BIOGRAPHICAL LIST

A

Agui 阿貴 (d.214); Di. King of the Xingguo Di, in 213 Agui joined his colleague Qianwan to ally with Ma Chao. In the following year, however, Xiahou Yuan destroyed their camp in Wudu, killed Agui, and resettled his people in Youfufeng. -SGZ 30:838.

Ai 孫, the Lady; Wei. Long-lost mother of Pang Jian q.v., she was later reunited with her husband and son. -FSTY 3f:104.

Ai Bojian 艾伯堅; Runan. A nominee of the Administrator Li Chang about 150, Ai Bojian went with his colleague Zhou Ziju to take appointment at the imperial capital: see sub Li Chang 李傕 and Zhou Cheng 周顗.

Ai Bu 艾布 see Wen Bu 文布.

Ai Jiao 奕焦, the Lady. Ai Jiao's elder sister Ai Zhi, was seduced by Liu Dang the King of Lecheng. Zhang Chu was going to make an official complaint, but Liu Dang bribed Ai Jiao and she killed Zhang Chu. -HHS 50/40:1672.

Ai Zhi 奕置, the Lady. Formerly a servant in the imperial palace, Ai Zhi married a commoner named Zhang Chu. Liu Dang, King of Lecheng, had her come to his residence and had intercourse with her. Her husband Zhang Chu was going to make official complaint, but Liu Dang bribed Ai Zhi's younger sister Jiao to kill him. -HHS 50/40:1672.

Ajian 阿堅 (d.141); Wuhuan. A Wuhuan chieftain, in 140 Ajian joined his colleague Qiangqu in a rising to support the rebel Xiongnu leaders Wusi and Che'niu. In the following year they were defeated and killed by the Emissary Zhang Dan. -HHS 90/80:2983.

Aluoduo 阿羅多 of Further Jushi. King of Further Jushi in 153, Aluoduo quarrelled with the Chinese officer Yan Hao and attacked the Chinese military colony. His officer Tanzhe turned against him, however, and Aluoduo fled with his family to the Xiongnu.

The Chinese placed the former hostage prince Beijun upon the throne, but Aluoduo came back and fought for his position. To avoid further disruption the Chinese withdrew Beijun's insignia and accepted Aluoduo's submission. -HHS 88/78:2931.

An, Emperor 安帝 (reg. 106-125) see Liu You 劉祐.


Though Guangwu later withdrew Xian's commission as Protector-General, Xian then took the title for himself. In 46, realising that Han had no interest in the region, he planned to consolidate his power and sent instructions to block the road to China. King An refused to do this, so Xian brought an army against him. An was defeated and driven away into the hills, where he died. -HHS 88/78:2923-24.

An Cheng 安成 became an Administrator. -FSTY 5f:122. [HS 30:1744-45; QHX:1 refers to a Taoist scholar 道家 named Ancheng. It seems unlikely this is the same man.]

Ancheng 安常 see An Cheng 安成.

Ande 安得 of Further Jushi (d.75). King of Further Jushi, west of present-day Urumqi and north of the Bogda range, in 74 Ande surrendered to the Han commander Geng Bing and accepted a protectorate. As father of the [unnamed] king of Nearer Jushi, south of the range by present-day Shanshan, he also arranged the accession of that state to the Chinese.

A few months later the Shanyu of the Northern Xiongnu sent one of his kings to attack Jushi with twenty thousand horsemen. They defeated and destroyed the small force led by the Chinese colonel Geng Gong, then attacked Ande and killed him. -HHS 19/9:717, 720.

Andun 安敦 of Daqin 大秦. In 166 the court of Emperor Huan received a mission claiming to come from Andun, ruler of Daqin in the far west. Having travelled by sea to Rinan in the far south, the envoys presented ivory, rhinoceros horns and tortoise-shell, though the Chinese found these gifts less exotic than they had expected.

The name Andun may relate to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus [reg. 161-180], but it is unlikely this was an official embassy. More probably it was a group of enterprising merchants, who may not have been subjects of Rome. On the other hand, recognition from such a distant and magical land enhanced the prestige
of Emperor Huan, who had just purged his court of the Confucian reformers. -HHS 7:318, 88/78:2920.

Anguo 安國 (d.94); Xiongnu. Son of the Southern Shanyu Han and younger brother of the Shanyu Xuan, Anguo was Worthy King of the Left and Heir under the rule of his cousin the Shanyu Tuntuhe. He led Xiongnu auxiliaries in the campaigns of Dou Xian against the Northern Xiongnu, but achieved no distinction.

In 93 Anguo succeeded Tuntuhe as Shanyu, but he was over-shadowed by the prince Shizi, son of the former Shanyu Shi, who had made a name for himself by enthusiastic co-operation with the Chinese and by energetic attacks upon the Northern Xiongnu. Shizi now became the Heir, while Anguo was not popular and had no strong group of followers. He was jealous of his cousin's success and recognition, and he sought support among the surrendered northerners by showing hostility to their persecutor.

Anguo also quarrelled with the Emissary Du Chong, and in 94 he wrote to the court of Emperor He to complain about him. Du Chong intercepted the letter, then joined the General on the Liao Zhu Hui in reporting that they were doubtful of Anguo's loyalty and believed he was planning to assassinate Shizi and other pro-Chinese chieftains. The court ordered an investigation, but gave instructions that in the meantime Anguo should be subject to a special watch and guard.

One night, Du Chong and Zhu Hui led armed men to Anguo's camp. Fleeing in fear, Anguo gathered his own supporters and a number of surrendered Northern Xiongnu, and went to attack Shizi. Shizi took refuge in Manbo, headquarters of the General on the Liao, and the attack was unsuccessful. As Chinese reinforcements arrived, Anguo still refused to surrender, but he was killed by his own followers. No dynastic title is recorded for him.

Shizi succeeded as Shanyu, but this brought rebellion among the surrendered northerners, who proclaimed the southern prince Fenghou as Shanyu and escaped across the frontier to establish a state of their own. Du Chong and Zhu Hui were punished for their mistaken policy, and both men died in prison. -HHS 89/79:2917.

Anguo 安國 of Yutian [Khotan]. In 152 Anguo's father King Jian was assassinated by an officer of King Chengguo of Jumi [present-day Yutian], with the connivance of the Chinese. After a period of confusion Anguo came to the throne through a popular revolt, and his state became increasingly independent.

In 175 Anguo attacked Jumi, conquered it and killed the king. Chinese authorities raised an army and restored the independence of Jumi. -HHS 88/78: 2916 & 2915.

Annu 點奴 "Black Slave" see Wu Dun 吳敦.

Anwei 岸尾 (d.167); Qiang. A leader of the Eastern Qiang, in the winter of 167 Anwei and his colleague Mobie gathered a number of groups to raid the region about Chang'an. They were defeated and killed by Zhang Huan's officers Yin Duan and Dong Zhuo. -HHS 65/55:2140, 87/77:2898.

Atong 阿佟 or Axiu 阿修; Xiongnu. A king of the Northern Xiongnu, he surrendered to the Chinese armies under Dou Xian shortly before the final defeat and disappearance of the Shanyu in 91. Dou Xian proposed to the court that Atong be appointed Shanyu, controlled by a Chinese resident in the same fashion as the Southern ruler. Many ministers agreed with this policy, but the Excellencies Yuan An and Ren Wei argued that Emperor Guangwu had recognised the Southern Shanyu as rightful head of the whole Xiongnu state, and the southern court should take over a re-united people on the steppe. After intense debate, the separate puppet state was approved, but Dou Xian was obliged to abandon his support for Atong and recognise Yuchujian, brother of the former Shanyu, who had claimed the succession in the north. -HHS 45/35:1520-21.

Axiu 阿修; Xiongnu: see Atong 阿佟.-HHJ 13:161.

Azu 阿族; Xiongnu. In 124 Azu was chief of a division of the Northern Xiongnu. He and his followers who had entered the Chinese frontier to take refuge from the Xianbi, but they now sought to return to the steppe with their families and their property. The Emissary Ma Yi chased them, caught and defeated them. Almost all the escapers were killed, and Ma Yi collected over ten thousand head of horses, cattle and sheep. -HHS 89/79:2959.