
INTRODUCTION TO PRE-16TH CENTURY CHINESE ONOMASTICS

前 16 世紀中國名學入門

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Despite a long tradition of interest in Chinese history, the availability of reliable Chinese name sources for the SCA appears to be lacking. I would suggest that the cause of this comes from several fronts.

First, Chinese name sources still tend to be in Chinese, requiring a knowledge of Chinese characters (*hanzi*, 漢子) to decipher. Second, there is a plethora of Romanization systems, and depending on the source they cannot always be relied upon to be consistent. Then there are the various types of names used in China, including clan and family names given names, and various nicknames; these are often not distinguished and sometimes cannot be distinguished without knowing the history of the individual mentioned. Finally, different dialects pronounce the same *hanzi* character differently, depending on both time and location—not to mention the various foreign names that were Sinitized by using *hanzi* to approximate their pronunciation (e.g. “Rokshan” to “Lushan”).

The first two problems are intertwined; much of the English literature has either been focused on modern China or on Chinese documents and artifacts present in the West. Historians in China have long worked from dated models and assumptions that are recently being challenged by the current generation’s exposure to the global historical and archaeological community. Still, finding reliable works on pre-16th century China in English remains difficult.

When one does find sources in English, there is the second problem: associating the name with the appropriate Romanization and *hanzi*. So for instance, Chuang Tzu in one system is Zhuangzi in another. On top of this are the standard Romanizations of scholars like Mencius (*Mengzi* 孟子) and Confucius (*Kongzi* 孔子), whose names became codified in the west due to the Latin letters of Catholic missionaries in the 16th century or earlier. Fortunately, it is the standard practice of sinologists to ensure their work is consistent, but one still finds problems, especially in tertiary sources which do not use primary Chinese language reference. In addition, some names may have the same Romanization, but different *hanzi*, as well. For example, the family names of Jiang (蔣), Jiang (江), and Jiang(姜).

Another problem when looking at a name from a Chinese source is to determine just what sort of name it is. Since Chinese does not generally use much in the way of punctuation, including spaces, and many characters used in names are also words in their own right, it can often be difficult to know what is and is not a name in the ancient sources. In addition, since there is no strictly phonetic system in Chinese, foreign names are often translated into the Chinese name system, many times shortening them or adding a classifier of some sort to fit into the Chinese model. Finally, a name can be made up of several elements: A locative, a family name (sometimes a larger clan name), and/or either a given name, courtesy name (*zi*), or a nickname (*hao*). The latter could sometimes take the

place of the entire name altogether. On top of that there were religious epithets. Add to all this the various name taboos (see below) and phonetic drift over time, and anyone can feel lost.

Fortunately, the Chinese were almost religious in their preoccupation with writing things down and having scholarly debates and discussions about language, since even they were trying to decipher the ancient writings of the past. Thus we have information about many *zi*, *hao*, etc. We also have commentaries on names and naming practices—unfortunately, I believe that much of it remains untranslated. Finally, their histories contained biographies, which often list both the given name and *zi* of individuals (as well as other famous sobriquets).

This paper is the result of a lack of sources for Chinese names and naming practices within the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA). As such, its scope, while broad, is aimed at names and naming practices in use before the year 1600. I have used the modern Mandarin *pinyin* system of Romanization, except where otherwise noted. However, I have, at the same time, provided the *hanzi* for all names so that an individual could conduct their own, personal research into the historical pronunciation of a name for their time and place, assuming such information is available. An effort has been made to ensure that all *hanzi* are provided in traditional format vice the modern, simplified versions. This is primarily to retain meaning, though even modern traditional characters occasionally vary from their historical counterparts. The important thing is that the characters themselves are still identifiable and unique to a given character and meaning such that it can be traced back, even in different forms, to the appropriate time and place of the name.

The research on this subject remains on-going, but it is presented here as-is for the Knowne World Heraldic and Scribal Symposium (KWHSS) in order to share the current state of my research with other interested parties.

CHINESE NAME FORMATION

A traditional Chinese name has several parts. The most important part of the name, for both men and women, is going to be the surname, often the family name or a locative, followed by the given name, usually a *ming*, *zi*, or *hao*. For the SCA, this provides the minimum requirements for a registerable name. A courtesy, or style, name (*zi*) is used to politely refer to someone (rather than using the more intimate given name). Although intended as a unique element, a person might have multiple *zi*, particularly in later periods. Another epithet is the nickname or studio name, called a *hao*. This often takes the places of the entire name, but it might be paired with a locative or the family name.

Even ancient Chinese scholars had problems with earlier Chinese onomastics. The fortunate by-product of this conundrum was the tendency of many scholars to write on the subject. In addition, later scholars often researched and added lists of names to historical documents to aid in their understanding. Nonetheless, it is still a surprisingly complex field of study, especially as much of the documentation appears to remain in Chinese or be less than easily accessible to those not in its immediate study at a credited institution.

It is important to note that, though there is more freedom in Chinese naming practices than one sees in the West, names were still chosen in a particular cultural milieu that directed the how and why of name formation. Therefore, I do not recommend that anyone attempt to create a suitable Chinese name purely by grabbing characters with meanings he or she likes. Rather, I recommend using only those characters that can be documented in actual name elements. To that end I have provided a list of various name elements I've found towards the end of this work, including dates (the earliest to the latest) for which I have evidence.

The following is a description of some of the basic name elements, but it does not cover them all.

FAMILY NAME, *SHI* (氏)

The family name is probably the most important name for most people. In Chinese, it comes before most other name elements, excluding descriptors such as locatives. Just as in the west, the family name is normally how a person is addressed, formally (e.g. “Mr. White” and “*Bai xiansheng*”). Family names are remarkably common; while I have not done an exhaustive study, modern sources often state that four surnames are in use by over 20% of the population of China, and that there are 100 surnames to cover 85%. Having the same family name as another person does not imply an immediate (or even historical) blood tie, though it is often treated as such. Thus the Tang emperors, whose family name was Li, encouraged links with the legendary founder of Daoism, *Laozi*, whose family name was also said to be Li. On the other hand the warlord Cao Cao (曹操) was unlikely to be related to the myriad Sogdian merchants from north of Samarkand that bore the same surname as a locative rather.

The character used for a family name often has no meaning when used for another purpose, or if it does then it has been lost. Many times, characters used in surnames will simply be defined as such, and nothing more. Also, after marriage, both men and women kept their own family names.¹

It was important to know the family name of an individual to whom you were going to be married. The *Book of Rites* states:

“取妻不取同姓；故買妾不知其姓則卜之。寡婦之子，非有見焉，弗與為友。”

“One must not marry a wife of the same surname with himself. Hence, in buying a concubine, if he do not know her surname, he must consult the tortoise-shell about it. With the son of a widow, unless he be of acknowledged distinction, one should not associate himself as a friend.”

Foreigners in China might have their names translated into a surname, or might be given one that functioned as a locative. Sogdians, as an example, were known by the name *Zhaowu*, which was the name of the town where they are said to have originated.² They were also known by other names, many of which have been traced to individual kingdoms or oasis-states.

Family names almost always consist of a single character, though exceptions (e.g. Ouyang 歐陽) do exist.

GIVEN NAME, *MING* (名)

A person’s given name is the official name, usually provided by his or her parents. Single character names were predominant, as a rule, through at least the 10th century, though at different places and times multi-character names became fashionable. While there were no hard and fast rules for given names, there do seem to be several traditions that became popular and were either continued or oft-revived throughout history. Except in the case of particularly famous individuals (usually scholars, like *Kongzi* or *Sunzi*³, or emperors, like *Qin Shihuangdi* or *Han*

¹ Hinsch, Bret; [Women in Early Imperial China](#).

² Yoshida, Yutaka; “*Personal Names, Sogdian i. In Chinese Sources*”.

³ Scholars are often known by their family name with the honorific “-zi” after the name.

*Wudi*⁴), most people are listed in historical sources and biographies by their given name, with any other names being mentioned later in the text, if applicable.

One of the earliest works discussing the naming of children is the *Zuo Zhuan*⁵, written around 705 BCE. In it, the author gives five sources for names. These five sources continue to be quoted by later scholars, and they are:

- **Indications**—When parents choose a name based on the wrinkles or other physical features seeming to suggest a particular character, so the name is "indicated" at birth.
- **Meanings**—When parents name a child for a desired virtue the parents wish the child to possess.
- **Appearances**—When parents name a child for some aspect of his or her appearance, or something the child looks like.
- **Objects**—When parents name a child for a physical thing, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral.
- **Resemblances**—When a child is named for a resemblance to his father.

Although the author appears to be addressing masculine names, specifically, no specific mention is made of feminine names, and one would assume that they would follow the same patterns with a feminine bent.

The author of the *Zuo Zhuan* also mentions names to avoid. This tradition is later expanded in the Book of Rites (*Liji*), and similar recommendations are made by the opinionated scholar Yan Zhitui in the 6th century⁶. These names are not taboo, per se, but an improper name could be seen as a sign of a poor upbringing, or mark someone as a country yokel. Some of the recommendations of names to avoid include:

- States
- Official posts
- Mountains or rivers
- Diseases
- Animals
- Ritual utensils
- Offerings
- Divisions of the calendar
- The ruler's heir

It is also considered improper to name someone after a famous person, and Yan Zhitui cautions against using names and characters that are too common in everyday speech, as they could cause trouble for later generations when the parents' grandchildren will eventually have to observe a name taboo upon their own parent's death. Name taboos are an important part of Chinese name culture, and will be discussed separately.

An interesting anecdote regarding the naming of a child can be found in the writings of the Grand Historian, Sima Qian. It appears as though the First Emperor of Qin (*Qin Shihuangdi*), may, himself, have been named for the month of his birth (*Zhen*)⁷, even though such a thing is expressly frowned upon in the *Book of Rites*. This goes to

⁴ *Qin Shihuangdi* literally means "Qin, First Emperor" (秦始皇帝), while *Han Wudi* is Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty—but they were unlikely to be known by these names during their reign. The Qin emperor's name was *Yin Cheng* while the Han emperor's actual name was *Liu Che*.

⁵ Watson, Burton; *The Tso Chuan: Selections from China's Oldest Narrative History*; 1989.

⁶ Yan, Zhitui; *Admonitions for the Yan Clan*; 589 CE.

⁷ *Records of the Grand Historian*, by Sima Qian, records information on the birth and naming of the first Qin emperor.

show that the rites were not always observed, even when one would think they would be known. It is also possible that the reason that certain practices are mentioned is because of their actual use amongst the populace, despite being judged as improper by the scholarly elite.

One last item to touch on is generational names. This is recommended in the *Book of Rites* specifically as birth order names, but historically there are several traditions. This could potentially count as a 6th source for naming purposes.

The most oft-quoted method of assigning generational or birth order names is perhaps the least well documented, and for obvious reasons. Theoretically, a patriarch would, at some point in the past, choose a particularly auspicious work—perhaps an established poem or a famous tract; alternatively, he could create an original work. Children would then be given names from this poem or literary work, such that the family tree would mirror and complete it, thus indicating birth order and generation. In practice, however, it is difficult to find actual examples, whether because the original work is lost to us, the family tree is incomplete, or this practice was simply not very popular.

More commonly, there would be some element of a name that would be common to multiple members of the same generation. In a family with single character names, this could be a particular radical (usually a radical indicating meaning, rather than one indicating sound). In a family that used names of two characters (or more), then one of the characters might be common to all members of a generation. These familial markers do not necessarily continue between generations, however. Women might also use generational names, but when they did, they appear to have used a separate marker from the males in that generation.

Generational names can also change part way through the generation. Historically we have examples of this happening when a father learned he had given one of his children a name too similar to that of a friend or famous person, or if a taboo came into effect during that generation that necessitated a change.

Women's names are not recorded as often as men's, but there are enough to see some similarities and differences. One item of note with women's names is repetition: Xue Susu (薛素素) of the Ming Dynasty has a given name with a double character. This is a common modern practice, and appears to be a period one as well.

Otherwise, my sample size is small, but I would assume that women's names would follow similar patterns to men's names.

COURTESY NAME, *ZI* (字)

This is translated in many ways: style name, courtesy name, etc. A *zi* functions as given name, used to politely refer to one of a similar or lower rank.

During the Zhou dynasty, a man traditionally obtained his *zi* during his capping ceremony. A woman would traditionally receive a *zi* when she was engaged to be married, or came of marriageable age (about 15). A woman sometimes included her father's family name as part of her *zi*.⁸

Wang Chong (27-100 CE), writing mostly from the *Zuo Zhuan*, recommended creating *zi* by "extending the given name while maintaining the same meaning." This may explain *zi* that use the same character (or similar meanings) as the person's actual name. For example, in the 5 Dynasties period, Guo Zhongshu (郭忠恕) was styled

⁸ Hinsch, Bret, Women in Early Imperial China.

Shuxian (恕先), using the last character of his given name as the first character of his style. Likewise, Jing Hao (荆浩), of the same period, was styled Haoran (浩然).

Especially in later periods, it is common to find people with multiple *zi* (or even multiple *hao* or *ming*).

NICKNAME, *HAO* (号)

The *hao* is even more of a nickname than the *zi*. It usually is a reference to a place, such as the artist or scholar's studio, or place of residence. Take, for example, "The Daoist of Plum Mountain" (*Meishan Daoren* 梅山道人). These are often multi-part names, including a locative and a descriptor. The name might be shortened to just the locative (e.g. *Meishan*), but rarely just the descriptor, since the latter is usually a stock phrase in common use that could indicate just about anybody.

Common locatives for the *hao* include mountains, studios, etc. It is usually a place that alludes to scholarly or artistic study. Not everyone would have a *hao*; they seem most commonly in use for artistic endeavors.

The *hao* was used by artists of any gender, though my current sample size of feminine *hao* is too small to draw any conclusions at this time.

RELIGIOUS NAME

Another name formation is the religious name. In truth, I have been able to find very little on this, so far, so mainly I add this as a caution for those looking at the names of known religious men and women (e.g. Buddhist priests). I've removed them from the lists in the current work until I can present a more cohesive understanding of how they work.

Some general observations on the names I have seen: Buddhist names in particular appear to replace both the family and given names. They are usually two characters each, four characters all together.

Religious names may use generational names between master and student. Just as with given names, a particular character may be retained, or else the names may be chosen based on a writing of religious significance. In fact, this appears to be more common than the "name poem" style commonly mentioned for laypersons.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

When referring to a person, the following rules should help:

- 1) Any person above you should be referred to by his or her rank and title. If necessary for distinction, the family name was likely used for this purpose. For officials of certain ages there were often common titles that referred to them as aged family members.
- 2) After the appropriate coming of age ceremony, you would refer to equals by their style name, or *zi*.
- 3) For those below you, it is appropriate to use their given name (*ming*), but in cases where you wish to show a special preference you could, instead, choose to use their *zi*.

Official documents use surname and given name to record men. Women are often recorded by their position as wife, widow, mother, etc. of a man. In a family roll, they would be recorded by their surname, if different (i.e. for

wives and concubines) and by their given names if they are daughters of the family. In cases where a woman is the head of the house, her surname and given name are used together.

NAME TABOOS

An important part of Chinese names is the tradition of name taboos: That is, when someone dies, his name (and words associated with his name) becomes taboo for his children. In the Confucian worldview, this was a demonstration of filial piety, and to not observe the taboos would imply a lack of respect for one's elders. Nonetheless, there were situations where name taboos were not to be acknowledged, such as when reading from a religious text. In other cases, however, the person observing the taboo would attempt to use a different word—either one with the same meaning, a poetic allusion, or else a homonym—in place of the forbidden word or phrase.

Name taboos stretch back to at least the Zhou dynasty, when a man's name would not be spoken after his death (presumably only for a generation, or less). In the *Liji*, the taboos are restricted to only the most recently deceased ancestor and the ruler (an extension of the rules of filial piety). Thus, if a man's grandfather were to die, then his grandfather's name would be taboo until his father died, at which point the taboo on the grandfather's name would be lifted.

Taboos were generally observed within the household; in public, only the ruler's name would be officially taboo, at least according to the *Liji*. If visiting another person, the guest was expected to observe the name taboos of the house, and might inquire about them upon entering. In the house, women would also observe taboos, but the husband would not have to observe her taboos outside of his home (e.g. his in-laws). In addition, private taboos were banned when talking in front of a superior, when reading aloud, or when writing.

In practice, however, those who wanted to express their filial piety might still observe a private taboo, even in public. They might also observe more than the prescribed taboos—men might observe taboos regarding their father and grandfather(s) simultaneously, while officials might observe not only their own taboos, but all of the taboos of their superior. This is illustrated in a 5th century account from *Shishuo Xinyu*, when a new governor took office in 354 and was asked about his taboos by his new superintendent of records. The governor replies that he only observes the taboos of his father and grandfather, which the account implies is rather conservative.

This practice is also mentioned in the 6th century by Yan Zhitui in his book, *Admonitions for the Yan Family*, where he mentions his disapproval of an excess of taboo observances. He also notes that name taboos should be taken into account by parents when naming children. After all, if you were to give your children names like “Up” or “Water”—common words—then imagine the problems *their* children would have when they have to observe those name taboos.

ABOUT THE CHART

The chart below shows each name in *hanzi*, as well as the pinyin. I have tried to use traditional characters, but some modern simplified characters may have snuck in, for which I can only beg indulgence from my readers.

PRONUNCIATION

The Romanization system used is modern pinyin for *putonghua* (Mandarin, 普通话), which is the official dialect of the People's Republic of China, but is not the only one. Different *hanzi* may be pronounced different ways at different times; for example, comparing Mandarin to Cantonese, Sun Zhongshan would be read Syun Jungsaan, Mao

Zedong is Mou Jaakdung, and Bai Juyi is Baak Geuiyik, depending on the dialect. Unfortunately, to attempt to reconstruct each name for different regional and temporal variations is beyond the scope of this paper, and the modern *Putonghua* is considered sufficient for most scholarly works. Since the College does not register the *hanzi*, only the Romanized form, it is technically possible for two people to register the same name under different pronunciations, which is why I would recommend using the pinyin as a standard practice. Reconstructions of medieval Chinese are available, but I have not seen anything suitable for amateur scholars that would be accessible to many people within the Society or the College.

TONALITY

In Chinese, tonality is an important part of the pronunciation. Two words with similar sounds, but different tones, can have very different meanings. At times, the tone can be as important or moreso than the other phonetic qualities for the purpose of conveying information. Currently, however, the SCA's College of Heralds does not record tones and even if it did, it would be unlikely that most court heralds would understand the proper tonal reading, anyway, without some training in Chinese linguistics. Add to this the fact that modern tones may not match the pre-16th century tones for any given character, and one can see how this could cause some difficulty in name registration. On the one hand, it means that two names that are different in Chinese would be considered the same for purposes of conflict, but it makes the names more readable to the average person. For those interested in the tones, the individual *hanzi* may be used to determine the proper tone markers.

USE OF HANZI

Regardless of the use of pinyin, and even if tone markers were applied, there is still the problem that no matter what Romanization is used, it is extremely rare that the name's *hanzi* can be determined strictly from the Romanization. Considering the importance placed on the *hanzi*—one radical could indicate a generational bond, while a different *hanzi* could indicate a completely different (and possibly inauspicious) meaning—anyone creating a name is strongly encouraged to understand the actual *hanzi* being used. Also, be aware that the modern meaning for any character may not be the same as the meaning pre-16th century. Name taboos, or simply high-profile typographical errors, could change the meaning of a word. In some cases, poetic allusions became popular as replacements for the original word. This is another reason that one should do their homework beforehand. The *hanzi* may not be registerable in the SCA, but it still holds meaning for the serious re-enactor.

DATES

Dates given are from the first instance of the name, usually the earliest birth of a person with the name that I could find, to the last instance, usually the death of the last person, though all dates beyond 1600 are simply recorded as “1600”, as that is the limit of the current study. If a name is found in a single known context, then I may use the same year as both “start” and “end”, though obviously the name would still be considered serviceable, especially for those born before any adult with that name.

In some cases (particularly in the art documentation from the Freer-Sackler Gallery’s collection), dates are vague. In these cases, I have generally had to make a judgment call, and if there appeared to be physical evidence to attribute to the name, then I would accept it. These names are accepted, but the dates given fit the vagueness of the name; so a 9th century individual’s name elements will be given dates of 800-900. On the other hand, if a person were known to be active “in the middle of the 15th century) then I would give 1525-1575, presuming that a 50 year span is reasonable for that name.

Of course, as we have seen, above, the range of naming possibilities is so vast that an argument could possibly be made for all of the given names to be plausible throughout Chinese history. Regardless, I have tried to provide the information for those who are interested.

GENDER

Gender is difficult, if not impossible, to determine from the name alone, and Chinese does not generally distinguish gender in speech, eschewing pronouns such as “he” or “she” for a gender neutral pronoun, *ta* (他). Where I have found women mentioned, the names are often such things as “Wife of X” or “Daughter of X”. Alternatively they are nicknames, e.g. The Goiter Lady, which is clearly not her actual name based on the context of the story in which she features. Even a famous woman, such as Yang Guifei (楊玉環), is simply her surname (“Yang”) with her rank as a consort (“Guifei”). This is similar to the problem of Japanese women such as Tomoe Gozen. As such, unless specifically noted otherwise, I have assumed that names of artists, officials, etc. are male. This appears to be the common practice of most scholars, as my sources assume the male pronoun in English. While this could lead to errors, the patriarchal worldview of China, particularly when under the sway of Confucian doctrine, appears to support the idea that it is the safest course to take until we can further crack open feminine naming practices in China.

In household rolls, wives and concubines are referred to by their surnames, while men and daughters are all referred to by their given names.

There is a corresponding paucity of feminine names in my sources. Though I am looking to expand on that in the future, it is the nature of Chinese historiography that the men’s names were more often recorded than the women’s.

FOREIGNERS

China before 1600 was a remarkably cosmopolitan empire. Many dynasties were considered “foreign” by the Chinese, indicating anyone not of a strictly Han (漢) ethnic background. This includes both the obvious foreigners, such as the Mongols of the Yuan dynasty, who maintained their Mongol language and script, as well as others that would not be so obvious, such as the Li family that founded the Tang dynasty. However, it is difficult, if not impossible, to know what names are actually Han-Chinese and which names are Chinese approximations of a non-

Han name. Some are known only because their ethnicity stands out in the histories; An Lushan, a famous general-cum-rebel of the Tang dynasty is actually of Iranian-speaking Sogdian descent. His surname may be a locative, indicating the “An” kingdom, while “Lushan” is believed to be the modern pronunciation of the Chinese characters for the Sogdian name “Rokshan” (“Light”). Besides Sogdians and other Iranian peoples, the Chinese empires included Turkic, Mongolic, Tai, Viet, Tibetan, Tocharian, and many other peoples. Even Romans, Byzantines, and Egyptians appear to found places in the Chinese histories or left evidence of their presence in the form of mural paintings or documents.

Where a foreigner is clearly identified, I have removed the name from the lists (though I may, in the future, add a category for names of obvious foreign origin). Where it is unknown, and appears to otherwise follow Han naming practices, I have left the name. My reasoning is that later generations did not appear to find the *hanzi* incompatible with Chinese naming practices.

At least with Sogdian names, all but one of the locatives used also appears to be a viable Han surname as well, though it is often assumed to be Sogdian, first, in certain contexts. Furthermore, as foreigners were incorporated into the Empire they became more and more Sinicized. Again using Sogdians as an example, there are a series of tombs in Ningxia which provide names for several generations of Sogdians living in the heart of China during the Sui and Tang periods. Initially the names are obviously Sogdian, but as members of the family are taken into the administration, they begin to take Han given names, as well as using the Chinese locative. Once a branch began to use Han given names, we don’t have any evidence of them returning to Sogdian naming practices. At that point, their names are nearly indistinguishable from their Han Chinese neighbors.

Thus, while I have attempted to stick to Han names where known, it is possible that the odd foreign name has snuck in. I beg the readers’ indulgence here; if the notable scholars listed below haven’t caught the name as particularly foreign-sounding, then who am I to argue?

THE SOURCES

This project started when I began to record the names of the various scholars and artists taken from works of art in the Shanghai National Museum, using them primarily because the museum had detailed the various parts of the name in detail, with both pinyin and *hanzi*. From there, I began to explore other non-traditional sources, looking primarily at art documentation. I have been careful to try to avoid names that could be legendary or fantastical, e.g. names that are references to characters in famous stories. It is unclear to me just how trustworthy such stories are. However, names that are attributed to by physical evidence—usually a name inscribed by or for the person in question—these can be dated to the date of the object. I’ve also taken historical names when a reliable date can be provided.

In some cases (particularly in the art documentation from the Freer-Sackler Gallery’s collection), dates are vague. In these cases, I have generally had to make a judgment call, and if there appeared to be physical evidence to attribute to the name, then I would accept it. These names are accepted, but the dates given fit the vagueness of the name; so a 9th century individual’s name elements will be given dates of 800-900. On the other hand, if a person were known to be active “in the middle of the 15th century) then I would give 1525-1575, presuming that a 50 year span is reasonable for that name.

Of course, as we have seen, above, the range of naming possibilities is so vast that an argument could possibly be made for all of the given names to be plausible throughout Chinese history. Regardless, I have tried to provide the information for those who interested.

The sources are as follows:

- BCM—**Beijing City Museum**: This is a name taken from documentation of objects in the Beijing City Museum. The study was performed by the author in the public space of the museum.
- SNM—**Shanghai National Museum**: This is a name taken from documentation of objects in the Shanghai National Museum. The study was performed by the author in the public space of the museum.
- FSG—**Freer-Sackler Gallery**: This is a name taken from documentation of the Song and Yuan dynasty paintings in the collection of the Freer-Sackler Gallery of art. This documentation was published online by the Gallery at <http://www.asia.si.edu/SongYuan/>.
- TYBS—**Tang Yin Bi Shi**: A Song period casebook, with names of judges, defendants, etc. and translated by Robert van Gulik.
- EI—**Encyclopedia Iranica**: This online encyclopedia has an article on Sogdian names in Chinese sources, including rolls for the heads of households and caravans in the village of Anle in the Tang Dynasty, indicating Han and non-Han families.
- 3KY—**Three Thousand Years of Chinese Painting**: In the end of the book is a list of artists by name, including their *zi* and *hao* (and any other sobriquet) where known.

FAMILY NAMES

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| An | 安 | 200 | 1534 | TYBS, FSG, EI | From the Han period, it was used for Sogdians from Parthia (Anxi) and, later, Bukhara. Also used by non-Sogdians. |
| Bai | 白 | 772 | 1328 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Ban | 班 | 32 | 92 | FSG | |
| Bao | 保 | 501 | 501 | SNM | |
| Bao | 包 | 999 | 1062 | TYBS | |
| Bi | 畢 | 700 | 1300 | TYBS, FSG, EI | |
| Bian | 卞 | 1419 | 1487 | FSG | |
| Bian | 邊 | 900 | 1400 | FSG, SNM | |
| Bing | 丙 | -55 | -55 | TYBS | |
| Cai | 蔡 | 1012 | 1067 | TYBS | |
| Cao | 曹 | 155 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG, BCM, EI, 3KY | From the Tang dynasty, this was also used as a locative for Sogdians from Kabudhan, north of Samarkand. |
| Ceng | 曾 | 1019 | 1083 | TYBS | |
| Chao | 晁 | 1100 | 1200 | TYBS | |
| Chao | 譙 | 1295 | 1295 | TYBS | |
| Che | 車 | 514 | 514 | SNM | |
| Chen | 陳 | 220 | 1600 | TYBS, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Cheng | 乘 | 1085 | 1085 | TYBS | |
| Cheng | 成 | -1050 | -1000 | SNM | |
| Cheng | 程 | 540 | 1458 | TYBS, FSG, SNM | |
| Cui | 崔 | 828 | 1080 | 3KY, TYBS | |
| Dai | 戴 | 626 | 1462 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|------|------|------------------------|---|
| Dao | 道 | 553 | 553 | SNM | |
| Deng | 鄧 | 1298 | 1300 | FSG | |
| Di | 狄 | 630 | 700 | TYBS | |
| Dong | 董 | -150 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Donggu | 東谷 | 1253 | 1253 | FSG | |
| Dongming | 東明 | 1272 | 1340 | FSG | |
| Dou | 竇 | 792 | 792 | TYBS | |
| Du | 杜 | 712 | 1528 | TYBS, BCM, FSG | |
| Du | 都 | 1458 | 1525 | FSG | |
| Fan | 范 | -27 | 1193 | TYBS, FSG, SNM, 3KY | |
| Fang | 房 | 578 | 648 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Fang | 方 | 1023 | 1031 | TYBS | |
| Feng | 豐 | 1492 | 1563 | FSG | |
| Feng | 馮 | 655 | 1600 | BCM, FSG, SNM | |
| Fu | 傅 | 369 | 493 | TYBS | |
| Fu | 苻 | 337 | 384 | TYBS | |
| Gao | 高 | 174 | 1310 | TYBS, FSG, SNM, 3KY | |
| Ge | 葛 | 164 | 244 | FSG | Ge Xuan was counted as an immortal |
| Gong | 龔 | 1222 | 1331 | FSG | |
| Gu | 顧 | 345 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Guan | 管 | 1262 | 1319 | 3KY | |
| Guan | 關 | 900 | 950 | 3KY | |
| Gui | 桂 | 1170 | 1260 | TYBS | |
| Guo | 國 | 200 | 220 | TYBS | |
| Guo | 郭 | 84 | 1600 | TYBS, BCM, FSG, 3KY | General Guo Chongtao defeated the Shu Kingdom in Sichuan |
| Han | 韓 | 557 | 1600 | TYBS, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| He | 何 | -6 | 1315 | TYBS, FSG, EI | In the Tang dynasty, it was also used as a surname of Sogdians from Kushaniyya. |
| He | 和 | 619 | 995 | TYBS, 3KY | |
| Hong | 洪 | 1117 | 1236 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Hu | 胡 | 220 | 1300 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Huang | 黃 | 903 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Huang | 黃 | -51 | 1105 | 3KY, TYBS | |
| Jia | 賈 | 779 | 1275 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Jiang | 姜 | 1155 | 1221 | FSG | |
| Jiang | 江 | 1005 | 1060 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Jiang | 蔣 | 637 | 649 | TYBS | |
| Jiao | 焦 | 1540 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Jin | 汲 | -112 | -112 | FSG | |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|-------|------|--------------------------|---|
| Jin | 金 | 1175 | 1364 | FSG | |
| Jing | 荊 | 855 | 915 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Kang | 康 | -1050 | 880 | TYBS, SNM, EI | From the Han period, it was used for Sogdians from Kangju and, later, Samarkand. Also used by non-Sogdians. |
| Kangli | 康裡 | 1295 | 1345 | FSG | Kangli Naonao - Daoist sage? |
| Ke | 柯 | 1290 | 1365 | FSG | |
| Kong | 孔 | -547 | 926 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Kou | 寇 | 1368 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Lai | 萊 | 685 | 685 | TYBS | |
| Lang | 郎 | 618 | 1007 | TYBS, 3KY | |
| Li | 李 | 466 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG, SNM, 3KY | |
| Liang | 梁 | 1001 | 1279 | TYBS, FSG, SNM, 3KY | |
| Liangqi | 良琦 | 1369 | 1384 | FSG | |
| Liao'an | 了庵 | 1288 | 1363 | FSG | Chan buddhist monk |
| Lin | 林 | 967 | 1540 | FSG | |
| Ling | 靈 | 828 | 828 | SNM | |
| Liu | 劉 | -77 | 1592 | TYBS, BCM, FSG, SNM | |
| Liu | 柳 | 557 | 840 | TYBS | |
| Lou | 樓 | 1090 | 1213 | FSG | |
| Lu | 呂 | 749 | 1505 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Lu | 盧 | 518 | 1050 | SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Lu | 陸 | 460 | 1575 | TYBS, BCM, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Lu | 魯 | 1525 | 1575 | FSG | |
| Ma | 馬 | 572 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG, SNM, 3KY | |
| Mao | 毛 | 1160 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Mi | 米 | 700 | 1107 | 3KY, EI, FSG | Locative referring to Maymurgh (modern Panjikant); common family name for Sogdians |
| Mingji | 明極 | 1150 | 1225 | FSG | Chan Buddhist monk |
| Mo | 莫 | 1537 | 1587 | FSG | |
| Mu | 沐 | 1345 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Murong | 慕容 | 947 | 950 | TYBS | |
| Ni | 倪 | 1100 | 1600 | SNM, FSG, BCM | |
| Nie | 聶 | 1250 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Ouyang | 歐陽 | 557 | 1082 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Pan | 潘 | 955 | 1582 | FSG | |
| Pei | 裴 | 600 | 820 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Pu | 普 | 589 | 589 | SNM | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----|------|------|--------------------------|---|
| Qi | 岐 | 550 | 550 | SNM | |
| Qi | 祁 | 900 | 1000 | 3KY | |
| Qian | 潛 | 1244 | 1276 | FSG | |
| Qian | 錢 | 960 | 1578 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Qiang | 强 | 1023 | 1063 | TYBS | |
| Qiao | 喬 | 1100 | 1150 | 3KY | |
| Qin | 秦 | -770 | -700 | SNM | Locative from Qin |
| Qiu | 仇 | 1247 | 1328 | FSG | |
| Qu | 瞿 | 1549 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Ren | 任 | 504 | 1578 | SNM, FSG | |
| Sang | 桑 | 1032 | 1038 | TYBS | |
| Shao | 邵 | -525 | -476 | SNM | King Shao |
| Shen | 沈 | 441 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Sheng | 盛 | 1310 | 1360 | FSG | |
| Shi | 史 | 700 | 1233 | FSG, TYBS, EI | Locative referring to Kesh; common family name for Sogdians. |
| Shi | 施 | 1193 | 1193 | FSG | |
| Shi | 石 | 700 | 942 | TYBS, EI | Shi Jingtang was a general of Turkish descent, and the founder of the N. Qin Dynasty "Shi" was also a locative referring to Tashkent |
| Shi | 釋 | 1323 | 1368 | SNM | |
| Shu | 疏 | -67 | -62 | FSG | |
| Shu | 踈 | -67 | -62 | FSG | |
| Si | 妙 | 1307 | 1307 | FSG | |
| Sima | 司馬 | -145 | 1100 | SNM | aka Emperor Ming of the E. Jin |
| Song | 宋 | 988 | 1387 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Su | 蘇 | -221 | 1163 | TYBS, FSG, BCM, SNM, 3KY | |
| Sun | 孫 | -6 | 1325 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | Surname for the founder of the E. Wu Dynasty |
| Tan | 檀 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Tang | 唐 | 1470 | 1524 | FSG | |
| Tang | 湯 | 1400 | 1450 | FSG | |
| Tao | 陶 | 365 | 1398 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Teng | 滕 | 991 | 1047 | FSG | |
| Tian | 田 | 557 | 581 | 3KY | |
| Wang | 汪 | 1141 | 1600 | FSG, BCM | |
| Wang | 王 | -48 | 1600 | TYBS, SNM, FSG, 3KY | Surname for Wang Mang and the founder of the Shu Kingdom of Sichuan Province. |
| Wei | 衛 | 250 | 350 | 3KY | |
| Wei | 韋 | 675 | 806 | 3KY, TYBS | |
| Wei | 魏 | 251 | 1094 | TYBS, FSG | Wei Huacun - "Immortal" foundress of Shangqing Daoism |
| Weichi | 尉遲 | 550 | 700 | 3KY | |

| (Yuchi) | | | | | |
|---------|----|------|------|-----------------------------|---|
| Wen | 文 | 1019 | 1600 | 3KY, FSG, SNM | |
| Wu | 吳 | 710 | 1600 | BCM, SNM, FSG, TYBS | |
| Wu | 吳 | -525 | 760 | 3KY, SNM | Surname derived from a locative. |
| Wuqiu | 吾丘 | 1272 | 1311 | FSG | |
| Wuzhun | 無準 | 1178 | 1249 | FSG | |
| Xia | 夏 | 1100 | 1407 | FSG | |
| Xian | 鮮 | 1256 | 1307 | SNM | |
| Xiang | 向 | 948 | 1019 | TYBS | |
| Xiang | 項 | 1525 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Xiangli | 相裡 | 723 | 723 | SNM | Buddha donation - possibly buddhist name? |
| Xianyu | 鮮於 | 1246 | 1302 | FSG | |
| Xiao | 蕭 | 1130 | 1160 | 3KY | |
| Xiao | 蕭 | 501 | 1600 | TYBS, BCM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Xie | 謝 | 400 | 450 | TYBS | Contributed sections to the Houhanshu |
| Xin | 辛 | 234 | 234 | FSG | |
| Xiyan | 西巖 | 1198 | 1262 | FSG | Buddhist monk? |
| Xu | 徐 | 907 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Xu | 許 | 907 | 1062 | TYBS, 3KY | |
| Xuan | 宣 | -827 | -782 | SNM | Locative surname |
| Xue | 薛 | -26 | 1600 | TYBS, 3KY | |
| Xueyan | 雪巖 | 1215 | 1287 | FSG | Chan Buddhist Monk |
| Yan | 嚴 | -38 | 1600 | FSG, TYBS | |
| Yan | 晏 | -493 | -493 | TYBS | |
| Yan | 燕 | -350 | 1010 | 3KY, SNM | |
| Yan | 閻 | 563 | 1180 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Yan | 顏 | 709 | 1425 | FSG | |
| Yan | 顏 | 709 | 785 | 3KY | |
| Yang | 揚 | -53 | 18 | TYBS | |
| Yang | 楊 | 330 | 1600 | TYBS, BCM, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Yao | 姚 | 1314 | 1495 | FSG | |
| Ye | 葉 | 1175 | 1230 | FSG | |
| Yin | 尹 | 1001 | 1047 | TYBS | |
| Yin | 殷 | 376 | 396 | TYBS | |
| Yishan | 一山 | 1247 | 1317 | FSG | |
| Yu | 于 | -109 | 581 | TYBS | |
| Yu | 喻 | 979 | 989 | FSG | |
| Yu | 虞 | 1271 | 1348 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Yu | 郁 | 1573 | 1600 | FSG | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----|------|------|---------------------|--|
| Yuan | 元 | 779 | 831 | TYBS | |
| Yuan | 袁 | 479 | 1560 | TYBS, SNM, FSG | |
| Yuansou | 元叟 | 1255 | 1341 | FSG | |
| Yue | 越 | -475 | -350 | SNM | Locative |
| Zhan | 展 | 550 | 600 | 3KY | |
| Zhan | 詹 | 1520 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Zhang | 張 | -179 | 1600 | TYBS, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Zhang | 章 | 1004 | 1007 | TYBS | |
| Zhangsun | 長孫 | 626 | 627 | TYBS | Zhangsun Wuji was the brother-in-law to Tang Emperor Taizong |
| Zhao | 趙 | 581 | 1600 | TYBS, SNM, FSG, 3KY | |
| Zhaowu | 昭武 | ~700 | 800 | EI | Town near Gansu, believed by the ancient Chinese to be the origin of Sogdians. |
| Zheng | 鄭 | -581 | 1328 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Zhiweng | 直翁 | 1200 | 1300 | FSG | |
| Zhong | 鍾 | 151 | 730 | FSG | |
| Zhong | 鐘 | 1562 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Zhongfeng | 中峰 | 1263 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Zhou | 周 | 76 | 1487 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Zhu | 祝 | 1461 | 1598 | BCM | |
| Zhu | 竺 | ~700 | 800 | EI | Locative referring to India; sometimes used for Sogdians. |
| Zhu/Zhe | 朱 | 1031 | 1577 | TYBS, FSG, SNM | |
| Zou | 鄒 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |

MASCULINE GIVEN NAMES

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----------|----------------------------|
| An | 黯 | -112 | 1085 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Ang | 昂 | 1379 | 1445 | FSG | |
| Ansheng | 安生 | 514 | 514 | SNM | |
| Anshi | 安石 | 1021 | 1086 | SNM, FSG | |
| Ba | 霸 | -51 | -51 | TYBS | |
| Ba | 霸 | 700 | 800 | 3KY | |
| Bai | 白 | 701 | 1080 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Bangyan | 邦彥 | 1058 | 1123 | FSG | |
| Bao | 寶 | -6 | 5 | TYBS | |
| Bao | 褒 | 153 | 208 | TYBS | Elder brother of Kong Rong |
| Ben (Fen) | 賁 | 1100 | 1150 | 3KY | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----|------|------|----------------|--|
| Bi | 壁 | 1159 | 1559 | FSG, SNM | Original name of Wen Zhenming (1470-1559) |
| Bi | 弼 | 1425 | 1487 | SNM | Zhang Bi (1425-1487) |
| Bian | 抃 | 1008 | 1084 | TYBS | |
| Bian | 鼻 | 937 | 943 | TYBS | |
| Bian | 辨 | 618 | 907 | 3KY | |
| Bianzhi | 弁智 | 661 | 661 | SNM | |
| Bianzhi | 邊之 | 518 | 518 | SNM | |
| Biao | 表 | 220 | 280 | TYBS | Chen Biao was the younger brother of Chen Wu |
| Bida | 必大 | 1126 | 1204 | FSG | |
| Bo | 勃 | 650 | 676 | FSG | |
| Bo | 博 | 1410 | 1480 | FSG | |
| Boju | 伯駒 | 1120 | 1162 | FSG | |
| Boren | 伯仁 | 550 | 1575 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Boxie | 伯携 | 557 | 581 | TYBS | |
| Buxing | 不興 | 200 | 300 | 3KY | |
| Cai | 菜 | 1123 | 1123 | 3KY | |
| Cai | 菜 | 1064 | 1067 | TYBS | |
| Can | 參 | 792 | 792 | TYBS | |
| Cao | 操 | 155 | 220 | FSG | |
| Ceng | 曾 | 978 | 1038 | TYBS | |
| Chang | 常 | 553 | 649 | TYBS, SNM | |
| Chang | 敞 | 1019 | 1068 | TYBS | |
| Chang | 昶 | 1335 | 1408 | FSG | |
| Changqing | 長卿 | 1004 | 1069 | TYBS | |
| Cheng | 成 | 400 | 967 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Cheng | 澄 | 1224 | 1315 | FSG | |
| Chengda | 成大 | 1126 | 1193 | SNM | Fan Chengda |
| Chengtian | 承天 | 370 | 447 | TYBS | |
| Chengze | 承澤 | 1593 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Chong | 充 | 27 | 1100 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Chong | 寵 | 1494 | 1553 | SNM | Wang Chong |
| Chonggui | 崇龜 | 867 | 883 | TYBS | |
| Chongrang | 寵讓 | 1487 | 1546 | FSG | Prince of Guangzhe (r. 1487-1546) |
| Chongsi | 崇嗣 | 1000 | 1100 | 3KY | |
| Chongtao | 崇韜 | 918 | 918 | TYBS | General Guo Chongtao defeated the Kingdom of Shu |
| Chou | 丑 | 1577 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Chu | 舉 | 220 | 280 | TYBS | |
| Chujin | 楚金 | 676 | 685 | TYBS | |
| Chun | 樞 | 1150 | 1200 | FSG | |
| Chung | 崇 | 583 | 583 | TYBS | |
| Chunnian | 椿年 | 1178 | 1178 | FSG | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|------|------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Chunren | 純仁 | 1027 | 1101 | TYBS | |
| Ci | 慈 | 1250 | 1250 | TYBS | |
| Ciping | 次平 | 1160 | 1163 | FSG | |
| Ciyu | 次於 | 1160 | 1180 | FSG | |
| Cizhuang | 次莊 | 1073 | 1073 | FSG | |
| Congde | 從德 | 1520 | 1575 | FSG | |
| Conglong | 從龍 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |
| Congxun | 從訓 | 1100 | 1200 | 3KY | |
| Congyi | 從義 | 1523 | 1588 | FSG | |
| Congyu | 從遇 | 900 | 1000 | 3KY | |
| Cou | 湊 | 725 | 775 | 3KY | |
| Cunli | 存理 | 1444 | 1513 | FSG | |
| Dafang | 大防 | 1027 | 1097 | TYBS | |
| Daheng | 大亨 | 1532 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Dai | 戴 | 1531 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Dalun | 大輪 | 1510 | 1551 | FSG | |
| Dan | 旦 | 1000 | 1025 | FSG | |
| Dannian | 儋年 | 1027 | 1101 | TYBS | |
| Dao | 島 | 779 | 849 | FSG | |
| Daochun | 道醇 | 1025 | 1075 | FSG | |
| Daoning | 道宁 | 970 | 1051 | 3KY | |
| Daoxing | 道興 | 800 | 900 | 3KY | |
| Daoxun | 道遜 | 1422 | 1503 | FSG | |
| Daoyuan | 道元 | 527 | 527 | FSG | |
| Daozhou | 道周 | 1585 | 1600 | BCM, SNM | Huang Daozhou (1585-1646) |
| Daozi | 道子 | 710 | 760 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Dashou | 大受 | 1175 | 1225 | FSG | |
| Dehui | 德輝 | 1310 | 1369 | FSG | |
| Demao | 德茂 | 1241 | 1252 | 3KY | |
| Deming | 德明 | 1550 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Deng | 登 | 209 | 241 | TYBS | Son of Sun Quan, of Wu Dynasty |
| Derun | 德潤 | 1294 | 1365 | FSG | |
| Deyu | 德裕 | 787 | 849 | TYBS | |
| Di | 迪 | 1015 | 1197 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Ding | 鼎 | 1401 | 1487 | FSG | |
| Dingguo | 定國 | -109 | -40 | TYBS | |
| Dongyang | 東陽 | 1447 | 1516 | TYBS, SNM | |
| Douxu | 鬥墟 | 1550 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Duo | 铎 | 1592 | 1600 | SNM | Wang Duo (1592-1652) |
| E | 鐸 | 780 | 804 | TYBS | |
| Falun | 法輪 | 550 | 650 | 3KY | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Fan | 蕃 | 1143 | 1229 | SNM | |
| Fang | 坊 | 1492 | 1563 | FSG | |
| Fang | 方 | 1367 | 1367 | FSG | |
| Fang | 昉 | 730 | 996 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Fang | 防 | 905 | 963 | TYBS | |
| Faqi | 法起 | 550 | 550 | SNM | |
| Fashi | 法士 | 550 | 625 | 3KY | |
| Fei | 岳 | 1103 | 1142 | FSG | |
| Fei | 斐 | 1485 | 1554 | FSG | |
| Feng | 鳳 | -26 | -26 | TYBS | |
| Fenggu | 奉古 | 1019 | 1019 | TYBS | |
| Fengqing | 逢慶 | 1573 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Fengxi | 逢禧 | 1576 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Fengzi | 風子 | 1200 | 1279 | 3KY | |
| Fu | 甫 | 712 | 1057 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Fu | 芾 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY, FSG | Mi Fu--of possible Sogdian descent |
| Fu | 慮 | 1181 | 1211 | TYBS | |
| Fulei | 復雷 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |
| Fuliang | 傅良 | 1137 | 1203 | FSG | |
| Fuyuan | 復元 | 1325 | 1361 | FSG | |
| Gan | 干 | 720 | 922 | 3KY | |
| Gan | 幹 | 710 | 780 | FSG | |
| Gangzhong | 剛中 | 1088 | 1154 | FSG | |
| Gao | 告 | 1000 | 1050 | TYBS | |
| Gao | 臯 | 746 | 806 | TYBS | |
| Gong | 躬 | 84 | 86 | TYBS | |
| Gong | 鞏 | 1019 | 1083 | TYBS | |
| Gongchuo | 公綽 | 806 | 1031 | TYBS | |
| Gonglin | 公麟 | 1041 | 1106 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Gongnian | 公年 | 1100 | 1200 | 3KY | |
| Gongwang | 公望 | 1269 | 1354 | FSG | |
| Gongwu | 公武 | 1100 | 1200 | TYBS | |
| Gongxian | 公显 | 1100 | 1200 | 3KY | |
| Gongxu | 公敘 | 1392 | 1453 | FSG | |
| Gu | 固 | 32 | 92 | FSG | |
| Gu | 轂 | 1508 | 1578 | FSG | |
| Guan | 貫 | 1056 | 1056 | FSG | |
| Guang | 光 | 38 | 1086 | TYBS, SNM | |
| Guangda | 廣達 | 597 | 597 | SNM | |
| Guangqi | 光啓 | 1532 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Guangting | 光庭 | 850 | 933 | FSG | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|--|
| Gui | 圭 | 1200 | 1279 | 3KY | |
| Gui | 珪 | 1019 | 1230 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Guo | 國 | 1481 | 1534 | FSG | |
| Guo | 過 | 1072 | 1123 | FSG | |
| Han | 罕 | 1019 | 1019 | TYBS | |
| Hanchen | 漢臣 | 1100 | 1163 | FSG | |
| Hang | 沆 | 1030 | 1030 | TYBS | |
| Hao | 厚 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |
| Hao | 浩 | 855 | 989 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Hao | 鎬 | 976 | 1016 | TYBS | |
| Hao | 顥 | 1032 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG | |
| He | 和 | 860 | 873 | TYBS | |
| Heng | 衡 | 78 | 139 | TYBS | |
| Hezhi | 和之 | 1150 | 1200 | FSG | |
| Hong | 洪 | 1150 | 1325 | FSG | Grandson of Lou Shou; dates approx. |
| Hong | 竝 | 1540 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Hong | 閔 | 700 | 800 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Hong | 鴻 | 700 | 725 | 3KY | |
| Hongzhong | 閔中 | 900 | 1000 | 3KY | |
| Hua | 華 | 232 | 300 | TYBS | |
| Huan | 歡 | 543 | 557 | TYBS | |
| Huan | 渙 | 1056 | 1056 | FSG | |
| Huang | 晃 | 937 | 75 | FSG | |
| Huang | 滉 | 723 | 787 | 3KY | |
| Hui | 惠 | 466 | 470 | TYBS | |
| Hui | 輝 | 1275 | 1425 | FSG | |
| Huidang | 迴黨 | 540 | 540 | SNM | |
| Huizhi | 徽之 | 388 | 388 | FSG | |
| Hun | 渾 | 742 | 755 | TYBS | |
| Ji | 吉 | -55 | -55 | TYBS | |
| Ji | 基 | 1311 | 1375 | SNM | Liu Ji |
| Ji | 濟 | 1400 | 1450 | FSG | |
| Ji | 稷 | 649 | 713 | 3KY | |
| Ji | 集 | 1271 | 1348 | FSG | |
| Jia | 嘉 | 1501 | 1583 | FSG, BCM | |
| Jian | 堅 | 337 | 384 | TYBS | |
| Jian | 建 | 918 | 918 | TYBS | Founder of the Kingdom of Shu (Sichuan Province) |
| Jian | 簡 | 1004 | 1225 | TYBS | |
| Jianji | 兼濟 | 1000 | 1050 | FSG | |
| Jichang | 季常 | 1178 | 1188 | FSG | |
| Jidao | 幾道 | 1036 | 1087 | SNM | Huang Jidao |

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|----------|----|------|------|---------------|--|
| Jie | 借 | 1082 | 1135 | 3KY | Emperor Huizong |
| Jie | 傑 | 712 | 712 | TYBS | |
| Jie | 潛 | 543 | 557 | TYBS | |
| Jie | 階 | 1494 | 1574 | TYBS | |
| Jiezhai | 節齋 | 1550 | 1592 | BCM | |
| Jimei | 濟美 | 785 | 804 | TYBS | |
| Jin | 董 | 1456 | 1528 | FSG, BCM | |
| Jin | 晉 | 1599 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Jin | 津 | 525 | 557 | TYBS | |
| Jin | 瑾 | 960 | 1127 | FSG | |
| Jin | 進 | 1388 | 1462 | FSG | |
| Jing | 敬 | 1440 | 1460 | FSG | |
| Jing | 景 | 1535 | 1535 | TYBS | |
| Jing | 璟 | 916 | 961 | FSG | Emperor |
| Jing | 靖 | 465 | 649 | TYBS | |
| Jingfeng | 景鳳 | 1520 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Jinghe | 景和 | 511 | 511 | SNM | |
| Jingtang | 敬瑭 | 892 | 942 | TYBS | Shi Jingtang was a general of Turkish descent, and the founder of the N. Qin Dynasty |
| Jingyan | 景淳 | 1575 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Jinzong | 進宗 | 511 | 511 | SNM | |
| Jiong | 襲 | 1495 | 1560 | FSG | |
| Jiren | 紀仁 | 580 | 580 | SNM | |
| Jiru | 繼儒 | 1558 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Jiusi | 九思 | 1312 | 1365 | FSG | |
| Jiuyuan | 九淵 | 1139 | 1193 | TYBS | |
| Jizhi | 即之 | 1186 | 1263 | SNM | Zhang Jizhi |
| Jizhi | 覬之 | 502 | 502 | TYBS | Gu Jizhi was the grandfather of Gu Xianzhi |
| Ju | 琚 | 1100 | 1200 | SNM | Wu Ju |
| Jubao | 居宝 | 960 | 960 | 3KY | |
| Jucai | 居采 | 933 | 993 | 3KY | |
| Jucai | 居採 | 933 | 993 | FSG | |
| Jue | 桷 | 1266 | 1327 | FSG | |
| Juefan | 覺范 | 1071 | 1128 | FSG | Chan Buddhist Monk, Huihong Juefan |
| Jun | 均 | 806 | 820 | TYBS | |
| Junchen | 俊臣 | 685 | 685 | TYBS | |
| Juren | 居仁 | 1330 | 1400 | SNM | Lu Juren |
| Juyi | 居易 | 772 | 846 | TYBS | |
| Kai | 楷 | 1127 | 1279 | FSG, SNM, 3KY | Liang Kai (1127-1279) |
| Kai | 鎧 | 1552 | 1578 | FSG | |
| Kai | 開 | 1222 | 1307 | FSG | |
| Kaizhi | 愷之 | 345 | 406 | 3KY | |

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|-----------|----|-------------|------|-----------|--|
| Kaizhi | 愷之 | 345 | 406 | FSG | |
| Kan | 戡 | 925 | 1067 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Ke | 克 | 1133 | 1387 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Kegong | 克恭 | 1248 | 1310 | FSG | |
| Kehuai | 可懷 | 1578 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Keming | 克明 | 1008 | 1053 | 3KY | |
| Kentang | 肯堂 | 1553 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Keyu | 砢玉 | 1587 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Kuan | 寬 | 1023 | 1031 | 3KY | |
| Kuan | 寬 | 960 | 1504 | FSG | Wu Kuan (1435-1504) |
| Kuang | 廣 | -67 | -62 | FSG | |
| Kui | 夔 | 1155 | 1221 | FSG | |
| Kui | 逵 | 1141 | 1206 | FSG | |
| Kui | 魁 | 1476 | 1540 | FSG | |
| Kuo | 括 | 1030 | 1094 | TYBS | |
| Lang | 郎 | 1500 | 1550 | FSG | |
| Lang | 閔 | 955 | 1009 | FSG | |
| Li | 隸 | 1213 | 1213 | TYBS | |
| Lian | 濂 | 1310 | 1381 | FSG | |
| Liang | 亮 | 252 | 1031 | TYBS | Sun Liang was the son of Sun Quan, of the Wu Dynasty |
| Liangyou | 良右 | 1278 | 1344 | FSG | |
| Liben | 立本 | 600 | 673 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Lide | 立德 | 656 | 656 | 3KY | |
| Lin | 琳 | 988 | 1532 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Lin | 璘 | 1429 | 1458 | FSG | |
| Lin | 霖 | 922 | 922 | 3KY | |
| Lin | 麟 | 1100 | 1150 | 3KY, TYBS | |
| Linfu | 林甫 | 752 | 752 | 3KY | |
| Linji | 鄰幾 | 1005 | 1060 | FSG | |
| Long | 隆 | 369 | 451 | TYBS | Fu Long was brother of Fu Liang |
| Longsheng | 龍生 | 386 | 534 | SNM | |
| Luan | 鸞 | 900 | 1000 | FSG | |
| Luheng | 履亨 | 1450 | 1500 | FSG | |
| Mang | 莽 | -33 | 23 | TYBS | |
| Maoqian | 茂倩 | 1075 | 1125 | FSG | |
| Meiniang | 媚娘 | Before 1050 | | FSG | |
| Meng | 蒙 | 1308 | 1385 | FSG | |
| Mengfu | 孟頫 | 1254 | 1322 | FSG | |
| Mengnan | 孟男 | 1534 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Mi | 密 | 1232 | 1298 | FSG | |
| Mian | 勉 | 756 | 763 | TYBS | |

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|-------------|----|------|------|-----------|----------------------|
| Miaoguang | 妙光 | 1253 | 1253 | FSG | |
| Mingben | 明本 | 1263 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Mingfeng | 鳴鳳 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Minglong | 明龍 | 1554 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Mingqing | 明清 | 1127 | 1214 | FSG | Scholar |
| Mingren | 鳴仁 | 1562 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Mingsha | 明沙 | 1568 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Minzhong | 敏中 | 948 | 1019 | TYBS | |
| Miyuan | 彌遠 | 1887 | 1233 | TYBS | |
| Mo | 默 | 805 | 805 | 3KY | |
| Mou | 懋 | 1310 | 1360 | FSG | |
| Mu | 穆 | 1458 | 1525 | FSG | |
| Muqi (Muxi) | 牧溪 | 1200 | 1279 | 3KY | |
| Nangong | 南公 | 1067 | 1085 | TYBS | |
| Nangxiao | 曩霄 | 1030 | 1048 | TYBS | |
| Nanyun | 南雲 | 1388 | 1458 | FSG | |
| Ning | 凝 | 898 | 955 | TYBS | |
| Ning | 寧 | 1427 | 1495 | FSG | |
| No | 訥 | 1403 | 1424 | TYBS | |
| Pan | 泮 | 1539 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Peng | 彭 | 1060 | 1573 | FSG, SNM | Wen Peng (1498-1573) |
| Peng | 鵬 | 1482 | 1524 | FSG | |
| Pi | 毗 | 234 | 613 | FSG, 3KY | |
| Pian | 駢 | 880 | 880 | TYBS | |
| Pin | 頻 | 1004 | 1007 | TYBS | |
| Ping | 平 | 1056 | 1056 | FSG | |
| Qi | 奇 | 1261 | 1341 | FSG | |
| Qi | 檠 | 1250 | 1300 | FSG | |
| Qi | 琦 | 1008 | 1600 | TYBS, BCM | |
| Qi | 祁 | 998 | 1061 | FSG | |
| Qian | 潛 | 365 | 427 | FSG | |
| Qian | 虔 | 690 | 764 | 3KY | |
| Qian | 遷 | -145 | -87 | FSG | |
| Qichang | 其昌 | 1555 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Qidan | 契丹 | 581 | 617 | FSG | |
| Qidan | 契丹 | 550 | 600 | 3KY | |
| Qihan | 齊翰 | 900 | 1000 | FSG | |
| Qimei | 琦美 | 1563 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Qing | 慶 | 557 | 1200 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Qingfu | 慶福 | 1100 | 1200 | FSG | |
| Qingluo | 青螺 | 1543 | 1600 | BCM | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|---------------|---|
| Qingyu | 清欲 | 1288 | 1363 | FSG | Chan buddhist monk |
| Qixian | 齊賢 | 975 | 998 | TYBS | |
| Qixiu | 奇秀 | 1250 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Quan | 權 | 181 | 252 | TYBS | |
| Quan | 筌 | 903 | 965 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Renjie | 仁傑 | 630 | 700 | TYBS | |
| Renyu | 仁裕 | 948 | 950 | TYBS | |
| Rihua | 日華 | 1565 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Rong | 容 | 1200 | 1266 | 3KY | |
| Rong | 榮 | 540 | 1487 | FSG, SNM | |
| Rong | 融 | 153 | 493 | TYBS | |
| Rou | 柔 | 174 | 263 | TYBS | |
| Ruitu | 瑞图 | 1570 | 1600 | SNM | Zhang Ruitu (1570-1644) |
| Rukui | 汝夔 | 1549 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Ruoshui | 若水 | 960 | 1003 | TYBS | |
| Ruoxu | 若虛 | 1060 | 1110 | FSG | |
| Ruyin | 汝殷 | 1400 | 1450 | FSG | |
| Ruzhen | 汝禎 | 1525 | 1598 | BCM | |
| Sengliang | 僧亮 | 557 | 581 | 3KY | |
| Sengmo | 聖謨 | 1597 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Sengyou | 僧繇 | 500 | 550 | 3KY | |
| Shan | 山 | 1175 | 1225 | FSG | |
| Shangzi | 尚子 | 575 | 625 | 3KY | |
| Shao/Chao | 紹 | 299 | 511 | FSG, SNM | aka Emperor Ming of the E. Jin |
| Shaojing | 紹京 | 680 | 730 | FSG | |
| Shaoweng | 紹翁 | 1175 | 1230 | FSG | |
| Shaoxun | 紹勳 | 1500 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Shaoyuan | 紹遠 | 1150 | 1200 | FSG | |
| Shen | 慎 | 1488 | 1559 | TYBS | |
| Shen | 森 | 1462 | 1525 | FSG | |
| Shen | 深 | 1150 | 1544 | FSG | |
| Shen | 詵 | 1048 | 1103 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Sheng | 昇 | 992 | 1077 | TYBS | |
| Shengzhi | 聖之 | 1550 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Shennu | 神奴 | 800 | 800 | EI | Chinese name of a Sogdian. Possibly a translation of $\beta\gamma\text{-}\beta\text{ntk}$ |
| Shenzhi | 深之 | 465 | 472 | TYBS | |
| Shi | 史 | 1225 | 1275 | FSG | |
| Shi | 式 | 1314 | 1320 | FSG | |
| Shi | 時 | 1330 | 1380 | FSG | |
| Shi | 軾 | 1036 | 1101 | 3KY, FSG, SNM | |
| Shi | 適 | 1001 | 1070 | TYBS | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Shi'an | 士安 | 938 | 1005 | FSG | |
| Shichang | 世長 | 1056 | 1056 | FSG | |
| Shidao | 師道 | 1151 | 1574 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Shifan | 師範 | 1178 | 1249 | FSG | |
| Shilin | 石林 | 1598 | 1598 | BCM | |
| Shimao | 世懋 | 1536 | 1588 | FSG | |
| Shimou | 時懋 | 1400 | 1450 | FSG | |
| Shineng | 世能 | 1528 | 1598 | FSG | |
| Shipeng | 十朋 | 1112 | 1171 | FSG | |
| Shiqi | 士奇 | 1365 | 1444 | FSG | |
| Shisheng | 市生 | 540 | 540 | SNM | |
| Shituo | 時橐 | 1261 | 1261 | TYBS | |
| Shiyan | 世延 | 655 | 655 | SNM | |
| Shiyue | 仕悅 | 572 | 572 | SNM | |
| Shizhen | 世貞 | 1526 | 1590 | FSG | |
| Shizhi | 釋之 | -179 | -157 | TYBS | |
| Shou | 受 | -67 | -62 | FSG | |
| Shou | 壽 | 233 | 297 | FSG | |
| Shou | 收 | 1025 | 1075 | FSG | |
| Shou | 壽 | 1090 | 1162 | FSG | |
| Shou | 綬 | 1423 | 1495 | FSG | |
| Shouchang | 壽昌 | 1031 | 1103 | TYBS | |
| Shouhe | 守和 | 1574 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Shu | 攄 | 308 | 308 | TYBS | |
| Shu | 樗 | 1110 | 1150 | FSG | |
| Shu | 樞 | 1246 | 1302 | FSG | |
| Shu | 淑 | 947 | 1002 | TYBS | |
| Shu'an | 叔安 | 1440 | 1460 | FSG | |
| Shuyu | 術堦 | 1600 | 1600 | FSG | Prince of Guangzhe (r. 1571-1603) |
| Sidao | 似道 | 1213 | 1275 | FSG | |
| Siniang | 四娘 | 721 | 721 | SNM | |
| Sixiao | 思肖 | 1241 | 1328 | FSG | |
| Sixun | 思訓 | 651 | 716 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Siyan | 思彥 | 700 | 700 | TYBS | |
| Song | 嵩 | 700 | 1565 | FSG, 3KY | |
| Songnian | 松年 | 1150 | 1225 | 3KY | |
| Songnian | 鬆年 | 1150 | 1225 | FSG | |
| Songxiang | 松祥 | 1535 | 1535 | TYBS | |
| Su | 宿 | 1193 | 1193 | FSG | |
| Su | 璠 | 1266 | 1331 | FSG | |
| Sui | 璡 | 1415 | 1415 | FSG | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Suli | 素立 | 655 | 655 | TYBS | Grandfather of Li Zhiyuan |
| Suoyun | 所蘊 | 1543 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Tai | 泰 | 1094 | 1400 | TYBS, SNM | |
| Taibo | 泰伯 | 1009 | 1059 | TYBS | |
| Taisu | 太素 | 1549 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Tang | 唐 | 1050 | 1130 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Tanwei | 探微 | 460 | 525 | 3KY | |
| Tian | 畋 | 1015 | 1015 | TYBS | |
| Tien | 恬 | 1080 | 1080 | TYBS | |
| Ting | 廷 | 504 | 504 | SNM | |
| Ting | 珽 | 1248 | 1328 | FSG | |
| Tingjian | 庭堅 | 1045 | 1105 | 3KY | |
| Tingjian | 庭堅 | 1045 | 1105 | FSG | |
| Tingxiang | 廷相 | 1481 | 1544 | FSG | |
| Tingyun | 庭筠 | 1151 | 1202 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Tong | 仝 | 900 | 950 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Tong | 同 | 900 | 1079 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Tong | 統 | 501 | 531 | FSG | |
| Tuan | 彖 | 479 | 502 | TYBS | |
| Tuozhou | 佗胄 | 1887 | 1207 | TYBS | |
| Tuozhou | 侏胄 | 1152 | 1207 | FSG | |
| Wan | 完 | 1458 | 1526 | FSG | |
| Wanfu | 完夫 | 1029 | 1094 | FSG | |
| Wangai | 萬垓 | 1550 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Wangrong | 萬榮 | 1170 | 1260 | TYBS | |
| Wanqing | 萬慶 | 1185 | 1262 | FSG | |
| Wei | 微 | 415 | 443 | 3KY | |
| Wei | 渭 | 1521 | 1593 | FSG | |
| Wei | 瑋 | 1050 | 1090 | 3KY | |
| Wei | 維 | 699 | 761 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Weiqi | 惟濟 | 1023 | 1063 | TYBS | |
| Weishan | 惟善 | 1341 | 1379 | FSG | |
| Weizhen | 維楨 | 1296 | 1370 | FSG, SNM | Yang Weizhen |
| Wenbao | 文寶 | 953 | 1013 | TYBS | |
| Wengui | 文貴 | 980 | 1010 | 3KY | |
| Wenjin | 文進 | 1000 | 1100 | 3KY | |
| Wenju | 文矩 | 925 | 975 | FSG | |
| Wenyan | 文彥 | 1300 | 1400 | FSG | |
| Wenying | 文英 | 1421 | 1505 | FSG | |
| Wu | 武 | -139 | 1400 | TYBS, FSG, SNM | |
| Wu | 渥 | 1336 | 1364 | FSG | |

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|----------|----|------|------|-----------|--|
| Wu | 無 | 1260 | 1340 | FSG | |
| Wuji | 無忌 | 626 | 627 | TYBS | Zhangsun Wuji was the brother-in-law to Tang Emperor Taizong |
| Wujiu | 无咎 | 1097 | 1171 | 3KY | |
| Wuming | 無名 | 684 | 704 | TYBS | "No name" |
| Xi | 熙 | 975 | 1090 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Xi | 熹 | 1130 | 1200 | SNM | |
| Xi | 羲 | 330 | 386 | FSG | |
| Xia | 洽 | 700 | 800 | FSG | |
| Xian | 李賢 | 1408 | 1466 | FSG | |
| Xian | 賢 | 900 | 1466 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Xian | 閑 | 825 | 875 | SNM | |
| Xiang | 向 | -77 | 1085 | TYBS | |
| Xiang | 庠 | 1065 | 1147 | FSG | |
| Xiang | 祥 | 1295 | 1295 | TYBS | |
| Xiang | 襄 | 1012 | 1067 | TYBS | |
| Xianzhi | 憲之 | 502 | 509 | TYBS | |
| Xianzhi | 獻之 | 344 | 388 | FSG | |
| Xiaoshi | 孝師 | 600 | 700 | 3KY | |
| Xiaoweng | 肖翁 | 1272 | 1336 | FSG | |
| Xiaoyuan | 孝源 | 600 | 650 | FSG | |
| Xichong | 希崇 | 904 | 946 | TYBS | |
| Xie | 偕 | 1023 | 1031 | TYBS | |
| Xie | 協 | 250 | 350 | 3KY | |
| Xigu | 希鵠 | 1170 | 1242 | FSG | |
| Xijue | 錫爵 | 1534 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Xiliang | 希亮 | 1030 | 1064 | TYBS | |
| Ximeng | 希孟 | 1096 | 1119 | 3KY | |
| Xing | 性 | 1266 | 1341 | FSG | |
| Xing | 興 | 589 | 700 | SNM, FSG | |
| Xingduan | 行端 | 1255 | 1341 | FSG | |
| Xingsi | 興嗣 | 500 | 550 | FSG | |
| Xiong | 熊 | 700 | 750 | 3KY | |
| Xiong | 雄 | -53 | 18 | TYBS | |
| Xiu | 休 | 129 | 182 | FSG | |
| Xiu | 修 | 1007 | 1550 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Xiu | 岫 | 1550 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Xixian | 熙先 | 445 | 445 | TYBS | |
| Xiyuan | 希元 | 1551 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Xizhi | 羲之 | 303 | 365 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Xizhong | 希忠 | 1516 | 1572 | FSG | |
| Xu | 序 | 900 | 1000 | 3KY | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Xu | 敘 | 1392 | 1453 | FSG | |
| Xu | 旭 | 714 | 742 | 3KY | |
| Xu | 煦 | 887 | 946 | FSG | |
| Xuan | 宣 | -26 | -26 | TYBS | |
| Xuan | 玄 | 127 | 930 | TYBS, FSG, 3KY | |
| Xuan | 萱 | 714 | 742 | 3KY | |
| Xuan | 選 | 1235 | 1307 | FSG | |
| Xuanling | 玄齡 | 578 | 648 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Xuequan | 學佺 | 1574 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Xun | 壘 | 1240 | 1319 | TYBS | |
| Xun | 循 | 914 | 926 | TYBS | |
| Xun | 珣 | 1008 | 1008 | TYBS | |
| Xun | 詢 | 557 | 641 | FSG | |
| Ya | 亞 | 756 | 785 | TYBS | |
| Yan | 偃 | 675 | 725 | 3KY | |
| Yan | 儼 | 937 | 937 | TYBS | |
| Yan | 岩 | 922 | 922 | 3KY | |
| Yan | 晏 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |
| Yan | 琰 | 420 | 493 | TYBS | |
| Yan | 衍 | 268 | 1311 | TYBS, FSG | Second King of Shu, son of Wang Jian |
| Yanchao | 彥超 | 947 | 950 | TYBS | |
| Yang | 洋 | 543 | 557 | TYBS | |
| Yangmo | 養默 | 1550 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Yanqing | 延清 | 968 | 968 | FSG | |
| Yanshou | 延壽 | -27 | -19 | TYBS | |
| Yanwei | 彥衛 | 1190 | 1206 | FSG | |
| Ye | 曄 | 398 | 1050 | TYBS | |
| Yi | 億 | 1023 | 1063 | TYBS | |
| Yi | 奕 | 1347 | 1347 | FSG | |
| Yi | 懌 | 1032 | 1038 | TYBS | |
| Yi | 毅 | 420 | 479 | TYBS | |
| Yi | 益 | 1160 | 1175 | FSG | |
| Yi | 繹 | 508 | 554 | 3KY | |
| Yi | 頤 | 1033 | 1107 | TYBS | |
| Yicheng | 一誠 | 1579 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yiingjing | 應京 | 1550 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yin | 印 | 1100 | 1150 | FSG | |
| Yin | 寅 | 1470 | 1524 | FSG | |
| Ying | 嬰 | -493 | -493 | TYBS | |
| Ying | 瑛 | 1310 | 1392 | FSG | |
| Ying | 穎 | 1007 | 1072 | TYBS | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|--|
| Yinglung | 應龍 | 1282 | 1282 | TYBS | |
| Yingpin | 應聘 | 1550 | 1586 | BCM | |
| Yingshi | 應試 | 1539 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yining | 一寧 | 1247 | 1317 | FSG | |
| Yiqing | 義慶 | 401 | 444 | FSG | |
| Yiseng | 乙僧 | 600 | 700 | 3KY | |
| Yizai | 以載 | 1325 | 1375 | FSG | |
| Yong | 永 | 1300 | 1400 | FSG | |
| Yong | 詠 | 946 | 1015 | TYBS | |
| Yong | 雍 | 1291 | 1361 | FSG | |
| Yongnian | 永年 | 1190 | 1230 | 3KY | |
| You | 佑 | 735 | 812 | TYBS | |
| You | 洩 | 543 | 557 | TYBS | |
| You | 繇 | 1000 | 1050 | FSG | |
| You | 誘 | 200 | 200 | TYBS | |
| Youdun | 有燉 | 1374 | 1437 | BCM | |
| Youren | 友仁 | 1075 | 1500 | 3KY, FSG | Mi Youren--of Sogdian descent? |
| Yu | 煜 | 937 | 938 | FSG | Emperor |
| Yu | 瑀 | 1285 | 1361 | FSG | |
| Yu | 禹 | 1030 | 1030 | TYBS | |
| Yu | 紆 | 76 | 83 | TYBS | |
| Yu | 羽 | 950 | 1000 | 3KY | |
| Yu | 裕 | 424 | 453 | TYBS | |
| Yu | 迂 | 1306 | 1374 | FSG | Alternative name of Ni Zan |
| Yu | 雨 | 1283 | 1350 | SNM | Taoist priest |
| Yuan | 元 | 962 | 1062 | 3KY, TYBS | |
| Yuan | 淵 | 200 | 220 | TYBS | |
| Yuan | 源 | 962 | 962 | 3KY | |
| Yuan | 遠 | 1175 | 1328 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Yuanbian | 元汴 | 1525 | 1590 | FSG | |
| Yuanchen | 元臣 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Yuangui | 元規 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Yuanhao | 元昊 | 1030 | 1048 | TYBS | |
| Yuankuo | 元廓 | 650 | 700 | FSG | |
| Yuanlu | 元璐 | 1598 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yuanxing | 元興 | 511 | 511 | SNM | |
| Yuanying | 元嬰 | 684 | 684 | FSG | |
| Yuanying | 元膺 | 749 | 820 | TYBS | |
| Yuanzhang | 元璋 | 1328 | 1398 | FSG | Zhu Yuanzhang was also Emp. Taizu, founder of the Ming Dynasty |
| Yubian | 於汴 | 1554 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yuchan | 玉蟾 | 1100 | 1300 | FSG | |

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|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|---|
| Yucheng | 禹偁 | 1263 | 1263 | SNM | |
| Yue | 悅 | 450 | 450 | TYBS | Grandson of Sima Chuzhi |
| Yue | 約 | 441 | 513 | FSG | |
| Yue | 鑰 | 1137 | 1213 | FSG | Nephew of Lou Shou |
| Yueyou | 說友 | 1244 | 1276 | FSG | |
| Yueyun | 岳雲 | 1368 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Yulin | 玉麟 | 1355 | 1367 | FSG | |
| Yuling | 余令 | 618 | 700 | 3KY | |
| Yun | 耘 | 1300 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Yunji | 允濟 | 627 | 649 | TYBS | |
| Yunliang | 允亮 | 1582 | 1582 | FSG | Alternatively, 允諒 |
| Yunliang | 允諒 | 1582 | 1582 | FSG | Alternatively, 允亮 |
| Yunming | 允明 | 1460 | 1527 | BCM, SNM | Zhu Yunming |
| Yuqin | 與勲 | 1225 | 1275 | FSG | |
| Yushu | 於樞 | 1256 | 1307 | SNM | Xian Yushu |
| Yuyi | 與義 | 1090 | 1138 | FSG | |
| Zai | 載 | 1271 | 1323 | FSG | |
| Zan | 瓚 | 1306 | 1374 | SNM | |
| Zao | 皦 | 750 | 800 | 3KY | |
| Ze | 澤 | 1085 | 1600 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Zhan | 湛 | 420 | 502 | TYBS | Paternal cousin of the grandfather of Yuan Tuan |
| Zhao | 照 | 1130 | 1160 | 3KY | |
| Zhaodao | 昭道 | 675 | 741 | 3KY | |
| Zhaoheng | 肇亨 | 1592 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Zhaoxian | 昭先 | 1157 | 1225 | FSG | |
| Zhe | 喆 | 1112 | 1170 | FSG | |
| Zhen | 稹 | 779 | 831 | TYBS | |
| Zhen | 鎮 | 1019 | 1097 | TYBS | |
| Zhen | 臻 | 1019 | 1023 | TYBS | |
| Zhen | 貞 | 1400 | 1482 | BCM | |
| Zhen | 鎮 | 1280 | 1354 | FSG | |
| Zhen | 震 | 1295 | 1295 | TYBS | |
| Zheng | 拯 | 999 | 1062 | TYBS | |
| Zhengming | 徵明 | 1470 | 1559 | FSG, SNM | Wen Zhenming (1470-1559) |
| Zhengyi | 正一 | 668 | 668 | TYBS | |
| Zhenpeng | 振鵬 | 1280 | 1329 | FSG | |
| Zhenqing | 真卿 | 709 | 785 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Zhi | 植 | 192 | 232 | FSG | |
| Zhi | 治 | 1496 | 1576 | FSG, SNM | Lu Zhi (1496-1576) |
| Zhi | 職 | -350 | -221 | SNM | King Zhi of Yan |
| Zhi | 至 | 1023 | 1063 | TYBS | |

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|------------|----|------|------|------|--|
| Zhi | 質 | 220 | 1045 | TYBS | |
| Zhi | 贄 | 1527 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Zhi | 銓 | 1110 | 1158 | FSG | |
| Zhibai | 知白 | 1272 | 1355 | FSG | |
| Zhideng | 釋登 | 1535 | 1600 | FSG | |
| Zhifu | 直夫 | 1200 | 1300 | FSG | |
| Zhigao | 知誥 | 937 | 943 | TYBS | Xu Zhigao was another name for Li Bian, founder of the Southern Tang |
| Zhigui | 稚圭 | -547 | -501 | FSG | |
| Zhihe | 志和 | 750 | 800 | FSG | |
| Zhirui | 芝瑞 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Zhiwei | 知微 | 1020 | 1020 | 3KY | |
| Zhiyong | 智永 | 550 | 600 | FSG | Monk-calligrapher |
| Zhiyuan | 至遠 | 655 | 683 | TYBS | |
| Zhiyuan | 致暉 | 1550 | 1552 | FSG | Prince of Guangzhe (r. 1550-52) |
| Zhizao | 藻之 | 1550 | 1575 | BCM | |
| Zhizhai | 止齋 | 1183 | 1261 | FSG | |
| Zhizhang | 知章 | 619 | 744 | 3KY | |
| Zhizhao | 之藻 | 1565 | 1600 | BCM | |
| Zhongchang | 仲常 | 1100 | 1150 | 3KY | |
| Zhongche | 忠徹 | 1376 | 1458 | FSG | |
| Zhongkan | 仲堪 | 376 | 396 | TYBS | |
| Zhongming | 忠銘 | 1542 | 1598 | BCM | |
| Zhongrong | 重榮 | 936 | 946 | TYBS | An Zhongrong. Possibly the name of someone of Sogdian descent (e.g. An Lushan) |
| Zhongshou | 仲壽 | 1252 | 1324 | FSG | |
| Zhongshu | 仲舒 | -150 | -150 | TYBS | |
| Zhongshu | 忠恕 | 910 | 977 | 3KY | |
| Zhongwen | 仲文 | 557 | 581 | TYBS | |
| Zhongyan | 仲淹 | 989 | 1052 | FSG | |
| Zhongyou | 仲游 | 1086 | 1093 | TYBS | |
| Zhongzheng | 中正 | 1023 | 1031 | 3KY | |
| Zhou | 周 | 1427 | 1509 | FSG | |
| Zhou | 冑 | 626 | 627 | TYBS | |
| Zhu | 洙 | 1001 | 1047 | TYBS | |
| Zhu | 翥 | 1369 | 1453 | FSG | |
| Zhuo | 騫 | 660 | 741 | TYBS | |
| Zi | 仔 | 1082 | 1108 | FSG | |
| Zi | 滋 | 756 | 763 | TYBS | |
| Zichan | 子產 | -581 | -521 | TYBS | |
| Zihua | 子華 | 550 | 600 | 3KY | |
| Zijing | 子京 | 991 | 1047 | FSG | Alt. for Teng Zongliang |

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|-----------|----|------|------|-----------|----------------------|
| Zikui | 咨夔 | 1210 | 1236 | TYBS | |
| Zimu | 自枚 | 1250 | 1300 | FSG | |
| Ziqian | 子虔 | 550 | 600 | 3KY | |
| Zongliang | 宗諒 | 991 | 1047 | FSG | Alt. for Teng Zijing |
| Zongyi | 宗儀 | 1316 | 1403 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Zongyi | 宗裔 | 907 | 925 | TYBS | |
| Zun | 尊 | -48 | -33 | TYBS | |
| Zun | 遵 | 1120 | 1174 | TYBS, FSG | |
| Zuo | 祚 | 1019 | 1019 | TYBS | Before 1086 |
| Zuohai | 左海 | 1575 | 1600 | BCM | |

MASCULINE COURTESY NAME (ZI)

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|----------|--|
| Bilan | 碧瀾 | 1250 | 1300 | FSG | Zi of Zhao Youzhi |
| Bingzhi | 賓之 | 1447 | 1516 | SNM | Zi of Li Dongyang |
| Bogao | 伯高 | 714 | 742 | 3KY | |
| Bogu | 伯穀 | 1535 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Wang Zhideng |
| Bojing | 伯京 | 1300 | 1400 | SNM | Zi of Bian Wu |
| Bosheng | 伯生 | 1271 | 1348 | FSG | Zi of Yu Ji |
| Boshi | 伯時 | 1041 | 1106 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Bowen | 伯溫 | 1311 | 1375 | SNM | Zi of Liu Ji |
| Boxiu | 博休 | 337 | 384 | TYBS | |
| Boyu | 伯雨 | 1283 | 1350 | SNM | Taoist priest |
| Cangzhen | 藏 | 725 | 785 | 3KY | |
| Caochuang | 草窗 | 1232 | 1298 | FSG | Zi of Zhou Mi |
| Changfu | 昌父 | 1143 | 1229 | SNM | |
| Changgong | 長公 | 1570 | 1600 | SNM | Zi of Zhang Ruitu (1570-1644) |
| Changkang | 長康 | 345 | 406 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Changru | 長孺 | -112 | -112 | FSG | Zi of Ji An |
| Chengxuan | 誠懸 | 778 | 865 | FSG | |
| Chunfu | 淳夫 | 1001 | 1090 | 3KY | |
| Ciyu | 辭玉 | 960 | 960 | 3KY | |
| Cuiyan | 翠巖 | 1222 | 1307 | FSG | Zi of Gong Kai |
| Daoxuan | 道玄 | 710 | 760 | FSG | Zi of Wu Daozi. Changed in the Qing to Daoyuan because of an imperial taboo. |
| Daoyuan | 道源 | 1123 | 1123 | 3KY | |
| Deyin | 德隱 | 832 | 912 | 3KY | |
| Deyuan | 德遠 | 832 | 912 | 3KY | |
| Gaoqing | 杲卿 | 992 | 1077 | TYBS | Zi of Zhang Sheng |
| Genu | 哥奴 | 752 | 752 | 3KY | |

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|-------------|----|------|------|------|----------------------------|
| Gongchu | 公儲 | 1200 | 1266 | 3KY | |
| Gongjin | 公謹 | 1232 | 1298 | FSG | |
| Gongjun | 贛君 | -26 | -26 | TYBS | Zi of Xue Xuan |
| Gongzhao | 公昭 | 1050 | 1090 | 3KY | |
| Haiyue | 海岳 | 1051 | 1107 | FSG | Zi(?) of Mi Fu |
| Haoran | 浩然 | 855 | 915 | 3KY | |
| Haoran | 顥然 | 700 | 725 | 3KY | |
| Hejing | 和靖 | 967 | 1028 | FSG | |
| Hewang | 和王 | 1102 | 1166 | FSG | Zi of Yang Cunzhong |
| Hongdao | 宏道 | 1123 | 1123 | 3KY | |
| Huating | 華亭 | 1555 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Dong Qichang |
| Jianjian | 建見 | 651 | 716 | 3KY | |
| Jiefu/Jiepu | 介甫 | 1021 | 1086 | SNM | |
| Jikuang | 季狂 | 1550 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Gu Shengzhi |
| Jingchu | 敬初 | 1314 | 1370 | SNM | |
| Jingmei | 敬美 | 1536 | 1588 | FSG | Zi of Wang Shimao |
| Jingxuan | 景玄 | 415 | 800 | 3KY | |
| Jingzhong | 敬仲 | 1140 | 1225 | TYBS | |
| Jinqing | 晋卿 | 1048 | 1103 | 3KY | |
| Jizhen | 季真 | 619 | 744 | 3KY | |
| Juesi | 觉斯 | 1592 | 1600 | SNM | Zi of Wang Duo (1592-1652) |
| Jufu | 居父 | 1100 | 1200 | SNM | Zi of Wu Ju |
| Junshi | 君實 | 1019 | 1086 | SNM | |
| Keming | 克明 | 1133 | 1133 | TYBS | |
| Lanpo | 蘭坡 | 1225 | 1275 | FSG | Zi of Zhao Yuqin |
| Letian | 樂天 | 772 | 846 | FSG | Zi of Bai Juyi |
| Lianfu | 廉夫 | 1296 | 1370 | SNM | Zi of Yang Weizhen |
| Longmian | 龍眠 | 1094 | 1106 | FSG | |
| Luji | 履吉 | 1494 | 1553 | SNM | Zi of Wang Chong |
| Luzhan | 魯瞻 | 922 | 922 | 3KY | |
| Luzhi | 魯直 | 1045 | 1105 | 3KY | |
| Mengxie | 夢協 | 1170 | 1260 | TYBS | |
| Minde | 敏德 | 1403 | 1424 | TYBS | |
| Mintai | 民泰 | 1481 | 1534 | FSG | Zi of An Guo |
| Mojie | 摩詰 | 699 | 759 | 3KY | |
| Ningshi | 凝式 | 873 | 957 | FSG | |
| Pingzhang | 平章 | 1213 | 1275 | FSG | Zi of Jia Sidao |
| Pingzhong | 平仲 | -493 | -493 | TYBS | |
| Qianli | 千裡 | 1120 | 1162 | FSG | Zi of Zhao Boju |
| Qianqi | 潛溪 | 1310 | 1381 | FSG | Zi of Song Lian |
| Qingchen | 清臣 | 709 | 785 | 3KY | |

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|------------|----|------|------|------|----------------------------|
| Qingrong | 清容 | 1266 | 1327 | FSG | Zi of Yuan Jue |
| Qingxuan | 清軒 | 1388 | 1458 | FSG | Zi of Cheng Nanyun |
| Qingzong | 慶宗 | 450 | 450 | TYBS | Zi of Sima Yue |
| Qiuyan | 秋巘 | 922 | 922 | 3KY | |
| Rubi | 汝弼 | 1425 | 1487 | SNM | Zi of Zhang Bi |
| Ruoqi | 弱齊 | 690 | 764 | 3KY | |
| Shanglao | 商老 | 1060 | 1110 | FSG | |
| Shengshao | 聖少 | 1550 | 1600 | FSG | Zi for Gu Shengzhi |
| Shicheng | 世誠 | 508 | 554 | 3KY | Emperor Yuan of the Liang |
| Shixing | 時行 | 1449 | 1450 | FSG | Zi of Li Yong |
| Shoucheng | 壽承 | 1498 | 1573 | SNM | Zi of Wen Peng (1498-1573) |
| Shubao | 叔寶 | 1508 | 1578 | FSG | Zi of Qian Gu |
| Shuda | 叔達 | 962 | 962 | 3KY | |
| Shunju | 舜舉 | 1235 | 1307 | FSG | Zi of Qian Xuan |
| Shuping | 叔平 | 1496 | 1576 | SNM | Zi of Lu Zhi (1496-1576) |
| Shuxian | 恕先 | 910 | 977 | 3KY | |
| Sifu | 思復 | 1341 | 1379 | FSG | Zi of Qian Weishan |
| Sike | 思可 | 1200 | 1266 | 3KY | |
| Sitong | 嗣通 | 649 | 713 | 3KY | |
| Songxue | 鬆雪 | 1254 | 1322 | FSG | Zi of Zhao Mengfu |
| Suizhai | 隨齋 | 1250 | 1300 | FSG | Seal of Cheng Qi |
| Suonan | 所南 | 1241 | 1328 | FSG | Zi of Zheng Sixiao |
| Taichong | 太冲 | 723 | 787 | 3KY | |
| Taigu | 太古 | 1020 | 1020 | 3KY | |
| Tianqiu | 天球 | 988 | 1056 | FSG | |
| Tinghan | 廷韓 | 1537 | 1587 | FSG | Zi of Mo Shilong |
| Weiming | 惟明 | 1335 | 1408 | FSG | |
| Wencheng | 文成 | 660 | 741 | TYBS | Zi of Zhang Zhuo |
| Wenfu | 溫夫 | 1186 | 1263 | SNM | Zi of Zhang Jizhi |
| Wenju | 文學 | 153 | 208 | TYBS | Zi of Kong Rong |
| Wentong | 文通 | 750 | 800 | 3KY | |
| Wenyu | 文裕 | 1477 | 1544 | FSG | Zi(?) of Lu Shen |
| Xiangguang | 香光 | 1555 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Dong Qichang |
| Xiangxuan | 象玄 | 1517 | 1577 | FSG | Zi of Zhu Dashao |
| Xiangyang | 襄陽 | 1051 | 1107 | FSG | Zi of Mi Fu |
| Xianxi | 咸熙 | 919 | 967 | 3KY | |
| Xigu | 晞古 | 1050 | 1130 | 3KY | |
| Xingzhi | 性之 | 1110 | 1158 | FSG | |
| Xizhe | 希哲 | 1460 | 1527 | SNM | Zi of Zhu Yunming |
| Xunwang | 循王 | 1086 | 1154 | FSG | Zi of Zhang Jun |
| Yaoshu | 要叔 | 903 | 965 | 3KY | |

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|------------|----|-------------|------|---------------|--|
| Yaozhang | 堯章 | 1155 | 1221 | FSG | Zi of Jiang Kui |
| Yifu | 儀甫 | 1250 | 1300 | FSG | Zi of Cheng Qi? |
| Yishao | 逸少 | 307 | 365 | 3KY | |
| Yizhen | 頤真 | Before 1307 | | FSG | |
| Yongzai | 用載 | 1534 | 1534 | FSG | Zi of Zhang Dalun |
| Youping | 幼平 | 1585 | 1600 | SNM | Zi of Huang Daozhou (1585-1646) |
| Yuanbo | 原博 | 1436 | 1504 | FSG, SNM | Zi of Wu Kuan |
| Yuanhui | 元晦 | 1130 | 1200 | SNM | |
| Yuanhui | 元暉 | 1075 | 1151 | 3KY | Mi Youren--of Sogdian descent? |
| Yuanmei | 元美 | 1526 | 1590 | FSG | Zi of Wang Shizhen |
| Yuanming | 淵明 | 365 | 427 | FSG | |
| Yuanpu | 原璞 | 1323 | 1368 | SNM | Buddhist monk |
| Yuanyu | 元馭 | 1534 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Wang Xijue |
| Yuanzhang | 元章 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY, FSG | Mi Fu--Of Sogdian descent? |
| Yuanzhen | 元鎮 | 1306 | 1374 | FSG/SNM | Zi of Ni Zan |
| Yuke | 與可 | 1019 | 1079 | 3KY | |
| Yun'an | 筠菴 | 1314 | 1320 | FSG | Seal of Yao Shi |
| Yunlao | 耘老 | 1025 | 1075 | FSG | Zi of Jia Shou |
| Yuyu | 禹玉 | 1195 | 1230 | 3KY, FSG | Zi of Xia Yuyu |
| Zhaizhi | 宅之 | 1330 | 1400 | SNM | Zi of Lu Juren |
| Zhengzhong | 徵仲 | 1470 | 1559 | FSG, SNM | Zi for Wen Zhenming (1470-1559) |
| Zhensun | 直齋 | 1183 | 1261 | FSG | |
| Zhidun | 支遁 | 314 | 366 | FSG | Buddhist monk |
| Zhineng | 致能 | 1126 | 1193 | SNM | Zi of Fan Chengda |
| Zhonggui | 中圭 | 1280 | 1354 | FSG | |
| Zhonggui | 仲圭 | 1280 | 1354 | FSG | Zi of Wu Zhen |
| Zhonglang | 仲朗 | 730 | 800 | 3KY | |
| Zhongli | 仲立 | 960 | 1031 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Zhongmu | 仲穆 | 1291 | 1361 | FSG | |
| Zhongwen | 仲溫 | 1327 | 1387 | FSG | Zi of Song Ke |
| Zhongxiang | 仲翔 | 950 | 1000 | 3KY | |
| Zhongying | 仲瑛 | 1310 | 1369 | FSG | |
| Zi'ang | 子昂 | 1254 | 1322 | FSG | Zi of Zhao Mengfu |
| Ziduan | 子端 | 1151 | 1202 | 3KY | |
| Zigao | 子高 | 209 | 241 | TYBS | Zi of Sun Deng, son of Sun Quan, of Wu Dynasty |
| Ziju | 子久 | 1269 | 1354 | FSG | Zi of Huang Gongwang |
| Ziling | 子陵 | -38 | 41 | FSG | |
| Zimi | 子宓 | 1181 | 1211 | TYBS | |
| Zixi | 子西 | 1050 | 1080 | 3KY | |
| Ziyou | 子有 | 1543 | 1600 | FSG | Zi of Chen Suoyun |
| Zizhan | 子瞻 | 1036 | 1101 | 3KY, FSG, SNM | Zi of Su Shi |

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|--------|----|------|------|-----|-------------------|
| Zizhao | 子昭 | 1310 | 1360 | FSG | Zi of Sheng Mou |
| Zizhen | 子振 | 1257 | 1337 | SNM | Zi of Feng Zizhen |
| Zongbo | 宗伯 | 1555 | 1600 | FSG | |

MASCULINE NICKNAME (*HAO*)

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Baihao Anzhu | 白毫庵主 | 1570 | 1600 | SNM | Hao of Zhang Ruitu (1570-1644) |
| Baihu Zhongcheng | 白湖中丞 | 1462 | 1525 | FSG | |
| Banshan | 半山 | 1021 | 1086 | SNM | |
| Baoshan | 包山 | 1496 | 1576 | SNM | Hao of Lu Zhi (1496-1576) |
| Beiyuan | 北苑 | 960 | 962 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Boshiweng | 襍襍翁 | 1275 | 1325 | FSG | |
| Chanyue | 禪月 | 832 | 912 | 3KY | |
| Chaosongweng | 巢鬆翁 | 1330 | 1400 | SNM | Hao of Lu Juren |
| Chengji | 成績 | 898 | 955 | TYBS | |
| Chi'an Daoren | 痴庵道人 | 1592 | 1600 | SNM | Hao of Wang Duo (1592-1652) |
| Chuliao | 樗寮 | 1186 | 1263 | SNM | Hao of Zhang Jizhi |
| Cihu | 慈湖 | 1140 | 1225 | TYBS | |
| Danyou | 澹游 | 1185 | 1262 | FSG | Hao of Wang Wangqing |
| Dongbo Jushi | 東坡居士 | 1036 | 1101 | 3KY, SNM | Hao of Su Shi |
| Donghaiweng | 东海翁 | 1425 | 1487 | SNM | Hao of Zhang Bi |
| Dongpo | 東坡 | 1036 | 1101 | FSG | Hao of Su Shi |
| Fachang | 法常 | 1200 | 1279 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Fangshan | 房山 | 1248 | 1310 | FSG | Hao of Gao Kegong |
| Fuweng | 涪翁 | 1045 | 1105 | 3KY | |
| Gouqu Waishi | 句曲外史 | 1283 | 1350 | SNM | Taoist priest |
| Guaiya | 乖崖 | 946 | 1015 | TYBS | Hao of Zhang Yong |
| Haisu | 海粟 | 1257 | 1337 | SNM | Hao of Feng Zizhen |
| Haiyue Waishi | 海岳外史 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY | Mi Fu--Of Sogdian descent? |
| Hengshan | 衡山 | 1470 | 1559 | SNM | Hao of Wen Zhenming (1470-1559) |
| Hongguzi | 洪谷子 | 855 | 915 | 3KY, FSG | Hao of Jing Hao |
| Huanghua Laoren | 黃華老人 | 1175 | 1225 | FSG | Hao for Li Shan |
| Huanghua Shanren | 黃華山人 | 1151 | 1202 | 3KY | |
| Hui'an | 晦庵 | 1130 | 1200 | SNM | |
| Hutou | 虎頭 | 345 | 406 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Jinjiang Daoren | 錦江道人 | 1019 | 1079 | 3KY | |
| Longmian Jushi | 龍眠居士 | 1041 | 1106 | 3KY | |
| Longxi | 隴西 | 1094 | 1106 | FSG | |
| Lumen Jushi | 鹿門居士 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY | Mi Fu--Of Sogdian descent? |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Mei Daoren | 梅道人 | 1280 | 1354 | FSG | Hao of Wu Zhen |
| Meihua daoren | 梅花道人 | 1280 | 1354 | FSG | Hao(?) of Wu Zhen |
| Molin shanren | 墨林山人 | 1525 | 1590 | FSG | Hao of Xiang Yuanbian |
| Nangong | 南宮 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY | Mi Fu--Of Sogdian descent? |
| Pao'an | 匏庵 | 1435 | 1504 | SNM | Hao of Wu Kuan |
| Po | 坡 | 1037 | 1101 | FSG, SNM | Hao of Su Shi |
| Qingyangjun | 青羊君 | 1535 | 1600 | FSG | Seal for Wang Zhideng |
| Qinshan | 欽山 | 1189 | 1225 | 3KY | |
| Qiyun | 岐雲 | 1525 | 1575 | FSG | Hao of Lu Zhi |
| Qujiang jushi | 曲江居士 | 1341 | 1379 | FSG | Hao of Qian Weishan |
| Sanqiao | 三橋 | 1498 | 1573 | SNM | Hao of Wen Peng (1498-1573) |
| Shangu | 山谷 | 1045 | 1105 | 3KY, FSG | |
| Shanju daoren | 山居道人 | 1285 | 1361 | FSG | Hao of Yang Yu |
| Shihu | 石湖 | 1126 | 1193 | SNM | Hao of Fan Chengda |
| Shihu Jushi | 石湖居士 | 1126 | 1193 | SNM | Hao of Fan Chengda |
| Shipo | 石坡 | 1170 | 1260 | TYBS | |
| Shishi Xiansheng | 石室先生 | 1019 | 1079 | 3KY | |
| Shizhai | 石齋 | 1585 | 1600 | SNM | Hao of Huang Daozhou (1585-1646) |
| Shuicun jushi | 水村居士 | 1458 | 1526 | FSG | Hao of Lu Wan |
| Si'an | 思菴 | 1403 | 1424 | TYBS | |
| Songxue Daoren | 鬆雪道人 | 1254 | 1322 | FSG | Hao of Zhao Mengfu |
| Suoweng | 所翁 | 1200 | 1266 | 3KY | |
| Tieya | 鐵崖 | 1296 | 1370 | SNM | Hao of Yang Weizhen |
| Tingyunsheng | 停云生 | 1470 | 1559 | SNM | Hao of Wen Zhenming (1470-1559) |
| Wenshi | 文石 | 1517 | 1577 | FSG | Hao of Zhu Dashao |
| Wufeng shanren | 五峰山人 | 1502 | 1575 | FSG | |
| Xiangshan | 象山 | 1139 | 1193 | TYBS | |
| Xiangyang Manshi | 襄陽漫士 | 1051 | 1107 | 3KY | Mi Fu--Of Sogdian descent? |
| Xiaoxiao Jushi | 笑笑居士 | 1019 | 1079 | 3KY | |
| Xiashan | 夏山 | 1534 | 1534 | FSG | Hao of Zhang Dalun |
| Xiya | 西涯 | 1447 | 1516 | SNM | Hao of Li Dongyang |
| Xiyuchi | 洗玉池 | 1094 | 1106 | FSG | |
| Yanbo diaotu | 煙波釣徒 | 750 | 800 | FSG | Hao of Zhang Zhihe |
| Yanzhou shanren | 弇州山人 | 1526 | 1590 | FSG | Hao of Wang Shizhen |
| Yayi Shanren | 雅宜山人 | 1494 | 1553 | SNM | Hao of Wang Chong |
| Yichuan | 伊川 | 1033 | 1107 | TYBS | |
| Yongdongsheng | 甬東生 | 1300 | 1400 | SNM | Hao of Bian Wu |
| Yuanzhai | 遠齋 | 1388 | 1458 | FSG | Hao of Cheng Nanyun |
| Yunhue | 雲壑 | 1100 | 1200 | SNM | Hao of Wu Ju |
| Yunlin | 雲林 | 1306 | 1374 | SNM | Hao of Ni Zan |
| Yunsong Yehe | 雲鬆野褐 | 1330 | 1400 | SNM | Hao of Lu Juren |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|--------------------|
| Yunxi laoren | 雲西老人 | 1272 | 1355 | FSG | |
| Zhangquan | 章泉 | 1143 | 1229 | SNM | |
| Zhishan | 枝山 | 1460 | 1527 | SNM | Hao of Zhu Yunming |

FEMININE GIVEN NAMES

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|----------|-------|-------|------|--------|---|
| Daosheng | 道升 | 1262 | 1319 | 3KY | |
| Huacun | 華存 | 251 | 334 | FSG | Wei Huacun - "Immortal" foundress of Shangqing Daoism |
| Lian | 連 | 1100 | 1200 | FSG | |
| Mei | 湄 | 1368 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Shouzhen | 守貞 | 1548 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Shu | 俶 | 1595 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Susu | 素素 | 1564 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Yiru | 意如 | 344 | 365 | FSG | |
| Zonghua | 宗花 | 968 | 968 | FSG | |

FEMININE COURTESY NAMES (ZI)

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|----------|-------|-------|------|--------|----------|
| Baimen | 白門 | 1368 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Duanrong | 端容 | 1595 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Runqing | 潤卿 | 1564 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Suqing | 素卿 | 1564 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Xianglan | 湘蘭 | 1548 | 1600 | 3KY | |
| Zhongji | 仲姬 | 1262 | 1319 | 3KY | |

FEMININE NICKNAMES (HAO)

| Pinyin | Hanzi | Start | End | Source | Comments |
|----------|-------|-------|------|--------|----------|
| Runniang | 潤娘 | 1564 | 1637 | 3KY | |
| Yuejiao | 月嬌 | 1548 | 1604 | 3KY | |

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