

NAMES AND TITLES

Ancestor reverence titles

Gaozong 高宗 "High Ancestor"
Taizong 太宗 "Great Ancestor"
Shizong 世宗 "Ancestor of the Generations"
Gaozu 高祖 "High Forefather"
Taizu 太祖 "Great Forefather"
Shizu 世祖 "Forefather of the Generations"

Private persons

Huang shi 黃氏, "Mister Huang"; better "Master", "Sir").

The surname is *xing* 姓 - surprisingly written with the radical "wife", probably a reminiscence of the old matrilinear clan organisation.

Fu Weng 涪翁 ""Old Man from Fu/Sichuan and

Shangu Daoren 山谷道人 "Hermit from the Mountain Valleys".

Hongwu 洪武 "Inundating Martiality"

Du Gongbu 杜工部 "Du Minister of Official Works"

the poet Du Fu 杜甫

Wei Suzhou 韋蘇州 "Wei from Suzhou

Wei Yingwu 韋應物

a honorific feudal title (Sima Wengong 司馬溫公 "Sima Duke of Wen"

Huang Shangu 黃山谷 "Huang from the mountain valley", i.e. Huang Tingjian 黃庭堅

Personal Titles (Some specific to certain Kingdoms)

哀 *ai* "the Lamentable"

安 *an* "the Peaceful"

成 *cheng* "the Completer"

combination 文成 *wencheng* (Chu)

wucheng 武成 (Shu) 孝成 *xiaocheng*: (Qin)

崇 *chong* "the Venerated"

衝 *chong* "the Offender"

出 *chu* "the Outstanding": (Qin)

純 *chun* "the Faithful"

戴 *dai* "the Respectful"

代 *dai* "the Dynastical"

道 *dao* "the Well-Lead"

悼 *dao* "the Mournful": (Chu),
combination 悼襄 *daoxiang*

德 *de* "the Virtuous"

定 *ding* "the Settler"

度 *du* "the Careful"

端 *duan* "the Upright"

愕 *e* "the Honest"

恭 *gong* "the Reverent" (Shu)

共 *gong* "the Common"

光 *guang* "the Bright", combination

光武 *guangwu*

和 *he* "the Harmonious"
懷 *huai* "the Mindful": (Chu, Jin)
桓 *huan* "the Effector"
惠 *hui* "the Benevolent" 惠文 *huiwen*:
(Qin,)
徽 *hui* "the Honorable"
簡 *jian* "the Simple" combination 簡文
jianwen (Jin)
節 *jie* "the Integrator"
敬 *jing* "the Honorable"
景 *jing* "the Luminous" combination
景閔 *jingmin*: (Qin)
靜 *jing* "the Tranquil", (孝靜 *xiaojing*),
(Shu)
靜 *jing* "the Quiet", combination 慎靚
shenjing: (Shu)
康 *kang* "the Strong" (Jin)
考 *kao* "the Deceased" combination
考烈 *kaolie*: (Chu)
匡 *kuang* "the Corrector"
厲 *li* "the Severe"
理 *li* "the Well-ordered"
烈 *lie* "the Eminent", combination 威
烈 *weilie*: (Qin), 考烈 *kaolie*: (Chu)
靈 *ling* "the Clever" combination 武靈
wuling: (Qin)
潛 *min* "the Grievable"
愍 *min* "the Commiserated" (Jin)
潛 *min* "the Confused", combination
景潛 *jingmin*: (Qin)
明 *ming* "the Luminous"
穆 *mu* "the Respectful"
赧 *nan* "the Embarrassed"
寧 *ning* "the Peaceful"
平 *ping* "the Appeaser"
欽 *qin* "the Respected"
頃 *qing* "the Inclined" combination 頃
襄 *qingxiang*: (Chu)
仁 *ren* "the Man"
睿 *rui* "the Wise"
殤 *shang* "Young Deceased"
神 *shen* "the Godlike"

慎 *shen* "the Careful", combination
慎靚 *shenjing*
聖 *sheng* "the Holy"
聲 *sheng* "the Famous": (Chu)
世 *shi* "the Progenitor"
順 *shun* "the Obedient"
思 *si* "the Thoughtful"
肅 *su* "the Reverential": (Chu)
天 *tian* "the Heavenly"
威 *wei* "the Mighty": (Qi, Chu)
文 *wen* "the Cultured"
武 *wu* "the Martial"
釐 *xi* "the Blessed"
僖 *xi* "the Joyful"
熙 *xi* "the Brilliant"
熹 *xi* "the Dawning"
顯 *xian* "the Clear"
獻 *xian* "the Dedicated"
憲 *xian* "the Intelligent"
襄 *xiang* "the Accomplisher"
孝 *xiao* "the Filial"
興 *xing* "the Prosperous"
宣 *xuan* "the Propagator"
玄 *xuan* "the Mysterious"
煬 *yang* "the Brilliant"
易 *yi* "the Amiable"
懿 *yi* "the Modest"
夷 *yi* "the Respectful"
毅 *yi* "the Resolute"
隱 *yin* "the Retiring"
英 *ying* "the Flowering"
幽 *you* "the Darkened": (Chu)
元 *yuan* "the Originator"
躁 *zao* "the Hot-tempered"
章 *zhang* "the Exemplar"
哲 *zhe* "the Wise"
貞 *zhen* "the Devoted", combination
貞定 *zhending* (Qin)
真 *zhen* "the True"
質 *zhi* "the Elementarious"
莊 *zhuang* "the Dignified"

Feudal titles

公 *gong* "Duke", like 魯哀公 Duke Ai the Lamentable of Chu, Chu Aigong
侯 *hou* "Marquis", like 晉文侯 Duke Wen the Cultured of Jin, Jin Wenhou
伯 *bo* "Count"
子 *zi* "Viscount"
男 *nan* "Baron"

The head of all these nobles was the ruler ("Lord" *jun* 君 or *zhu* 主)
ba 霸 "Hegemonial Lord", minor feudal ruler

Royalty

王 *wang* "King", like 周文王 King Wen the Cultured of the Jin (Jin Wenwang)
帝 *di* "Emperor", like 漢武帝 Emperor Wu the Martial of the Chu (Chu Wudi).
The title *huangdi* 皇帝 (simply translated as "emperor") literally means "august god-like", as in King Ying Zheng 嬴政 of the state of Qin.

Weak and broken rulers are often not venerated in the ancestor temple, they are simply called with the pattern 齊王建 "Jian, King of Qi". Names like Han Modi 漢末帝, Jin Shaodi 晉少帝, or Jin Feidi 齊廢帝 are normally not cited in this way but are translated as "the last ruler of Han", "the minor emperor of Jin", "the deposed emperor of Qi".

Empresses are called "Family name+*hou*", dowagers "Family name+*taihou*" as private person as well as in the ancestral temple (Lühou or Lü Hou 呂后, Lü Taihou 呂太后) - historians did not lay great stress on the surnames of women. Princesses are called with a honorific name: Yongtai Gongzhu 永泰公主 "Princess Everlasting Greatness".

高 *gao* "the High", 高祖 *Gaozu* 高宗 *Gaozong*: 高帝 *Gaodi*: Empress Lü 呂后 called *Gaohou*

太 *tai* "the Great", 太祖 *Taizu* 太宗 *Taizong*

泰 *tai* "the Grand", 泰武 *Taiwu*, 泰定 *Taiding*

大 *da* "the Great", 大帝 *Dadi*

中 *zhong* "the Middle" or "the Mean", 中宗 *Zhongzong*

末 *mo* "the Last", like 末帝 *modi*

廢 *fei* "the Deposed", 廢帝 *feidi*

少 *shao* "the Minor", 少帝 *shaodi*

孺子 *ruzi*, "the Kid", a person that has no title for ancestor veneration, like 孺子嬰 Ying the Kid, last emperor of the Han. Ying actually also means "baby" or "kid", but it was also a common name during Zhou and Han dynasties.

始皇 *Shihuang* "the First Emperor"
二世皇 *Ershihuang* "the Second Emperor"
Wudi 武帝 "Martial Emperor"
Huidi 惠帝 "Benevolent Emperor"
Pingdi 平帝 "Appeasing Emperor"
Xiaowendi 孝文帝 "Filial-Cultured Emperor"
Huangong 桓公 "Effector Duke"
Xuangong 宣公 "Propagator Duke"