¹ Sa¹ K'o⁴).

Two Banners of the New Tourgouths form the Ch'ing Setkhilt'u League (in Chinese 青色特啓勒圖盟 Ch'ing¹ Sê⁴ T'ê⁴ Ch'î³ Lê⁴ T'u² Mêng²). This League formerly included one Banner of Khoshoits and one Banner of Djakch'ins also (see No. 876).

877. The district of Altai (in Chinese 阿爾泰 A⁴ Êrh³ T'ai⁴, or 金山 Chin¹ Shan¹; see No. 869A) was made distinct from that of K'obdo (see No. 876) in 1907 (see an Imperial Decree of the 20th January, 1907, issued in consequence of representations by 連魁 Lien² K'uei², the Hebei-Amban of K'obdo, and his Assistant, 錫恒 Hsi² Hêng²) and was allotted to two Banners of the New Tourgouths, one Banner of the New Khoshoits, seven Banners of the Altai Urianghais, the Military-Agricultural Settlements at Bulunt'okhoi and a section of the Kirghis (see Memorials from the Ministries of Dependencies and of Finance, dated the 7th February, 1907, and from the Ministry of War, dated the 9th March of the same year). For details as to its administration see No. 877A.

877A. 哈薩克 Ha¹ Sa¹ K'o⁴, Kirghis. Inhabiting Altai, they consist of 12 鄂托克 Ao⁴ T'o¹ K'o⁴, Ot'oks, Clans (11,516 families in all). In addition to a 公 Kung¹, Prince, and three 台吉 T'ai² Chi², Daidjis, their rulers include 12 比阿哈拉克齊 Pi³ A⁴ Ha¹ La¹ K'o⁴ Ch'î² (比 Pi³ is identified as the equivalent of 伯克 Po² K'o⁴; compare No. 863) Pihahalakhch'ih,

Generic Chieftains, or Rulers (in Mongolian, Ukherid; among the Kirghis, Ukurdai; formerly 總管 Tsung³ Kuan³, or 按班 An⁴ Pan¹, in Chinese), or 千戶長 Ch'ien¹ Hu⁴ Chang³, Chiefs of One Thousand; 3A. Attached to them there are: 1. 副阿哈拉克齊 Fu⁴ A⁴ Ha¹ La¹ K'o⁴ Ch'î², Fu-Ahalakhch'ih, Assistant Generic Chieftains, or 副千戶長 Fu⁴ Ch'ien¹ Hu⁴ Chang³, Assistant Chiefs of One Thousand (5 in all), 2. 札蘭 Cha¹ Lan², Chiefs of a Column, or 五百戶長 Wu³ Po² Hu⁴ Chang³, Chiefs of 500 (4A; 28 in all), 3. 章蓋 Chang¹ Kai⁴, or 百戶長 Po² Hu⁴ Chang³, Centurions (5A; 78 in all), and 4. 昆都 K'un¹ Tu¹ (Kundui), or 五十戶長 Wu³ Shih² Hu⁴ Chang³, Chiefs of 50 (78 in all). For details as to the last-mentioned ranks see a memorial from 錫恒 Hsi² Hêng², dated the 22nd October, 1909.

878. The territory of Tannu-Urianghai (in Chinese 唐努烏梁海 T'ang² Nu² Wu¹ Liang² Hai³) is situated on the slopes of the Tannu-ula Mountains (in Chinese 唐努鄂拉嶺 T'ang² Nu² Ao⁴ La¹ Ling³). Five squadrons of the Tannu-Urianghais are under the supervision of the Dzassakt'u-Khanate Aimak (see No. 872A), 13 are under the Sain-Noin Aimak (see No. 872A) and three are under the control of the Cheptsun-Damba-Hut'ukht'u, a Lama dignitary at Urga (see No. 916). The remainder (26 squadrons) are subordinated to the administration of the Military Governor of Uliasut'ai (see No. 879) and are divided into five sections (similar to Banners), under special rulers—Ukherids (in Chinese 總管 Tsung³ Kuan³), who enjoy the authority of Dzassaks but whose posts are not hereditary. They are elected subject to the Military Governor's approval. Each section, in its turn, is divided into a number of Sumung, Squadrons: 1. Kossogol (four Sumung), 2. Khemch'ihk (10 Sumung), 3. T'uchih (found along the river Tersek; four Sumung), 4. Salchihk (four Sumung), and 5. T'annu (four Sumung).

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879. 烏里雅蘇臺將軍 Wu¹ Li³ Ya³ Su¹ T'ai² Chiang¹ Chün¹, Military Governor of Uliasut'ai (compare No. 744D); invested with the title of 定邊左副將軍 Ting⁴ Pien¹ Tso³ Fu⁴ Chiang¹ Chün¹, Representative of Chinese Authority in Northern Mongolia over the Civil and Military Administration. This post was instituted in the 18th century, while the wars against the Dzungars were in progress, and originally bore exclusively a military character. For this reason, up to the present, the Military Governor of Uliasut'ai, as Commander of the Forces in Northern Mongolia, has subordinated to him 副將軍 Fu⁴ Chiang¹ Chün¹, Deputy Military Governors (Mongolian, Tusalakch'ih Chiang Chün; see No. 872), in the persons of a Prince of each of the Khalkha tribes.

On the completion of the wars mentioned the Chinese Government not only considered it necessary to maintain the post but, in addition, directed that the occupant of this position, besides directing military affairs, should also have control over the civil affairs of Mongolia.

In the lapse of time the authority of the Military Governor of Uliasut'ai, which once extended over the four tribes of the Khalkhas greatly declined and, on the appointment of Imperial Agents at Urga (see No. 879A), K'obdo and Altai (see No. 880) and, more especially, when their authority was extended, nothing was left to him but the control over two Khalkha tribes—the Sain-noin and the Dzassakt'u-Khanate (see No. 872A)—and 26 squadrons of the Tannu-Urianghais (see No. 878).

The Military Governor of Uliasut'ai is assisted by two subordinates styled 叅贊大臣 Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Assistant Military Governors, or Councillors (one of them is designated 定邊 Ting⁴ Pien¹, Warden of the Marches; see above).

As proposed in a Memorial from the Chiang Chün, 瑆岫 K'un¹ Hsin⁴, dated the 15th February, 1910, at the Chancery of the Military Governor there has been instituted a 新政領

辦處 Hsin¹ Ch'eng⁴ Ling³ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, Bureau of Constitutional Reforms (compare No. 822A and the Supplement to No. 160).

879A. 庫倫辦事大臣 K'u⁴ Lun² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Imperial Agent at K'urun (Urga); also Hebei-Amban. 庫倫幫辦大臣 K'u⁴ Lun² Pang¹ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Assistant Imperial Agent at K'urun (Urga). These two officials, in Mongolian, are called Dzarlikh-yierh-dzarukhsang Hurieng-dur-saghuchu-herekh-shitkhekch'ih-sait, i.e. "officials deputed by Imperial will and directing affairs at Urga."

The Imperial Agent at Urga and his assistant are charged with the control of two Khalkha tribes, i.e. the T'ushet'u-Khanate and the Tsetsen-Khanate (see No. 872A), and the Office of the Shabis (see No. 875).

Originally the Imperial Agent at Urga acted as the Assistant Military Governor of Uliasut'ai, whose authority, as has been mentioned above (see No. 879), once extended over all four tribes of the Khalkhas. Later he received the privilege of direct reports to the Throne and his dependence on the said Governor became nominal (it consists merely in supplying him with copies of reports to Peking).

Lately there has been attached to the Imperial Agent an official styled 理刑司員 Li³ Hsing² Ssu¹ Yüan², Judicial Commissioner (compare No. 495), whose duties consist in assisting in the settlement of affairs in which foreigners are interested and in the administration of justice (see a report from the Imperial Agent at Urga, 延祉 Yen² Chih³, dated the 29th March, 1909; compare also No. 897).

880. 科布多叅贊大臣 K'o¹ Pu⁴ To¹ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Assistant Military Governor (to the Military Governor of Uliasut'ai) residing at K'obdo. This post was established in 1731, when one of the Assistant Military Governors of Uliasut'ai (see No. 879) was deputed to K'obdo. In 1834 this official was ordered to reside permanently at K'obdo. Under

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881 his jurisdiction are the Mongol and Oelöt tribes occupying the
to so-called K'obdo region (*see* No. 876).

882 After the removal (in 1907; *see* No. 876A) of the Altai region (*see* No. 877) from the jurisdiction of the Hebei-Amban of K'obdo, for the administration of the former, there was appointed a special 科布多辦事大臣 K'o¹ Pu⁴ To¹ Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Imperial Agent at K'obdo (also 阿爾泰辦事大臣 A⁴ Êrh³ T'ai⁴ Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Imperial Agent at Altai), who resided at first at K'obdo, later removing to Shara-sumê (in Chinese 承化寺 Ch'êng² Hua⁴ Ssu⁴), near the Black Irtysh river.

The Imperial Agent, like the Assistant Military Governor, was originally subordinated to the Military Governor of Uliasut'ai (*see* No. 879). Since these officials received the privilege of direct reports to the Throne they have enjoyed a great measure of independence, the Amban at Shara-sumê being considered as the senior.

881. The Hebei-Ambans (the Assistant Military Governors and Imperial Agents; *see* Nos. 879, 879A and 880) represent the High Government authority over Mongolia, according to which the most complex affairs are decided and to which all subjects of the Bogdokhan residing in Mongolia, *i.e.* Chinese, Manchus and Mongols, must conform.

For the consideration of affairs of various types there are found at the office of each Hebei-Amban two inferior establishments: 1. Office of the Dzarghuch'ih, presided over by a Dzarghuch'ih (*see* No. 882), and 2. Chihsa, or Office of Appeal, for the discussion of purely Mongolian affairs (*see* No. 883).

882. 司員 Ssu¹ Yüan² (also 辦事司員 Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ssu¹ Yüan² and 司官 Ssu¹ Kuan¹; designated in treaties, 部員 Pu⁴ Yüan²; also 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴)—Dzarghuch'ih (in Mongolian), or Judicial Commissioner for Chinese Affairs. All Chinese and Manchus in Mongolia come under the jurisdiction of this official.

There are four Dzarghuch'ih in the Khalkha region, *i.e.* two attached to the Hebei-Ambans at Urga (*see* No. 879A; one at Urga and one at Kiakhta), one attached to the Hebei-Amban at Uliasut'ai (*see* No. 879), residing at Uliasut'ai, and one attached to the Hebei-Amban at K'obdo (*see* No. 880), residing at K'obdo.

Any Chinese workman or trader coming into the Khalkha region must present his passport to the Dzarghuch'ih of the town in which he wishes to settle; he then receives authority to do so. Should he wish to journey to any of the various Khalkha Banners it is necessary that he apply to the Dzarghuch'ih, and the latter, simultaneously with the granting of permission, notifies the office of the Banners concerned of his contemplated journey.

All questions raised by, or against, Chinese in the Khalkha district are examined into by the Dzarghuch'ih and, conforming to their importance, are either settled by him or referred to the Hebei-Amban.

883. Chihsa, or Office of Appeal (the Mongolian word Chihshiyang, or Chihsang, means "turn"). This office examines into questions raised by, or against, Mongols exclusively. For attendance at, and the discussion of affairs of, the Chihsang there is yearly appointed one Dzassak (*see* No. 873) from each of the Khalkha tribes. Thus each Chihsang is made up of four members and any Mongol may there find his Prince, or tribal representative, at whose hands he is sure of protection and justice. In small matters the Chihsang delivers judgment; in more important affairs it sends the Mongol concerned to his Banner, at the same time forwarding particulars of the matter, and the inquiries made, for the judgment of the rulers of the Banner.

884. To Inner, or Southern, Mongolia (*see* No. 869) there appertain: 1. Six Leagues of the Inner Mongols (in Chinese

885 內蒙古六盟 Nei¹ Mêng³ Ku³ Liu⁴ Mêng²), 2. The Ch'akhars and T'umets of Kuei Hua Ch'êng (in Chinese 察哈爾及歸化城土默特 Ch'a² Ha¹ Êrh³ Chi² Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'êng² T'u³ Mo⁴ T'ê⁴), 3. The Mongols of Alashan (properly Oelöt tribes; in Chinese 賀蘭山額魯特蒙古 Ho⁴ Lan² Shan¹ Ê⁴ Lu³ T'ê⁴ Mêng³ Ku³), and 4. The Old Tourgouths of the river Edsiné, or Edsinei (in Chinese 額濟納舊土爾扈特 Ê⁴ Chi² Na⁴ Chiu⁴ T'u³ Êrh³ Hu⁴ T'ê⁴).

885. The Southern, or Inner, Mongols are, in administrative and military reference, divided into six divisions, with six separate Princely Leagues:

1. Cherim League (in Chinese 哲里木盟 Chê² Li³ Mu⁴ Mêng²),
2. Chosot'u League (in Chinese 卓索圖盟 Cho¹ So³ T'u² Mêng²),
3. Chao Uda League (in Chinese 昭烏達盟 Chao¹ Wu¹ Ta² Mêng²),
4. Silinghol League (in Chinese 錫林郭勒盟 Hsi² Lin² Kuo¹ Li⁴ Mêng²),
5. Ulan Ch'ap League (in Chinese 烏蘭察布盟 Wu¹ Lan² Ch'a² Pu⁴ Mêng²), and
6. Ikh Chao League (in Chinese 伊克昭盟 I¹ K'o⁴ Chao¹ Mêng²).

886. The Cherim League is composed of the following tribes: 1. Khorch'in tribe (in Chinese 科爾沁部 K'o¹ Êrh³ Ch'in⁴ Pu⁴), of six Banners, 2. Djalait tribe (in Chinese 扎賚特部 Cha¹ Lai⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 3. Durbet tribe (in Chinese 杜爾伯特部 Tu⁴ Êrh³ Po² T'ê⁴ Pu⁴) of one Banner, and 4. Ghorlos tribe (in Chinese 郭爾羅斯部 Kuo¹ Êrh³ Lo² Ssu¹ Pu⁴), of two Banners. Thus it includes ten Banners, supplying 204 squadrons.

887. The Chosot'u League (see No. 885) consists of the following tribes: 1. Kharach'in tribe (in Chinese 喀喇沁部

K'a¹ La³ Ch'in⁴ Pu⁴), of three Banners, 2. T'umet tribe (in Chinese 土默特部 T'u³ Mo⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners. As a whole, it has five Banners, giving 223 squadrons.

888. The Chao Uda League (see No. 885) is made up of:

1. The Ao-Khan tribe (in Chinese 敖漢部 Ao⁴ Han⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 2. The Naiman tribe (in Chinese 奈曼部 Nai⁴ Man⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 3. The Barin tribe (in Chinese 巴林部 Pa¹ Lin² Pu⁴), of two Banners, 4. The Djarud tribe (in Chinese 扎賚特部 Cha¹ Lu³ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners, 5. The Aru-Khorch'in (in Chinese 阿魯科爾沁部 A⁴ Lu³ K'o¹ Êrh³ Ch'in⁴ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 6. The Ongniot tribe (in Chinese 翁牛特部 Wêng¹ Niu² T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners, 7. The Keshikhtêng tribe (in Chinese 克什克騰部 K'ê⁴ Shih² K'ê⁴ T'êng² Pu⁴), of one Banner, 8. The Khalkha (one tribe from the Left Wing; in Chinese 喀爾喀左翼 K'a¹ Êrh³ K'a¹ Tso² I⁴), of one Banner. It has 11 Banners in all, supplying 298 squadrons.

889. The Silinghol League (see No. 885) has the following tribes: 1. Uchumuch'in tribe (in Chinese 烏珠穆沁部 Wu¹ Chu¹ Mu⁴ Ch'in⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners, 2. Khaochit tribe (in Chinese 浩齊特部 Hao⁴ Ch'i² T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners, 3. Sunit tribe (in Chinese 蘇尼特部 Su¹ Ni² T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of two Banners, 4. Abaga tribe (in Chinese 阿巴噶部 A⁴ Pa¹ Ka¹ Pu⁴), of two Banners, and 5. Abaganar tribe (in Chinese 阿巴哈納爾部 A⁴ Pa¹ Ha¹ Na⁴ Êrh³ Pu⁴), of two Banners. Thus it consists of ten Banners, supplying 111 squadrons.

890. The Ulan Ch'ap League (see No. 885) consists of the following tribes: 1. Durban-Keuket tribe (in Chinese 四子部落 Ssu⁴ Tzu³ Pu⁴ Lo⁴), of one Banner, 2. Mao Mingan tribe (in Chinese 茂明安部 Mao⁴ Ming² An¹ Pu⁴), of one Banner, 3. Urat tribe (in Chinese 烏喇特部 Wu¹ La³ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), of three Banners, and 4. Khalkha (one tribe from the Right Wing; in Chinese 喀爾喀右翼 K'a¹ Êrh³ K'a¹ Yu¹ I⁴),

891 of one Banner. In all it includes six Banners, supplying 62 to squadrons.

892 891. The Ikh Chao League (*see* No. 885) is made up of seven Banners of the Ordos tribe (in Chinese 鄂爾多斯部 Ao⁴ Êrh³ To¹ Ssu¹ Pu⁴), which supply 274 squadrons.

892. As has been seen above, Nos. 886 to 891, the Leagues of Southern Mongolia are not arranged to include people of one stock alone, as is the case with the Khalkhas (compare No. 870), but are composite organizations of various Mongol tribes (Mongolian, Aimak; Chinese, 部落 Pu⁴ Lo⁴), of which there are 24 in Southern Mongolia. Each tribe consists of one, or more, Banners (Khoshuns). There are 49 Banners in the Six Leagues, and they supply 1,172 squadrons.

The government of Southern Mongolia differs from that of Khalkha in that the Chieftains of the Banners—Dzassaks (*see* No. 873)—are subject to much more control on the part of the Chinese Government. The Captains-General, being deprived of personal initiative, simply supervise the execution of resolutions of the League meetings. These meetings are called at the will of the Peking authorities and for opening them there are appointed Chinese officials, who, in fact, act as their Presidents. The expedition of affairs is in the hands of Chinese Secretaries.

It appears that Southern Mongolia is destined to be gradually converted into an ordinary Chinese province, under a government common to China proper. The three Eastern Leagues have already been almost subordinated to the provincial administration of Chihli (the Chosot'u League, part of the Chao Uda League, the prefecture of 承德府 Ch'êng² Tê² Fu³, and that of 朝陽府 Ch'ao¹ Yang² Fu³ and Fêngtien (the Cherim League, part of the Chao Uda League, the prefecture of 洮南府 T'ao² Nan² Fu³, entirely, and the Western parts of the prefectures of 長春府 Ch'ang² Ch'un¹ Fu³, 昌圖府 Ch'ang T'u² Fu³ and 新民府 Hsin¹ Min² Fu³).

The colonization of the lands of the Leagues mentioned, by Chinese emigrants, is going forward very rapidly (*see* Nos. 777 and 782) and the Chinese are more and more extending their authority over the Mongol Princes, previously rather independent, and their subjects. At places where the Chinese influence becomes predominant, but which are not annexed to one of the adjacent provinces, there is first established the post of 通判 T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* No. 849A). This official not only takes over control of judicial affairs and collection of revenue from the Banner population but also has authority to supervise the transaction of business at the office of the Banner Chieftain.

893. 察哈爾 Ch'a² Ha² Êrh³, The Ch'ahar Mongols (*see* No. 884). These are distinguished from the other Mongol tribes in that they have lost their generic government. Their camps (in Chinese 遊牧 Yu² Mu⁴) lie in immediate proximity to the Great Wall (長城 Ch'ang² Ch'êng²), beyond the borders of the prefectures of 宣化府 Hsüan¹ Hua⁴ Fu³, of Chihli, and 大同府 Ta⁴ T'ung² Fu³, of Shansi. For administrative and military purposes they are organized under eight Banners (on the same footing as the Manchu military forces) which, in turn, are arranged in two Wings, 左翼 Tso³ I⁴, Left, or Eastern, Wing, and 右翼 Yu⁴ I⁴, Right, or Western, Wing.

Purely Banner affairs of the Ch'ahars are discussed by the Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar (*see* Nos. 719A and 898). In civil questions relating to Chinese affairs within the Lieutenant-Governorship the Governor-General of Chihli exercises a superior jurisdiction, through an Intendant bearing the title of 口北道 K'ou³ Pei³ Tao⁴, residing at Hsüan-hua Fu. For assisting the latter with regard to control of Government lands, the examination of questions concerning commercial relations between the Ch'ahars and Chinese, and the administration of civil and criminal affairs, there are three Civil Commissioners, styled 撫民同知 Fu³ Min² T'ung² Chih¹ (compare No. 849),

894 stationed, respectively, at 多倫諾爾廳 To¹ Lun² No⁴ Êrh³ T'ing¹, Dolon-nor (also Lama-miao), 張家口廳 Chang¹ Chia¹ K'ou³ T'ing¹, Kalgan, and 獨石口廳 Tu² Shih² K'ou³ T'ing¹.

Within the Ch'ahar territory there are situated the Imperial pasturages, or 牧場 Mu⁴ Ch'ang³, the superintendence over which has lately been invested in a special official (*see* No. 755). Formerly they were under the control of the Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar (*see* No. 898).

894. 歸化城土默特 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'êng² T'u³ Mo⁴ T'ê⁴, The T'umet Tribe of Kuei Hua Ch'êng (K'u K'u Ho T'o; *see* No. 884).

The T'umet are divided into two Banners which, in turn, are arranged in two Wings, 左翼 Tso³ I⁴, Left, or Eastern, Wing, and 右翼 Yu⁴ I⁴, Right, or Western, Wing. Their camps lie to the North of Kuei Hua Ch'êng, or K'u K'u Ho T'o, of Shansi province.

The Banner affairs of the T'umet tribe are attended to by the Manchu General-in-Chief of Sui-yüan-ch'êng (*see* Nos. 744A and 899) and the Manchu Brigade-General of Kuei Hua Ch'êng (*see* Nos. 745B and 899).

For the examination of lawsuits and judicial affairs, as well as questions concerning taxes collected from Chinese and Mongols in the camps of the T'umet tribe, there is an Intendant bearing the title 歸綏兵備道 Kuei¹ Sui¹ Ping¹ Pei⁴ Tao⁴, residing at 綏遠城 Sui¹ Yüan³ Ch'êng². He has as his assistant Civil Commissioners styled 理事同知 Li³ Shih⁴ T'ung² Chih¹, 撫民同知 Fu³ Min² T'ung² Chih¹, or 撫民通判 Fu³ Min² T'ung¹ P'an⁴ (*see* Nos. 849 and 849A), who are stationed at 歸化廳 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ T'ing¹, (Kuei Hua Ch'êng—K'u K'u Ho T'o), 和林格爾廳 Ho² Lin² Ko⁴ Êrh³ T'ing¹, Harin-kort'ing, 托克托廳 To¹ K'o⁴ T'o¹ T'ing¹, 清水河廳 Ch'ing¹ Shui³ Ho² T'ing¹, 薩拉齊廳 Sa¹ La¹ Ch'î² T'ing¹—Sarach'ih-t'ing, 寧遠廳 Ning² Yüan³ T'ing¹, 綏遠廳 Sui¹ Yüan³ T'ing¹,

五原廳 Wu³ Yüan² T'ing¹, 陶林廳 T'ao² Lin² T'ing¹, 武川廳 Wu³ Ch'uan¹ T'ing¹, and 興和廳 Hsing¹ Ho² T'ing¹. 895 to 897

895. 賀蘭山額魯特蒙古 Ho² Lan³ Shan¹ Ê⁴ Lu³ T'ê⁴ Mêng³ Ku³, The Mongols of Alashan (belonging properly to the Oirad or Oelüt tribes; *see* No. 884); deriving their name from the region of 阿拉善 A⁴ La³ Shan¹ (also 賀蘭山 Ho² Lan³ Shan¹; compare above), lying North of Ninghia, in the province of Kansu, where they have settled. They form one Banner which is ruled by generic Princes (tracing their genealogy from Khabut'u Khasar, brother of Kinghis Khan), entitled 親王 Ch'in¹ Wang² (*see* No. 873), who reside at the small town of 定遠營 Ting⁴ Yüan³ Ying². They are divided into eight squadrons.

The higher supervision over the affairs of the Alashan Banner is invested in the Manchu General-in-Chief at 寧夏 Ning² Hsia⁴, in the province of Kansu (*see* Nos. 746u and 900), for which reason the Mongols of Alashan are also designated as the "Mongols of the Ninghia Department."

896. 額濟納舊土爾扈特 Ê⁴ Chi⁴ Na⁴ Chiu⁴ Tu³ Êrh³ Hu⁴ T'ê⁴, The Old Tourgouths of the Edsiné, or Edsine, River (*see* No. 884). They consist of one Banner, occupying land lying to the West of the camps of the Alashan Mongols (*see* No. 895), and are subject to the superior jurisdiction of the Manchu General-in-Chief at Ninghia (compare No. 895; *see* also Nos. 744B and 900).

896A. 河西額魯特 Ho² Hsi¹ Ê⁴ Lu³ T'ê⁴, Oirad to the West of the River (*i.e.* the 黃河 Huang² Ho², Yellow River). This is the general designation of the Mongols of Alashan and the Old Tourgouths of the Edsiné (*see* Nos. 895 to 896).

897. 熱河都統 Jê⁴ Ho² Tu¹ T'ung³, Manchu General-in-Chief, or Military Lieutenant-Governor of Jêhol (*see* No. 719A), residing at 熱河 Jê⁴ Ho² (Jehol; also called 承德府 Ch'êng² Tê⁴ Fu³; *see* No. 104E); in charge of the Chosot'u (*see* No. 887).

898 and Chao Uda (*see* No. 888) Leagues and the 圍場 Wei²
to Ch'ang³, Imperial Hunting Preserves (also called 木蘭 Mu⁴
899 Lan², or Muran; *see* No. 748).

The civil administration of the Jêhol territory is carried on, under the supervision of the Military Lieutenant-Governor, by Commissioners styled 理事司員 Li³ Shih⁴ Ssu¹ Yüan², Civil Commissioners, and 理刑司員 Li³ Hsing² Ssu¹ Yüan², Judicial Commissioners (*compare* No. 879A).

The tract in which the Imperial Hunting Preserves (*see* above) are situated forms a separate Sub-prefecture, the so-called 圍場廳 Wei² Ch'ang³ T'ing¹, headed by a 撫民同知 Fu³ Min² T'ung² Chih¹ (*compare* No. 849).

898. 察哈爾都統 Ch'a² Ha¹ Êrh³ Tu¹ T'ung³, Manchu General-in-Chief of Ch'ahar, or Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar (*see* No. 719A). This official, residing at 張家口 Chang¹ Chia¹ K'ou³, Kalgan, conducts the government of the Mongols of Ch'ahar (*see* No. 893) and also supervises the actions of the Silinghol League (*see* No. 889). He is assisted by the 察哈爾副都統 Ch'a² Ha¹ Êrh³ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 745E), residing at Kalgan.

Formerly the 牧場 Mu⁴ Ch'ang³, Imperial Pasturages (*see* No. 893), were under the supervision of the Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar; since 1908 they have been managed by a special Superintendent (*see* No. 755).

The Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar is, *ex officio*, Controller of the so-called 阿勒泰軍台 A⁴ Lê⁴ T'ai⁴ Chün¹ T'ai², Military Post Roads of Altai (for details *see* No. 754).

899. 綏遠城將軍 Sui¹ Yüan³ Ch'êng² Ch'iang¹ Chün¹, Manchu General-in-Chief at Sui-yüan-ch'êng, or Military Lieutenant Governor of Sui-yüan-ch'êng (*see* No. 744A). Under the supervision of this official are the affairs of the T'umet tribe of Kuei Hua Ch'êng (*see* No. 894). In addition, he keeps a watch over the actions of the Ulan Ch'ap League (*see* No. 890).

Also, he bears the title of 督辦墾務大臣 Tu¹ Pan⁴ K'en³ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ (Ch'ên², Superintendent of Colonization Affairs (*see* No. 778). As his assistant there is the 歸化城副都統 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'êng² Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, residing at 歸化城 Kuei¹ Hua⁴ Ch'êng² (K'u K'u Hc T'ô).

900. 寧夏將軍 Ning² Hsia⁴ Chiang¹ Chün¹, Manchu General-in-Chief of Ninghia, or Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ninghia (*see* No. 744B); superintending the affairs of the Mongols of Alashan (*see* No. 895) and the Old Tourgouths of the Edsinê (*see* No. 896). He is assisted by the 寧夏副都統 Ning² Hsia⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 745D), residing at Ninghia.

901. 蒙務總局 Mêng³ Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Bureau of Mongolian Affairs, headed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief. This Bureau is found at the Governor-General's office at Moukden and superintends the affairs of the Mongols of the Cherim League (*see* No. 886) which, as has been mentioned (*see* No. 892), is subordinated to Fêngtien province.

For the detailed organization of the Head Bureau of Mongolian Affairs *see* No. 812A.

For particulars as to the post of 蒙務司使 Mêng³ Wu⁴ Ssu¹ Shih³, Commissioner of Mongolian Affairs (abolished in 1909), *see* No. 812.

B. K'uk'unor (Kokonor):

902. 青海 Ch'ing¹ Hai³, K'uk'unor (*see* No. 868). Its population consists of various Mongolian tribes (*see* No. 903) and Tangouths (designated by the Chinese as 西番 Hsi¹ Fan¹, Western Tribesmen; *see* No. 904), ruled by generic chieftains who are under the sway of the Chinese Amban at Si-ning (*see* No. 905).

903. 額魯特 Ê⁴ Lu³ T'ê⁴, Oelöts. These are under the control of the Imperial Controller-General (Amban) at Si-ning (*see* No. 905). Their local government is invested in the

904 hands of their generic Princes, as with the Khalkhas (*see* No. 870) and the Inner Mongols (*see* No. 884).

905 The Mongols of K'uk'unor, as is the case with the Mongols of Khalkha and Inner Mongolia, are divided into 29 Banners, the chieftains of which meet yearly at the Ch'aghang-T'ologhoi (one of the islands in Lake K'uk'unor) for a League meeting (*see* No. 872), at which affairs concerning the internal public administration are discussed.

Since the time of the mutiny of Lubsang Tan-ching (in 1723) the President of the League meeting is not an elected Prince (compare No. 872) but, at the ruling of the Peking Government, is either the Imperial Controller-General at Si-ning or an official chosen by him (compare No. 892).

The following are the tribes of K'uk'unor:

1. Khoshoit (in Chinese 和碩特部 Ho³ Sho⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), 21 Banners,
2. Khalkha (in Chinese 喀爾喀部 K'a¹ Êrh³ K'a¹ Pu⁴), 1 Banner.
3. Ch'oros (in Chinese 綽羅斯部 Ch'o¹ Lo² Ssu¹ Pu⁴), 2 Banners,
4. Khoit (in Chinese 輝特部 Hui¹ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), 1 Banner, and
5. Tourgouth (in Chinese 土爾扈特部 T'u³ Êrh³ Hu⁴ T'ê⁴ Pu⁴), 4 Banners.

904. 唐古忒 T'ang² Ku³ Tê⁴, Tangouth; also 西番 Fan¹, Western Tribesmen (*see* No. 902).

The Tangouths number 40 族 Tsu², Tribes, ruled by 土司 T'u³ Ssu¹, Generic Chieftains, who are, in turn, placed under the control of the Imperial Controller-General at Si-ning (*see* No. 905).

In addition to these there are 39 Tangouth tribes under the Dalai Lama (*see* Nos. 906 and 914).

905. 西寧辦事大臣 Hsi¹ Ning² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², The Imperial Controller-General at Si-ning, or Amban (full title 總理青海事務大臣 Tsung³ Li³ Ch'ing¹ Hai³ Shih⁴ Wu⁴

Ta⁴ Ch'ên²); representative of the higher Chinese authority and invested with the control of the 29 Mongol (properly Oelöt) and the 40 Tangouth tribes mentioned above (*see* Nos. 903 and 904).

C. Tibet and the Lamaist Hierarchy:

906. 西藏 Hsi¹ Tsang⁴, Tibet; known during the Ming Dynasty as 烏斯國 Wu¹ Ssu¹ Kuo², or 烏斯藏 Wu¹ Ssu¹ Tsang⁴. The Mongol designation is Parung-t'ala (*i.e.* Western Country), or T'udbod (圖伯特 T'u² Po⁴ Tê⁴). By the Tibetans themselves (吐番 T'u³ Fan¹, or 西番 Hsi¹ Fan¹; also 唐古忒 T'ang² Ku³ Tê⁴, or 唐古特 T'ang² Ku³ Tê⁴) it is called Bot, or Bod, and Bod-jul (the land of Bod). The last-mentioned term corresponds, so it seems, to the old Chinese designation 佛國 Fo² Kuo², the Land of Buddha.

There are two main divisions of Tibet, *i.e.* Large Tibet and Small Tibet, the first of which, called by the Chinese 前藏 Ch'ien² Tsang⁴, Anterior, or Eastern, Tibet, consists of the provinces (部 Pu⁴) 衛 Wei⁴ (Yi or Yü in Tibetan; also called 中藏 Chung¹ Tsang⁴, Central Tibet), and 康 K'ang¹ (in Tibetan Kham; also called 察木多 Ch'a² Mu⁴ To¹, Chamdo), while the second, called by the Chinese 後藏 Hou⁴ Tsang⁴, Ulterior, or Western, Tibet, embraces the provinces of 藏 Tsang⁴, and 阿里 A⁴ Li³, Nari (Ngari), or Nari-Khorsung.

As regards political status, Tibet, in olden times, was as a large independent State including the whole of K'uk'unor and a great portion of the present provinces of Szechwan and Yünnan. Its relations with China began in the 7th century A.D. when (in 641) 蘇隆藏干布 Su¹ Lung² Tsang⁴ Kan¹ Pu⁴, Strongtsan Gambo, became allied with the Emperor 太宗 T'ai⁴ Tsung¹, of the T'ang Dynasty, through taking as his wife the Princess 文成 Wên Ch'êng, daughter of the latter. For many centuries his descendants, under the title of Gialbo (in Chinese 贊普 Tsan⁴ Pu³), continued to rule over Tibet although, as time passed, the

temporal authority to a great extent was encroached upon by the superiors of a religious association—the Sakya, (Chinese 薩迦 Sa' Chia¹) known at that period by the name of Brugba, written in Chinese 布魯克巴 Pu⁴ Lu³ K'ê⁴ Pa¹.

Based on the doctrines of Buddhism, which penetrated Tibet already largely corrupted by Hindoo, and especially Sivaitic, forms of worship, the doctrine of the Sakya (also called 紅教 Hung² Chiao⁴, Red Doctrine, from the colour of the vestments and head-dress of the Sakya priesthood) became in the course of time so perverted from the original dogmas of Buddhism that it brought upon itself a strong revolt, under the leadership of a reformer named Tsongkhav'a (1357-1420), in Chinese 宗喀巴 Tsung¹ K'a¹ Pa¹, who founded a new doctrine (黃教 Huang² Chiao⁴, Yellow Doctrine). His nephew, Gegen-Dub, succeeded in 1439 in attaining the predominant position in the Hierarchy of Tibetan Buddhism (Lamaism) and from him there started a line of clerical rulers of Tibet (Dalai Lamas; see No. 914).

In the 13th century (during the 元 Yüan Dynasty) Tibet became a vassal of China and in 1260 A.D. the Emperor 世祖 Shih⁴ Tsu³ (Khubilai) bestowed on the famous Paghba Lama (八思巴 Pa¹ Ssu¹ Pa¹) the title 國師大寶法王 Kuo² Shih¹ Ta⁴ Pao³ Fa⁴ Wang², State Teacher and Prince of the Precious Doctrine, giving him, conjointly with the secular authorities, authority over Tibet. The dependence was again confirmed at the beginning of the reign of the Manchu Dynasty when, in 1642 A.D., the Emperor, known from his reign as 崇德 Ch'ung² Tê², received at Moukden envoys carrying presents from the Tibetan rulers. At the same period (1643) the Dalai Lama, oppressed by the temporal authorities, applied to Gushi Khar, in Chinese styled 固始汗 Ku¹ Shih³ Han⁴, the reigning Prince of the Khoshoit Mongols, for assistance. For his assistance the latter annexed the district of K'uk'unor to his dominions and levied taxes on the Kham province. The Dalai Lama rewarded

him for his fidelity with the title of 諸們汗 No⁴ Mên² Han¹, Nomên Han, or Prince (Khan) of the Church, the equivalent of the Sanskrit "Dharma Raja."

In the reign of the Emperor 康熙 K'ang¹ Hsi¹, in 1694 A.D., the temporal administrator who, as Regent for the Dalai Lama, had long conducted the government of Tibet under the title of 第巴 Ti⁴ Pa¹, or 傑巴 Tieh⁴ Pa¹ (compare No. 912), was invested with the title of 圖伯特國王 Tu³ Po³ T'ê⁴ Kuo² Wang², King of Tibet. Not long after, however, the continual intrigues of the temporal authorities against the secular powers, and also their inclination to throw off the Chinese yoke, incited the Chinese Government to take steps to strengthen its hold over Tibet. Accordingly, in 1727, a large part of the border territory of the Kham province was annexed to the interior dominions of China. At about the same time two Residents (see No. 907) were appointed for the supervision of actions of the temporal administrators.

In 1751 A.D. the temporal sovereignty in Tibet was entirely suppressed, the rule of that region being placed in the hands of the Dalai Lama, aided by a council of four laymen, called Kalon, or Kablon, i.e. Ministers of State (see No. 910), under the superior direction of the two Chinese Residents. The last-mentioned have, since 1792 A.D., been authorized to take a direct part in the government of Tibet, conjointly with the Dalai Lama.

907. 駐藏大臣 Chu⁴ Tsang⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Imperial Resident of Tibet; aided by a colleague, or Assistant Resident, styled 幫辦大臣 Pang¹ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên² (this post was instituted in 1727; see No. 906).

Both the Resident and Assistant Resident of Tibet are usually chosen from the ranks of higher Chinese officials and are under the direction of the Ministry of Dependencies (see No. 491A); charged, however, with memorializing the Throne direct on all

908 important questions. Among other duties, they act as the medium
to of communication between the Chinese Government and the
909 Court of Nepal, which is known in Chinese as 廓爾喀國 Kuo².
Êrh² K'a¹ Kuo², or 白布 Pai² Pu⁴, and 巴布 Pa¹ Pu⁴,
Parbuttiya. They have a staff of 夷情章京 I² Ch'ing² Chang¹
Ching¹, Secretaries for Native Affairs.

The Imperial Resident and Assistant Resident are invested
with the supreme command of both the Chinese garrison troops
and the Tibetan soldiery (番兵 Fan¹ Ping¹) and, through the
噶廈 Ka¹ Hsia⁴, Council Chamber (see No. 910), control the
affairs of the entire Tibetan civil administration.

Since 1909, to the Imperial Residents there has been
attached a 駐藏參贊 Chu⁴ Tsang⁴ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Councillor
(see the Imperial Decree of the 18th August, 1909).

908. 糧臺 Liang² T'ai², Commissary. Of this rank are
three Chinese officials, stationed at 拉薩 La¹ Sa¹, Lhasa,
札什倫布 Cha¹ Shih² Lun² Pu⁴, Tashilumbo, and Ngari, who
act as paymasters to the Chinese forces and as deputies of the
Imperial Residents in all matters concerning Chinese interests in
Tibet.

909. By the Tibetan-Indian Commercial Convention,
concluded between China and England on the 21st October, 1908,
in Tibet, in addition to 雅東 Ya² Tung¹, Yatung, opened to
foreign trade in 1895, the following are to be opened: 江孜
Chiang¹ Tzu¹, Gyantze Chung, and 噶大克 Ka¹ Ta¹ K'e⁴,
Gartok. At Yatung there is a 稅關 Shui¹ Kuan¹, Custom
House, now under the direction of the first Commissioner of
Customs of Chinese nationality. At the other places mentioned
there have been established 關卡 Kuan¹ Ch'ia⁴, Customs
Barriers.

For the three towns mentioned there have been organized:
工部局 Kung¹ Pu⁴ Chū², Municipal Council, 巡警局 Hsün²
Ching² Chū², Department of Police, 工程局 Kung¹ Ch'eng²

Chū², Public Works Department, 裁判局 Ts'ai² Pan⁴ Chū², 910
Court of Justice, etc. The British Government has the right of to
appointing 商務委員 Shang¹ Wu⁴ Wei² Yüan², Commercial 912
Agents, at these places.

910. 噶廈 Ka¹ Hsia⁴, The Council. This is composed of
four 噶布倫 Ka¹ Pu⁴ Lun², Members of the Council (Kalons,
or Ministers; see Nos. 906 to 907), appointed by Imperial
Decree, on the nomination of the Residents, and, ex officio,
invested with the third degree of Chinese official rank.

911. 商上 Shang¹ Shang⁴, The Treasury. This depart-
ment is presided over by the Kalons and has supreme control
over all questions relating to the collection of revenue.

The staff of the Treasury includes three 仔琿 Tsai³ P'eng⁴,
Councillors of the Treasury of the 1st Class (invested with
Chinese official rank of the 4th Class), Two 商卓特巴 Shang¹
Cho¹ T'ê⁴ Pa¹, Councillors of the Treasury of the 2nd Class
(invested with rank of the 4th Class), and two 業爾倉巴 Yeh⁴
Êrh² Ts'ang¹ Pa¹ (Yerts'angba), Controllers of Revenue (with
the 5th Class of Chinese official rank).

912. The remaining officials of the secular administration
of Tibet are: 1. Two 郎仔轄 Lang² Tsai³ Hsia², Controllers
of Streets and Roads; fifth rank, 2. Two 協爾幫 Hsieh² Êrh³
Pang¹ (Hierbang), Commissioners of Justice; fifth rank, 3.
Two 碩第巴 Sho⁴ Ti⁴ Pa¹ (Shediba), Superintendents of
Police; fifth rank, 4. Two 達琿 Ta⁴ P'eng⁴, Controllers of the
Stud; sixth rank, 5. Two 中譯 Chung¹ I⁴, Secretaries of the
Council (of two ranks; distinguished by having the character
大 Ta⁴, Great, or 小 Hsiao³, Lesser, prefixed to the title; of the
sixth and seventh rank), 6. 卓尼爾 Cho¹ Ni² Êrh³ (Chonir),
Second Class Secretaries of the Council; sixth rank, and 7. 13
第巴 Ti⁴ Pa¹, or 牒巴 Tieh² Pa¹, Commissioners (divided into
six classes; compare No. 906).

913. In the military organization of Tibet the following ranks are found:

1. 戴琫 Tai⁴ Pêng⁴ (the sound wa formerly denoted by the characters 代奔 Tai⁴ Pên¹), Commandant; six in all; invested with the fourth degree of Chinese official rank.
2. 如琫 Ju² Pêng⁴, Assistant Commandant; fifth rank; 12 in all.
3. 甲琫 Chia² Pêng⁴, Centurion; sixth rank; 24 in all.
4. 定琫 Ting⁴ Pêng⁴, Subaltern; seventh rank; 120 in all.

913A. 番目 Fan¹ Mu⁴, A generic designation for Tibetan Officers of all ranks, both civil and military. Officers are appointed by selection from the ranks of scions of the ancient aristocracy (世家 Shih⁴ Chia¹), known as Tongkhor (東科爾 Tung¹ K'o¹ Êrh³).

914. 喇嘛 La³ Ma¹, Lama. This designation, applied to all members of the Buddhist priesthood, is derived from a Tibetan word which, according to the Chinese, has the meaning of 無上 Wu² Shang⁴, "Unsurpassed."

914A. 達賴喇嘛 Ta² Lai⁴ La³ Ma¹, Dalai Lama. The word Dalai, or Talé, in Mongolian, signifies "Ocean" and corresponds to the Tibetan word Djamts'o, or Chamts'o, which is found in the full title of Dalai Lama, i.e. Cheptsun Djamts'o Rinboch'e, "Venerable Ocean Treasure."

The Dalai Lama, regarded as a re-embodiment (in Mongolian Kubil'han; in Chinese 呼畢勒罕 Hu¹ Pi⁴ Lê⁴ Han³, or 化身 Hua⁴ Shên¹) of the famous reformer of Buddhism, Tsongkhapa (see No. 906), and, at the same time, as an incarnation, or Avatar (Sanskrit), of the Bodhisattwa Avalokiteswara (in Chinese 觀音菩薩 Kuan¹ Yin¹ P'u² Sa¹; in Mongolian Ariyabalu), is recognized by the Chinese Government as the supreme Pontiff of the Yellow Church (掌黃教首領

Chang³ Huang² Chiao⁴ Shou³ Ling³) and, as such, is the ecclesiastical ruler of Tibet (see No. 906).

Gegen-Dub (see No. 906), and his nearest successors, were called only Great, or Superior, Lamas. The title of 達賴 Ta⁴ Lai¹ was bestowed in 1640 A.D. upon the fifth Superior Lama (Navang-Lobtsang) by the Gushi Khan, the reigning Prince of the Khoshoit Mongols, and was sanctioned in 1652 A.D. by the Emperor 順治 Shun⁴ Chih⁴ who, during a visit of the said Dalai Lama to Peking, bestowed upon him a golden seal and a brevet for the title of 西天大善自在佛 Hsi¹ T'ien¹ Ta⁴ Shan¹ Tzu⁴ Tsai⁴ Fo², "Great, Righteous, and Complacent Buddha of the Western Heavens." In 1908, during the visit to Peking of the 13th Dalai Lama, to this title the Emperor 光緒 Kuang¹ Hsü⁴, and the late Empress Dowager 慈禧 Tz'u² Hsi³, added the characters 誠順贊化 Ch'êng² Shun⁴ Tsan⁴ Hua⁴, "Sincere and Loyal Spreader of Civilization" (see Imperial Decree of the 3rd November, 1908).

On the death (圓寂 Yüan² Chi⁴) of the Dalai Lama steps are at once taken for the selection of his successor. With this object in view inquiries are made by the priesthood as to miraculous manifestations (靈異 Ling² I⁴) having been observed attendant upon the birth of children at about the same time. The names of the children chosen are deposited in a golden urn (金本巴瓶 Chin¹ Pên³ Pa¹ P'ing²) and that drawn forth determines the successor, in whom the deceased Pontiff has been re-embodied.

The monastery and palace of the Dalai Lama (Tabran-Marbu, meaning "Red Town") is situated on Mount 布達拉 Pu⁴ Ta² La¹, or Potala, one of the three sacred mountains of this name, at the foot of which lies the city of Lhasa (the monastery was built in 1643 A.D. by the fifth Superior Lama; compare above).

914B

As has been stated, there are three mountains sacred to the Buddhists bearing one designation. The original is situated in India, another forms the well-known "island of monasteries" off the coast of Chekiang, called in Chinese 普陀山 P'u² T'o² Shan¹, while the third has already been spoken of.

914B. 班禪額爾德尼喇嘛 Pan¹ Ch'an² Ê⁴ Êrh³ Tê² Ni² La³ Ma¹, Panchen Erdeni Lama, or Panchen Rinpoche (Pearl of Intellect).

The Panchen Erdeni Lama is believed by the Buddhists to be a regeneration of the second of the eminent disciples of Tsongkhapa (see No. 906) and, at the same time, a re-embodiment, of the Buddha-Amitaba (one of the Five Buddhas in Meditation; in Chinese 阿彌陀佛 A¹ Mi² T'o² Fo²). He resides at the Jashilumho, or Serasiar, Monastery, situated about one mile from the city of 日喀則 Ji⁴ K'a¹ Tze², Shighatze, or Jighatze (also Digharch'ili). This monastery was built by Gegen-Dub (see No. 906) in 1445 A.D.

The selection of the Panchen Erdeni Lama is made exactly as is the Dalai Lama (compare No. 914A).

The first Panchen Lama was Lobtsang Choichih Chaltsang, the confessor of the fifth Dalai Lama, declared as such by the latter about 1650 A.D.

One of the Panchen Lamas (namely, the sixth in succession of the Panchen Lamas, Lobtsang Tanishi by name) undertook the journey to Peking to take part in the festivities in connection with the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien² Lung²'s, 70th birthday (in 1780 A.D.) At Peking he succumbed to small-pox and a marble obelisk was erected at his place of sepulture in the 欽靜化城廟 Ch'in¹ Ching⁴ Hua⁴ Ch'êng² Miao⁴, which was built in 1783 and is also styled the 西黃寺 Hsi¹ Huang² Ssu¹.

To the Panchen Erdeni Lama there are attached the following: 1. 濟仲喇嘛 Chi⁴ Chung⁴ La³ Ma¹, Chief Councillor, 2. 歲琿喇嘛 Sui⁴ Pêng⁴ La³ Ma¹, Lama of the

Second Degree, 3. 森本喇嘛 Sên¹ Pên³ La³ Ma¹, Lama of the Third Degree, and 4. 卓尼爾喇嘛 Cho¹ Ni² Erh³ La³ Ma¹, Lama of the Fourth Degree. These positions are all filled by appointment of the Imperial Resident, on the nomination of the Panchen Erdeni Lama.

915. 諾們罕 No⁴ Mên² Han³, Nomên Han (the Mongolian is equivalent to the Sanskrit Dharma Raja), "Prince of the Church," or "Prince of the True Faith" (in Chinese 法主 Fa⁴ Wang²). This title has, for a long time past, been bestowed upon eminent supporters of the Lamaist Hierarchy; the first recorded instance of its bestowal was, as we have seen above, in the case of Gushi Khan (compare No. 906). It was often conferred upon ecclesiastical dignitaries under whose direction, as Regent, the Tibetan Council (see No. 910) was placed during the repeated minorities of the Dalai Lama. For this reason these dignitaries were sometimes colloquially called 藏王 Tsang⁴ Wang², Princes of Tibet. In addition to the title of Nomên Han they bore also a "Ming Hao" (名號) or "title of honour," such as that of Galdan Shiretu (噶爾丹錫呼圖 Ka¹ Êrh³ Tan¹ Hsi² Lê⁴ T'u²) together with the office of Bakhshi, 巴克什 Pa¹ K'ê⁴ Shih², in Mongolian "Teacher," or "Preceptor," the Chinese 師 Shih¹.

The last of the Nomên Han was degraded in 1844 and died in exile in 1854 (compare No. 915A).

915A. 察漢諾們罕 Ch'a² Han⁴ No⁴ Mên² Han³, White Prince of the Church; rendered in Chinese as 白佛 Pai² Fo², in Mongolian as Ts'aghang Nomên Han. This title is borne by the hereditary chieftain of one of the Banners of the T'umets (see No. 894). The first bearer was Manchusi Hutukht'u, a spiritual counsellor sent by the Dalai Lama, about 1580 A.D., to Altan Khan of the T'umets and who was established at Hoku Hotu.

915^B On the accession of the Throne by the Manchu Dynasty
to the successors of Manchusri Hut'ukht'u were compelled to
916 remove to the region South of the Yellow River, where they
have remained up to the present wielding great influence over
all the Mongol and Tibetan Buddhists (compare No. 915).

915B. 堪布 K'an¹ Pu⁴, Abbot (Hambo Lama). By a Decree of 1792 A.D. it was ordained that all K'an Pu enthroned (坐床 Tso⁴ Ch'uang²) in the larger monasteries should be appointed by the Dalai Lama and the Imperial Resident jointly. In the case of smaller monasteries the power of appointment rests with the Dalai Lama alone.

The envoy despatched yearly to Peking with presents—tribute—from the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama is selected from the ranks of Hambo Lamas of Tibetan monasteries. He is designated in Chinese by the title Elch'in, 額爾沁 Ê⁴ Êrh³ Ch'in⁴, a transliteration of the Manchu word meaning "Envoy."

916. 呼圖克圖 Hu¹ T'u² K'é⁴ T'u², Hut'ukht'u, Pontiff (the Mongolian word is interpreted by the Chinese as meaning 再來人 Tsai⁴ Lai² Jên³, "one who returns again"). The colloquial designation is 活佛 Huo² Fo², Living Buddha.

A large class in the Buddhist Hierarchy are considered as re-embodiments (出呼畢勒罕 Ch'u⁴ Hu¹ Pi⁴ Lê⁴ Han³) of Bodhisattwas and eminent promoters of Buddhism.

The Hut'ukht'us recognized by the Chinese Government and registered at the Ministry of Dependencies number 160, i.e. 30 in Tibet, including 12 bearing the distinctive appellation of Shaburung (沙布隆 Sha¹ Pu⁴ Lung²), 19 in Northern Mongolia, 57 in Southern Mongolia, 35 in K'uk'unor, five in Chamdo and 14 in, or near, Peking. For particulars as to the last-mentioned see No. 917.

When a Hut'ukht'u dies his successor is chosen in the same manner as is the successor of the Dalai Lama (see No. 914A). The names of the candidates are deposited in the golden urn

(金瓶 Chin¹ P'ing²) and the lot drawn determines the successor, who, however, must be approved by the Emperor. Imperial Edicts are issued whenever a Hut'ukht'u dies (compare the Decree of the 26th October, 1909, issued on the death of Tunghor Hut'ukht'u; see No. 917).

Many Hut'ukht'us receive from the Chinese Government, for merit shown, the honorary title of Gegen, a Mongolian word meaning "Light."

916A. 哲布尊丹巴呼圖克圖 Ché² Pu⁴ Tsun⁴ Tan¹ Pa¹ Hu¹ T'u² K'é⁴ T'u², Cheptsun-damba Hut'ukht'u, the Mongolian Hut'ukht'u, or Pontiff, residing at Urga and ranking third among the dignitaries of the Lamaist church, i.e. after the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Erdeni Lama.

The Mongols frequently refer to the Cheptsun-damba Hut'ukht'u as the Maidari Hut'ukht'u (from Maitrêya, the Messiah of Buddhism; in Chinese 彌勒佛 Mi² Lê⁴ Fo²). He is also described as Gegen, the title bestowed by Tsentsen Gegen Khan in 1637 A.D. on Ghombo-Dardji, the son of T'ushet'u Khan. This title was afterwards recognized by the Dalai Lama as appertaining to the Kubil Han of Cheptsun-damba.

The official designation of the Cheptsun-damba Hut'ukht'u is T'aranatha Lama, he being considered the re-embodiment of T'aranatha, the famous historian of Buddhism.

For particulars as to the Shabinors, Serfs of Underlings of the Urga Pontiff, see No. 875.

917. 駐京喇嘛 Chu⁴ Ching¹ La³ Ma¹, Lamaist Organization in and about Peking.

Thanks to the large patronage extended to the "Yellow Church" by the Emperors of the Manchu Dynasty (beginning from K'ang Hsi, 1662-1722), the Lamas have succeeded in gradually establishing vast and rich monasteries at Jehol (12 寺 Ssu¹, Monasteries), Dolon-nor (also 喇嘛廟 La³ Ma¹ Miao⁴; there are two monasteries here—Shara-sumê, the Yellow, and

Höhö-sumé, the Blue), and, especially, at 五臺山 Wu³ T'ai² Shan¹, in Shansi province, where there is a famous temple 菩薩頂 P'u² Sa¹ Ting³ (official designation, 大文殊寺 Ta⁴ Wên² Shu¹ Ssu¹, Large Temple of Wên Shu, or 眞容院 Chên¹ Jung² Yüan⁴, Court of the True Image), built by the monk 法永 Fa⁴ Yung³, during the time of the T'ang Dynasty and dedicated to the Bêdhisattwa Manjusri (文殊菩薩 Wen² Shu¹ P'u² Sa¹), which is annually visited by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Mongolia.

In and about Peking, as well as at the Imperial Mausolea, there are found lamaseries in which services are daily performed in honour of deceased sovereigns.

Among the Metropolitan Hut'ukht'us the first place appertains to the 章嘉呼圖克圖 Chang¹ Chia¹ Hu¹ T'u² Kê⁴ T'u², Changcha Hut'ukht'u (also designated 掌教 Chang³ Chiao⁴). He is acknowledged as the re-embodiment of a Hut'ukht'u despatched by the Dalai Lama, under the same title, to represent him at the Chinese Court (towards the close of the 17th century). The latter was received with great respect by the Emperor K'ang Hsi and was assigned a residence at the Shara-sumé monastery (compare above), built in the Jehol district about 1691. The successor of the original Changcha Hut'ukht'u, during the reign of the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien² Lung² (1736-1796), removed his residence to Peking, where he was allotted the monastery 雍和宮 Yung¹ Ho² Kung¹ (where the Emperor 雍正 Yung¹ Chêng⁴, 1723-1735, lived while Heir Apparent; compare No. 104A).

The principal Metropolitan Hut'ukht'us are enumerated below, in order of rank assigned them by a Decree of 1786: 1. Minchur Hut'ukht'u (敏珠爾呼圖克圖 Min³ Chu¹ Êrh³ Hu¹ T'u² Kê⁴ T'u²), residing at the monastery 東黃寺 Tung¹ Huang² Ssu¹, built in 1691, lying three 里 Li³ North of the 安定門 An¹ Ting⁴ Mén², 2. Galdan Siret'u Hut'ukht'u

(噶勒丹錫呼圖呼圖克圖 Ka¹ Lê⁴ Tan¹ Hsi² Lê⁴ T'u² Hu¹ T'u² Kê⁴ T'u²), 3. Chilung Hut'ukht'u (濟隆呼圖克圖 Chi⁴ Lung² Hu¹ T'u² Kê⁴ T'u²). These all have precedence of the 總堪布 Tsung³ K'an¹ Pu⁴, Abbots-in-Chief of the Imperial Lamaseries.

There are eight other dignitaries of class mentioned, headed by the Tungkhör Hut'ukht'u (洞科爾呼圖克圖 Tung⁴ K'o¹ Êrh³ Hu¹ T'u² Kê⁴ T'u²), dwelling at, or near, Peking, and two at Dolon-nor.

918. The remaining ranks of the Lamaist Hierarchy are as follows: 1. 掌印扎薩克大喇嘛 Chang³ Yin⁴ Cha¹ Sa¹ Kê⁴ Ta⁴ La³ Ma¹, Dzassak Da-Lama, Grand Chancellor of the Lamaseries, having a seal of office. 2. 副掌印扎薩克大喇嘛 Fu⁴ Chang³ Yin⁴ Cha¹ Sa¹ Kê⁴ Ta⁴ La³ Ma¹, Vice-Chancellor, 3. 扎薩克喇嘛 Cha¹ Sa¹ Kê⁴ La³ Ma¹, Dzassak Lama, Ruler of Lamaseries, 4. 達喇嘛 Ta⁴ La³ Ma¹, Prior of a Lamasery; charged with the management and control of services of the monastery to which he is attached, as well as with supervision of the Lamas, to ensure that they perform their duties properly, 5. 副達喇嘛 Fu⁴ Ta⁴ La³ Ma¹, Vice-Prior, 6. 閒散喇嘛 Hsien² San³ La³ Ma¹, Lamas with no fixed post (compare No. 914), 7. 德木齊 Te² Mu⁴ Ch'i² (also 得木奇 Te² Mu⁴ Ch'i²; in Mongolian Demch'i), Demch'i Lama, or Steward of a Lamasery, 8. 格思規 Kê⁴ Ssu¹ Kuei¹ (in Tibetan Gisk-hui; in Mongolian Gebhui, or Gebghei), Gebhui, or Provost; in charge of the maintenance of good order during services, for which reason he is authorized to carry a sceptre while services are in progress (in large monasteries, where there are many Gebhuis, the senior is designated as Ta Gebhui).

There are three degrees of consecration in the Lamaist Hierarchy: 1. 格隆 Kê⁴ Lung², Geleng (Gylong), Higher, 2. 格粗爾 Kê⁴ Ts'u¹ Êrh³, Gets'ul, Middle, and 3. 班第 Pan¹ Ti⁴, Bandi (in Tibetan Gheneng; in Kalmuk Manchih), Lower. In addition there are 沙必 Sha¹ Pi⁴, Novices.

(藏勒丹勒呼圖克圖) K'a, T'u, 3. Chibang Hutukhtu (藏巴呼圖克圖) Ch'i, Lang, K'a, T'u, 3. These all have precedence of the 總持事 (Tang, K'an, Fu, Abbot-in-Chief of the Imperial Lamaseries.

There are eight other dignitaries of class mentioned, headed by the Tushkhor Hutukhtu (達科呼圖克圖) T'ung, K'o, K'u, H'u, T'u, K'a, T'u, dwelling at, or near, Peking, and two at Delian-nor.

318. The remaining ranks of the Lamaist Hierarchy are as follows: 1. 掌印札薩克大喇嘛 Chang, Yin, Chai, Sa, K'a, T'u, 1st, Dzasak D'-Lama, Grand Chancellor of the Lamaseries, having a seal of office. 2. 副掌印札薩克大喇嘛 Fu, Chang, Yin, Chai, Sa, K'a, T'u, 2nd, Vice-Chancellor, 3. 札薩克喇嘛 Chai, Sa, K'a, T'u, 3rd, Dzasak Lama, Ruler of Lamaseries, 4. 總喇嘛 Ta, La, Ma, Prior of a Lamasery; charged with the management and control of services of the monastery to which he is attached, as well as with supervision of the Lamas, to ensure that they perform their duties properly. 5. 副總喇嘛 Fu, Ta, La, Ma, Vice-Prior, 6. 固散喇嘛 Hsien, Sa, K'a, T'u, Lamas with no fixed post (compare No. 314). 7. 僧木魯 Te, Mu, Ch'i, (also 得木奇 Te, Mu, Ch'i, in Mongolian Demch'i, Demch'i Lama, or Steward of a Lamasery, 8. 格魯堪 K'a, Sa, K'u, in Tibetan Gik-dul; in Mongolian Gebhui, or Gebhui), Gebhui, or Provost; in charge of the maintenance of good order during services for which reason he is authorized to carry a sceptre while services are in progress (in large monasteries, where there are many Gebhuis, the senior is designated as Ta Gebhui).

There are three degrees of consecration in the Lamaist Hierarchy: 1. 格魯 K'a, Lang, Gelang (Gyong), Higher, 2. 格魯堪 K'a, T'u, K'u, Gatsul, Middle, and 3. 班第 Pan, Ti, Bandi (in Tibetan Gheneg; in Kalmuk Manchul), Lower. In addition there are 僧尼 Sha, Pi, Novices.

Hobo-nam, the Blue, and, especially, at 五臺山 Wu, Tai, Shan, in Shanai province, where there is a famous temple 善慶頂 Ta, Sa, T'ung (official designation, 大文殊寺 Ta, Wen, Shui, San, Large Temple of Wen Shui, or 萬壽龍 Chai, Lang, Yung, Gout of the Line Image), built by the monk 妙永 Ta, Yung, during the time of the Tang Dynasty and dedicated to the Bodhisattva Manohad (文殊菩薩 Wen, Shui, P'o, Sa), which is annually visited by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Mongolia.

La, and about Peking, as well as at the Imperial Manohad, there are found Lamaseries in which services are daily performed in honor of the Lord of Sovereignty.

Among the Metropolitan Hutukhtus the first place appertains to the 章嘉呼圖克圖 Chang, Chai, H'u, T'u, K'a, T'u, Chanchai Hutukhtu designated 章嘉 Chang, Chai, He is acknowledged as the re-embodiment of a Hutukhtu despatched by the Dalai Lama under the same title, to represent him at the Chinese Court (towards the close of the 15th century). The latter was treated with great respect by the Emperor Kang Hsi and was assigned a residence at the Shai-sung monastery (compare above), built in the Jehol district about 1691. The successor of the original Chanchai Hutukhtu, during the reign of the Emperor Chien' Lung (1736-1796), removed his residence to Peking, where he was allotted the monastery 雍和宮 Yung, Ho, Kung, (where the Emperor 雍正 Yung, Ch'eng, 1723-1735, died while Hair Afluent; compare No. 104A).

The principal Metropolitan Hutukhtus are enumerated below in order of rank assigned them by a Decree of 1756: 1. Manohad Hutukhtu (敏珠呼圖克圖 Min, Chai, H'u, T'u, K'a, T'u), residing at the monastery 東黃寺 Tung, Huang, San, built in 1691, five miles N. of the 安定門 An, Tung, Men, a Galban Sherab Hutukhtu

924A. 會辦商務大臣 Hui' Fan' Sheng' T'ieh' Ta' Ch'ên', Associate Imperial Commissioner for Negotiating Commercial Treaties. This title is borne by Sheng Hsiao-hui, although at present no commercial treaties with Foreign Powers are being negotiated.

925. 專使 China' Shih', Ambassador Extraordinary; the title of officials deputed for extraordinary missions to Foreign Sovereigns. It was borne by 蕭壽王 蕭壽王 蕭壽王, Prince of the First Rank, personal Wang' T'ai' Fêng', Ch'ao, Prince of the First Rank, personal Wang' T'ai' Fêng', who was deputed to Germany in 1901 to express regret for the killing of Baron von Kettler, and by 那桐 Na' Tung', who was deputed to Japan at the same time to express similar regrets for the killing of Mr. Sugiyama. For tendering China's thanks to America for waiving part of the indemnity of 1900, 唐紹儀 Tang' Shao-i', as Ambassador Extraordinary, visited that country in 1908 and, similarly, Prince 載振 Tai' Chên', and 戴鴻慈 Tai' Hung-tz'u', were deputed to Japan and Russia respectively to express China's gratitude for the despatch of special Ambassadors from these countries to the funeral of the Emperor Kuang Hsi.

926. 恭辦喪禮大臣 Kung' Pan' San' Tai' Ch'ên', Superintendent of Funeral Rites. This title was borne by various Princes of the Blood and High Officials of the Empire who were deputed in November, 1908, for the supervision of the funeral ceremonies of the Emperor Kuang Hsi and the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi (30 officials in all).

927. 鑒獄大臣 Yen' Fang' Ta' Ch'ên', Controller of Examination of Officials. This title is designated Metropolitan officials who are deputed, in accordance with the law, to receive officials who have obtained appointments to posts not higher than the fourth rank, the Imperial Audience being waived, with the

for the purpose of defining the boundaries of Macao (in 1909).

SPECIALLY DEPUTED OFFICIALS.

919. 特派差使 T'ê' P'ai' Ch'ai' Shih', Specially Deputed Officials.

In China the custom of charging officials with special missions is very widespread, for instance, for conducting negotiations with Foreign Powers in connection with the conclusion of commercial treaties or for investigating the situation of various questions abroad, such as Education, Finance, etc.

920. 考察政治大臣 K'ao' Ch'a' Chêng' Chih' Ta' Ch'ên', Commissioner for Studying the Political Organization (of Foreign States). Under this designation officials (載澤 Tsai' Tsé, 端方 Tuan' Fang', 戴鴻慈 Tai' Hung-tz'u', and others) were deputed to Europe and America in 1905.

920A. 考察憲政大臣 K'ao' Ch'a' Hsien' Chêng' Ta' Ch'ên', Commissioner for Studying Constitutional Government (in Foreign Countries). This title was given to officials deputed, in August, 1907, to England (汪大燮 Wang' Ta' Hsieh'), Germany (于式枚 Yü' Shih'-mei') and Japan (first 達壽 Ta' Shou', later 李家駒 Li' Chia'-chü').

920B. 纂擬憲法大臣 Tsuan' Ni' (I') Hsien' Fa' Ta' Ch'ên', Commissioner for Compiling Constitutional Laws. An Imperial Edict of the 5th November, 1910, appointed Princes P'u Lun and Tsai Tsé, with this title, to draw up a schedule of essential constitutional laws.

921. 澳門劃界大臣 Ao' Mên' Hua' Chieh' Ta' Ch'ên', Commissioner for Defining the Macao Boundaries. An official bearing this title, 高而謙 Kao' Êrh'-ch'ien', took part in the deliberations of a mixed Sino-Portuguese Commission convened

922 for the purpose of defining the boundaries of Macao (in
to 1909).

924 922. 考察財政大臣 K'ao³ (h'a² Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Ta⁴
Ch'ên², Commissioner for Studying the Financial Organization
(in Foreign Countries). Invested with this title, 唐紹怡 T'ang²
Shao⁴-i², studied the financial situation of America and the
continental Powers during 1908-1909

922A. A similar charge to the above, namely, the studying
of the financial organization (考察財政 K'ao³ Ch'a² Ts'ai²
Chêng⁴) of Japan, America and Europe, was laid upon 連甲
Lien² Chia³, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Anhui province, in
1909. He was, at the same time, directed to study the measures
taken towards spreading education (兼察各國推廣教育
辦法 Chien¹ Ch'a² Ko⁴ Kuo² T'ui¹ Kuang³ Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ Pan⁴
Fa³), extending the postal and telegraph services and the
institution of Postal Savings Banks.

923. 考察海軍大臣 K'ao³ Ch'a² Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴
Ch'ên², Commissioner for Studying Naval Affairs. Bearing this
title, Prince 載洵 Tsai³ Hsün¹, and Admiral 薩鎮冰 Sa¹ Chên⁴-
ping¹, left, in the Autumn of 1909, to study the situation of
naval affairs in England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia.
They visited the United States of America and Japan for a
similar purpose in the Autumn of 1910.

923A. 考察陸軍大臣 K'ao³ Ch'a² Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ta⁴
Ch'ên², Commissioner for Studying Military Affairs. Invested
with this title, Prince 載濤 Tsai³ T'ao¹ was despatched, in 1910,
to Japan, America, England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria
and Russia, with the object of studying the military situation in
these countries.

924. 欽差辦理商約事務大臣 Ch'in¹ Ch'ai¹ Pan⁴
Li³ Shang¹ Yüeh¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Imperial Commissioner
for Negotiating Commercial Treaties. This title was borne by
盛宣懷 Shêng⁴ Hsüan¹-huai², 呂海寰 Lü³ Hai³-huan², and

伍廷芳 Wu³ T'ing²-fang¹, who concluded commercial treaties 924A
with England (in 1902) and with America and Japan (in 1903). to
927

924A. 會辦商約大臣 Hui¹ Pan⁴ Shang¹ Yüeh¹ Ta⁴
Ch'ên², Associate Imperial Commissioner for Negotiating
Commercial Treaties. This title is borne by Shêng Hsüan-huai,
although at present no commercial treaties with Foreign Powers
are being negotiated.

925. 專使 Chuan¹ Shih³, Ambassador Extraordinary; the
title of officials deputed for extraordinary missions to Foreign
Sovereigns. It was borne by 醇親王載灃 Ch'un¹ Ch'in¹
Wang² Tsai³ Fêng¹, Ch'un, Prince of the First Rank, personal
name 載灃 Tsai Fêng, who was deputed to Germany in 1901 to
express regret for the killing of Baron von Kettler, and by 那桐
Na¹ T'ung², who was deputed to Japan at the same time to
express similar regrets for the killing of Mr. Sugiyama. For
tendering China's thanks to America for waiving part of the
indemnity of 1900, 唐紹怡 T'ang² Shao⁴-i², as Ambassador
Extraordinary, visited that country in 1908 and, similarly, Prince
載振 Tsai³ Chên⁴, and 戴鴻慈 Tai⁴ Hung²-tz'u², were deputed
to Japan and Russia respectively to express China's gratitude
for the despatch of Special Ambassadors from these countries to
the funeral of the Emperor Kuang Hsü.

926. 恭辦喪禮大臣 Kung¹ Pan⁴ San¹ Li³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên²,
Superintendent of Funeral Rites. This title was borne by
various Princes of the Blood and High Officials of the Empire
who were deputed in November, 1908, for the supervision of the
funeral ceremonies of the Emperor Kuang Hsü and the Empress
Dowager T'zu Hsi (20 officials in all).

927. 驗放大臣 Yen⁴ Fang¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Controller of
Examination of Officials. Thus are designated Metropolitan
officials who are deputed, in accordance with the law, to receive
officials who have obtained appointments to posts not higher than
the fourth rank, the Imperial Audience being waived, with the

928 object of ascertaining whether there is any obstacle to their
to taking up appointments (for instance, physical defects, bad
929 official record, etc.). The examination of these officials is made
in groups, periodically) several times a month), Imperial sanction
being obtained for each examination.

ESTABLISHMENTS ABOLISHED OR REORGANIZED.

928. 通政司 T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Transmission Office; literary designation, 銀臺 Yin² T'ai². This office was charged with the reception, recording and transmission to the Council of all Memorials received from the provinces. Also, it was the dépôt for the receipt of all petitions addressed to the Emperor direct. The staff included: 1. 通政使司通政使 T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Shih³ Ssu¹ T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Shih³, Commissioners of the Transmission Office (literary designation, 銀臺 Yin² T'ai², 大銀臺 Ta⁴ Yin² T'ai², 納言 Na⁴ Yen², 大納言 Ta⁴ Na⁴ Yen², 獻納使 Hsien⁴ Na⁴ Shih³, 大獻納 Ta⁴ Hsien⁴ Na⁴, and 匭使 Kuei³ Shih³); one Manchu and one Chinese; 3A, 2. 通政使司副使 T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Shih³ Ssu¹ Fu⁴ Shih³, Deputy Commissioners of the Transmission Office; one Manchu and one Chinese, 4A, 3. 通政司叅議 T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹ Ts'an¹ I⁴, Secretaries of the Transmission Office; one Manchu and one Chinese; 5A, and 4. 通政司經歷 T'ung¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹ Ching¹ Li¹, Commissary of Records of the Transmission Office.

In 1902 the Transmission Office was abolished.

929. 詹事府 Chan¹ Shih⁴ Fu³, Supervisorate of Imperial Instruction; literary designation, 端司 Tuan¹ Ssu¹, and 宮詹 Kung¹ Chan¹; under the Yüan Dynasty called 儲院 Ch'u³ Yüan⁴. This department was specially charged with the direction of the studies of the Heir Apparent but, as the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, for reasons already mentioned (see No. 12), forbore from making the selection of an Heir

Apparent during their lifetime, it was, up to the date of its abolition in 1902, an absolute sinecure for a personnel made up, in view of the important object of its institution, of Members of the National Academy, holding office also in the latter. The staff was made up of: 1. Two 詹事府正詹事 Chan¹ Shih⁴ Fu³ Chêng⁴ Chan¹ Shih⁴, Chief Supervisors of Instruction; literary designation, 宮正 Kung¹ Chêng⁴, 宮尹 Kung¹ Yin³, 儲端 Ch'u³ Tuan¹, 端尹 Tuan¹ Yin³, 大宮端 Ta⁴ Kung¹ Tuan¹, 大儲端 Ta⁴ Ch'u³ Tuan¹, and 宮詹 Kung¹ Chan¹; 3A, 2. Two 詹事府少詹事 Chan¹ Shih⁴ Fu³ Shao⁴ Chan¹ Shih⁴, Supervisors of Instruction; literary designation, 少尹 Shao⁴ Yin³, 詹事丞 Chan¹ Shih⁴ Ch'êng², 少端 Shao⁴ Tuan¹, and 端丞 Tuan¹ Ch'êng²; 4A, 3. Four 春坊庶子 Ch'un¹ Fang² Shu⁴ Tzu², Deputy Supervisors of Instruction, two 左 Tso³, Senior, and two 右 Yu⁴, Junior; literary designation, 宮庶 Kung¹ Shu⁴, 中護 Chung¹ Hu⁴, and 大中護 Ta⁴ Chung¹ Hu⁴; 5A, 4. Four 春坊中允 Ch'un¹ Fang² Chung¹ Yün³, Secretaries of the Supervisorate of Imperial Instruction, two 左 Tso³, Senior, and two 右 Yu⁴, Junior; literary designation, 宮允 Kung¹ Yün³, and 大宮允 Ta⁴ Kung¹ Yün³; 6A, 5. Four 春坊贊善 Ch'un¹ Fang² Tsan⁴ Shan⁴, Assistant Secretaries of the Supervisorate of Imperial Instruction; literary designation, 宮贊 Kung¹ Tsan⁴, and 大宮贊 Ta⁴ Kung¹ Tsan⁴; 6B, 6. Two 司經局 洗馬 Ssu¹ Ching¹ Chü² Hsien¹ Ma³, Librarians; literary designation, 桂坊大夫 Kuei⁴ Fang² Ta⁴ Fu¹, 司經 大夫 Ssu¹ Ching¹ Ta⁴ Fu¹, and 大掌經 Ta⁴ Chang³ Ching¹; 5B, and 7. 主簿 Chu³ Pu⁴, Archivist; 7B.

930. 總理各國事務衙門 Tsung³ Li³ Ko⁴ Kuo² Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ya² Mên², or, more explicit, 總理各國通商事務衙門 Tsung³ Li³ Ko⁴ Kuo² T'ung¹ Shang¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ya² Mên², Office of Foreign Affairs; established in 1861 and administered by 總理各國事務大臣 Tsung³ Li³ Ko⁴ Kuo² Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Members (for details see No. 305).

930A In 1901 this institution was reorganized as the 外務部 to Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 305A).

933 930A. 同文館 Tung² Wên² Kuan³, College of Foreign Languages; established in 1862 (*see* No. 311) at the Office of Foreign Affairs (*see* Nos. 305 and 930); abolished in 1900.

931. 巡警部 Hsün² Ching³ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Police; established in 1905 (*see* details in No. 339); reorganized in 1906 as the 民政部 Min² Ch'ing⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry of the Interior (*see* No. 339A).

932. 戶部 Hu⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Revenue (*see* No. 349). This Ministry was also designated 地曹 Ti⁴ Ts'ao², 人部 Jên² Pu⁴, 司徒 Ssu¹ T'u², and 司農 Ssu¹ Nung², while its President was called 地卿 Ti⁴ Ch'ing¹, 大司農 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Nung², or 大司元 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Yüan², and its Vice-President 少司農 Shao⁴ Ssu¹ Nung². It was reorganized in 1906 as the 度支部 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Pu⁴ (*see* No. 349B).

932A. 財政處 Ts'ai² Ch'eng⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Finance; formed in 1903 (*see* No. 349A); amalgamated in 1906 with the 度支部 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of Finance (*see* No. 349B).

933. 太常寺 T'ai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴, Court of Sacrificial Worship; literary designation, 奉常寺 Fêng⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴, 司禮寺 Ssu¹ Li³ Ssu⁴, and 曲臺 Ch'ü³ T'ai² (*see* No. 376B); was in charge of all sacrifices performed by the Emperor in person, or by his deputies, and supervised temples and Imperial Mausolea. Its personnel was made up of: 1. Two 太常寺正卿 T'ai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴ Ch'eng⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Court of Sacrificial Worship; literary designation, 司禮寺卿 Ssu¹ Li³ Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹, 大儀 Ta⁴ I², 奉常寺卿 Fêng⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹, 大典禮 Ta⁴ Tien³ Li³, and 宗伯 Tsung¹ Po²; 3A, and 2. Two 太常寺少卿 T'ai⁴ Ch'ang² Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, Sub-Directors of the Court of Sacrificial Worship; literary designation, 司禮少卿 Ssu¹ Li³ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, and

奉常大夫 Fêng⁴ Ch'ang² Ta⁴ Fu¹. These Officials were generically described as 京堂 Ching¹ T'ang².

For officials additional to the above-mentioned *see* Nos. 382B and 391.

The Court of Sacrificial Worship was amalgamated in 1906 with the 禮部 Li³ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Rites (*see* No. 376B), i.e. with the Department of Sacrificial Worship (*see* No. 382A).

934. 光祿寺 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ssu⁴, Banqueting Court; literary designation, 司宰司 Ssu¹ Tsai³ Ssu¹, and 宣徽院 Hsüan¹ Hui¹ Yüan⁴ (*see* No. 376B). This department supervised the food supplies for banquets given in honour of Envoys from vassal states, as well as in honour of new Metropolitan Graduates and Provincial Graduates or, in the case of very worthy officials, on the 60th anniversary of the attainment of their literary degrees, by Imperial direction, at the Court or at the Board of Ceremonies. Its personnel was: 1. Two 光祿寺正卿 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ssu⁴ Ch'eng⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Banqueting Court; literary designation, 太官令 T'ai⁴ Kuan¹ Ling⁴, 司宰卿 Ssu¹ Tsai³ Ch'ing¹, 冷卿 Lêng³ Ch'ing¹, 大司膳 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Shan⁴, and 大鼎相 Ta⁴ Ting³ Hsiang⁴; 3B, and 2. Two 光祿寺少卿 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, Sub-Directors of the Banqueting Court; literary designation, 少司膳 Shao⁴ Ssu¹ Shan⁴, and 大和羹 Ta⁴ Ho² Kêng¹; 5A.

The Banqueting Court was amalgamated with the 禮部 Li³ Pu⁴, Ministry of Rites (*see* No. 376B), i.e. the Banqueting Department (*see* No. 383A) in 1906.

935. 鴻臚寺 Hung² Lu² Ssu⁴, Court of State Ceremonial; literary designation, 儀臺 I² T'ai² (*see* No. 376B). The duty of informing guests at banquets as to the ceremonies required by etiquette devolved upon this Court. Its personnel included: 1. Two 鴻臚寺正卿 Hung² Lu² Ssu⁴ Ch'eng⁴ Ch'ing¹, Directors of the Court of State Ceremonial; literary designation,

- 936 大司儀 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ I², and 大行人 Ta⁴ Hsing² Jên²; 4A, and
to 2. Two 鴻臚寺少卿 Hung² Lu² Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, Sub-
936B Directors of the Court of State Ceremonial; literary designation,
少行人 Shao⁴ Hsing² Jên²; 5B.

The Court of State Ceremonial was amalgamated, in 1906, with the 禮部 Li³ Pu⁴, Ministry of Rites (*see* No. 376B), i.e. with the Department of Ceremonies (*see* No. 380A).

936. 兵部 Ping¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of War (*see* No. 415). This was also called 駕部 Chia⁴ Pu⁴, 武部 Wu³ Pu⁴, 西曹 Hsi¹ Ts'ao², 兵曹 Ping¹ Ts'ao², and 司馬 Ssu¹ Ma³, while its President was styled 夏官 Hsia⁴ Kuan¹, 夏卿 Hsia⁴ Ch'ing¹, 大掌戎 Ta⁴ Chang³ Jung², and 大司戎 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Jung². It was reorganized as the 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ (*see* Nos. 417 and 420).

936A. 練兵處 Lien⁴ Ping¹ Ch'u⁴, Commission for Army Reorganization; established in 1903 (*see* No. 416); amalgamated in 1906 with the 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of War (*see* Nos. 417 and 420). It consisted of three Departments: 1. 軍政司 Chün¹ Chêng¹ Ssu¹, Department of Military Administration, 2. 軍令司 Chün¹ Ling⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Military Direction, and 3. 軍學司 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Department of Military Education (*see* No. 430A).

936B. 太僕寺 T'ai⁴ P'u² Ssu¹, Court of the Imperial Stud; literary designation, 閤臺 Chiung³ T'ai² (*see* No. 417); superintended the Imperial doves, for which vast pasturages are allotted in various districts of South-eastern Mongolia—at Dolon-nor, the sources of the Liao River, etc. Its personnel was: 1. Two 太僕寺正卿 T'ai⁴ P'u² Ssu⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ing¹, Director of the Court of the Imperial Stud; literary designation, 大司僕 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ P'u², 閤卿 Chiung³ Ch'ing¹, 大閤伯 Ta⁴ Chiung³ Po², and 司僕寺卿 Ssu¹ P'u² Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹; 3B, and 2. Two 太僕寺少卿 T'ai⁴ P'u² Ssu¹ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹,

Sub-Directors of the Court of the Imperial Stud; literary designation, 少司僕 Shao⁴ Ssu¹ P'u²; 4A. 937 to

The Court of the Imperial Stud was amalgamated with the 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of War (*see* Nos. 417 and 420), i.e. with the Department of the Military Stud (*see* No. 433A), in 1906. 939

937. 刑部 Hsing² Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Punishments (*see* No. 438). Reorganized in 1906 as the 法部 Fa⁴ Pu⁴, Ministry of Justice (*see* No. 440).

Other designations of the Ministry of Punishments were 秋曹 Ch'iu¹ Ts'ao², 司寇 Ssu¹ K'ou⁴, 憲曹 Hsien⁴ Ts'ao², 憲部 Hsien⁴ Pu⁴, and 西臺 Hsi¹ T'ai². Its President was called 秋卿 Ch'iu¹ Ch'ing¹, 司憲 Ssu¹ Hsien⁴, 大秉憲 Ta⁴ Ping³ Hsien⁴, and 大秋臺 Ta⁴ Ch'iu¹ T'ai².

937A. 大理寺 Ta⁴ Li³ Ssu⁴, Court of Judicature and Revision (*see* No. 215); reorganized in 1906 as the 大理院 Ta⁴ Li³ Yüan⁴, Supreme Court of Justice (*see* No. 215A).

The Court of Judicature and Revision was also called 雲司 Yün² Ssu¹, and 棘寺 Chi⁴ Ssu⁴. Its President was called 廷尉 T'ing² Yü⁴, 大廷尉 Ta⁴ T'ing² Yü⁴, 司刑卿 Ssu¹ Hsing² Ch'ing¹, 棘卿 Chi⁴ Ch'ing¹, 大棘 Ta⁴ Chi⁴, 秋卿 Ch'iu¹ Ch'ing¹, and 大司允 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Yün³, while the Vice-President was styled 叅平 Ts'an¹ P'ing², and 廷尉少卿 T'ing² Yü⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹.

938. 商部 Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Trade; established in 1903 (*see* Nos. 461 and 461A); amalgamated in 1906 with the 農工商部 Nung² Kung¹ Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (*see* No. 462), i.e. with the Department of Commerce (*see* No. 465).

939. 工部 Kung¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of Works (*see* Nos. 460 and 460A). Amalgamated in 1906 with the 農工商部 Nung² Kung¹ Shang¹ Pu⁴, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry

940 and Commerce (*see* No. 462), *i.e.* with the Department of Industry (*see* No. 464).

943 The Ministry of Works was also styled 冬曹 Tung¹ Ts'ao², 司空 Ssu¹ K'ung¹, 起部 Ch'i¹ Pu⁴, 起曹 Ch'i¹ Ts'ao², while its President was called 冬官 Tung¹ Kuan¹; 冬卿 Tung¹ Ch'ing¹, and 大司平 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ P'ing².

940. 理藩院 Li³ Fan² Yüan², Court of Colonial Affairs (*see* No. 491); reorganized in 1906 as the 理藩部 Li³ Fan² Pu⁴, Ministry of Dependencies (*see* No. 491A).

The Court of Colonial Affairs was also known as 同文寺 T'ung² Wên² Ssu⁴, and 司賓寺 Ssu¹ Pin¹ Ssu⁴; its President was called 典客 Tien³ K'o⁴, 同文寺卿 T'ung² Wên² Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹, and 司賓寺卿 Ssu¹ Pin¹ Ssu⁴ Ch'ing¹, and its Vice-President 同文寺少卿 T'ung² Wên² Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹, and 司賓寺少卿 Ssu¹ Pin¹ Ssu⁴ Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹.

941. 學務處 Hsüeh² Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Committee of Educational Affairs; established in 1903 (*see* No. 574); reorganized in 1906 as the 學部 Hsüeh² Pu⁴, Ministry of Education (*see* No. 395).

942. 鑾儀衛 Luan² I² Wei⁴, The Imperial Equipage Department (*see* No. 109); transformed in 1909 into the 鑾輿衛 Luan² Yü² Wei⁴ (*see* Decree of 13th April, 1909).

HONORARY TITLES.

943. The following honorary titles are bestowed (加恩賞加 . . . 銜 Chia¹ Ên¹ Shang³ Chia¹ . . . Hsien²) on officials, either during their lifetime or after their death, for distinguished service rendered the State: 1. 太師 T'ai⁴ Shih¹, Grand Preceptor; 1A, 2. 太傅 T'ai⁴ Fu⁴, Grand Tutor; 1A, 3. 太保 T'ai⁴ Pao³, Grand Guardian; 1A, 4. 少師 Shao⁴ Shih¹, Junior Preceptor; 1B, 5. 少傅 Shao⁴ Fu⁴, Junior Tutor; 1B, and 6. 少保 Shao⁴ Pao³, Junior Guardian; 1B.

These correspond to the titles of the six highest Ministers of State of olden times, designated under the general names of 三公 San¹ Kung¹, and 三孤 San¹ Ku¹.

To the above-mentioned there may be added six similar titles, referring to the Heir Apparent (*see* No. 12), which are, much more often, conferred for eminent service: 1. 太子太師 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ T'ai⁴ Shih¹, Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent; 1B, 2. 太子太傅 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ T'ai⁴ Fu⁴, Grand Tutor of the Heir Apparent; 1B, 3. 太子太保 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ T'ai⁴ Pao³, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent; 1B, 4. 太子少師 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ Shao⁴ Shih¹, Junior Preceptor of the Heir Apparent; 2A, 5. 太子少傅 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ Shao⁴ Fu⁴, Junior Tutor of the Heir Apparent; 2A, and 6. 太子少保 T'ai⁴ Tzu³ Shao⁴ Pao³, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent; 2A. The last-mentioned is often granted to officials holding office and it entitles them to be addressed as 宮保 Kung¹ Pao³, this phrase being added to their family name (for instance, in the case of 袁世凱 Yüan² Shih⁴-k'ai³, 袁宮保 Yüan² Kung¹ Pao³).

As regards Europeans, the title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent has been bestowed upon Sir Robert Hart (赫宮保 Ho⁴ Kung¹ Pao³), the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

In the Peking Gazette there may often be noticed Decrees bestowing on this or that official one of the titles mentioned on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of their attainment of a degree (鄉舉之年適周花甲 Hsiang¹ Chü³ Chih¹ Nien² Shih⁴ Chou¹ Hua⁴ Chia³), for instance, 銘安 Ming² An¹, ex-Tartar General of Kirin, was granted the honorary title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (*see* Decree of the 25th February, 1908).

As has been stated, honorary titles are also bestowed on officials after their death. The late Grand Secretary 戴鴻慈 Tai⁴ Hung²-tz'u² was invested, after his death, with the title of

944 Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent (*see* Decree of the 27th February, 1910)

HEREDITARY RANKS AND TITLES OF HONOUR; POSTHUMOUS TITLES.

944. 爵 Chüeh² Yin⁴, or 世爵 Shih⁴ Chüeh², Hereditary Ranks; arranged in nine grades: 1. 公 Kung¹, Duke, 2. 侯 Hou², Marquis, 3. 伯 Po², Earl, 4. 子 Tzu², Viscount, 5. 男 Nan², Baron, 6. 輕車都尉 Ch'ing¹ Ch'ê¹ Tu² Yü⁴, 7. 騎都尉 Ch'î² Tu¹ Yü⁴, 8. 雲騎尉 Yün² Ch'î² Yü⁴, and 9. 恩騎尉 Ên¹ Ch'î² Yü⁴. There are three classes (等 Têng³) of each of the first five ranks.

The three senior ranks, called 超品 Ch'ao¹ P'ên³, "Eminent Ranks," are qualified by laudatory epithets (so-called 嘉名 Chia¹ Ming²), for instance, the Earl 李鴻章 Li³ Hung²-chang¹, and the Marquis 曾紀澤 Chêng¹ Chi⁴-tsê², are styled, respectively, 肅毅伯 Su¹ I⁴ Po², and 毅勇侯 I⁴ (Ni⁴) Yung³ Hou², etc.

All the ranks mentioned, the ninth excepted, are heritable within certain limits (世襲 Shih⁴ Hsi²)—for a specified number of generations, ranging from 26 for a 公 Kung¹ of the first class to one for a 雲騎尉 Yün² Ch'î² Yü⁴—or heritable forever (世襲罔替 Shih⁴ Hsi² Wang³ T'î⁴)

Among the Manchus the cases of "perpetual inheritance" of titles (colloquially called 輩輩 Pei⁴ Pei⁴) are very frequent. Possessors of such titles (for instance, that of 公 Kung¹) are distinguished as: 1. 宗室公 Tsung¹ Shih⁴ Kung¹ (*see* No. 39), 2. 覺羅公 Chüeh¹ Lo² Kung¹ (*see* No. 40), and 3. 八旗公 Pa¹ Ch'î² Kung¹ (*see* No. 718).

Among the Chinese there are also found cases of "perpetual inheritance" (Dukes, for instance, being designated 民公 Min²

Kung¹) but these, especially with reference to the titles of 公 Kung¹, and 公 Hou² (*see* Nos. 914A and 944B), are rather rare.

Those holding junior titles—commencing with the sixth often attain the privilege of annexing (兼 Chien¹) to their titles those of one degree higher.

Any of the titles above-mentioned may be conferred posthumously (晉贈 Chin⁴ Tsêng⁴, or 追贈 Chui¹ Tsêng⁴) for distinguished service rendered the State.

944A. Among the Chinese, the posterity of Confucius alone have the right of "perpetual inheritance" of the Princely title 衍聖公 Yên³ Shêng⁴ Kung¹, Sacred Prince (1A). This was bestowed in 1055 A.D., by the Emperor 仁宗 Jên² Tsung¹, of the 宋 Sung⁴ Dynasty, on 孔宗愿 K'ung³ Tsung¹-yüan⁴, the 47th in line of descent from Confucius. It carries with it an allowance of 360 taels a year, issued from the public treasury. Also, under the present Dynasty, a piece of land has been granted, "for eternal possession," to the posterity of Confucius which, being free of all taxes and dues, brings in a good profit. Those residing on this land are also exempt from all taxes and dues.

The holder of the title under consideration is responsible for the maintenance in good order of the grave of Confucius, situated in 曲阜縣 Ch'ü¹ Fu⁴ Hsien⁴, Shantung province.

The second son of the Yên Shêng Kung bears the title (also heritable forever) of 五經博士 Wu³ Ching¹ Po² Shih⁴, Doctor of the Classics; 8A. His duties consist in offering sacrifices to the grandson of Confucius, 子思 Tzu³ Ssu¹.

The title of 五經博士 Wu³ Ching¹ Po² Shih⁴, or simply 博士 Po² Shih⁴ (literary designation, 大翰博 Ta⁴ Han⁴ Po²), is also transmitted to the eldest, in a direct line, of the descendants of the following famous men of antiquity: 1. 周公 Chou¹ Kung¹, 2. 顏淵 Yen² Yüan¹, 3. 曾子輿 Tsêng¹ Tzu³-yü², 4. 閔子騫 Min³ Tzu³-ch'ien¹, 5. 仲季路

- 944B Chung¹ Chi¹-lu⁴, 6. 有子有 Yu² Tzu³-yu³, 7. 端木子貢
to Tuan¹ Mu⁴ Tzu³ Kung⁴, 8. 卜子夏 Pu³ Tzu³-hsia⁴, 9. 言子游
944D Yen² Tzu³-yu², 10. 冉伯牛 Jau³ Po²-niu², 11. 冉仲弓 Jan³
Chung⁴-kung¹, 12. 顓孫子張 Chuan¹ Sun¹ Tzu³ Chang¹, 13.
孟子 Meng⁴ Tzu³, 14. 伏生 Fu² Sheng¹, 15. 韓愈 Han⁴
Yü⁴, 16. 周敦頤 Chou¹ Tun¹-i², 17. 邵雍 Shao⁴ Yung¹, 18.
程顥 Ch'eng² Hao⁴, 19. 程頤 Ch'eng² I², 20. 張載 Chang¹
Tsai³, 21. 朱熹 Chu¹ Hsi³, and 22. 關羽 Kuan¹ Yü³.

944B. The descendants of one of the relatives of the last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), 崇禎 Ch'ung² Chên¹ (1628-1644), bear the title, "heritable forever," of 朱侯 Chu¹ Hou², Marquis Chu, and the descendants of 施琅 Shih¹ Lang², a native of Fukien province who distinguished himself in the struggle against 鄭成功 Chêng⁴ Ch'eng²-kung¹, Coxinga, the Chinese pirate chief, and rendered great service to the Government in the conquest of Formosa (1621-1626), also bear the title, "of perpetual inheritance," of 施侯 Shih¹ Hou², Marquis Shih.

944C. 正一嗣教真人 Chêng⁴ I¹-ssu⁴ Chiao⁴ Chên¹ Jên², Descendant of the Founder of Taoism; 3A. This title is borne by the eldest (in a direct line) of the descendants of the founder of Taoism, 張道陵 Chang¹ Tao⁴-ling², who lived in the 1st century, and was conferred during the time of the 明 Ming² Dynasty on 張正常 Chang¹ Chêng⁴-ch'ang², the 39th in line of descent (see No. 573B).

944D. 恩廕 Ên¹ Yin⁴, "Bestowing the Emperor's Favours on Posterity." Thus are designated those cases in which the titles mentioned in No. 944 are conferred, not upon meritorious public servants themselves but upon their sons, grandsons, younger brothers or nephews. Their bestowal after the death of an official who has lost his life whilst engaged in the public service is designated as 難廕 Nan⁴ Yin⁴ (compare also No. 958)

944E. Regulations sanctioned by the Emperor on the 22nd September, 1910, define rewards and honours to be bestowed on those who fall in battle, or succumb from wounds received, and on those wounded in action. The table annexed to these regulations provides for three classes of rewards for those who are killed, or wounded, and a fourth for the wounded alone. These rewards are graded as follows: 1. The titles of 騎都尉 Chi² Tu¹ Yü⁴, 雲騎尉 Yün² Chi² Yü⁴, and 恩騎尉 Ên¹ Chi² Yü⁴ (see No. 944; of perpetual, or qualified, inheritance), 2. The rank of 監生 Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (see No. 959), of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, 3. A yearly pension (恩撫金 Ên¹ Fu³ Chin¹) of from 12 to 1,200 taels, and 4. A reward (恩卹金 Ên¹ Hsü⁴ Chin¹), bestowed but once, of from 35 to 2,000 taels.

945. 封贈 Fêng¹ Tsêng⁴, Titles of Honour; conferred for services rendered, because of merit, or by Imperial bounty on the occasion of great rejoicing (through the medium of 恩詔 Ên¹ Chao⁴, "Gracious Proclamations.") These may be conferred (授 Shou⁴) upon officials themselves or (封 Fêng¹) upon their wives, or granted as posthumous distinctions (贈 Tsêng⁴) upon their deceased progenitors. The patents by which these titles are conferred are designated 誥命 Kao⁴ Ming⁴, for all ranks from the first to the fifth inclusive, and 勅命 Ch'ih⁴ Ming⁴, for all inferior to these.

Titles of honour are divided into nine ranks, each of which, in turn, is divided into two classes: 1. 光祿大夫 Kuang¹ Lu⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 1A, and 榮祿大夫 Yung² Lu⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 1B, 2. 資政大夫 Tzu¹ Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 2A, and 通奉大夫 T'ung¹ Fêng⁴ Ta⁴ Fu²; 2B, 3. 通議大夫 T'ung¹ I⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 3A, and 中議大夫 Chung¹ I⁴ Ta⁴ Fu²; 3B, 4. 中憲大夫 Chung¹ Hsien⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 4A, and 朝議大夫 Ch'ao² I⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 4B, 5. 奉政大夫 Fêng⁴ Chêng⁴ Ta⁴ Fu¹; 5A, and 奉直大夫 Fêng⁴ Chih² Ta⁴ Fu¹; 5B, 6. 承德郎 Ch'eng¹ Tê² Lang²; 6A,

946 and 儒林郎 Ju² Lin² Lang²; 6B, 7. 文林郎 Wên² Lin² Lang²; 7A, and 徵仕郎 Chêng¹ Shih⁴ Lang²; 7B, 8. 脩職郎 Hsiu¹ Chih² Lang²; 8A, and 脩職佐郎 Hsiu¹ Chih² Tso³ Lang²; 8B, and 9. 登仕郎 Têng¹ Shih⁴ Lang²; 9A, and 登仕佐郎 Têng¹ Shih⁴ Tso³ Lang²; 9B.

Officials of the class of 吏員 Li⁴ Yüan², i.e. those who have entered the public service from the ranks of 書辦 Shu¹ Pan⁴, may attain the following titles of honour: 宣德郎 Hsüan¹ Tê² Lang²; 6A, and 宣議郎 Hsüan¹ I⁴ Lang²; 7A (compare No. 962).

Titles of honour conferred upon the wives of officials are also divided into nine ranks: 1. 一品夫人 I¹ P'in³ Fu¹ Jên², 2. 二品夫人 Êrh⁴ P'in³ Fu¹ Jên², 3. 淑人 Shu² Jên², 4. 恭人 Kung¹ Jên², 5. 宜人 I² Jên², 6. 安人 An¹ Jên², 7. 孺人 Ju² Jên², 8. 八品儒人 Pa¹ P'in³ Ju² Jên², and 9. 九品儒人 Chiu³ P'in³ Ju² Jên².

Upon military officials there are conferred nine ranks of titles of honour, each rank being of two classes: 1. 建威將軍 Chien⁴ Wei¹ Chiang¹ Chün¹; 1A, and 振威將軍 Chên⁴ Wei¹ Chiang¹ Chün¹; 1B, 2. 武顯將軍 Wu³ Hsien³ Chiang¹ Chün¹; 2A, and 武功將軍 Wu³ Kung¹ Chiang¹ Chün¹; 2B, 3. 武義都尉 Wu³ I⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴; 3A, and 武翼都尉 Wu³ I⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴; 3B, 4. 昭武都尉 Chao¹ Wu³ Tu¹ Yü⁴; 4A, and 宣武都尉 Hsüan¹ Wu³ Tu¹ Yü⁴; 4B, 5. 武德騎尉 Wu³ Tê² Ch'î² Yü⁴; 5A, and 武德佐騎尉 Wu³ Tê² Tso³ Ch'î² Yü⁴; 5B, 6. 武略騎尉 Wu³ Lüeh⁴ Ch'î² Yü⁴; 6A, and 武略佐騎尉 Wu³ Lüeh⁴ Tso³ Ch'î² Yü⁴; 6B, 7. 武信騎尉 Wu³ Hsin⁴ Ch'î² Yü⁴; 7A, and 武信佐騎尉 Wu³ Hsin⁴ Tso³ Ch'î² Yü⁴; 7B, 8. 奮武驍尉 Fên⁴ Wu³ Hsiao¹ Yü⁴; 8A, and 奮武佐驍尉 Fên⁴ Wu³ Tso³ Hsiao¹ Yü⁴; 8B, and 9. 脩武驍尉 Hsiu¹ Wu³ Hsiao¹ Yü⁴; 9A, and 脩武佐驍尉 Hsiu¹ Wu³ Tso³ Hsiao¹ Yü⁴; 9B.

946. 謚號 Shih⁴ Hao, Posthumous Laudatory Epithets. These are conferred (加恩予謚 Chia¹ Ên¹ Yü² Shih⁴)

posthumously, by Decree, upon very worthy officials and are indicative of the activity for which bestowed or the praiseworthy character of the one honoured, for instance, 文忠 Wên² Chung¹, 文襄 Wên² Hsiang⁴, 文正 Wên² Chêng⁴, 文敏 Wên² Min³, 文貞 Wên² Chên¹, 文勤 Wên² Ch'in², 文誠 Wên² Ch'êng², 文定 Wên² Ting⁴, 文和 Wên² Ho², 文端 Wên² Tuan¹, 文恭 Wên² Kung¹, 忠烈 Chung¹ Lieh⁴, 忠定 Chung¹ Ting⁴, 忠毅 Chung¹ I⁴ (Ni⁴), 武畧 Wu³ Lüeh⁴, 武忠 Wu³ Chung¹, etc.

To the foregoing epithets the character 公 Kung¹ is usually added (not, however, in this case meaning Duke; compare No. 944). Thus, the full posthumous laudatory epithet of 李鴻章 Li Hung-chang is 文忠公 Wên² Chung¹ Kung¹.

In Decrees bestowing posthumous laudatory epithets on deceased functionaries it is frequently commanded that sacrifices be offered in their memory (入祀 Ju⁴ Ssu⁴) in the 賢良祠 Hsien² Liang² Tz'u² (see No. 572).

DISTINCTIONS FOR MERIT.

947. 行褂 Hsing² Kua⁴, or (the more generally known) 黃馬褂 Huang² Ma³ Kua⁴, Yellow Riding Jacket, and 帶膝貂褂 Tai⁴ Su⁴ Tiao¹ Kua⁴, Jacket with Sable Tails. These are the two rewards for the greatest merit; the first is often conferred (賞穿 Shang³ Ch'uan¹) for military services.

948. 紫韁 Tzu³ Chiang¹, and 黃韁 Huang² Chiang¹, Purple Bridle Reins, and Yellow Bridle Reins.

The privilege of employing purple or yellow bridle reins, appertaining to Princes (see No. 27A), is bestowed (賞用 Shang³ Yung⁴) upon distinguished officials.

949. 紫禁城內騎馬 Tzu³ Chin⁴ Ch'êng² Nei⁴ Ch'î² Ma³ (also 賞朝馬 Shang³ Ch'ao³ Ma³), and 乘座二人肩輿 Ch'êng² Tso⁴ Êrh⁴ Jên² Chien¹ Yü², Riding on Horseback or in a Sedan-chair within the precincts of the Imperial City. This is

950 an honorary distinction conferred upon old officials who are very frequently summoned to Audiences.

951 A similar distinction is the 杏黃轎 Hsing¹ Huang² Chiao⁴, Apricot-yellow Sedan-chair.

950. 翎枝 Ling² Chih¹, The Feather, or Plume; of two kinds, namely, 孔雀翎 K'ung³ (h'üeh⁴ (Ch'iao³) Ling², The Peacock Feather (see No. 950A), and 藍翎 Lan² Ling², The Blue Plume (see No. 950B).

950A. 孔雀翎 K'ung³ (h'üeh⁴ (Ch'iao³) Ling², The Peacock Feather (see No. 950). This decoration is arranged in the following three classes: 1. 三眼花翎 San¹ Yen³ Hua¹ Ling², The Three-eyed Peacock Feather; conferred only on Imperial princes of the first six degrees (see No. 27A) or very distinguished officials, not unusually for signal military achievements, 2. 雙眼花翎 Shuang¹ Yen³ Hua¹ Ling², The Double-eyed Peacock Feather, and 3. 單眼花翎 Tan¹ Yen³ Hua¹ Ling², The Single-eyed Peacock Feather (commonly called 花翎 Hua¹ Ling²); conferred as an ordinary form of reward for public service (compare the expression 賞戴花翎 Shang³ Tai⁴ Hua¹ Ling²), and often obtained by purchase.

950B. 藍翎 Lan² Ling², The Blue Plume (see No. 950; colloquially termed 老鵝翎 Lao³ Kua¹ Ling², or The Crow Feather). This distinction is attributed to the rank and file of the Imperial Guards (see No. 99) and is conferred, as a reward for services rendered, upon officials below the sixth rank.

951. 巴圖魯 Pa¹ T'u² Lu³, A representation of the Manchu word "B'at'uru," and of the Mongol word "Baghadur," meaning "Brave"; conferred solely for active service in the field and qualified by laudatory epithets, for instance, 毅勇巴圖魯 I⁴ (Ni⁴) Yung³ Pa¹ T'u² Lu³ (compare No. 944). This distinction carries with it the right to wear the Peacock Feather

(see No. 950A) should the recipient not already have attained this privilege.

952. 功牌 Kung¹ P'ai², The Soldier's Medal; an oblong thin plate of silver having the character 賞 Shang³, "Reward," embossed upon it; bestowed on meritorious soldiers at reviews and inspections.

DECORATIONS.

953. 雙龍寶星 Shuang¹ Lung² Pao³ Hsing¹, The Order of the Double Dragon. Until lately this was the sole Order found in China, being instituted in response to a Memorial from the Office of Foreign Affairs, dated the 16th October, 1881. The original purpose was to create a distinction which might be bestowed upon the Ministers of Foreign Powers at Peking, Sir Thomas Wade being designated as the first intended recipient. Its scope was, however, enlarged to include foreigners of all classes who distinguish themselves and, because of this, it became necessary to arrange the Order in 等 Têng³, Divisions, and the latter in 第 Ti⁴, Classes.

Dependent upon the official status of the person to be honoured, the Order of the Double Dragon is conferred according to the following schedule:

First Division:

1st Class: Reigning Sovereigns,

2nd Class: Heirs Apparent and members of Royal Families.

3rd Class: Ministers of State and Ambassadors.

Second Division:

1st Class: Ministers Plenipotentiary.

2nd Class: Ministers Resident, Chargés d'Affaires and the Inspector General of Customs.

3rd Class: First Secretaries of Embassies and Legations, Generals, Consuls-General and Heads of Educational Establishments.

953A

Third Division :

1st Class : Second Secretaries of Embassies and Legations, Consuls, Attachés, Colonels, Professors, etc.,

2nd Class : Vice-Consuls, Commanders in the Navy, Lieutenant-Colonels, etc.

3rd Class : Consular Interpreters, Majors, Captains, etc.

Fourth Division : Soldiers and Sailors of the rank and file.

Fifth Division : Artisans, Tradespeople, etc.

Lately there has been noticed a tendency to confer Orders of the Double Dragon of a degree higher than that prescribed by the regulations (for instance, it has become customary to confer upon Ministers Plenipotentiary at Peking the 3rd Class of the First Division).

Since 1908 the Government has been conferring the Order of the Double Dragon upon Chinese officials; 唐紹怡 T'ang² Shao⁴-i² (see No. 925), the Extraordinary Ambassador to the United States of America, was the first Chinese thus honoured. It is now conferred upon: the higher officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chinese Ministers abroad, officials deputed for special missions abroad, the higher officials of the Ministry of War, the General Staff and the Army, the Naval Council, the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy and the higher officers of the New Palace Guard (among these there are many Princes of the Blood who receive the Order of the Double Dragon of the First Division, 2nd Class, for instance, 載洵 Tsai³ Hsün¹, 載濤 Tsai³ T'ao¹, 毓朗 Yü⁴ Lang³, and 載洵 Tsai³ Fu³).

953A. In consequence of a Memorial from 貝勒載瀾 Pei¹ Lê⁴ Tsai³ T'ao¹, Prince of the Third Degree, Tsai T'ao, and others, in which it was requested that Imperial instructions be issued for the drawing up of regulations for Chinese Decorations (勳章 Hsün¹ Chang¹), a Decree was issued on the 2nd April, 1909, charging the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of

War, and the Committee of Ministers, to investigate this question.

On the 20th March, 1911, the establishments mentioned, in accordance with the Imperial instructions, presented their reply, with an enclosure in which was elaborated a scheme for the bestowal of New Chinese Orders (頒給勳章辦法 Pan⁴ Chi³ Hsün¹ Chang¹ Pan⁴ Fa⁴). The recommendations of this reply received Imperial sanction the same day. Accordingly, there have now been instituted in China the following Orders:

1. Special Order for Reigning Sovereigns (皇上佩章 Huang² Shang⁴ P'ei⁴ Chang¹), namely, 大寶章 Ta⁴ Pao³ Chang¹, Order of the Great Treasure (the Imperial Throne), with the ribbon of light yellow colour (帶綬 Tai⁴ Shou⁴).
2. Two Orders for members of Royal Families (皇族勳章 Huang² Tsu² Hsün¹ Chang¹), namely, the 黃龍勳章 Huang² Lung² Hsün¹ Chang¹, Order of the Yellow Dragon, and the 赤龍勳章 Ch'ih⁴ Lung² Hsün¹ Chang¹, Order of the Red Dragon.
3. Two Orders for zealous service (臣工勳章 Ch'ên² Kung¹ Hsün¹ Chang¹), namely, the 青龍勳章 Ch'ing¹ Lung² Hsün¹ Chang¹, Order of the Blue Dragon, and the 黑龍勳章 Hei¹ Lung² Hsün¹ Chang¹, Order of the Black Dragon. These two are divided into eight 等 Têng³, Classes, each.

The Order of the Yellow Dragon is bestowed upon Princes of the Blood alone, for merit shown.

The Order of the Red Dragon is bestowed upon Princes of the Second and Third Degrees and, for very eminent merit and by a special Edict, upon Princes of the Fourth and Fifth Degrees or officials of the first rank.

The First Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is conferred upon Princes of the Fourth and Fifth Degrees and, for special merit, upon officials of the first rank.

The First Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is bestowed upon Princes of the Fourth and Fifth Degrees and upon officials of the first rank. Also, it may be granted, for special merit and as an act of Imperial favour, to officials of the second rank.

The Second Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is bestowed upon officials of the second rank, for special merit.

The Second Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is intended for officials of the second rank but, for special merit shown, may be conferred upon officials of the Third rank, as an act of Imperial grace.

The Third Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is given, for distinguished service, to officials of the third rank.

The Third Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is bestowed upon officials of the third rank and, should the Throne be memorialized, with regard to their eminent merit, upon substantive officials of the fourth rank.

The Fourth Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is granted to officials of the fourth rank, for special merit.

The Fourth Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is conferred upon officials of the fourth rank and, should their merit be brought to the Emperor's notice in a special Memorial, upon officials holding substantive posts of the fifth and sixth ranks.

The Fifth Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is bestowed, for special merit, upon officials of the fifth rank.

The Fifth Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is destined for officials of the fifth rank but may, also, be given to officials holding substantive posts of the sixth and seventh ranks, provided they are brought to the Imperial notice, because of superior merit, in a special Memorial.

The Sixth Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is conferred upon officials of the sixth rank, because of special merit.

The Sixth Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is intended for officials of the sixth rank but may be bestowed upon officials holding substantive posts of the seventh and eighth ranks, should their pre-eminent ability be brought to the Imperial notice by a special Memorial.

The Seventh Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is bestowed upon officials of the seventh rank, for merit shown.

The Seventh Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is destined for bestowal upon officials of the seventh rank and upon officials holding substantive posts of the eighth and ninth ranks, whose marked worthiness is brought to the Emperor's notice by special Memorials.

The Eighth Class of the Order of the Blue Dragon is conferred upon officials of the eighth and ninth ranks, because of special merit.

The Eighth Class of the Order of the Black Dragon is bestowed upon officials holding posts lower than the eighth and ninth ranks in Civil, Marine and Military Establishments. Also, it may be conferred upon persons, not in the Government Service, whose efforts have aided the spread of education, or whose initiative has served to develop industries, and upon those of the most lowly birth, whose worthy character calls for recognition.

As regards foreigners, officials and others, the regulations regarding the new Orders provide that they may be bestowed upon such persons, the grade being determined by the status of the individual honoured.

Everything in connection with the bestowal of Chinese Decorations is to be attended to by a special office, the 勳章局 Hsün¹ Chang¹ Chü², Office of Decorations. This office is to be under the supervision of the Committee of Ministers; at present it is at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

954 In addition to the foregoing, the Ministries of War and the
to Navy have been commanded to arrange for a special Order to
957 be bestowed upon officers and men of the Army and Navy whose
courage and self-sacrifice in action prove instrumental in
attaining victory. The said Ministries are to present a detailed
report of what they recommend, for Imperial sanction.

THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

954. 仕進 Shih⁴ Chin⁴ (also 仕途 Shih⁴ T'u²), The
Government Service. The privilege of 出身 Ch'u¹ Shên¹,
"advancement," or entry into the public service, is open to those
belonging to the following (see Nos. 955 to 962) eight
categories:

955. 進士 Chin⁴ Shih⁴ (literary designation, 甲榜 Chia³
Pang³, and 兩榜 Liang³ Pang³), Metropolitan Graduate
(Doctor); those having attained the third, or highest, literary
degree (see No. 629c).

956. 舉人 Chü³ Jên² (literary designation, 鄉進士
Hsiang¹ Chin⁴ Shih⁴, 乙榜 I⁴ Pang³, and 登賢書 Têng¹ Hsien²
Shu¹), Provincial Graduate (Bachelor of Arts); those who have
attained the second literary degree (see No. 629b).

956A. 科甲出身 K'o¹ Chia³ Ch'u¹ Shên¹ (compare No.
628), This is the general designation of the two higher classes of
Graduates—Metropolitan Graduate (see No. 955) and Pro-
vincial Graduates (see No. 956), who enter the public service.

957. 貢生 Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Senior Licentiate (literary
designation, 明經 Ming² Ching¹). In this category are Senior
Licentiates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes (see No. 629A).

Senior Licentiates are divided into two groups: 恩賜貢生
En¹ Tz'u⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Licentiates by Examination at the Pi
Yung Hall (see No. 412; where the Emperor discusses the
Classics, 臨雍頒論 Lin² Yung¹ Pan¹ Lun²), and 2. 恩補貢生

En¹ Pu³ Kung⁴ Shêng¹, Licentiates by Imperial Favour (granted 958
the degree of Licentiate by Imperial favour in a jubilee year, to
after 20, or more, 'years' tenure of the grade of Salaried 959
Licentiate; see No. 629A).

To this category also belong those who have obtained the
degree of Senior Licentiate by purchase, namely: 1. 廣貢生
Lin³ Kung⁴ Shêng¹ (from the ranks of Salaried Licentiates),
2. 增貢生 Tsêng¹ Kung⁴ Shêng¹ (from the ranks of Supple-
mentary Licentiates), 3. 附貢生 Fu⁴ Kung⁴ Shêng¹ (from the
ranks of Accessory Licentiates), and 4. 例貢生 Li⁴ Kung⁴
Shêng¹ (from the ranks of Collegians of the Imperial Academy
of Learning; compare No. 959).

958. 廕生 Yin⁴ Shêng¹, Honorary Licentiate. This is
granted on the occasion of national rejoicing (through the
medium of an 恩詔 En¹ Chao⁴, "Gracious Proclamation," or is
bestowed in consideration of services rendered by a progenitor
of the person honoured. Accordingly, Honorary Licentiates are
distinguished as 恩蔭生 En¹ Yin⁴ Shêng¹, or 難蔭生 Nan⁴
Yin⁴ Shêng¹ (for details see No. 944c).

The Yin Shêng are arranged in 品 P'in³, Grades (four in
all, corresponding to the fifth to the eighth official ranks), each
of which is sub-divided into 四等 Têng³, Classes, which
distinguish the type of service: 1. 侍衛 Shih⁴ Wei⁴ (see No.
99), 2. 文職 Wên² Chih², 3. 外用 Wai⁴ Yung⁴, and
4. 旗員 Ch'i² Yüan².

958A. To start an official career possessed of one of the
above-mentioned four titles (see Nos. 955 to 958) is designated
正途 Chêng⁴ T'u², "Proper Path."

959. 監生 Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (literary designation, 太學生
T'ai⁴ Hsüeh² Shêng¹, and 上舍 Shang⁴ Shê⁴), Collegian of the
Imperial Academy of Learning (國子監 Kuo² Tzu³ Chien⁴;
see No. 412). These are differentiated as belonging to six
categories: 1. 恩賜監生 En¹ Tz'u⁴ Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (compare

960 No. 957); the descendants of well-known persons; granted this
to title by the Emperor at the Pi Yung Hall, 2. 恩取監生 Ên¹
962 Ch'ü³ Chien⁴ Shêng¹; these receive their degree after a special
examination (compare No. 628), 3. 恩廩監生 Ên¹ Yin⁴
Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (compare No. 958); conferred on occasions of
rejoicing upon one of the sons of: A. Civil Court Officials of
not lower than the fourth rank, B. Civil Provincial Officials of
not lower than the third rank, and C. Military Officials (Court and
provincial) of not lower than the third rank, 4. 難廩監生
Nan⁴ Yin⁴ Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (compare No. 958); bestowed upon
one of the sons of officials who lose their lives while at sea or
during a campaign, 5. 優監生 Yu¹ Chien⁴ Shêng¹; thus are
styled Licentiates of the 1st Class (*see* No. 629A) and Military
Licentiates (武生 Wu³ Shêng¹; compare No. 629D) chosen
by lot by the Provincial Commissioner of Education, and
6. 例監生 Li⁴ Chien⁴ Shêng¹; those obtaining their degree
by purchase, four classes in all: A. 廩監生 Lin³ Chien⁴
Shêng¹ (from the ranks of Salaried Licentiates), B. 增監
生 Tsêng¹ Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (from the ranks of Supplementary
Licentiates of the 2nd Class), C. 附監生 Fu⁴ Chien⁴ Shêng¹
(from the ranks of Licentiates of the 1st Class), and D. 監生
Chien⁴ Shêng¹ (from the ranks of 俊秀 Chün⁴ Hsiu⁴, or 民生
Min² Shêng¹; *see* No. 629); compare No. 957.

960. 生員 Shêng¹ Yüan², (literary designation, 茂才
Mao⁴ Ts'ai², 博士弟子員 Po² Shih⁴ Ti⁴ Tzu³ Yüan², and
弟子員 Ti⁴ Tzu³ Yüan²); Licentiate; those who have attained
the third, or lowest, literary degree (*see* No. 629A).

961. 官學生 Kuan¹ Hsiieh² Shêng¹, Pupil of the
Banner Schools; those who have completed the course of study
of one of the Government Banner Schools (*see* Nos. 87
and 717).

962. 吏 Li⁴, Government Clerk (from the ranks of
Writers; compare No. 945).

962A. Those entering public life belonging to one of the
four categories mentioned (*see* Nos. 959 to 962) are said to have
obtained employment through the system of 保舉 Pao³ Chü³,
“Recommendation” (Influence).

963. 捐輸 Chün¹ Shu¹, Obtaining rank and office by
purchase. This system, resorted to on a small scale since the
days of the Ming Dynasty, owes its enormous increase to the
necessities imposed on the Government by the first war with
Great Britain, and by the T'ai P'ing Rebellion, a few years
later. A Decree of the 13th December, 1850, finally sanctioned
this system.

964. 孝廉方正 Hsiao⁴ Lien² Fang¹ Chêng⁴, “Filial,
Disinterested, Straightforward and Upright.” This honorary
title is bestowed by Imperial bounty, through the medium of
a “Gracious Proclamation,” upon persons recommended by the
local authorities for their extensive capacity and irreproachable
moral character, giving them the right to join the public service
somewhat similarly to 舉人 Chü³ Jen² (*see* No. 956). At the
same time they are awarded the 六品頂戴 Liu⁴ P'in³ Ting³
Tai⁴ (button of the sixth rank; *see* No. 966). After an Imperial
audience they receive appointments corresponding to their rank.

965. The existing system regarding official posts in
China classifies all civil and military offices under nine degrees
of rank, 品 P'in³. Each rank is sub-divided into two 級
Chi², Classes, *i.e.* 正 Chêng⁴, Principal (designated in this
book by the letter A placed after the numeral indicating
the rank of the post), and 從 Tsung⁴, Second (designated in
this volume by the letter B). Mention must also be made of a
large class, embracing the lowest posts, which is styled 未入流
Wei⁴ Ju⁴ Liu², Unclassed.

As regards exterior distinctions, for each of the ranks
there is a button worn on the head dress (頂戴 Ting³ Tai⁴, or
頂子 Ting³ Tzu³; *see* No. 966), embroidered plaques for the

966 official dresses (for civil officials depicting birds and for military officials depicting animals; see Nos. 967 and 968), called 補子 Pu³ Tzu³, or 補服 Pu³ Fu², and, for the first five ranks, a rosary (朝珠 Ch'ao² Chu¹).

966. 頂戴 Ting³ Tai⁴, Buttons (see No. 965).

The Buttons of the various ranks are distinguished as follows:

1st Rank: 紅寶石 Hung² Pao³ Shih², Ruby (in daily life officials entitled to this button usually wear one of coral),

2nd Rank: 珊瑚頂 Shan¹ Hu² Ting³, Red Coral,

3rd Rank: 藍寶石 Lan² Pao³ Shih², Transparent Blue (the sapphire),

4th Rank: 青金石 Ch'ing¹ Chin¹ Shih², Dead Blue (azure coloured),

5th Rank: 水晶頂 Shui³ Ching¹ Ting³, Crystal (of transparent white colour),

6th Rank: 硃礪頂 Ch'ei¹ Ch'ü¹ Ting³, Opaque White (milk colour; made of adularia—fluor-spar);

7th Rank: 素金頂 Su⁴ Chin¹ Ting³, Golden;

8th Rank: 鍍金頂 Lou² Chin¹ Ting³, Gilded;

9th Rank: 鍍銀頂 Lou² Yin² Ting³, Silvered.

The Button of the 1st Rank (頭品頂戴 T'ou² P'in³ Ting³ Tai⁴) is often bestowed upon meritorious officials irrespective of their 職 Chih², Rank, or 任 Jên⁴, Post.

Princes of the Blood of the first eight degrees (see Nos. 16 to 23), as well as persons bearing the hereditary titles of 公 Kung¹, 侯 Hou², and 伯 Po² (see No. 944), wear the Ruby Button (no class being defined—出品 Ch'u¹ P'in³).

Imperial Clansmen (see No. 39) wear the Button of the fourth rank.

Buttons of the lower ranks are often bestowed in recognition of contributions for public needs and are often sold outright.

967. 文官補子 Wên² Kuan¹ Pu³ Tzu³, Plaques of embroidery sewn on the breast and back of official dress of civil officials (see No. 965). These are differentiated as follows: 967 to 968

1st Rank: 仙鶴 Hsien¹ Hao², Crane (white);

2nd Rank: 錦雞 Chin² Chi¹, Golden Pheasant;

3rd Rank: 孔雀 K'ung² Ch'üeh⁴ (Ch'iao³), Peacock;

4th Rank: 雲鴈 Yün² Yen⁴, Wild Goose;

5th Rank: 白鴈 Pai² Hsien², Silver Pheasant;

6th Rank: 鷺鷥 Lu⁴ Ssu¹, Egret;

7th Rank: 鸂鶒 Ch'i¹ Chih⁴, Mandarin Duck;

8th Rank: 鸕鶿 An¹ Ch'un¹, Quail;

9th Rank: 練雀 Lien⁴ Ch'üeh⁴ (Ch'iao³), White-tailed Jay.

Unclassed Rank: 黃鸝 Huang² Li², Oriole.

Officials holding substantive posts wear the insignia corresponding to the rank of the post; those holding supernumerary or unclassified posts wear the insignia of their personal rank.

968. 武官補子 Wu¹ Kuan¹ Pu³ Tzu³, Plaques of embroidery sewn on the breast and back of official dress of military officials (see No. 965). These are distinguished as follows:

1st Rank: 麒麟 Ch'i² Lin², Unicorn;

2nd Rank: 獅子 Shih¹ Tzu³, Lion;

3rd Rank: 豹 P'ao⁴, Leopard;

4th Rank: 虎 Hu³, Tiger;

5th Rank: 熊 Hsiung², Black Bear;

6th Rank: 彪 Piao¹, Tiger-cat, or 黼 P'i², Spotted Bear;

7th Rank: 彪 Piao¹, Tiger-cat;

8th Rank: 海馬 Hai³ Ma³, Seal;

9th Rank: 犀牛 Hsi¹ Niu², Rhinoceros.

The foregoing distinctions do not concern the so-called "New Troops," for whom there are special uniforms modelled on those found in foreign armies.

From the "expectant" stage the candidates at length emerge (補授 Pu³ Shou⁴) to substantive service (實缺 Shih² Ch'üeh¹), a year of probation (試用 Shih⁴ Yung⁴) being, however, obligatory to all ranks below that of Taotai.

conduct. 976. 革職留任 Ko² Chih² Liu² Jên⁴, Deprivation of Rank but Detention in Office. Rehabilitation takes place (開名)

977 原官 K'ai¹ Fu⁴ Yüan² Kuan¹) after four years' irreproachable behavior.

980 977. Officials holding substantive posts (so-called 身列仕版 Shên¹ Lieh⁴ Shih⁴ Pan³, and 現食俸祿 Hsieh⁴ Shih² Fêng⁴ Lu⁴) may obtain by zealous service, or by certain monetary offerings, 加銜 Chia¹ Hsien², Nominal Rank. Thus a 知府 Chih¹ Fu³, Prefect, may obtain by purchase the rank of 鹽運使 Yen³ Yün⁴ Shih³, Salt Controller, and thus have the privilege of wearing the button of the secondary class of the third rank.

978. Those who contribute funds to the Government, or distinguish themselves by useful public actions, may be granted 虛銜 Hsü¹ Hsien², Brevet Rank, entitling them to wear the button of the rank concerned (頂戴榮身 Ting³ Tai⁴ Jung² Shên¹).

979. Conforming to the old regulations, regarding mourning, officials who lost one of their parents were forced to retire for the observance of mourning (離任終制 Li² Jên² Chung¹ Chih⁴) for a period of 27 months, should they be of Chinese origin. Manchu Officials, under similar conditions, retired for mourning for 100 days (穿孝百日 Ch'uan¹ Hsiao⁴ Po² Jih⁴).

By Imperial Edict of the 25th March, 1909, issued in reply to a Memorial from the Ministry of Rites, it has been commanded that in future all officials, Manchu or Chinese (滿漢服制 Man³ Han⁴ Fu² Chih⁴) are to vacate office on the death of a parent and enter into mourning for a period of 27 months. An exception is made for officials holding very important and responsible posts; with special Imperial sanction they enter into mourning for 100 days only, on the expiry of which they return to their duties under the designation of 署理 Shu⁴ Li³, Acting.

980. With few exceptions, persons bound together by ties of relationship may not hold office in the same province. The junior must vacate office (迴避 Hui² Pi⁴), being customarily

transferred to an equivalent post in the adjoining province ruled by the same Governor-General.

981. It is the duty of the higher provincial authorities to scrutinize the doings of their subordinates. In virtue of this, reports are periodically submitted to the Emperor with regard to the latter (甄別屬員 Chên¹ Pieh² Shu² Yüan³), rewards being recommended for the worthy and punishments for the others (分別獎懲 Fên¹ Pieh² Chiang³ Ch'êng³).

982. The surveillance over the actions of the higher metropolitan and provincial authorities appertains to the Censors (see Nos. 210 and 213) who, should any irregularities, or defects in general, be detected, present Memorials of impeachment (奏劾 Tsou⁴ Ts'an¹, or 奏劾 Ts'an¹ Hô²). The Emperor then deposes high officials to investigate the case (查辦 Ch'a² Pan⁴).

Should it be proven that the indictment was without sufficient foundation, it is left without further discussion (無庸置議 Wu² Yung¹ Chih⁴ I⁴, or 無庸再議 Wu² Yung¹ Tsai⁴ I⁴), the Censor concerned being sometimes reprimanded by the Emperor (傳旨申斥 Ch'uan² Chih³ Shên¹ Ch'ih⁴) or, in very exceptional cases, ordered to return to his original post for service (回原衙門行走 Hui² Yüan² Ya² Mên² Hsing³ Tsou³).

Should the impeachment, however, be found to be correct, the guilty official is handed over to the Ministry of Civil Appointments (交部議處 Chiao¹ Pu⁴ I⁴ Ch'u⁴, or 交部處分 Chiao¹ Pu⁴ Ch'u⁴ Fên¹) for the definition of a penalty, which may be more severe than those mentioned in Nos. 975 and 976, possibly including summary dismissal from office (即行革職 Chi² Hsing² Ko³ Chih²).

983. Since the accession of the Throne by the T'ai Ch'ing Dynasty the Manchu officials have gradually developed a custom of styling themselves, in Memorials to the Emperor, as 奴才 Nu² Ts'ai², Slaves, the Chinese continuing the old title 臣 of Ch'ên², Ministers.

A Decree of the 10th March, 1910, commands that hereafter all officials, civil and military, in the Capital and in the

934 provinces, Manchu or Chinese, refer to themselves uniformly as 臣 Ch'en², Ministers.

984. All persons in authority in China, from the Emperor to the lowest officials, employ their own special seals. These are variously designated, dependent on the functionary to whom appropriated, namely: 1. 寶 Pao³ (formerly 璽 Hsi³), Seals used by the Emperor, Empress, Heir Apparent, Imperial Concubines of the first and second ranks and Princes of the first degree. 2. 印 Yin⁴, Seals of Imperial Concubines of the third rank, Princes of the second degree, Ministries and other High Government Establishments at the Capital and some provincial officials, 3. 關防 Kuan¹ Fang², Seals employed by Governors-General, Governors and the majority of provincial officials, 4. 圖記 T'u² Chi⁴, Seals of the Manchu General-in-Chief of Ili and Colonels of provincial garrisons, 5. 條記 T'iao² Chi⁴, Seals of petty provincial officials (of the eighth rank), and 6. 鈐記 Ch'ien¹ Chi⁴, Seals of petty-provincial officials (of the ninth and unclassified ranks).

The duty of casting seals rests, as has been seen above (No. 386), with the Office of Seal-casting, attached to the Ministry of Rites.

The dye-stuff used in sealing documents is of three colours:

1. 紫色 Tzu³ Sê⁴, Violet (employed by the Ministries and Higher Government Establishments at the Capital and by Governors-General), 2. 紅色 Hung² Sê⁴, Red (used by the remaining civil officials and by all military officials), and 3. 藍色 Lan² Sê⁴, Blue (used during mourning—27 days for an Emperor and 13 days for an Empress).

Yearly, on the 19th-21st of the 12th Moon, there is performed the 封印 Fêng¹ Yin⁴, "Closing the Seals." These are opened again only on the 19th-21st of the 1st Moon following (開印 K'ai¹ Yin⁴). During the period during which the seals are "closed" all despatches are written on blanks that have been previously sealed (豫用空白 Yü⁴ Yung⁴ K'ung⁴ Pai², or 遵用空白 Tsun¹ Yung⁴ K'ung⁴ Pai²).

SUPPLEMENT.

統計處 Tung' Chi' Ch'ü, Statistical Bureau (see No. 163). In addition to the Imperial Household, found at the Palace Stud (see No. 88), the Imperial Armoury (see No. 89), the Bureau of Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks (see No. 90), the Buddhist Chapel (see No. 104a) and the Summer Palace of the Emperor (see No. 104b).

No. 108. The literary designation of the Imperial Spurge Department is 典章館 Tien' Chang' I' Wei'. No. 127. 議院 I' Yüan', Parliament (commonly styled 國會 Kuo' Hui'). An Edict of the Emperor Kuang Hsi' decreed the opening of this assembly in 1912. In consequence of the insistence of, and repeated requests from, the population, however, the date of its opening has been advanced to 1913 by an Imperial Decree of the 4th November, 1910. Regulations for the Parliament and electoral laws are to be promulgated one year previous to the opening.

In connection with the advancement of the date of convening a Parliament, the Scheme of State Laws and the Programme of Constitutional Reforms have been subjected to revision, the most important measures (organization of new Courts of Justice, Self-government, introduction of a new Civil and Criminal Code, institution of a State Budget, reorganization of the Customs and Tribute Systems, the taking of the Census, reform of the Bureaux, the promulgation of laws regarding Parliament and the election of its members, the reorganization of Government Establishments and the organization of: A. 內閣 Nei' Ko', the Cabinet, B. 審議院 Pi' T'ü' Yüan', the Privy Council, C. 行政審判院 Hsing' Ch'eng' Shên' P'an' Yüan', Courts of Administrative Justice, and D. 審計院 Shên' Chi' Yüan', the Audit Department) are to be completed by 1913.

No. 128 to 129c. By an Imperial Decree of the 8th May, 1911, the Council of State has been abolished and the 編書院 Pan' Shu' Pang', Translation Bureau, attached to it, has by

is also called 軍器監 Kung' Yüan' Tung' Chien', and 上林苑 Shang' Lin' Yüan'.

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 1. The Emperor is also designated 天王 T'ien' Wang², 元后 Yüan' Hou⁴, and 至尊 Chih' Tsun¹.

No. 2. The Empress is also designated 帝匹 Ti' Pi³, and 天下母 T'ien' Hsia' Mu³.

No. 11. Female attendants of the Emperor are also called 宮女 Kung' Nü³.

No. 12. The Heir Apparent may be styled 東儲 Tung' Ch'ü³.

No. 55. Eunuchs are also styled 大長秋 Ta' Ch'ang² Ch'ü¹.

No. 56. Other designations of the Imperial Clan Court are 宗正寺 Tsung' Ch'eng' Ssu⁴ and 玉牒所 Yü' Tieh² So³.

No. 57. The Presiding Controller of the Imperial Clan Court is also styled 宗伯 Tsung' Po².

Nos. 58 and 59. Assistant Controllers of the Imperial Clan Court are also designated 宗正少卿 Tsung' Ch'eng' Shao⁴ Ch'ing¹ and 大司宗 Ta' Ssu¹ Tsung¹.

No. 62. Another designation of the Vice-Director of the Imperial Clan Court is 宗丞 Tsung' Ch'eng².

No. 75. The Imperial Household is also designated 太府寺 T'ai' Fu³ Ssu⁴ and 殿中監 Tien' Chung¹ Chien⁴.

No. 88. Another designation of the Director of the Palace Stud is 飛龍使 Fei' Lung¹ Shih³.

No. 89. The Director of the Imperial Armoury is also styled 武庫令 Wu' K'u⁴ Ling⁴.

No. 90. Another designation of the Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks is 上林苑 Shang' Lin' Yüan⁴. The Director

is also called 宮苑總監 Kung¹ Yüan⁴ Tsung³ Chien⁴ and 上林監 Shang⁴ Lin² Chien⁴.

No. 97. At the head of the Imperial Household Bondservants, making up the three Superior Banners, there is a 三旗包衣統領 San¹ Ch'ü² Pao¹ I¹ T'ung³ Ling³; 3A.

No. 99. The Senior Bodyguards are also called 爪士 Chao³ Shih⁴ and 羽林郎 Yü³ Lin² Lang².

Nos. 102 and 102A. In consequence of a Memorial from Prince A Mo Lin Kuei, and others, re the necessity of reorganizing the Household Division of the Banners and the Imperial Guards, an Edict of the 29th November, 1910, appointed Princes A Mo Lin Kuei and Tsai Jun as 管理 Kuan³ Li³, Controllers-General, for the revision of the regulations of the Household Division of the Banners and those of the Imperial Guards. The work of reorganizing these bodies is invested in the Vigilance Office (see No. 102). For the protection and patrolling of the Inner Palace, the Ministers of the Imperial Household and the Commandants of the divisions on duty are to continue, as usual, to exercise authority by turns.

No. 105A. The Chancery for the Publication of Imperial Edicts was abolished by a Decree of the 23rd June, 1911, and its functions transferred to the 承宣廳 Ch'eng² Hsüan¹ T'ing¹, Chancery of the Cabinet.

No. 108. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Ch'eng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (see Supplement No. 160); established at the Imperial Household in accordance with a Memorial emanating thence of the 28th March, 1909.

This office has a staff made up of a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, 12 協理司員 Hsieh² Li³ Ssu¹ Yüan², Assistants (also 顧問 Ku⁴ Wên⁴, Advisers to the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government; see No. 159B), and 12 Secretaries (from the ranks of 堂主事 T'ang² Chu³ Shih⁴; see No. 76).

統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'ü⁴, Statistical Bureaux (see No. 162). In addition to the Imperial Household, found at the Palace Stud (see No. 88), the Imperial Armoury (see No. 89), the Bureau of Imperial Gardens and Hunting Parks (see No. 90), the Buddhist Chapel (see No. 104B) and the Summer Palace of the Emperor (see No. 104E).

No. 109. The literary designation of the Imperial Equipage Department is 典掌儀衛 Tien² Chang³ I² Wei⁴.

No. 127. 議院 I⁴ Yüan⁴, Parliament (commonly styled 國會 Kuo² Hui⁴). An Edict of the Emperor Kuang Hsü decreed the opening of this assembly in 1917. In consequence of the insistence of, and repeated requests from, the population, however, the date of its opening has been advanced to 1913 by an Imperial Decree of the 4th November, 1910. Regulations for the Parliament and electoral laws are to be promulgated one year previous to the opening.

In connection with the advancement of the date of convening a Parliament, the Scheme of State Laws and the Programme of Constitutional Reforms have been subjected to revision, the most important measures (organization of new Courts of Justice, Self-government, introduction of a new Civil and Criminal Code, institution of a State Budget, reorganization of the Customs and Tribute Systems, the taking of the Census, reform of the Bannermen, the promulgation of laws regarding Parliament and the election of its members, the reorganization of Government Establishments and the organization of: A. 內閣 Nei⁴ Ko², the Cabinet, B. 弼德院 Pi⁴ Tê² Yüan⁴, the Privy Council, C. 行政審判院 Hsing² Ch'eng⁴ Shên³ P'an⁴ Yüan⁴, Courts of Administrative Justice, and D. 審計院 Shên³ Chi⁴ Yüan⁴, the Audit Department) are to be completed by 1913.

Nos. 128 to 129C. By an Imperial Decree of the 8th May, 1911, the Council of State has been abolished and the 繙書房 Fan¹ Shu¹ Fang², Translation Bureau, attached to it, has, by

Edict of the 23rd June, 1911, been removed to the National Academy (see Nos. 191 to 205A).

Nos. 130 to 140. The Grand Secretariat has been abolished (by an Imperial Decree of the 8th May, 1911), and the four Grand Secretaries (see No. 131) and the two Assistant Grand Secretaries (see No. 132) have been commanded to take places in the National Academy (see No. 191) conforming to their seniority.

No. 131. Grand Secretaries are also designated 百揆 Po² K'uei², 大柱國 Ta⁴ Chu⁴ Kuo², 大柱石 Ta⁴ Chu⁴ Shih², 大元輔 Ta⁴ Yüan² Fu², and 大元宰 Ta⁴ Yüan² Tsai².

No. 132. Another designation of Assistant Grand Secretaries is 亞相 Ya³ Hsiang⁴.

No. 137. Other designations of Secretaries of the Grand Secretariat are 內翰 Nei⁴ Han⁴, 內史 Nei⁴ Shih³, 紫微郎 Tzu³ Wei¹ Lang², 大掌翰 Ta⁴ Chang³ Han⁴, and 大內史 Ta⁴ Nei⁴ Shih³.

Nos. 137A and 137B. The Imperial Patent Office was also styled 西掖 Hsi¹ I⁴, and 紫微閣 Tzu³ Wei¹ Ko². It was abolished by an Imperial Edict of the 23rd June, 1911, and its functions transferred to the 制誥局 Chih⁴ Kao⁴ Chü², Bureau of Imperial Rewards.

No. 138. The Office for copying the Emperor's endorsements of documents was abolished by an Imperial Decree of the 23rd June, 1911, and its functions transferred to the 承宣露 Ch'êng² Hsüan¹ T'ing¹, Chancery of the Cabinet.

Nos. 141 to 149. An Imperial Decree of the 8th May, 1911, abolished the Committee of Ministers.

Nos. 128 to 149. The Cabinet. 內閣 Nei⁴ Ko², the Cabinet (also 責任內閣 Tse² Jen⁴ Nei⁴ Ko²); established by an Imperial Edict of the 8th May, 1911, which, at the same time, sanctioned the 內閣官制 Nei⁴ Ko² Kuan¹ Chih⁴, Regulations regarding the Cabinet (19 articles), and the 內閣辦事暫行

章程 Nei⁴ Ko² Pan⁴ Shih⁴ Chan⁴ Hsing² Chang¹ Ch'êng², Provisional Rules for Cabinet Procedure, both of which were framed by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government.

The Cabinet is made up of 國務大臣 Kuo² Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Members of the Cabinet, who are the Emperor's nearest assistants in the government of the Empire. In addition to the 內閣總理大臣 Nei⁴ Ko² Tsung³ Li³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², President of the Cabinet, and one or two 內閣協理大臣 Nei⁴ Ko² Hsieh² Li³ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Vice-Presidents of the Cabinet, appointed by special Imperial Edicts, the Cabinet Members are as follows:

1. 外務大臣 Wai⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Foreign Affairs,
2. 民政大臣 Min² Cheng⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of the Interior,
3. 度支大臣 Tu⁴ Chih¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Finance,
4. 學務大臣 Hsüeh⁴ Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Education,
5. 陸軍大臣 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of War,
6. 海軍大臣 Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of the Navy,
7. 司法大臣 Ssu¹ Fa² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Justice,
8. 農工商大臣 Nung² Kung¹ Shang¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce,
9. 郵傳大臣 Yu² Ch'uan² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Posts and Communications
- and 10. 理藩大臣 Li³ Fan² Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of Dependencies.

The President of the Cabinet takes precedence of all other members and, in carrying out the Emperor's wishes, decides political questions, supervises the administration of the government and encourages the various branches of governmental activity to mutual assistance. Should he perceive that any order or decision given by a Minister, or Ministers, meets with difficulty in its execution, he may rescind the same, reporting the matter to the Emperor for final action.

Among other duties, the President of the Cabinet guides the actions of the high provincial authorities and officials

governing dependencies. He may, with the Emperor's sanction, issue regulations referring to questions subjected to his competence or concerning affairs specially delegated to his authority. Personal access to the Throne, when occasion demands, is also granted him.

All Memorials bearing on matters of a general State character are submitted to the Emperor in the name of the entire Cabinet; those referring to the affairs of a particular Ministry are submitted by the President of the Cabinet and the head of the Ministry concerned.

Other officials, outside the Cabinet, may submit reports to the Emperor—in certain instances they are bound by law to express their opinions to the Emperor—but these must pass through the hands of the Cabinet.

All Edicts concerning branches of the State legislation, the Higher Government, State policy and measures of general importance are signed (署名 Shu⁴ Ming²) by the President of the Cabinet and the Cabinet Members. Edicts referring to questions affecting a certain Ministry, or Ministries, are signed by the President of the Cabinet and the Minister, or Ministers, concerned.

The following is a schedule of questions coming within the scope of the Cabinet:

1. Codes of laws, of civil systems, Edicts and Imperial commands.
2. Estimates and the Budget.
3. Extraordinary expenditure.
4. Treaties and important diplomatic negotiations.
5. The promotion or degradation of officials holding posts to which appointment is made by Imperial Edict.
6. Disputes between Ministries with regard to authority.
7. Matters referred to the Cabinet by Edicts and requests and petitions from the people, submitted through the National Assembly.

8. Important administrative affairs of the various Ministries.

9. Affairs which by law must be transmitted to the Cabinet.

10. Matters which the President of the Cabinet or the Minister of the Ministry concerned consider should be discussed by the Cabinet.

Affairs brought before the Cabinet are decided by the opinion of a majority.

Questions relating to the Army or Navy, except when Imperial Edict commands their discussion by the Cabinet, are to be placed before the Emperor by the Minister of War or Minister of the Navy, direct. The latter will, however, report his action to the President of the Cabinet.

When questions of great importance are being considered, by special Imperial Edict there may be appointed 特任國務大臣 T'ê⁴ Jên⁴ Kuo² Wu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Special Members of the Cabinet. These, however, are not classed as belonging to the Cabinet.

The Cabinet meets at the 政事堂 Chêng⁴ Shih¹ T'ang², Cabinet Hall.

An Imperial Decree of the 23rd June, 1911, sanctioned the 內閣屬官官制 Nei⁴ Ko² Shu³ Kuan¹ Kuan¹ Chih⁴, Regulations regarding Subordinate Officials of the Cabinet, and the 內閣法制院官制 Nei⁴ Ko² Fa⁴ Chih⁴ Yüan⁴ Kuan¹ Chih⁴, Regulations regarding the Legislative Board of the Cabinet, which had been submitted by the Cabinet.

To the Cabinet there are attached: 1. A 閣丞 Ko² Ch'êng², Councillor, who, under the direction of the President of the Cabinet, supervises the various bureaux attached to the Cabinet, 2. A 廳長 T'ing¹ Chang³, Chief of the Chancery, 3. 局長 Chü² Chang³, Directors of the various Bureaux and Manager of the Bureau of Printing and Casting (*see infra*), 4. 副廳長

Fu⁴ T'ing¹ Chang³, Deputy Chief of the Chancery, 5. 副局長 Fu⁴ Chü² Chang³, Deputy Directors of the various Bureaux and Sub-Manager of the Bureau of Printing and Casting, 6. 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries, 7. 印鑄局藝師 Yin⁴ Chu⁴ Chü² I⁴ Shih⁴, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Printing and Casting, 8. 印鑄局藝士 Yin⁴ Chu⁴ Chü² I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers of the Bureau of Printing and Casting, and 9. 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

Of the officials mentioned above, Nos. 1 to 5 are appointed by the Emperor, Nos. 6 and 7 are appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Cabinet, while Nos. 8 and 9 are appointed by their superiors.

At the Cabinet there are found: 1. 承宣廳 Ch'êng² Hsüan¹ T'ing¹, the Chancery, which controls all matters in connection with the promulgation of Imperial Decrees, Rescripts, commands and instructions, files Imperial Decrees and Rescripts, receives and transmits Memorials or documents intended for Cabinet discussion, seals documents with the Imperial seal or Cabinet seal, has the custody of these seals, etc., 2. 制誥局 Chih⁴ Kao⁴ Chü², the Bureau of Imperial Rewards, which deals with the compilation of honorary titles, posthumous names and posthumous titles for reigning Emperors, frames Imperial Rescripts in connection with the bestowal of hereditary titles and posts, Chinese Orders, etc., 3. 叙官局 Hsü⁴ Kuan¹ Chü², the Bureau of Official Appointments, which is in charge of everything in connection with the appointment of officials in Peking and in the provinces, scrutinizes the records of officials, recommends promotions and transfers, arranges salaries, proposes punishments for guilty civil officials, etc., 4. 統計局 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Chü², the Central Bureau of Statistics, which compiles statistics with reference to all branches of the Government, published yearly statistical reports, exchanges statistical information with Foreign Powers, etc., and 5. 印鑄局 Yin⁴ Chu⁴ Chü², the Bureau of Printing and Casting, which is in charge of the printing of

official gazettes, legal codes, regulations and all types of government publications, casts seals, stamps, etc.

Under the direct guidance of the President of the Cabinet the 法制院 Fa⁴ Chih⁴ Yüan⁴, Legislative Board of the Cabinet, attends to the following: 1. The drafting of laws and Government instructions, 2. The examination of draft laws proposed by the various Ministries and the reporting on same, and 3. The interpretation of laws and Government commands now in force.

The Legislative Board is composed of the following:

1. 院使 Yüan⁴ Shih³, President, 2. 副使 Fu⁴ Shih³, Vice-President, and 3. 參議 Ts'an¹ I⁴, Councillors, appointed by the Emperor, 4. 參事 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries, and 5. 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Assistant Secretaries, appointed by the Throne on the recommendation of the Board, and 6. 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers, appointed by the Board.

Until the essential laws shall have been promulgated, under the supervision of the Legislative Board there will be placed all affairs which, by the Scheme of Measures Preparatory to the Introduction of Constitutional Government, sanctioned by the Throne, were within the competence of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (now abolished; see Supplement Nos. 150-163D).

The 弼德院 Pi⁴ Tê² Yüan⁴, Privy Council, (also 樞密院 Shu¹ Mi⁴ Yü⁴), to which the Emperor turns for advice on various affairs of government, was called into being by an Imperial Decree of the 8th May, 1911, the same Decree sanctioning the 弼德院官制 Pi⁴ Tê² Yüan⁴ Kuan¹ Chih⁴, Regulations regarding the Privy Council, which were framed by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, in conjunction with the Committee of Ministers.

The Privy Council consists of: A. One 院長 Yüan⁴ Chang³, President, B. One 副院長 Fu⁴ Yüan⁴ Chang³,

Vice-President, and C. 32 顧問大臣 Ku⁴ Wen⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Members of the Privy Council. Only eminent officials, with special qualifications as regards political affairs, are made members of the Privy Council.

Cabinet Ministers, the Presiding Controller of the Imperial Clan Court and Ministers of the Household may, with the Emperor's sanction, be appointed to the Privy Council.

Attached to the Privy Council there are ten 參議官 Ts'an¹ I¹ Kuan¹, Councillors.

To the Privy Council are referred:

1. Questions which according to the Statutes of the Imperial Family (皇室大典 Huang² Shih⁴ Ta⁴ Tien³) are to be considered by the Privy Council.

2. The investigation and interpretation of constitutional laws (憲法 Hsien⁴ Fa⁴), as well as laws and commands attendant thereon.

3. Until the promulgation of essential constitutional laws, all matters enumerated in the "General Principles of Constitutional Laws (憲法大綱 Hsien⁴ Fa⁴ Ta⁴ Kang¹), Part I: Prerogatives of the Sovereign (君上大權 Chün¹ Shang⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'üan²), paragraphs 8, 11 and 12.

4. Treaties and diplomatic negotiations.

5. The revision of regulations referring to itself.

At the Privy Council there is a 秘書廳 Pi⁴ Shu¹ T'ing¹, Secretariat, for dealing with correspondence, accounting, drawing up of reports of council meetings and managing affairs generally. The general supervision of this establishment is in the hands of a 秘書長 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Chang³, Chief Secretary, to whom there are attached a number of 秘書官 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Secretaries.

Nos. 150 to 151. By Imperial Edict of the 8th May, 1911, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Cabinet were placed at the head of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, as 憲政編查館大臣 Hsien⁴

Chêng⁴ Pien¹ Ch'a² Kuan³ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Presidents of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (now abolished; see below Nos. 150-163D).

Nos. 150 to 163D. The Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government was abolished by an Imperial Decree of the 23rd June, 1911, and its functions transferred to the 法制院 Fa⁴ Chih⁴ Yüan⁴, Legislative Board of the Cabinet.

No. 155. In the text the post of 總務處幫辦 Tsung³ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴ Pang¹ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Senior Assistant Chief of the Chancery, has been omitted.

No. 160. Conforming to a Memorial from the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 30th January, 1910, there have been established, at the Ministries and principal Government Establishments at the Capital, as well as at the (Governors-General's and Governors' Yamen, Constitutional Reforms Offices, 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Cheng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u¹, which have been commanded to twice a year present reports, to the Investigation Department of the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, concerning the progress of reforms.

No. 165A. On a Memorial from the National Assembly, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 14th November, 1910, the temporary administrative personnel of the National Assembly, having arranged for the convening of members of that body, has been abolished.

No. 167B. 速記學堂 Su² Chi⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², School of Stenography (see No. 621A); organized at the National Assembly (see a Memorial from the Assembly dated the 4th February, 1910, enclosing regulations in 19 articles) with the object of training 速記生 Su² Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Stenographers, for service at the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies (see No.

168) and at popular establishments in general. There are accepted for this school those who have, at least, completed the course of a Middle School (*see* No. 580), or a school of similar rating. The enrollment is 100—12 scholars chosen by the Assembly and 88 students from the provinces, *i.e.* four from each province. The course of study extends over two trimesters.

The subjects of instruction at the School of Stenography are 速記術 Su² Chi⁴ Shu¹, Stenography, Chinese Language (官話 Kuan¹ Hua⁴), Chinese Literature (國文 Kuo² Wên²) and the general principles of law. Its administrative personnel includes:

1. A 堂長 T'ang² Chang³, Director (compare No. 635B),
2. A 教務員 Chiao⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Preceptor (compare No. 636),
3. A 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Steward (*see* No. 641),
- and 4. 教員 Chiao⁴ Yüan², Teachers (not exceeding 5; *see* No. 637). All the posts mentioned, with the exception of that of Teacher, are held by officials of the Secretariat of the Assembly (*see* No. 167B).

On completion of the course of the School of Stenography a number of the students are retained for service at the Assembly, as Stenographers, while the rest disperse for similar service in the provinces.

Nos. 184 to 184C. The text of these should read as follows:

184. *The General Staff of the Army.*

In an Edict of the 6th November, 1906, commanding the reorganization of the Ministry of War, it was directed that, as no General Staff of the Army (General Staff Office; *see* No. 184B) was in being, all matters appertaining to such an institution were to be attended to, temporarily, by the 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, General Staff Council, attached to the Ministry of War (compare Nos. 184A, 417 and 418).

By an Imperial Edict of the 15th July, 1909, the General Staff Council was made independent of the Ministry of War under the designation following.

184A. 軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴.

軍諮處 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴, General Staff of the Army, or General Staff Office. This is an independent establishment, which assists the Emperor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, headed by two 管理軍諮處事務 Kuan³ Li³ Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ch'u⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Chiefs of the General Staff of the Army.

184B. 軍諮府 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Fu³.

By an Imperial Edict, dated the 8th May, 1911, the General Staff of the Army was reorganized into the 軍諮府 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Fu³, General Staff Headquarters, under which have been placed:

1. The Military Academy (*see* No. 712) and, prior to the establishment of this institution, the 陸軍預備大學堂 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Yü⁴ Pei⁴ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², The Military Preparatory Academy (previous to 1911 styled the Military Staff Officers College at Paotingfu; *see* No. 712A),
2. Schools for Military Draftsmen (*see* No. 715D),
3. Military Attachés at Legations abroad (*see* No. 329), Line Officers of the Army and Navy, etc.

Until the personnel of the General Staff Headquarters has been definitely fixed (軍諮府官制 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Fu³ Kuan¹ Chih⁴), it will be administered by a provisional staff, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 22nd September, 1909.

184C. 軍諮大臣 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên².

At the head of the provisional staff of the General Staff Headquarters there are two 軍諮大臣 Chün¹ Tzu¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên². To them there are subordinated: Compare text.

No. 185. At present naval affairs are under the supervision of the Ministry of the Navy (*see* Supplement Nos. 420 to 437; particularly No. 434), which was called into existence by an Imperial Decree of the 3rd November, 1910, and which is a development of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy.

No. 185A. As proposed by the Presidents of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Navy, to that body there were attached 籌辦海軍事務處顧問官 Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Hai³ Chün¹ Shih⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴ Ku⁴ Wên⁴ Kuan¹, Naval Advisers (compare No. 184K), an Imperial Edict of the 19th February, 1910, designating 嚴復 Yen² Fu⁴, 伍光健 Wu³ Kuang¹-chien⁴, 魏瀚 Wei⁴ Han⁴ and 鄭清濂 Chêng⁴ Ch'ing¹-lien², to act as such.

No. 186. On the recommendation of a Reader of the Grand Secretariat, 延昌 Yen² Ch'ang¹, there have been established posts for 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers, to the Commission for the Revision of the Banner Organization (see a Memorial from the Commission, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th January, 1910).

No. 191. Literary designations of the National Academy are 木天 Mu⁴ T'ien¹, 鸞坡 Luan² P'o¹, 蘭臺 Lan² T'ai², 麟臺 Lin² T'ai², 芸臺 Yün² T'ai², 玉堂 Yü⁴ T'ang², and 秘閣 Pi⁴ Ko².

No. 192. Literary designations of the Chancellor of the National Academy are 大著作 Ta⁴ Cho² Tso⁴, 判文林館事 P'an⁴ Wên² Lin³ Kuan³ Shih⁴, 內相 Nei⁴ Hsiang⁴, and 太史令 T'ai⁴ Shih³ Ling⁴.

Nos. 193C to 200C. Literary designations of the personnel of the National Academy (so-called 翰林 Han⁴ Lin²) are 太史 T'ai⁴ Shih³, 內翰 Nei⁴ Han⁴, 詞林 Tz'u² Lin², 翰苑 Han⁴ Yüan⁴, 大太史 Ta⁴ T'ai⁴ Shih³, and 大詞翰 Ta⁴ Tz'u² Han⁴.

No. 206. Other designations of the Censorate are 柏府 Po² Fu³, 蘭臺寺 Lan² T'ai² Ssu⁴, 南寺 Nan² Ssu⁴, 南臺 Nan² T'ai², and 柏臺 Po² T'ai².

No. 207A. Other designations of the senior President of the Censorate are 烏臺 Wu¹ T'ai², 掌憲 Chang³ Hsien⁴, 大都憲 Ta⁴ Tu¹ Hsien⁴, and 大司憲 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Hsien⁴.

No. 210B. Other designations of the Metropolitan Censor are 黃門 Huang² Mên² and 東臺 T'ung¹ T'ai².

No. 213. Other designations of the Provincial Censor are 西臺 Hsi¹ T'ai², 柱石 Chu⁴ Shih², and 大司憲 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Hsien⁴.

No. 215A. The new regulations regarding Judicial Establishments (section 5th, articles 33 to 45; see No. 758) define the Supreme Court of Justice as the highest Judicial Establishment of the Empire, being subordinated to the Ministry of Justice only as regards administration. Accordingly, its decisions are not submitted to the latter for approval. Also, the Supreme Court of Justice has functions similar to the Russian Senate as regards interpretation of laws.

For particulars as to the 大理分院 Ta⁴ Li³ Fên¹ Yüan⁴, Branches of the Supreme Court of Justice, see No. 759B.

Nos. 218 and 218A. The 刑科 Hsing² K'o¹ has been changed to the 刑事科 Hsing² Shih⁴ K'o¹.

At the head of the various Sections there are 庭長 T'ing² Chang³, Section 'Chiefs, who hold this position in addition to that of Director, or Secretary, of a Department.

Nos. 219 and 219A. The 民科 Min² K'o¹ has been changed to the 民事科 Min² Shih⁴ K'o¹.

At the head of the various Sections there are 庭長 T'ing² Chang³ (compare Supplement Nos. 218 and 218A).

No. 221. 審判研究所 Shên³ P'an⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Courses in Jurisprudence (compare No. 758B), for officials of the Supreme Court of Justice; functioning since 1909.

The lectures given in these Courses are under the direction of officials of the Court who are well-versed in the Provisional Criminal Code (see a Memorial from the Supreme Court of Justice, dated the 2nd February, 1910).

No. 222. For particulars as to the 總檢察分廳 Tsung³ Chien³ Ch'a² Fên¹ T'ing¹, Branch Attorney-Generals' Offices, see No. 763A.

No. 223. Literary designations of the Imperial Board of Astronomy are 太史監 T'ai' Shih³ Chien⁴, 渾儀監 Hun⁴ I² Chien⁴, 司天監 Ssu¹ T'ien¹ Chien⁴, and 司天臺 Ssu¹ T'ien¹ T'ai².

No. 225. Literary designations of the Director of the Imperial Board of Astronomy are 太史令 T'ai' Shih³ Ling⁴, 日官 Jih⁴ Kuan¹, and 大司天 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ T'ien¹.

Nos. 226 and 227. Literary designations of the Vice-Directors of the Imperial Board of Astronomy are 太史少令 T'ai' Shih³ Shao⁴ Ling⁴ and 太史丞 T'ai' Shih³ Ch'êng².

No. 233. Conforming to replies from the Committee of Ministers, dated the 22nd January and the 4th February, 1910, to a Memorial submitted on the 29th December, 1909, by 繼祿 Chi⁴ Lu⁴, a reform of the Imperial Medical Department (literary designation, 尙藥監 Shang⁴ Yao⁴ Ch'ien⁴) was effected, the ranks of the Commissioner, and other officials, being raised (see Nos. 235 to 236 and 238 to 240).

No. 235. The post of Commissioner of the Imperial Medical Department (literary designation, 太醫令 T'ai' I¹ Ling⁴) has been raised from 5A to 4A.

Nos. 236 and 236A. The posts of Senior and Junior Vice-Commissioners of the Imperial Medical Department (literary designations, 尙藥局丞 Shang⁴ Yao⁴ Chü² Ch'êng², and 太醫丞 T'ai' I¹ Ch'êng²) have been raised from 6A to 5A.

No. 238. The post of Imperial Physician (13 in all; literary designation, 侍醫 Shih⁴ I¹), has been raised from 7A to 6A.

Nos. 239 and 239A. The posts of Secretaries (literary designation, 太醫正 T'ai' I¹ Ch'êng⁴) of the eighth rank (13 in all), and of the ninth rank (13 in all), have been raised respectively to 7A and 8A.

No. 240. The post of Physician (literary designation, 尙藥局司藥 Shang⁴ Yao⁴ Chü² Ssu¹ Yao⁴) has been classed 9A.

At the Imperial Medical Department there are: 醫員 I¹ Yüan² (literary designation, 尙藥局醫佐 Shang⁴ Yao⁴ Chü² I¹ Tso³) Assistant Physicians, and 醫生 I¹ Shêng¹, Medical Assistants, Physicians are arranged according to nine 科 K'o¹, Specialities:

1. 大方脈科 Ta⁴ Fang¹ Mo⁴ K'o¹, Diseases of Adults,
2. 小方脈痘疹科 Hsiao³ Fang¹ Mo⁴ Tou⁴ Chên³ K'o¹, Diseases of Children, and Smallpox,
3. 傷寒科 Shang¹ Han² K'o¹, Fevers,
4. 婦人科 Fu⁴ Jên² K'o¹, Diseases of Females,
5. 瘡瘍科 Ch'uang² Yang² K'o¹, Cutaneous Diseases,
6. 鍼灸科 Chên¹ Chih⁴ K'o¹, Rheumatic Diseases,
7. 眼科 Yen³ K'o¹, Ophthalmic Diseases,
8. 口齒咽喉科 K'ou³ Ch'ih³ Yen¹ Hou² K'o¹, Dental and Throat Diseases, and
9. 正骨科 Chêng⁴ Ku³ K'o¹, Surgery (literally "setting bones.")

No. 242. The second of the Superintendents of the Board of Customs Control is also designated 稅務處會辦大臣 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴ Hui⁴ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên².

No. 273. The organization of a modern Postal System in China was begun in the period 1896-1898, during which a series of Imperial Edicts were promulgated with reference to the opening of Postal Establishments of a new type throughout the Empire, to be styled 大清郵政 Ta⁴ Ch'ing¹ Yu² Chêng⁴, or Chinese Imperial Post Offices. The Office of Foreign Affairs received Imperial commands to entrust the general control of Postal affairs to the Inspector General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart (赫德 Ho⁴ Tê²), as 總郵政司 Tsung³ Yu² Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Inspector General of Posts. The latter, in turn, appointed Mr. Th. Piry (帛黎 Po⁴ Li²), Commissioner of Customs, with the title of 郵政總辦 Yu² Ch'êng⁴ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Postal Secretary, to supervise the organization of a Postal System for the Empire and there are now more than 600 Post Offices and 4,200, or more, Postal Sub-Offices.

The question of the transfer of the Postal System to the control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications was first

raised, by the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government, when general regulations defining the functions of the several State Offices were being framed (行政綱目 Hsing⁴ Chêng⁴ Kang¹ Mu⁴). Further, the said Committee, in the autumn of 1909, when submitting its report concerning preparatory measures to be accomplished by provincial Government Offices during the nine years preceding the granting of a constitution, expressed the opinion that "the Postal System should remain under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs only so long as there was no special Ministry for its administration, and until the Chinese populace became acquainted with its utility; now, there being a Ministry of Posts and Communications in existence, it should be handed over to the supervision of this Ministry." This report received Imperial sanction, and, in the list of measures to be carried out by the Ministry of Posts and Communications during the period already spoken of, submitted to the Emperor on the 4th. October, 1910, there appeared a provision for the transfer of the Postal System as recommended.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications definitely assumed control of the Postal System on the 28th May, 1911, by virtue of an Imperial Decree of the 26th May, promulgated in reply to a Memorial from the President of the Ministry concerned, 盛宣懷 Shêng⁴ Hsüan¹-huai² (for further details see Supplement Nos. 479 and 479A).

A detailed scheme concerning the reform of Postal Establishments appeared in the Peking Gazette of the 17th October, 1910.

No. 278. Other designations of the President of a Ministry are 中臺 Chung¹ T'ai², 都臺 Tu¹ T'ai², and 大常伯 Ta⁴ Ch'ang² Po³.

No. 279. Other designations of the Senior Vice-President of a Ministry are 亞卿 Ya³ Ch'ing¹ and 少常伯 Shao⁴ Ch'ang² Po³.

No. 312. By regulations framed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in June, 1909, certain changes have been effected with regard to the official rank of Chinese officials abroad (see Nos. 317 to 320 and 322 to 323), namely:

No. 317. The rank of a Consul-General is now 4B.

No. 318. The rank of a Second Councillor is now 4B.

No. 319. The rank of a First Interpreter is now 5A.

No. 320. The rank of a Consul is now 5A.

No. 322. The rank of a Third Councillor is now 5A.

No. 323. The rank of a Second Interpreter is now 5B.

No. 324. The rank of a Vice-Consul is now 5B.

No. 325. The rank of a First Secretary is now 5B.

No. 326. The rank of a Third Interpreter is now 6B.

No. 327. The rank of a Second Secretary is now 6B.

No. 328. The rank of a Third Secretary is now 7B.

No. 332. There is now a Consulate-General at 巴那瑪 Pa¹ Na⁴ Ma¹, Panama (see a Memorial from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated the 16th January, 1910).

In accordance with the terms of a Consular Convention (領事條約 Ling³ Shih⁴ T'iao² Yüeh¹) concluded between China and the Netherlands (signed at Peking on the 8th May, 1911), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted a Memorial to the Throne, the same being sanctioned on the 21st July, 1911, concerning the establishment, in the Dutch Indies (和蘭東印度屬地 Ho² Lan² Tung¹ Yin⁴ Tu⁴ Shu³ Ti⁴), of the following Consulates in the islands of the Sunda Archipelago (巽他羣島 Hsün⁴ T'ai¹ Ch'ün² Tao³):

A. A Consulate-General at 巴達維亞 Pa¹ Ta² Wei² Ya³, Batavia, in the island of 爪哇島 Chua³ Wa¹ Tao³, Java, with a Consular District (管轄區域 Kuan³ Hsia² Ch'ü¹ Yü⁴) including the island of Java to the East of 三寶龍 San¹ Pao³ Lung², all Dutch Borneo (婆羅洲和屬全境 P'o² Lo² Chou¹ Ho² Shu³ Ch'üan² Ching⁴), the island of Billiton (萬里洞全島

Wan⁴ Li³ Tung⁴ Ch'üan² Tao³), as well as adjacent small islands.

This Consulate-General will be administered by a Consul-General, one Second Interpreter and one Second Secretary.

B. A Consulate at 泗水 Ssu⁴ Shui³, Sourabaya, Java, with a Consular District including the island of Java to the West of 三寶龍 San¹ Pao³ Lung², the Dutch Celebes (西里伯和屬全境 Hsi¹ Li³ Po² Ho² Shu³ Ch'üan² Ching⁴), Madura Island (馬渡拉 Ma³ Tu⁴ La¹), the island of Karimon Java (峇釐龍目 K'a¹ Li² Lung² Mu⁴) and adjacent small islands.

This Consulate will have a personnel made up of a Consul, one Third Interpreter and one Third Secretary.

C. A Consulate at 巴東 Pa¹ Tung¹, Padang, in the island of 蘇門答臘 Su¹ Mên² Ta¹ La⁴, Sumatra, with a Consular District including Sumatra, the island of 邦加 Pang¹ Chia¹, Banka and adjacent small islands.

The personnel of this Consulate will include a Consul, one Third Interpreter and one Third Secretary.

Nos. 333 to 338. The Ministry of Civil Appointments was abolished by an Imperial Edict of the 23rd June, 1911, its functions being transferred to the 叙官局 Hsi⁴ Kuan¹ Chü³, Bureau of Official Appointments.

No. 333A. Other designations of the President of the Ministry of Civil Appointments are 天官 T'ien¹ Kuan¹, 冢宰 Chung³ Tsai³, and 大銓衡 Ta⁴ Ch'üan² Hêng².

Nos. 335 to 338. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (see Supplement No. 160); established at the Ministry of Civil Appointments (on a Memorial from this Ministry, dated the 12th March, 1910), to replace the 憲政研究所 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³. At the head of this office there was a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, who had subordinated to him: 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Senior Assistants, 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Junior Assistants, etc. It is

composed of four 科 K'o¹, Sections, namely, 1. 叙官科 Hsi⁴ Kuan¹ K'o¹, Section of Personnel, 2. 考績科 K'ao³ Chi¹ K'o¹, Section for Investigation of Merits, 3. 調查科 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² K'o¹, Intelligence Section, and 4. 編制科 Pien¹ Chih⁴ K'o¹, Revising Section.

學治館 Hsüeh² Chih⁴ Kuan³, Instruction Office at the Ministry of Civil Appointments (for preparing officials for service at this Ministry); directed by a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief.

No. 344. 圖志館 T'u² Chih⁴ Kuan³, Commission for Preparing a Descriptive Work of the Empire; established at the Ministry of the Interior, in accordance with a Memorial from this Ministry, dated the 13th March, 1910.

This Commission is composed of officials of the Ministry of the Interior and will compile its 一統新志 I¹ T'ung³ Hsin¹ Chih⁴, New Complete Statistical Description of the Chinese Empire, from detailed documents supplied by the provinces.

憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms; established at the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with a Memorial emanating thence, dated the 2nd April, 1910.

No. 368A. 造紙廠 Tsao⁴ Chih³ Ch'ang³, Government Paper Mill; operated under regulations framed by the Ministry of Finance and sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th January, 1911. It is under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and has been established for the production of all kinds of Government books, and papers and forms for the numerous Government Establishments.

At the head of the Paper Mill there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Superintendent. He is assisted by: 1. A 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Senior Assistant Superintendent, and 2. A 坐辦 Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Junior Assistant Superintendent.

For the management of the Paper Mill there are five Sections: 1. 營運科 Ying² Yün⁴ K'o¹, Section of Transport and Supplies (in charge of the provision of materials and their transport), 2. 監造科 Chien⁴ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Operation (supervises the execution of orders), 3. 文案科 Wên² An¹ K'o¹, Chancery, 4. 收支科 Shou¹ Chih¹ K'o¹, Section of Finance, and 5. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs. Each of these Sections is directed by a 科長 K'o² Chang³, Section Chief, and is divided into Sub-sections (所 So³).

No. 369A. As recommended in a Memorial from the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle (sanctioned by the Emperor on the 25th February, 1910), there have been established posts for the following officials at the Office of the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle: 1. One 提調 T'i² Tiao⁴, Proctor, 2. Two 幫提調 Pang¹ T'i² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctors, 3. One 秘書官 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Senior Secretary, and 4. Nine 叅事官 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries.

The Office of the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle is made up of eight 廳 T'ing¹, Sections: 1. 鹽務總廳 Yen² Wu⁴ Tsung³ T'ing¹, Chief Section of Salt Affairs; supervising the framing of rules and regulations regarding the salt administration, the most important correspondence and the personnel of the office, 2. 奉直鹽務廳 Fêng⁴ Chih² Yen² Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Fengtien and Chihli (and of Kirin, Heilungchiang, Honan, the territory of the Ch'akhars, Jehol and Sui-yüan-ch'êng), 3. 路東鹽務廳 Lu⁴ Tung¹ Yen² Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Shantung and Shansi (and of Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anhui and Kiangsu), 4. 兩淮鹽務廳 Liang³ Huai² Yen² Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Kiangsu and Kiangsi (and of Hupeh, Hunan, the Western part of Anhui and Honan), 5. 兩浙鹽務廳 Liang³ Ché⁴ Yen² Wá¹ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Chekiang (and of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi), 6. 閩粵鹽務廳 Min³

Yüeh⁴ Yen² Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Fukien and Kuangtung (and of Kiangsi, Kuangsi, Hunan and Kueichow), 7. 川滇鹽務廳 Ch'uan¹ Tien¹ Yen² Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section for Salt Affairs of Szechwan and Yunnan (and of Hupeh, Hunan and Kueichow), and 8. 庶務廳 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Section of General Affairs; receiving and despatching correspondence, sealing documents, keeping the accounts, etc.

The Chief Section of Salt Affairs is directed by a Proctor and his assistants. To them there are attached: a Senior Secretary (supervising the most important correspondence), two Secretaries, two 坐辦 Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Assistant Secretaries, and an indefinite number of 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies (of the first, second and third ranks, 等 Têng³).

A Secretary is at the head of each of the remaining seven Sections. He has a Assistant Secretary and an indefinite number of Deputies (of the three ranks mentioned) under his orders.

At the Section of General Affairs there has been inaugurated a 譯電所 I⁴ Tien⁴ So³, Sub-Section for the Ciphering of Telegrams, and a 繕寫房 Shan⁴ Hsreh³ Fang², Copying Sub-Section, manned by 書記官 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Kuan¹, Clerks, and 書記生 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Writers.

There is found at the Office of the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle an indefinite number of 諮議官 Tzu¹ I⁴ Kuan¹, Advisers. A 會議所 Hui⁴ I⁴ So³, Council, composed of the Proctor, as 議長 I⁴ Chang³, President, and Assistant Proctors, Senior Secretary, Secretaries and Advisers, as 會議員 Hui⁴ I⁴ Yüan², Members of the Council, has also been organized at this office.

No. 373. 幣制局 Pi⁴ Chih⁴ Chü², Currency Office; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Finance, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 20th September, 1910, to replace the Commission for the Study of the Currency

System, 幣制調查局 Pi⁴ Chih⁴ Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Chü², abolished by the same Memorial. The main object of this office is to keep a control over the mints and banks, with regard to issue of the new type of currency, and to supervise the gradual transition to a new currency system. The Minister of Finance is at the head of the office and exerts his authority therein through the Currency Department (*see* No. 356). An Imperial Edict of the 13th day of the 7th moon appointed 盛宣懷 Shêng Hsüan-huai as 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, to assist the Minister.

At the Currency Office there are: 1. One 提調 T'í² Tiao⁴, Proctor, and 2. Two 幫提調 Pang⁴ T'í² Tiao⁴, Assistant Proctors. The Proctor and Assistant Proctors are in charge of the four 股 Ku³, Sections. A. 調查股 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Ku³, Intelligence Section; charged with the study of the currency question in China and Europe and the completion of all business left unfinished by the Commission for the Study of the Currency System, B. 籌辦股 Ch'ou² Pan⁴ Ku³, Section of Organization; superintends the introduction of the new currency, provides funds for minting purposes, fixes the currency reserve, checks the quantity of coins minted, arranges for the exchange of old coins for the new currency and manages the correspondence regarding currency matters generally, C. 稽核股 Chi² Ho² Ku³, Section of Supervision; superintends minting operations, purchases silver for coining purposes, arranges for the re-minting of old currency, defines standard and weight of coins, controls the issue of new coins for circulation through banks or other institutions, the issue of bank-notes and the revenue derived from the same, supervises the printing of bank-notes, etc., and B. 編譯股 Pien¹ I⁴ Ku³, Compiling and Translating Section; compiles and translates works appertaining to currency questions, on its own initiative or at the request of the three foregoing Sections.

At the head of each Section there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, who has subordinated to him: A. 幫辦 Pang¹ Pan⁴, Assistants, and B. 委員 Wei³ Yüan², Deputies.

For superintending affairs of economy there is a 庶務處 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Ch'u⁴, Section of Economical Affairs, at the Currency Office.

No. 376. Other designations of the Ministry of Rites are 祠部 Tz'u² Pu⁴, 儀部 I² Pu⁴, and 大宗 Ta⁴ Tsung¹, and, of its President, 春官 Ch'un¹ Kuan¹, 春卿 Ch'un¹ Ch'ing¹, 大秩宗 Ta⁴ Chih⁴ Tsung¹, and 大典禮 Ta⁴ Tien³ Li³.

Nos. 376-394. 典禮院 Tien³ Li³ Yüan⁴, Court of Rites; established by an Imperial Decree of the 20th July, 1911, to replace the Ministry of Rites, abolished by the same Decree. At the same time Imperial sanction of the 典禮院官制 Tien³ Li³ Yüan⁴ Kuan¹ Chih⁴, Regulations for the Court of Rites, drawn up by the Cabinet of Ministers, in 24 articles, was also signified.

To the Court of Rites have been transferred all functions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the old Ministry of Rites, as regards ritual observances, and under its control has been placed the Music Office (*see* No. 388) and the Office of Sacred Music (*see* No. 390), which were formerly under the supervision of the Board of Music (*see* No. 387).

The casting of seals (*see* No. 386) has been placed under the control of the Bureau of Printing and Casting attached to the Cabinet of Ministers.

The issue of the calendar, control over rites and ceremonies performed by the populace, sacrifices at temples in the provinces and exercises of divination performed in these temples is now the duty of the Ministry of the Interior. Ceremonies enacted in schools and sacrifices in the temple of Confucius are controlled by the Ministry of Education.

The issue of supplies and allowances to vassal Princes and to Lamas is now invested in the Ministry of Dependencies.

The Court of Rites is responsible for the performance of rites and musical ceremonies at Imperial Temples and Altars and at the Imperial Mausolea, as well as for the construction and safeguarding of buildings of this type. It is composed of a 總務廳 Tsung³ Wu⁴ T'ing¹, Chancery of General Affairs, and four Offices, i.e. 1. 禮制署 Li³ Chih⁴ Shu⁴, Office of Ceremonies, 2. 祠祭署 Tz'u² Chi⁴ Shu⁴, Office of Sacrifices, 3. 奉常署 Fêng⁴ Ch'ang² Shu⁴, Office of Sacrificial Worship, and 4. 精膳署 Ching¹ Shan⁴ Shu⁴, Banqueting Office.

The staff of the Court of Rites includes: A. One 掌院大學士 Chang³ Yüan⁴ Ta⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Chancellor, B. One 副掌院學士 Fu⁴ Chang³ Yüan⁴ Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Sub-Chancellor, C. Eight 學士 Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Senior Members of the Court, D. Eight 直學士 Chih² Hsüeh² Shih⁴, Junior Members of the Court, E. One 廳長 Ting¹ Chang³, Chief of the Chancery, F. Four 署長 Shu⁴ Chang³, Office Chiefs, G. 僉事 Ch'ien¹ Shih⁴, Secretaries, of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd (等 Têng³) Classes, performing duty in the Chancery and the four Offices, H. 簿正 Pu⁴ Chêng⁴, Overseers, performing duty at the Chancery, I. 典簿 Tien³ Pu⁴, Assistant Overseers, performing duty at the Chancery, J. 司庫 Ssu¹ K'u⁴, Inspectors, attached to the Chancery, K. 贊禮郎 Tsan⁴ Li³ Lang², Ceremonial Ushers, attached to the Office of Sacrificial Worship, L. 讀祝官 Tu² Chu⁴ Kuan¹, Reciters of Prayers, attached to the Office of Sacrificial Worship, M. 鳴贊 Ming² Tsan⁴, Heralds, attached to the Office of Ceremonies, N. 序班 Hsü⁴ Pan¹, Ushers, attached to the Office of Ceremonies, O. 庫使 K'u⁴ Shih³, Assistant Inspectors, attached to the Chancery, and P. 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers.

Of the officials mentioned above, A and B are selected and appointed by the Emperor himself (特簡 T'ê⁴ Chien³), C to

E are appointed by the Emperor (簡任 Chien³ Jên⁴), F to M are appointed on the strength of Memorials to the Emperor (奏任 Tsou⁴ Jên⁴), while N to P are appointed by the Chancellor (委任 Wei³ Jên⁴).

Nos. 398 to 402. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (see Supplement No. 160); established at the Ministry of Education, in accordance with a Memorial emanating thence, dated the 25th March, 1910, to replace the 憲政研究所 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, of that Ministry.

No. 412A. The literary designation of the Libationer and Tutor is 大掌教 Ta⁴ Chang³ Chiao⁴; of the Preceptor, 大典教 Ta⁴ Tien³ Chiao⁴, and 大傳經 Ta⁴ Ch'uan² Ching¹; of the Doctor, 算學博士 Suan⁴ Hsüeh² Po² Shih⁴ (also 國子監算學助教廳 Kuo² Tzu³ Chien⁴ Suan⁴ Hsüeh² Chu⁴ Chiao⁴ T'ing¹).

Nos. 420 to 437. The text of these should be as follows:

No. 420. 陸軍部 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴, Ministry (Board) of War, or Ministry (Board) of Land Forces. This Ministry is now the administrative head of all the land forces of the Empire, directs Military Schools, is in charge of ordnance stores and arsenals, etc. The Ministry, established in 1906, was substantially reorganized by an Imperial Edict of the 4th December, 1910, and now, in accordance with the provisional regulations regarding the Ministry of War, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 4th December, 1910, is under the following direction:

No. 420A. At the head of the Ministry of War there are: a 陸軍大臣 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Minister of War, and a 陸軍副大臣 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Minister of War.

Note. The posts of President (see No. 278), Vice-President (see Nos. 279 to 280), Senior and Junior Councillor (see Nos. 281 to 282) and Senior and Junior Secretary (see Nos. 283 to 284), instituted in 1906, have been abolished.

No. 420B. 管理陸軍部事務 Kuan³ Li³ Lu⁴ Chün¹ Pu⁴ Shih⁴ Wu⁴, Controller of the Ministry of War (*see* No. 276).

No. 421. To the Minister of War and his Assistant (*see* Supplement, No. 420A) there are attached: 1. 參事官 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries, 2. 檢察官 Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹, Inspector of Military Affairs, and 3. 調查官 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² Kuan¹, Intelligence Officers (stationed in the provinces to supply necessary information and reports to the Minister).

No. 422. 承政司 Ch'eng² Ch'eng⁴ Ssu¹, Chancery; attends to the most important affairs, controls the finances, correspondence, personnel, etc. This is composed of four 科 K'o¹, Sections, namely, 1. 秘書科 Pi⁴ Shu¹ K'o¹, Section of Confidential Affairs, 2. 典章科 Tien³ Chang¹ K'o¹, Section of Army Regulations, 3. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs, and 4. 收支科 Shou¹ Chih¹ K'o¹, Section of Finance.

No. 423. 軍衡司 Chün¹ Heng² Ssu¹, Department of Selection; supervises the appointment and transfer of military officials. This has four Sections: 1. 考績科 K'ao³ Chi¹ K'o¹, Section for the Investigation of Merits, 2. 任官科 Jen⁴ Kuan¹ K'o¹, Section of Distribution of Posts, 3. 賞賚科 Shang³ Lai⁴ K'o¹, Section of Rewards, and 4. 旗務科 Ch'i² Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Banner Affairs.

No. 424. 軍實司 Chün¹ Shih² Ssu¹, Department of Arms Supply; having two Sections: 1. 製造科 Chih⁴ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Manufacture, and 2. 保儲科 Pao³ Ch'u¹ K'o¹, Section of Storage.

No. 425. 軍制司 Chün¹ Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Army Inspection Department (*further see* No. 428).

Previous to their being handed over to the Ministry of Posts and Communications, all questions in connection with the Military Posts, formerly under the supervision of the Department

of Military Posts (now abolished), are to be attended to by the Army Inspection Department.

No. 426. 軍需司 Chün¹ Hsü¹ Ssu¹, Commissariat Department (*further see* No. 429).

No. 427. 軍醫司 Chün¹ I¹ Ssu¹, Army Medical and Sanitary Department; consisting of two Sections: 1. 衛生科 Wei⁴ Sheng¹ K'o¹, Sanitary Section, and 2. 醫務科 I¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Medical Section.

No. 428. 軍法司 Chün¹ Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Military Law (*further see* No. 432).

No. 429. 軍牧司 Chün¹ Mu⁴ Ssu¹, Department of the Military Stud (*further see* No. 433). This Department is now in charge of all veterinary affairs formerly under the supervision of the Army Medical and Sanitary Department (*see* Supplement No. 427).

No. 430. 軍學處 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ch'u⁴, Bureau of Military Education. This is provisionally under the supervision of the Ministry of War but there is a suggestion to make it an independent office under the designation 軍學院 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Yüan⁴, Department of Military Education. Its personnel will be determined later.

No. 431. 審計處 Shên³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Control.

To this office there have been transferred all affairs formerly under the supervision of the 財政處 Ts'ai² Ch'eng⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Finance, and the 統計處 T'ung³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Statistical Bureau, both of which have been abolished. Also, the auditing of accounts and bills has been transferred to its supervision from the Department of Military Posts (*see* Supplement No. 432B), the Department of Arms Supply (*see* Supplement No. 424) and the Commissariat Department (*see* Supplement No. 426).

The Office of Control has two Sections: 1. 綜察科 Tsung¹ Ch'a² K'o¹, General Revising Section, and 2. 核銷科 Ho² Hsiao¹ K'o¹, Auditing Section.

No. 432. Each Department of the Ministry of War, as a rule, furnishes employment for : a 司長 Ssu¹ Chang², Controller, a 司事官 Ssu¹ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Department Secretary, 科長 K'o¹ Chang², Section Chiefs (one to each Section), 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries (of the first, second and third ranks); and 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers (in an indefinite number).

No. 432A. The personnel of various Departments and Offices differs from that mentioned above (No. 432) in the following respects :

1. At the Chancery of the Ministry of War (*see* Supplement No. 422) there are a number of 譯員 I⁴ Yüan², Interpreters.

2. The Department of Military Law (*see* Supplement No. 428), having no Sections, furnishes employment for 司法官 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Officers of Justice (of the first, second and third ranks), who take the place of Section Chiefs and Secretaries (*see* Supplement No. 432).

3. At the Department of Arms Supply (*see* Supplement No. 424) and at the Army Inspection Department (*see* Supplement No. 425) there are found 繪圖員 Hui⁴ T'u² Yüan², Draughtsmen, 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers, and 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers.

4. In place of the customary 司長 Ssu¹ Chang², at the head of the Office of Control there is a 計長 Chi⁴ Chang².

No. 432B. The Department of Military Posts (軍乘司 Chün¹ Ch'eng² Ssu¹), the Discipline Department (軍計司 Chün¹ Chi⁴ Ssu¹) and the Department of Military Education (軍學司 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ssu¹), organized in accordance with regulations framed in 1906, have been abolished. In place of last-mentioned there has been inaugurated a "Bureau of Military Education" (*see* Supplement No. 430).

No. 433. Under the authority of the Ministry of War are:

1. The Military Forces of China:

- A. Lu Chün, Regular Troops, and
- B. Hsün Fang Tui, Reserves (*see* Nos. 655 to 707).
2. Military Schools (*see* Nos. 708 to 717B).
3. Banner Troops (*see* Nos. 718 to 748).
4. Old Chinese Troops (*see* Nos. 749 to 753).
5. Office of the Government Stud (*see* No. 755).

THE MINISTRY OF THE NAVY.

No. 434. *Idem.* No. 185.

No. 435. The Ministry of the Navy was called into being by an Imperial Edict of the 4th December, 1910, and its personnel includes the following officials.

1. 海軍大臣 Hai³ Chün¹ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Ministry of the Navy,

2. 海軍副大臣 Hai³ Chün¹ Fu⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Minister of the Navy,

3. 參謀官 Ts'an¹ Mou² Kuan¹, Councillors,

4. 參事官 Ts'an¹ Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Secretaries, and

5. 秘書官 Pi⁴ Shu¹ Kuan¹, Junior Secretaries.

No. 436. The Ministry of War is divided into Departments as follows :

No. 436A. 軍制司 Chün¹ Chih⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Naval Administration ; composed of five Sections : 1. 制度科 Chih⁴ Tu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Naval Codes and Regulations, 2. 考核科 K'ao³ Ho² K'o¹, Revising Section, 3. 器械科 Chi⁴ Hsieh⁴ K'o¹, Arms Section, 4. 駕駛科 Chia⁴ Shih³ K'o¹, Section of Navigation, and 5. 輪機科 Lun² Chi¹ K'o¹, Section of Marine Engineering.

No. 436B. 軍政司 Chün¹ Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Construction Department ; having two Sections : 1. 製造科 Chih⁴ Tsao⁴ K'o¹, Section of Manufacture, and 2. 建築科 Chien⁴ Chu² K'o¹, Building Section.

No. 436c. 軍學司 Chün¹ Hsüeh² Ssu¹, Department of Naval Education; with five Sections: 1. 教育科 Chiao⁴ Yü⁴ K'o¹, Section of Instruction; 2. 訓練科 Hsün¹ Lien⁴ K'o¹, Section of Training; 3. 謀略科 Mou² Lüeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Strategy; 4. 調查科 Tiao⁴ Ch'a² K'o¹, Intelligence Section, and 5. 編譯科 Pien¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Translation Section.

No. 436D. 軍樞司 Chün¹ Shu¹ Ssu¹, Department of Important Affairs (Chancery); composed of three Sections: 1. 奏咨科 Tsou⁴ Tzu¹ K'o¹, Section of Memorials and Correspondence, 2. 典章科 Tien³ Chang¹ K'o¹, Section of Naval Regulations, and 3. 承發科 Ch'eng² Fa¹ K'o¹, Transmission Section.

No. 436E. 軍儲司 Chün¹ Ch'u³ Ssu¹, Department of Economical Affairs; having three Sections: 1. 收支科 Shou¹ Chih¹ K'o¹, Section of Finance, 2. 儲備科 Ch'u³ Pei⁴ K'o¹, Section of Economy, and 3. 庶務科 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs.

No. 436F. 軍防司 Chün¹ Fang² Ssu¹, Department of Defense; consisting of two Sections: 1. 偵測科 Chêng¹ Ts'ê¹ K'o¹, Intelligence Section, and 2. 銓衡科 Ch'üan² Hêng² K'o¹, Section of Appointments.

No. 436G. 軍法司 Chün¹ Fa⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Naval Law; having no Sections.

No. 436H. 軍醫司 Chün¹ I¹ Ssu¹, Naval Medical and Sanitary Department; of two Sections: 1. 醫務科 I¹ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Medical Section, and 2. 衛生科 Wei⁴ Shêng¹ K'o¹, Sanitary Section.

No. 436I. 主計處 Chu³ Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Accounts Office; having two Sections: 1. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Accounts Section, and 2. 統計科 T'ung³ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Statistical Section.

No. 436J. Each Department of the Ministry of the Navy, with a few exceptions, has the following staff: One 司長 Ssu¹ Chang³, Department Controller, one 司副 Ssu¹ Fu⁴, Assistant

Department Controller, 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chiefs (one for each Section), 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries, and 錄事 Lu Shih⁴, Writers.

No. 436K. The personnel of various Departments and Offices differs from that shown above (see No. 436J) as shown below:

1. At the Construction Department (see Supplement No. 436B) there are 藝師 I⁴ Shih¹, Chief Engineers, and 藝士 I⁴ Shih⁴, Engineers.

2. The Department of Naval Law (see Supplement No. 436G) having no Sections, 司法官 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Officers of Justice, take the place of Section Chiefs and Secretaries.

3. At the Accounts Office (see Supplement No. 436I) the 計長 Chi⁴ Chang³, Office Chief, and 副計長 Fu⁴ Chi⁴ Chang³, Assistant Office Chief, take the place of a Controller and an Assistant Controller.

No. 437. Idem. No. 185r.

Nos. 424 to 434. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou⁴ Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (see Supplement No. 160); established at the Ministry of War (see an Imperial Decree of the 27th February, 1910, promulgated in reply to a Memorial from the Ministry of the same date).

No. 440. According to the rules for new Judicial Establishments (see No. 758), the functions of the Ministry of Justice are now of a purely administrative character, namely, the appointment of officials to the judicial service, the appointment and transfer of judicial officials, the definition of the competence of Judicial Establishments (in territorial respect), the framing of regulations, codes, rules, etc. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice no longer passes final judgment on death sentences imposed by the Supreme Court of Justice (see No. 205A; also compare Supplement No. 215A).

No. 458. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (*see* Supplement No. 160); established at the Ministry of Justice, as proposed in a Memorial from the Ministry dated the 27th February, 1910, to replace the 編查處 Pien¹ Ch'a² Ch'u⁴, Compiling Office, organized at that Ministry in 1907. The Senior Councillor of the Ministry is at the head of this office and his staff is the same as that of the former Compiling Office, namely, one 提調 Ti² Tiao⁴, Proctor, one 總纂 Tsung³ Tsuan³, Chief Reviser, six 纂脩 Tsuan³ Hsiu¹, Proof-readers, one 庶務員 Shu⁴ Wu⁴ Yüan², Steward, and five 行走 Hsing² Tsou³, Attachés.

Nos. 463 to 466. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (*see* Supplement No. 160); established at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, as recommended in a Memorial emanating thence, dated the 18th March, 1910, to replace the 憲政研究所 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, instituted in October, 1907.

No. 464A. 化分礦質局 Hua⁴ Fên¹ Kung³ Chih⁴ Chü², Chemical Laboratory for Analysis of Mining Products; organized in accordance with regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 23rd January, 1911, at the Offices of Industrial Taotais (*see* No. 839A) or Mining Committees (*see* No. 775). At these Laboratories there may be organized 礦質研究所 Kung³ Chih⁴ Yen² Chiu¹ So³, Courses in Mining, and 礦質陳列館 Kung³ Chih⁴ Ch'ên² Lieh⁴ Kuan³, Museums of Mining Products.

The personnel of a Laboratory for the Analysis of Mining Products includes: 1. A 局長 Chü² Chang³, Director of the Laboratory (a post held by the Industrial Taotai or the President of the Mining Committee), 2. One 總理 Ching¹ Li³, Chemist, 3. 技師 Chi⁴ Shih¹, Assistant Chemists (1 or 2), and 4. 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerk.

Nos. 476 to 480. 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou² Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms (*see* Supplement, No. 160), instituted at the Ministry of Posts and Communications, on a Memorial from the Ministry dated the 28th March, 1910.

No. 479. The text should read as follows:

郵政司 Yu² Chêng⁴ Ssu¹, Department of Posts; superintending all postal affairs of the Empire (since the 28th May, 1911, when the postal administration was transferred to the Ministry of Posts and Communications; *see* Supplement No. 273), the improvement of postal communications, the sale of money orders and stamps and the transmission of parcels. It is composed of four K'o¹, Sections: 1. 綜譯科 Tsung¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Translation Section, 2. 經業科 Ching¹ Yeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Operation, 3. 通阜科 T'ung¹ Fu² K'o¹, Section of Finance, and 4. 建甌科 Chien⁴ Ho² K'o¹, Construction Section. These, in turn, are divided into eight 股 Ku³, Sub-Sections.

No. 479A. 郵政總局 Yu² Chêng⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Directorate General of Posts; directed by a 局長 Chü² Chang³, Director-General of Posts, who has subordinated to him a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Postmaster-General, and a 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Associate Postmaster-General; established in accordance with a Memorial from the Minister of Posts and Communications, 盛宣懷 Shêng⁴ Hsüan¹-huai², sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th May, 1911, (*see* Supplement No. 273).

No. 523B. As proposed in a Memorial from the Ministry of the Interior, sanctioned by the Throne on the 18th December, 1910, at Peking there has been founded a 民政部高等巡警學堂 Min² Chêng⁴ Pu⁴ Kao¹ Têng³ Hsün² Ching³ Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Police School of the Ministry of the Interior. This school is arranged so as to supply A. A 正科 Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Complete Course (extending over three years), and B. A 專科 Chuan¹ K'o¹, Special Course (of one year and a half), as well as lower Police Courses. There are yearly enrolled 80 men (10

from the Capital and 70 from the provinces) for the Complete Course, which supplies instruction in administration, policing, prison management, English and Japanese.

At the head of the Higher Police School of the Ministry of the Interior there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Curator, to whom there are subordinated a 監督 Chien¹ Tu¹, Director, a 提調 T'ia² Tiao⁴, Inspector, 教習 Chao⁴ Hsi², Teachers, etc.

No. 551B. 國庫 K'uo² K'u⁴, The Government Treasury.

This has been organized in accordance with regulations framed by the National Assembly, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 27th January, 1911, with the object of combining all Government funds, receiving all revenues, making all payments on Government account, safe-keeping Government moneys and the transaction of money operations generally.

The Minister of Finance is at the head of the Treasury as 總管大臣 Tsung³ Kuan³ Ta⁴ Ch'en², Superintendent. In the provinces a general control (監督 Chien¹ Tu¹) over the Government Treasury is invested in the Lieutenant-Governor, or Financial Commissioner. Examinations of the Government Treasury are made by specially deputed officials or by the High Authorities of the provinces. Later, when the organization of the 審計院 Shên³ Chi⁴ Yüan⁴, Audit Department, shall have been completed, examinations will be made by that establishment.

The Government Treasury is organized as follows:

總庫 Tsung³ K'u⁴, Central Treasury; situated at the Capital and supervising Branch Treasuries and Treasury Sections in the provinces. At its head there are a 正總理 Chêng⁴ Tsung³ Li³, Superintendent (a post associated with that of Governor of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank), and a 副總理 Fu⁴ Tsung³ Li³, Assistant Superintendent (a post associated with that of Deputy Governor of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank).

分庫 Fên¹ K'u⁴, Branch Treasuries; found at provincial capitals. To these there are subordinated Treasury Sections (see below). Each Branch Treasury is under the direction of a 經理 Ching¹ Li³, Manager (a post associated with that of Superintendent of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank).

支庫 Chih¹ K'u⁴, Treasury Sections; found at cities of importance. Each Treasury Section is under the direction of a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Manager (a post associated with that of Superintendent of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank).

At various places, as the judgment of the Ta Ch'ing Government Bank Administration suggests, there are established 派辦處 P'ai⁴ Pan⁴ Ch'u⁴, or 代理處 Tai⁴ Li³ Ch'u⁴, Agencies of the Treasury, for the employment of surplus Government funds.

No. 555. In Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Chekiang and Fukien, as recommended in a Memorial from the Ministry of Finance, dated the 24th March, 1910, the Offices for the Collection of Excise on Native Opium, as well as various 分卡 Fên¹ Ch'ia⁴, Barriers, have been abolished. At Shanghai, in place of an abolished Barrier there has been established a 查驗緝私局 Ch'a² Yen⁴ Chi⁴ Ssu¹ Chü², Office for the Prevention of Opium Smuggling, and, in Shantung, the collection of excise on Native Opium has been transferred to the 籌款局 Ch'ou² K'uan³ Chü², Office for Providing Government Funds (compare Supplement Nos. 825 to 826).

No. 573A. 僧錄司 Sêng¹ Lu⁴ Ssu¹ (literary designation, 大禪宗 Ta⁴ Ch'an² Tsung¹), Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood at Peking; 6A; two in all.

僧綱司副都綱 Sêng¹ Kang¹ Ssu¹ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Kang¹, Assistant Superior of the Buddhist Priesthood in a prefecture; of unclassified rank.

In the district of 衡山縣 Hêng² Shan¹ Hsien⁴, Hunan province, the Superior is styled 僧綱司 Sêng¹ Kang¹ Ssu¹.

No. 573B. 道錄司 Tao⁴ Lu⁴ Ssu⁴ (literary designation, 大掌錄 Ta⁴ Chang³ Lu⁴), Superior of the Taoist Priesthood at Peking; 6A; two in all.

道紀司 副都紀 Tao⁴ Chi⁴ Ssu⁴ Fu⁴ Tu⁴ Chi⁴, Assistant Superior of the Taoist Priesthood in a prefecture; of unclassified rank.

In the district of 衡山縣 Hêng² Shan¹ Hsien⁴ (see above, No. 573A) the Superior is styled 道紀司 Tao⁴ Chi⁴ Ssu⁴.

No. 577. In 1909 Primary Schools of the Junior Grade were reformed so as to provide three courses of study, namely, Full Course (of five years, 初等小學堂完全科 Ch'u¹ Têng³ Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang² Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹), and Abridged Courses (of four years, 四年級小學堂簡易科 Ssu⁴ Nien² Chi² Hsiao⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang² Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, and of three years, 三年級小學堂簡易科 San¹ Nien² Chi² Hsiao³ Hsüeh² T'ang² Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹).

The Ministry of Education soon became convinced of the inutility of this system and, by a Memorial, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 30th December, 1910, there was introduced a uniform course of four years duration, with four to five hours of instruction daily, for all Primary Schools of Junior Grade throughout the Empire. The subjects of instruction are ethics, classics, Chinese language, arithmetic, history, geography, natural sciences, drawing, callisthenics, handicrafts, singing, principles of agriculture and principles of commerce—the last four are optional.

No. 584. 北洋大學堂 Pei³ Yang² Ta⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², Peiyang University; established in 1902 on the initiative of Yüan Shih-k'ai, a Preparatory Course (豫科 Yü⁴ K'o¹), of three years, being first organized. In 1906 the first class was graduated from the Preparatory Course and advanced to the 本科 Pên³ K'o¹, Specializing Course.

A reform of the curriculum was effected in 1908, the "Regulations of Instruction" being altered to provide for increased terms of study, instruction in additional subjects and an enlarged staff of teachers. At present there are three Departments: A. 土木工科 T'u³ Mu⁴ Kung¹ K'o¹, Engineering Department (supplying two courses). B. 採鑛及冶金科 Ts'ai³ Kung² Chi² Yeh³ Chin¹ K'o¹, Department of Mining and Metallurgy (supplying two courses) and C. 法律科 Fa⁴ Lü⁴ K'o¹, Department of Law (supplying one course).

The final examinations of the first class to be graduated are scheduled for the latter half of 1910 and the first half of 1911.

Graduation from the Peiyang University carries with it the attainment of various ranks and privileges, as provided in the University Regulations.

No. 620. By a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Throne on the 5th March, 1910, Schools for Training Teachers for Professional Schools have been made equal, as regards status and privileges (獎勵 Chiang³ Li⁴), to Higher Normal Schools (see No. 618B), and, like the latter, are to supply a course of study of four years.

These schools are to be organized so as to supply two 科 K'o¹, Courses of Study, namely, A. 完全科 Wan² Ch'üan² K'o¹, Complete Course, and B. 簡易科 Chien³ I⁴ K'o¹, Abridged Course. Those who complete the Abridged Course are to rank with graduates of Lower Normal Schools (see No. 618A).

In the Memorial mentioned, the provinces were commanded:

1. To establish, within two years from date, at least one "School for Training Teachers for Professional Schools," supplying the "Complete Course," and B. To found, in the very near future, like schools supplying "Abridged Courses."

Nos. 621 to 621B. 機器學堂 Chi¹ Ch'ü⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², School of Engineering; established in September, 1905, in

Szechwan province, at the 機器局 Chi' Ch'ü², Arsenal, with an enrollment of 30 students—later increased to 50 (see a report from 趙爾巽 Chao' Êrh³-hsün⁴, dated the 26th March, 1910).

高等醫學堂 Kao' Têng³ I' Hsüeh² T'ang², Higher Medical School. This has been founded at the city of Hangchow, in Chekiang province, in accordance with a Memorial from the Governor, Tsêng Yün, sanctioned by the Throne on the 12th January, 1911.

No. 623. 法政學堂 Fa' Chêng⁴ Hsüeh² T'ang², College of Law and Administration; established at Peking in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, dated 1907, for the purpose of preparing students for a judicial or administrative career. As recommended in a Memorial from the same Ministry, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 20th September, 1910, this College has been reorganized and it now serves as a model for similar institutions in the provinces.

As at present constituted, the College of Law and Administration has two Sections, namely: 1. 正科 Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Specializing Section, supplying three Courses, i.e. A. 政治門 Chêng⁴ Chih⁴ Mên², Course in Administration, B. 法律門 Fa' Lü⁴ Mên², Course in Law, and C. 經濟門 Ching¹ Chi² Mên², Course in Finance and Political Economy, of three years each, and 2. 別科 Pieh² K'o¹, Special Section, of three years.

For the Specializing Section there are yearly accepted pupils who have completed the course of a Middle School: for the Special Section there are accepted as pupils officials or scholars possessing a literary degree not higher than that of 舉人 Chü³ Jên², and aged not more than 25 years.

At the head of the College of Law and Administration there is a Director (see No. 635). He has a staff composed of a Preceptor (see No. 636), Professors (see No. 637; in an

indefinite number), Tutors (see No. 640), a Steward (see No. 641), a 庶務員 Shu' Wu' Yüan², Assistant Steward, Secretaries (see No. 642), Accountants (see No. 643) and Clerks of Works (see No. 644).

No. 629c. The literary designations of the first Metropolitan Graduate (Doctor) are 第一人 Ti' I' Jên², 大魁 Ta' K'uei², and 殿元 Tien' Yüan².

No. 652. The text should read as follows:

管理日本遊學生監督處 Kuan' Li' Jih' Pên' Yu' Hsüeh² Shêng¹ Chien' Tu' Ch'u⁴, Inspectorate of Chinese Students in Japan, at the Chinese Legation in Tokyo; reorganized in accordance with a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Throne on the 20th March, 1910.

The supreme control and general supervision over this establishment is invested in the Chinese Minister to Japan, but the direct management of the affairs is carried on by a 監督 Chien' Tu', Controller, appointed on the recommendation of the Chinese Minister and the Ministry of Education, who is assisted by seven 學務委員 Hsüeh² Wu' Wei³ Yüan², Deputies for Educational Affairs, dealing with correspondence, accounts and current affairs, and four 書記生 Shu' Chi' Shêng¹, Clerks.

For furnishing instruction in the Japanese language to those who desire to join one of the "five higher schools" in Japan (the number of students yearly sent to these schools has been fixed at 165 by an agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments) there have been instituted at Peking, as recommended in a Memorial from the Ministry of Education, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 26th January, 1911, 遊學日本高等五校預科 Yu' Hsüeh² Jih' Pên' Kao' Têng' Wu' Hsiao' Yü' K'o¹, Preparatory Courses for Students to the Five Higher Schools in Japan, extending over from one to two years. For attending these there are yearly accepted persons unacquainted.

with the Japanese language who have graduated from Middle Schools.

No. 652A. At the head of the Office for the Selection of Students for America there is a 總辦 Tsung³ Pan⁴, Chief, to whom there are attached two 會辦 Hui⁴ Pan⁴, Assistants (*see* a Memorial from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated the 11th March, 1910).

No. 652E. On their return to Peking, students who have been studying military sciences abroad are called upon to undergo examination. Those who successfully complete this examination receive literary degrees (for instance that of 舉人 Chū³ Jên²), qualified by the branch of military science which they have studied (as 工兵科 Kung¹ Ping¹ K'o¹, Engineering; 步兵科 Pu⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Infantry; 砲兵科 P'ao⁴ Ping¹ K'o¹, Artillery), and are appointed as lieutenants or sub-lieutenants (*see* No. 658) according to the rating attained in the examination.

No. 702. 軍法會審 Chün¹ Fa⁴ Hui⁴ Shên³, Courts-Martial; organized in accordance with regulations sanctioned by the Throne on the 20th day of the 9th moon of the 2nd year of Hsün T'ung which, aiming at despatch and simplicity, provide that these be courts from which there is no appeal (instead of the Civil Court organization of three grades).

Courts-Martial are found at Corps, Divisions and Independent Brigades and, further, there are: 1. The 高等軍法會審 Kao¹ Têng³ Chün¹ Fa⁴ Hui⁴ Shên³, Supreme Court-Martial (at the Ministry of War), and 2. The 臨時軍法會審 Lin² Shih² Chün¹ Fa⁴ Hui⁴ Shên³, Courts-Martial Extraordinary (convened in cases of necessity at separate military detachments smaller than a Corps, Division or Brigade).

The personnel of ordinary Courts-Martial is drawn from the officers of the military body interested; the personnel of the Supreme Court-Martial is drawn from the Department of Military Law of the Ministry of War.

A Court-Martial is composed of:

1. 審判長 Shên³ P'an⁴ Chang⁴, President of the Court (of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, or higher, in dependence on the rank of the accused),

2. 司法官 Ssu¹ Fa⁴ Kuan¹, Officers of Justice (drawn from the ranks of Officers of the military body concerned),

3. 審判官 Shên³ P'an⁴ Kuan¹, Members of the Court (of the rank of Lieutenant, or higher, in dependence on the rank of the accused),

4. 錄事 Lu⁴ Shih⁴, Writers, and

5. 陸軍檢察官 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Chien³ Ch'a² Kuan¹, Prosecutors. Also, there are 陸軍警察隊 Lu⁴ Chün¹ Ching³ Ch'a² Tui⁴, Squads of Military Police.

No. 715D. At the School for Military Draftsmen in Peking there is a 模範班 Mo² Fan⁴ Pan⁴, Model Section, where students from the various provinces are taught, with the object of disseminating the sciences of surveying and drafting. The final examinations of the first class to be graduated from this school took place, after a course of one year and seven months study, in 1910, and the most capable of the students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (舉人 Chū³ Jên²) and the rank of sub-lieutenant; the less successful received the degree of Senior Licentiate of the 1st Class (*see* No. 629A).

No. 749. Battalions (營 Ying²) of the Army of the Green Standard have various designations: 1. 中營 Chung¹ Ying², Middle (Central), 2. 左營 Tso³ Ying², Left (Eastern), 3. 右營 Yu⁴ Ying², Right (Western), 4. 前營 Ch'ien² Ying², Van (Southern), 5. 後營 Hou⁴ Ying², Rear (Northern), and 6. 城守營 Ch'êng² Shou³ Ying², Garrison.

No. 750. The literary designation of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief is 大元侯 Ta⁴ Yüan³ Hou².

No. 751. Literary designations of a Brigade General are 總鎮 Tsung³ Chên⁴, and 大總侯 Ta⁴ Tsung³ Hou².

No. 752. Literary designations of a Colonel are 協鎮 Hsieh² Chên⁴, and 協戎 Hsieh² Jung².

No. 752A to 752F. Literary designations of a Lieutenant Colonel are 大參戎 Ta⁴ Ts'an¹ Jung², and 大分麾 Ta⁴ Fên¹ Hui¹; of a Major, 大遊戎 Ta⁴ Yu² Jung², and 大分麾 Ta⁴ Fên¹ Hui¹; of a Captain, 大都閫 Ta⁴ Tu¹ K'un³, and 都戎 Tu¹ Jung²; of a 1st Lieutenant, 牙將 Ya² Chiang¹, and 大守侯 Ta⁴ Shou³ Hou²; of a 2nd Lieutenant, 大戎伯 Ta⁴ Jung² Po², and 大長侯 Ta⁴ Chang³ Hou²; of a Sub-Lieutenant, 把戎 Pa² Jung².

No. 753. In the Disciplined Forces (練軍 Lien⁴ Chün¹) a 營 Ying², Battalion, divided into four 哨 Shao⁴, Companies, of 84 men each, was considered as the principal unit. Companies, in turn, were each divided into eight 隊 Tui⁴, Platoons, of 10 (in some Companies 12) 散勇 San³ Yung³, Privates.

Platoons were commanded by 什長 Shih² Chang³, Sergeants (23 to a Battalion) and Companies by 哨官 Shao⁴ Kuan¹, Company Commanders (of the rank of 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, or Sub-Lieutenant; four to a Battalion; (see Nos. 752D to 752F), assisted by 哨長 Shao⁴ Chang³, Assistant Company Commanders (of the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, Ensign, or Colour-Sergeant; four to a Battalion; see Nos. 752F to 752H).

A Battalion was commanded by a 營官 Ying² Kuan¹, also 管帶 Kuan³ Tai⁴, Battalion Commander, to whom there was attached a 幫帶 Pang¹ Tai⁴, Assistant Commander (of the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major; see Nos. 752 to 752B).

To the Commander of a Battalion there were attached 60 親兵 Ch'in¹ Ping¹, Convoys, divided into six 隊 Tui⁴, Platoons, each headed by a 親兵 什長 Ch'in¹ Ping¹ Shih² Chang³, Sergeant of Convoys (one of these bore the designation of 藍旗 Lan² Ch'i², and performed duty as Adjutant to the Commander).

To each Company Commander there were attached five 護勇 Hu⁴ Yung³, Guards.

Battalion Commanders, and their assistants, Company Commanders, and their assistants, as well as Platoon Commanders, were allowed one 伙夫 Huo³ Fu¹, Cook, each (42 to a Battalion).

At the head of a detachment made up of several Battalions there was a 統領 T'ung³ Ling³, Commander of a Detachment (of the rank of 提督 T'i² Tu¹, or 總兵 Tsung³ Ping¹; see Nos. 750 to 751), and in command of a number of Detachments there was a 總統 Tsung³ T'ung³, styled 兵部尚書 Ping¹ Pu⁴ Shang⁴ Shu¹, Minister of War.

No. 754. In connection with the successful extension of the net of postal establishments of the European type throughout the Empire (see Supplement No. 273), the Ministry of Posts and Communications submitted a Memorial recommending the gradual abolition of the Military Post Stations and their replacement by the new Post Offices. For the carrying out of this scheme it was proposed that the Military Post Stations be placed under the general supervision of the Ministry of Posts and Communications and that their direction in the provinces be invested in the hands of the Industrial Taotais (on the abolition of the post of Provincial Judge; see No. 830; compare No. 839).

Although the Ministry of War considered the proposed abolition of the Military Post Stations to be premature, nevertheless, it agreed to hand over all affairs in connection with these Post Stations, as well as the Couriers Office and Dépôt of Military Horses, to the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in January, 1911.

No. 756. 統制巡洋長江艦隊 T'ung³ Chih⁴ Hsün² Yang² Ch'ang² Chiang¹ Hsien³ Tui⁴, Commander-in-Chief of the Ocean and Long River (Yangtsze River) Naval Squadrons. On the 6th December, 1910, the well-known Admiral Sah Chên-ping was appointed to this post.

No. 758f. For the examination of those who wish to serve in Judicial Establishments (法官 Fa⁴ Kuan¹) there is an Examining Board composed of the following:

1. 監臨官 Chien¹ Lin² Kuan¹, President of the Examining Board (appointed from the ranks of the higher officials of the Ministry of Justice),

2. 考官 K'ao³ Kuan¹, Examiners (appointed from the ranks of officials well versed in jurisprudence, in an indefinite number; on the first Examining Board convened there were four),

3. 襄校官 Hsiang¹ Chiao⁴ Kuan¹, Assistant Examiners (appointed from the ranks of professors of judicial sciences; on the first Examining Board convened, which examined about 3,000 candidates—there were 16),

4. 監試御史 Chien¹ Shih⁴ Yü¹ Shih³, Censors for the Detection of Malpractices on the part of the Examining Board (appointed from the ranks of officials of the Censorate; there were four for the first Examining Board—two for duty without the examination hall, 外場, and two for duty within the examination hall, 內場, and

5. 執事官 Chih² Shih⁴ Kuan¹, Officials attached to the Examining Board, i.e.

A. 提調官 Ti² Tiao⁴ Kuan¹, Proctors (2),

B. 收掌官 Shou¹ Chang³ Kuan¹, Collectors of Examination Papers, and

C. 彌封官 Mi² Fêng¹ Kuan¹, Sealers of Examination Papers (2).

For particulars as to the duties of these officials see No. 652i.

No. 771. 工會 Kung¹ Hui⁴, Crafts Associations (regulations regarding these Associations were drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and sanctioned by the Throne on the 23rd January, 1911).

Crafts Associations have been instituted with the object of studying all varieties of handicrafts, guiding and improving them and, by introducing new methods, increasing their efficiency.

At provincial capitals there are found 總會 Tsung³ Hui⁴, Central Crafts Associations; other cities have 分會 Fên¹ Hui⁴, Branch Associations. The former are directed by a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chairman, and a 協理 Hsieh² Li³, Vice-Chairman, while the latter are under the guidance of a 總理 Tsung³ Li³, Chairman.

No. 793. Literary designations of the Prefect of the Metropolitan Prefecture and the Governor of Peking (京府 Ching¹ Fu³) are 京尹 Ching¹ Yin³, 京兆尹 Ching¹ Chao⁴ Yin³, 大畿牧 Ta⁴ Chi¹ Mu⁴, 大保釐 Ta⁴ Pao³ Li³, and 大邦伯 Ta⁴ Pang¹ Po², and, of the Vice-Governor, 少京兆 Shao⁴ Ching¹ Chao⁴, 京少尹 Ching¹ Shao⁴ Yin³, 大貳侯 Ta⁴ Êrh⁴ Hou², and 大貳牧 Ta⁴ Êrh⁴ Mu⁴.

No. 796A. Another designation of the Censors of the Five Districts (Cities) is 巡城御史 Hsün² Ch'êng² Yü⁴ Shih³ (literary designation, 巡使 Hsün² Shih³, and 大直指 Ta⁴ Chih² Chih²).

To the Police Magistrate (literary designation, 市令 Shih⁴ Ling⁴, and 大司城 Ta⁴ Ssu¹ Ch'êng²) and to the Assistant Police Magistrate (literary designation, 市丞 Shih⁴ Ch'êng²), as well as to the Police Master and Jail Warden (literary designation, 京城游徼 Ching¹ Ch'êng² Yu² Chiao³), there were attached assistants styled, respectively, 揀發正指揮 Chien³ Fa¹ Chêng⁴ Chih³ Hui¹, 揀發副指揮 Chien³ Fa¹ Fu⁴ Chih³ Hui¹, and 揀發吏目 Chien³ Fa¹ Li⁴ Mu⁴.

No. 797. Literary designations of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie are 金吾 Chin¹ Wu² and 式道侯 Shih⁴ Tao⁴ Hou².

No. 800. With a view to meeting urgent calls for the maintenance of order, the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie, Prince Yü Lang, has organized a 兩翼游緝隊 Liang³ I⁴ Yu² Chi² Tui⁴, Detachment of Fleet Police. At the same time there was also organized a 馬步游緝公所 Ma³ Pu⁴ Yu² Chi² Kung¹ So³, Office of Mounted and Pedestrian Fleet Police, directed by the Chief of the Fleet Police.

The Fleet Police numbers 1,800 men.

No. 804. The text should read as follows:

巡撫 Hsün² Fu³, Governor; one for the provinces of Kirin (residing at Kirin) and Heilungchiang (residing at Tsitsihar). With reference to the Banner Forces this official has the authority of a 副都統 Fu⁴ Tu¹ T'ung³, Manchu Brigadier-General (compare Nos. 745, 745i and 821).

The post of Governor of Fengtien was abolished by Imperial Decree of the 26th April, 1910.

No. 805. As recommended in a Memorial from the Governor-General, 趙爾巽 Chao Êrh-hsün, dated the 20th June, 1911, there has been established at the Yamen (公署 Kung¹ Shu⁴) of the Governor-General of Manchuria a 東三省文牘總核處 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng³ Wên² Tu² Tsung³ Ho² Ch'u⁴, (Provisional) Committee for the Study of Current Correspondence Regarding Manchurian Affairs, and a 審計處 Shên² Chi⁴ Ch'u⁴, Audit Office (charged with accounting for, and auditing, all expenditure made in Manchuria). At the same time the Head Office of Mongolian Affairs, previously independent (see Nos. 812A and 901), was annexed, to the Yamen of the Governor-General of Manchuria.

No. 808. Conforming to a Memorial from the Governor-General of Manchuria, 趙爾巽 Chao Êrh-hsün, dated the 20th June, 1911, the previously independent 倉務局 Ts'ang¹ Wu⁴ Chü², Bureau of Government Stores, has been abolished and its functions transferred to the Bureau of Finance.

No. 812A. The Head Office of Mongolian Affairs has been abolished (see a Memorial from the Governor-General of Manchuria, 趙爾巽 Chao Êrh-hsün, dated the 20th June, 1911; compare Nos. 805 and 901).

No. 818. By virtue of an Imperial Edict of the 26th September, 1910, there has been placed at the head of the Salt Administration of Manchuria a 鹽運使 Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Salt Controller (see No. 835), charged with the reorganization of this administration.

Until the reorganization of the Salt Administration of Manchuria has been completed, the 鹽務總局 Yen² Wu⁴ Tsung³ Chü², Head Office of Salt Affairs, established in 1906 as recommended in a Memorial from the Military Governor, Chao Êrh-hsün, will function as usual.

No. 820. Since the reorganization of the Ministry of War (in 1910; see Supplement No. 420), the Governors-General are styled 都察院右都御史 Tu¹ Ch'a² Yüan⁴ Yu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Junior President of the Censorate (see No. 207B), alone.

No. 821. Since the reorganization of the Ministry of War (in 1910; see Supplement No. 420), the Governors are styled 都察院副都御史 Tu¹ Ch'a² Yüan⁴ Fu⁴ Tu¹ Yü⁴ Shih³, Vice-President of the Censorate (see No. 209), alone.

Nos. 825 to 826. 財政總匯處 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Tsung³ Hui⁴ Ch'u⁴, Central Financial Bureaux. The establishment of such institutions throughout the provinces was decreed by Imperial Edict of the 24th May, 1909, with a view to curtailing expenses in connection with the maintenance of various financial establishments in the provinces and the subordination of all finances to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The first Financial Bureau to be established was that at Tientsin (see a Memorial from the Chihli Governor-General, 陳夔龍 Ch'en² K'uei²-lung², dated the 24th March, 1910), headed by the Lieutenant-Governor (see No. 825) as 總辦 Tsung³

Pan⁴, Chief, and the Salt Controller (*see* No. 835) as 幫總辦 Pang¹ Tsung³ Pan⁴, Assistant. It consists of four 股 Ku³, Sections: 1. 海防糧餉股 Hai² Fang² Liang² Hsiang³ Ku³, Section for Issue of Rations and Pay of Troops of the Coast Defence, 2. 淮軍糧餉股 Huai² Chün¹ Liang² Hsiang³ Ku³, Section for the Issue of Rations and Pay of the "Huai Chün" Troops, 3. 練軍糧餉股 Lien⁴ Chün¹ Liang² Hsiang³ Ku³, Section for the Issue of Rations and Pay of the "Lien Chün" Troops, and 4. 籌款股 Ch'ou² K'uan³ Ku³, Section for the Provision of Government Funds (among other duties this Section controls the collection of stamp-duties).

Each Section of the Tientsin Financial Bureau is headed by a 坐辦 Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Section Chief, and a 幫坐辦 Pang¹ Tso⁴ Pan⁴, Assistant Section Chief.

With the inauguration of the Financial Bureau at Tientsin the following were abolished: 1. 海防支應局 Hai² Fang² Chih¹ Ying¹ Chü², Treasury of the Maritime Defence (at Tientsin; compare No. 859), 2. 淮軍銀錢所 Huai² Chün¹ Yin² Ch'ien² So³, Office for the Issue of Pay to the "Huai Chün" Troops (at Tientsin), 3. 籌款局 Ch'ou² K'uan³ Chü², Office for the Provision of Government Funds (at Paotingfu; supervising the collection of excise on wine and opium), 4. 練餉局 Lien⁴ Hsiang³ Chü², Office for the Issue of Pay to the "Lien Chün" Troops (at Paotingfu), and 5. 印花稅局 Yin⁴ Hua¹ Shui⁴ Chü², Office for the Collection of Stamp-duties (at Paotingfu; established in April, 1903).

In accordance with the terms of the Imperial Edict mentioned (of 24th May, 1909), and for the purpose therein stated, in all provinces there are now found 財政公所 Ts'ai² Chêng⁴ Kung¹ So³, Financial Offices, under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governors, controlling all financial affairs with the exception of Salt, Grain and Customs revenues, which are under the administration of their respective Taotais.

Although these Offices are everywhere under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, their organization is not uniform throughout the Empire. In the majority, however, there are six Sections: 1. 總務科 Tsung³ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of General Affairs (found in Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang), 2. 田賦科 T'ien² Fu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Land Taxes (in Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang), 3. 制用科 Chih⁴ Yung⁴ K'o¹, Section of Expenditure (found in Hunan and Kiangsi), 4. 會計科 Hui⁴ Chi⁴ K'o¹, Audit Section (found in Hunan and Kiangsi), 5. 稅務科 Shui⁴ Wu⁴ K'o¹, Section of Customs Duties (in Kiangsi; in Hunan, 筴權科 Kuan³ Ch'üeh⁴ K'o¹, Section of Excise; in Chekiang, 釐稅科 Li² Shui⁴ K'o¹, Section of Likin), and 6. 行政科 Hsing² Chêng⁴ K'o¹, Section of Administration (in Hunan), etc. These Sections may be further sub-divided into Sub-sections (for instance, in Hunan, there are 16 Sub-sections).

At the head of each Section there is a 科長 K'o¹ Chang³, Section Chief, to whom there are subordinated 科員 K'o¹ Yüan², Secretaries, and 書記 Shu¹ Chi⁴, Clerks (for instance, in Hunan and Kiangsi).

No. 829b. As regards educational affairs in the counties, spreading public instruction, establishment of schools and libraries, etc., these are invested in the hands of auxiliary branches of town and county self-government institutions, the 鄉學聯合會 Hsiang¹ Hsielh² Lien² Ho² Hui⁴, Village (Town) Educational Associations, which, in accordance with regulations sanctioned by the Throne on the 2nd December, 1910, are established at places far from important centres, or where there is a dearth of funds.

No. 832. The text should read as follows:

交涉使 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Shih³, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; 3A; charged with dealing with questions arising with foreigners in the province concerned. This official holds a

position intermediate between that of Lieutenant-Governor (*see* No. 825) and Commissioner of Education (*see* No. 827). He is directly subordinated to the Governor-General (*see* No. 820) or Governor (*see* No. 821) of the province to which he is accredited and, at the same time, is also subject to the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Commissioners of Foreign Affairs are appointed from the ranks of those who have seen service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or who have held substantive diplomatic posts in the provinces (ranking not lower than that of Taotai—*see* No. 838), and they are found in Manchuria (*see* No. 806), Yünnan (post established in August, 1908), Chekiang (post established in April, 1910), Chihli, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kuangtung and Fukien (these latter were appointed on the 18th August, 1910).

In the provinces of Anhui, Kiangsi, Hunan and Kuangsi the supervision of affairs in which foreigners are interested is invested in the hands of the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs of the provinces under the jurisdiction of the same Governors-General, *i.e.* those of Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kuangtung.

The provinces of Heilungchiang, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Kansu, Hsinchiang, Szechwan and Kueichow as yet have no Commissioners of Foreign Affairs.

Regulations regarding the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs (交涉使章程 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Shih³ Chang¹ Ch'êng²), framed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 19th July, 1910, in reply to a Memorial from the Committee of Ministers, were sanctioned by the Throne by Imperial Edict of the 18th August, 1910.

At the cities where Commissioners of Foreign Affairs reside there are found 交涉公所 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Kung¹ So³, Offices of Foreign Affairs. These are organized into two Sections:

1. 秘書科 Pi⁴ Shu¹ K'o¹, Section of Confidential Correspondence,

dence, and 2. 翻譯科 Fan¹ I⁴ K'o¹, Translation Section. These Sections are administered by 委員 Wei³ Yüan², subordinated to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs concerned, numbering, in some provinces, seven to eight for each Section, in others, four to five, as the volume of affairs seems to demand, and 書記生 Shu¹ Chi⁴ Shêng¹, Clerks, of a number sufficient to attend to the business of the Section concerned.

In provinces where the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has not been established, Heilungchiang excepted, duties appertaining to this official are invested in the 洋務局 Yang² Wu⁴ Chü², Office of Foreign Affairs (*see* No. 859), attached to the Governor-General's (or Governor's) Yamen. In Heilungchiang there is a 交涉總局 Chiao¹ Shê⁴ Tsung³ Chu² (*see* No. 806A) for similar duties.

No. 835. There are also the 四川鹽運使 Ssu¹ Ch'uan¹ Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Szechwan Salt Controller, residing at Ch'engtu Fu (this post was established by Imperial Decree of the 26th September, 1910, to replace that of 鹽茶道 Yen² Ch'a² Tao⁴, abolished; *see* No. 841), and the 東三省鹽運使 Tung¹ San¹ Shêng³. Yen² Yün⁴ Shih³, Salt Controller of Manchuria (*see* Supplement No. 818).

No. 835c. 兩廣鹽政公所 Liang³ Kuang³ Yen² Chêng⁴ Kung¹ So³, Salt Bureau of Kuangtung and Kuangsi; established at Canton on a Memorial from the Office of the Controller-General of the Salt Gabelle, sanctioned by the Emperor on the 2nd November, 1910. This is directly subordinated to the Office mentioned, and to the Ministry of Finance, and is charged with the reorganization of the Salt Administration of Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

At the head of the Salt Bureau of Kuangtung and Kuangsi there is a 正監督 Chêng⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Chief, who has subordinated to him two 副監督 Fu⁴ Chien¹ Tu¹, Ass'tants,

and various other officials. His duties differ from those of the Salt Controller in that he is in charge of the reorganization and framing of regulations with regard to the Salt Administration of the provinces concerned, while the latter exercises a general supervision, as do other Salt Controllers.

No. 838. As regards authority, the Industrial and Police Taotais are provincial Commissioners rather than ordinary Taotais.

No. 841. The post of 四川鹽法道 Ssu¹ Ch'uan¹ Yen² Ch'a² Tao⁴, Salt and Tea Taotai of Szechwan, was abolished by Imperial Edict of the 26th September, 1910, salt affairs being transferred to the newly-appointed Salt Controller (*see* Supplement No. 835) and tea affairs to the local Industrial Taotai.

No. 843. As recommended in a Memorial from the Liang Kiang Governor-General, dated the 28th December, 1910, the direct supervision of the 堤工局 T'i² Kung¹ Ch'ui², Office of Conservation of the Grand Canal, has been transferred to the 淮陽海道 Huai² Yang² Hai³ Tao⁴, Huai-yang-hai Taotai.

No. 859. On a Memorial from the Governor-General, dated the 26th March, 1910, the following offices in the province of Chihli have been abolished: the 直隸賑撫局 Chih² Li⁴ Chên⁴ Fu³ Ch'ü², Chihli Relief Committee (organized in 1891), the 直隸水利局 Chih² Li⁴ Shui³ Li² Ch'ü², Chihli Irrigation Office (established in 1907), and the 北洋建造局 Pei² Yang² Chien⁴ Tsao⁴ Ch'ü², Peiyang Construction Office.

In Szechwan the 官報書局 Kuan¹ Pao⁴ Shu¹ Ch'ü², Government Newspaper Office, has been reorganized as the 官印刷局 Kuan¹ Yin⁴ Shua¹ Ch'ü², Government Printing Office, on a Memorial from the Governor-General, 趙爾巽 Chao Erh-hsün, dated the 26th March, 1910.

No. 880. At the Chancery of the Assistant Military-Governor, P'u Jun, as proposed in a Memorial from this official,

sanctioned by the Throne on the 16th November, 1910, there has been established a 憲政籌備處 Hsien⁴ Chêng⁴ Ch'ou³ Pei⁴ Ch'u⁴, Office of Constitutional Reforms.

No. 901. The Head Office of Mongolian Affairs has been abolished in accordance with a Memorial from the Governor-General, 趙爾巽 Chao Erh-hsün, dated the 20th June, 1911, (*compare* Supplement Nos. 805 and 812A).

No. 907. The text should read as follows:

駐藏大臣 Chu⁴ Tsang⁴ Ta⁴ (Ch'ên², Imperial Resident of Tibet (this post was established in 1709); residing in Anterior, or Eastern, Tibet; appointed from the ranks of higher Chinese officials and under the control of the Ministry of Dependencies (*see* No. 491A). Among other functions, this official acts as a medium of communication between the Chinese Government and the Court of Nepal, which is known in Chinese as 廓爾喀 Kuo² Erh³ K'a¹, 白布 Pai² Pu⁴, or 巴布 Pa¹ Pu⁴, *i.e.* Parbuttiya. He is assisted by a staff of 夷情章京 I² Ch'ing² Chang¹ Ching¹, Secretaries for Native Affairs.

The Imperial Resident of Tibet is invested with the supreme command of both the Chinese garrison troops and the native soldiery (番兵 Fan¹ Ping¹) and, through the 噶廈 Ka¹ Hsia⁴, Council Chamber (*see* No. 910), controls the entire Tibetan civil administration.

Previous to 1911, to the Imperial Resident there were attached a 幫辦大臣 Pang¹ Pan⁴ Ta⁴ Ch'ên², Assistant Resident (this post was established in 1727; residing until 1909 in Ulterior, or Western, Tibet, since then in Anterior, or Eastern, Tibet), and a 參贊 Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Councillor, charged with the supervision of the three marts open to foreign trade (this post was instituted in 1909 and the Councillor resided in Ulterior, or Western, Tibet; *see* No. 909).

As proposed in a Memorial from the Committee of Ministers, dated the 17th March, 1911, in reply to a report from

the Imperial Resident 聯豫 Lien Yü, dated the 29th January, 1911, the post of Assistant Resident has been abolished and replaced by that of 左參贊 Tso³ Ts'an¹ Tsan¹, Senior Councillor, who is to reside in Anterior Tibet and, under the guidance of the Imperial Resident, will supervise the whole of Tibet.

At the same time the resignation of the existing Councillor (see above) was changed to 右參贊 Yu⁴ Ts'an¹ Tsan⁴, Junior Councillor, his functions remaining unchanged.

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EXTRACTS FROM CRITICISMS OF THE RUSSIAN EDITION OF "THE PRESENT DAY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF CHINA."

(Translation.)

It is with great pleasure we note, and heartily welcome, the appearance of this creditable work, produced by the combined effort of H. S. Brunnert and V. V. Hagelstrom, former students of the Department of Oriental Languages of St. Petersburg University, with the active and intelligent assistance of the Chinese Secretary of the Imperial Russian Legation at Peking.

We venture to say with confidence that in the list of works of this kind, enumerated by the authors in their "Sources of Information," the present volume, in the abundance, variety and up-to-dateness of the information supplied, has no equal; and its modest title by no means describes its contents in full.

The book gives more than the "Present Day Political Organization of China;" it discusses other, not less interesting, institutions of China now in the process of reformation, for instance, education, military forces, banks, railways, telegraphs and telephones, colonization, judicial establishments, etc.

Our attention was particularly attracted to the comparatively large portion concerning education, in which is found much valuable and detailed information as to the present system of education in China in general and, in particular, the types and management of present day schools—elementary, primary, middle, higher, normal, professional and special, universities and schools for females. At the same time there is much information concerning educational schemes, educational administration and the teaching staff.

When considering new establishments the authors do not confine themselves to the mere enumeration of their functions and those of their sections; exact dates of the Imperial Decrees calling the institutions concerned into existence are given and, in many cases, these Decrees are quoted, either in part or in toto. When reviewing reformed establishments they invariably add historical comments.

The translation of the Chinese designations of the numerous institutions, posts and ranks into Russian, to correspond to our nomenclature—no light task—has been exceedingly well done.

In conclusion, I venture to express my opinion that this work, being the best reference book on the Present Political Organization of China, will prove a necessity in reading books concerning government establishments which China, in consequence of the reform movement, has been lately so enriched and, also, will be found indispensable in the examination of government and private records and documents.—P. S. POPOFF, *Professor of Chinese at St. Petersburg University, sometime Chinese Secretary of H. I. R. A's. Legation, Peking.*

Nous connaissons jusqu'ici très imparfaitement l'organisation politique de la Chine. Quelques services qu'ont rendus le "Chinese Government" de Mayers et les "Mélanges sur l'Administration" du P. Hoang, aucun de ces deux ouvrages n'était suffisamment détaillé, et d'ailleurs l'un et l'autre sont antérieurs à la plupart des réformes qui ont transformé les rouages du gouvernement chinois. Aussi ne pouvons-nous qu'accueillir avec le plus vif empressement le volumineux ouvrage dans lequel MM. Brunnert et Hagelstrom, sous le contrôle de M.

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Kolessoff, ont étudié avec un soin extrême l'organisation politique contemporaine; toutes les innovations y ont été indiquées; pour beaucoup d'entre elles on a noté la date exacte où elles ont été promulguées et on a cité le texte du décret qui les a instituées; il y a là une foule de renseignements que, dès maintenant, on aurait de la peine à retrouver et que plus tard l'historien recueillera précieusement. Nous souhaitons très vivement que cet ouvrage soit traduit en une langue accessible à un plus grand nombre de lecteurs que le russe; d'autre part nous voudrions y voir ajouter l'indication des mots mandchous qui entrent dans la composition d'un assez grand nombre de titres et qui sont simplement transcrits en chinois.—*T'oung Pao*. Décembre 1910, No. 5.

Only a sinologue of high standing would be justified in criticising the work of Messrs. Brunnert and Hagelstrom; whereas even the tyro to whom transliterations of ideographs are but meaningless sounds can see at a glance that in this Russian publication the authors and compilers have successfully accomplished an almost colossal task of profound and tireless erudition. Their work appears to be in the most literal sense an exhaustive one of reference in which all the essential data in any way connected with Chinese metropolitan and provincial executive and administrative institutions may be ascertained at a glance. The volume consists of four sections, with appendices, an index, a key to the Chinese readings, a list of authorities, and errata. The first section deals with the Emperor and Imperial House, the metropolitan governmental institutions other than Ministries. The second comprises the Ministries, police, banks, mints, Customs, temples, education, census, libraries, military and naval matters. The third treats of the Metropolitan Province and Manchuria, and the provincial administration and colonial possessions of China; while the fourth deals with such subjects as officials despatched on special missions, institutions reformed or abolished, honourable ranks, hereditary and honourable titles, posthumous ranks and titles, rewards, orders, etc.

It is a pity that a work of such comprehensive scope must remain a sealed book to the majority of English readers, who would otherwise, at a juncture like the present, be eager to avail themselves of the most up-to-date information regarding the Chinese movement in the direction of constitutional reform. Thus in the first section are described the new Chinese Parliament to be opened in 1913, the Imperial Council, the Imperial Chancellery the Committee of Ministers, the Constitutional Reforms Commission, the Constitutional Chamber and Provincial Advisory Committees, the Commission on Legislative Reforms, the Anti-Opium Commission, the General Staff, the Committee on Fleet Re-organization and the Chief Naval Administration; and in the second part will be found much valuable material concerning the old-style and modern Chinese armies, the Chinese fleet, Courts and prisons, agriculture, railways, telegraphs and telephones. The intrinsic usefulness of all this classified matter to the specialist is enhanced by the fact that in every instance the authors have been careful to furnish the Chinese terminology with a Russian transliteration.

Before taking leave of a really monumental piece of work which may justly be said to represent the last word on the subject, we cannot do better than translate some extracts from the strikingly modest yet illuminating preface

... *Japan Chronicle*, 10th October, 1910.

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