GLOSSARY

PEOPLE

Cai Jing 蔡京 (1047–1126)
Cai Kelian 蔡克廉 (active 1560s)
Chen Xu 陳旭 (active c. 1524–45)
Cheng Changyu 程昌寓 (active c. 1130)

Dai Jin 戴金 (active c. 1541)

Fan Chengda 范成大 (1125–1193)
Fang La 方腊 (?–1121)

Ge Gaiyi 易改益 (active c. 1522)
Gong Hui 龔輝 (active c. 1540)
Gu Zuo 顧佐 (?–1446)
Gui E 桂萼 (?–1541)
Guoheng 國亨 (active c. 1587)

Hai Rui 海瑞 (1514–1587)
Han Lin’er 韓林兒 (1340–1366)
Han Tongshan 韓山童 (?–1351)
Han Yong 韓雍 (1422–1478)
Huang Yingnan 黃應南 (active c. 1160)

Ji Gongzhi 某公直 (active c. 1270s and 1280s)

Ke Xian 柯暹 (1389–1457)
Kim Panggyong 金方慶 (1212–1300)
Li Chunnian 李椿年 (1096–1164)
Li Gang 李綱 (1083–1140)
Li Xian 李憲 (active c. 1073)
Liu Bing 劉丙 (?–1518)
Liu Guangji 劉光濟 (active 1544–78)
Lu Jie 陸杰 (1488–1554)
Mao Zai 毛在 (1544–?)
Minde 紙德 (active c. 1387)
Ni Dong 倪涇 (active 1570–90)
Pan Jian 潘濬 (1482–1544)
Pang Shangpeng 龐尚鵬 (1524–1580)
Peng Shiqi 彭世麒 (active c. 1514)
Rong Ni 榮薿 (active 1141–58)
She Lu 奢祿 (active c. 1484)
Shen Kuo 沈括 (1030–1095)
Shu Yinglong 舒應龍 (active c. 1580)
Song Li 宋禮 (1358–1422)
Su Shi 蘇軾 (1037–1101)
Wang Anshi 王安石 (1021–1086)
Wang Li 汪禮 (active 1453–72)
Wang Yangming 王陽明 aka Wang Shouren 王守仁 (1472–1528)
Wang Zongmu 王宗沐 (1524–1592)
Xia Shi 夏時 (1395–1464)
Xie An 謝安 (active 1406–40)
Yang Yao 楊幺 (1108–1135)
Yang Yinglong 楊應龍 (1551–1600)
Ye Mengde 葉蒙得 (1077–1148)
Yuan Cai 袁采 (c. 1140–1190)
Zaiweibing 再維屏 (active c. 1589)
Zhang Juzheng 張居正 (1525–1582)
Zhang Lü 章閭 sometimes written 張閭 or 張驢 (active 1306–14)
Zhang Rongshi 張榮實 (active 1234–77)
Zhang Xi 張熹 (active 1260–76)
Zhang Xuan 張瑄 (active c. 1275)
Zhou Rudou 周如斗 (active 1547–77)
Zhu Chun 朱椿 (1371–1423)
Zhu Qing 朱清 (active c. 1275)
Zhu Xi 朱熹 (1130–1200)
Zhu Ying 朱英 (1417–1485)

TREES

bai/bo 柏 cedar, cypress (Cupressaceae family with scaly, rather than needlelike, leaves, principally in the Cupressoideae subfamily)
baiyang 白楊 poplar (Populus sp.)

chu 楸 paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera aka Morus papyrifera)

gui 桂 cassia, osmanthus (certain Cinnamomum sp. especially Cinnamomum cassia, as well as certain Osmanthus sp. especially Osmanthus fragrans; note that in Chinese, the genera Cinnamomum is split roughly in half, with some species called zhang and others called gui)

huai 槐 pagoda tree, sophora (Styphnolobium japonicum, formerly Sophora japonicum)

jiu 楘 or wujiu 乌桕 tallow tree (Saporous sebiferum)

li 栗 chestnut (Castanea sp.)
li 梨 pear (Pyrus sp., principally Pyrus pyrifolia)
li 李 plum, Chinese/Japanese plum (Prunus salicina)
liu 柳 willow (Salix sp.)

lizhi 荔枝 lychee (Litchi chinensis)

mei 梅 plum, green plum, ume (Prunus mume)

nai 奈 apple, crab apple (Malus sp.)

qi 漆 lacquer tree, Japanese sumac, varnish tree (Toxicodendron vernicifluum)

qiu 椬 zelkova, Manchurian catalpa (Catalpa bungei)

sang 桑 mulberry (Morus sp., principally Morus alba)

shan/sha 杉 fir (refers to several species of conifer that are morphologically similar to true firs, Abies, generally with short needles and straight boles; the evolving classification of these species generally involves multiple different genera now grouped within the Cupressaceae family: in South China, shan/sha does not refer to true firs but instead most often refers to Cunninghamia lanceolata [China fir] or Cryptomeria japonica [Japanese cedar], and it may also include Taxodiacia [bald cypress], Metasequoia glyptostroboides [dawn redwood], and Tsuga
[hemlock]; in North China, especially the far northeast, *shan* often does refer to true firs, *Abies*, or to certain species of larch, *Larix*.

*shi* 柿 persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)

*song* 松 pine (*Pinus sp.*); the major commercial pine species in South China is Masson’s pine / horsetail pine: mawei song 馬尾松 (*Pinus massoniana*)

*tao* 桃 peach (*Prunus persica*)

*tong* 椿 tung (*Vernicia fordii*)

*xing* 杏 apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)

*yu* 楠 elm (*Ulmus sp.*)

*zao* 棗 jujube, Chinese date, red date (*Ziziphus jujuba*)

*zhang* 檀 camphor (certain *Cinnamomum sp.*), especially *Cinnamomum camphora*; note that in Chinese, the genera *Cinnamomum* is split roughly in half, with some species called *zhang* and others called *gui*.

*zhe* 柘 Chinese mulberry (*Maclura tricuspidata*)

*zhu* 竹 bamboo (subfamily *Bambusoideae*)

*zi* 梓 catalpa (*Catalpa sp.*)

**OTHER TERMS**

*baiyao* 白鷂 white falcon, a class of seagoing warship

*ban* 板 boards, board-cut lumber

*bangjia* 帮甲 head of supernumerary households at military garrisons

*bantu* 版圖 cadastral charts

*baochuan* 寶船 treasure ships

*baojia* 保甲 local self-defense and mutual responsibility group

*baozheng* 保正 head of a local self-defense group (*baojia*).

*bu* 質 狩户 hunting household

*Caifu Fu* 財賦府 Finance Commission

*caikan* 採砍 logging

*cha* 插 tree slip or cutting, or to plant from a slip or cutting

*chahu* 茶戶 tea household

*chayuan* 茶園 tea plantation

*chi shanze zhi jin* 驅山澤之禁 relax the restriction on the mountains and marshes

*choufen* 抽分 or *choujie* 抽解 drawn portion, the tariff on bamboo, timber, and bulk goods

*chuanhu* 船戶 boat household

*chumao* 鬆茅 dig weeds

*chupi* 楸皮 paper mulberry bark
dang 蕩 pools
dao 盜 theft
dao tianye gumai 盜田野穀麥 stealing wheat and rice from fields
daomai tianzhai 盜賣田宅 fraudulently selling fields and houses
daoyu chuan 魛魚船 mullet ship, a style common in the lower Yangzi
di 地 dry field
dian ji bu 坻基簿 cadastres of areal plot diagrams
dumu 督木 timber supervisor

erbi 絺筆 brush-pen hatpins, a colloquial name for litigation masters (songshi)

fan 蕃 Tibetan or Central Asian
fang 枋 square-cut lumber
feiqiao 飛橋 flying bridge
fenshan hetong 分山合同 forest shareholding agreement

gong 貢 tribute
gongfei yin 工費銀 public expense silver, a mid-1400s tax reform
guanlin 官林 state forest
guanmin 官民 state or private [property]
gui xin 鬼薪 [cutting] firewood for the spirits, a Qin/Han punishment

haigu chuan 海鵷船 sea hawk ship, a four-oared galley
haiyu 海鯨 whale, a large seagoing warship
hebo suo 河泊所 river mooring station
hu yi 虎翼 tiger wings, elite naval units of the Song imperial guard
huanggu 黃鵠 yellow goose, a class of seagoing warship
huangma 黃麻 hemp
huangmu 皇木 imperial timber
huangmu jie hu 皇木解戶 imperial timber transport household
huoshan hetong 伙山合同 forest partnership agreement
hutie 戶貼 household receipt

jin yin tong tie ye 金銀銅鐵冶 gold, silver, copper, and iron smelters
jingjie 境界 plot boundaries
jinshan 禁山 restricted forest
junping yin 均平銀 equalized silver, a late 1400s tax reform
junyao 均徭 equalized corvée, a mid-1400s tax reform

kejia 客家 Hakka, literally “guest families” or (better) “sojourner” or “tenant families”
kuaichuan 伃船 fast warships
li yu zhongong  利於眾共  of public benefit
liehu  獵戶  hunting household
lifen  力分  labor share
lijia  里甲  administrative village or village-tithing group
lijia junping  里甲均平  village equalization, an early 1500s tax reform
lin  林  grove, woodland
linmu  林木  timber trees
linmu can tian  林木參天  woods that block out the sky
longduan  襲斷  monopolize
ludang  盧蕩  reed pools

man  蠻 “barbarians,” especially non-Han peoples of the interior south
meizha  煤渣  coal fragments
miao  苗  seedling
minbing  民兵  militia
muguan  木官  timber office

pinyue  拚約  clearance contract
qingdan  清單  inventory list
qingzhang xince  清丈新冊  clarified measurements in the new cadastres, i.e., acreage
           based on the 1581 surveys
ru  儒  Confucian scholar

shanchang  山場  forest workshop, lumberyard
shantian mudi  山田墓地  mountain plots and grave land
shanye  山野  or shanye hupo  山野陂湖  mountains, wilds, ponds, and embankments, a
          variant of shanze
shanye wu yi jia gongli  山野物已加功力  products of the wild with labor already
          invested in them
shanze  山澤  or shanlin huze  山林湖澤  mountains and marshes or mountains,
          groves, ponds, and marshes wilds; open-access lands
shanze zhi li  山澤之利  bounties of the mountains and marshes
shanze zhi rao  山澤之饒  products gathered from the wilds
shaohuang  烧荒  burn the grasses
She  畲  an ethnic group of the Wuyi Mountains, perhaps related to their practice of
          swidden agriculture, or a transliteration of the term for “person” in their
          language
Shenmu Chang  神木廠  Sacred Timber Depot
Shenmu Shan  神木山  Sacred Tree Mountain
shicai chang  事材場  lumber-working yard
shitan  石炭  mineral coal
shuijun zongguan  水軍總管  director of the navy
sichai 四差 four levies, a mid-1400s tax reform
songshi 訴師 litigation master
songshu 訴書 litigation manual
tang 塘 or tangchi 塘池 pond
taojin hu 淘金戶 gold-panning household
tian 田 paddy field
tianche 天車 winch, crane, or capstan
tianfu 田賦 land tax
tongshan 童山 bare mountain
tuicai chang 退材場 lumber recovery yard
wanhufu 萬戶府 myriarchy, command of 1,000 troops; Mongolian: tümen, Korean: manhobu
xide qiaocai 觸得樵採 common-access fuel collection
Xihe Cai Mai Muzhi Si 熙河採買木植司 Xihe Logging and Timber Purchase Bureau
yanzhang 煙瘴 miasmatic vapors, probably malaria
yaoyi 衛役 corvée, labor service
yehu 冶户 smelter households
yu 虞 hunter, forester
yuan 園 garden or orchard
yuanli 園籬 orchards and hedges
yuanlin 園林 orchards and woodlands
yue ling 月令 seasonal regulations
yuhu 渔户 fishing household
zachan 雜産 miscellaneous property
zaohu 炙戶 saltern household
zhonghu zhili 眾戶殖利 public benefit
zhuanyun si 轉運司 transport bureau
zhufen 主分 ownership share
zhumu chang 竹木場 bamboo and timber depot
zushan qi 租山契 forest rental contract