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# Yúnnán in Hóng Mài's 'Róngzhāi's *Random Notes*'

*An Annotated Translation of the Parts of* 《容斋随笔》

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## The Yúnnán Papers

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This text is part of a series of translations of historical Chinese texts concerning Yúnnán.

This series does not aim to present any new research but to allow an English-speaking audience to better understand Yúnnán's history and culture through original texts. The texts are heavily annotated, giving geographical, historical and cultural background information and references to contemporary academic discussions.

The texts in this series are currently in draft and undergoing revision. Those translations that have reached a certain state of maturity can be found on my website at

<https://www.yunnanexplorer.com/translations/>

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## 1 Introduction

The 《容斋随笔》 or ‘*Róngzhāi’s Random Notes*’<sup>(1)</sup> is a collection of essays by the Sòng dynasty scholar Hóng Mài 洪迈, \*1123–†1202, *sobriquet* 号 Róngzhāi 容斋, hence the name of the text. The text includes a number of excerpts from now lost historic texts about Yúnnán.<sup>(2)</sup>

## 2 About this Translation

I came across passages about Yúnnán in the 《容斋随笔》 through their mention in Glahn (1987). Many different editions of the text have been published. The text used here has been copied from an online resource<sup>(3)</sup> and compared against an edition published in 2015.<sup>(4)</sup>

I am not aware of an English translation.

## 3 Annotated Translation

### 卷 4

#### The Submission of the Southern Yí to Zhūgé Liàng 《南夷服诸葛》

This *juàn* contains a story recording how the legendary Zhūgé Liàng 诸葛亮, who led a military expedition into eastern Yúnnán in 225 CE, was still revered in the region almost one thousand years later.

The story was originally recorded in the now lost ‘*Records of Yúnnán during the Zhìdào Period*’ 《至道云南录》 compiled by Xīn Yíxiǎn 辛怡显, about whom not much is known.<sup>(5)</sup> As the text refers to the 993–995 CE rebellion by Lǐ Shùn 李顺 in Shǔ 蜀, i.e. modern Sìchuān 四川, he must have been sent to Yáozhōu 姚州 during the early period of the Dàlǐ kingdom 大理国.

南夷服诸葛

蜀刘禅时，南中诸郡叛，诸葛亮徵之，孟获为夷汉所服，七战七擒，曰：「公，天威也，南人不复反矣。」《蜀志》所载，止于一时之事。

The Submission of the southern Yí

During the time of Shǔ’s Liú Shàn, the regions of Nánzhōng all rebelled, Zhūgé Liàng went on a campaign against them, the Yí and Hàn had submitted to Mèngguò. [After] he **battled seven times and was released seven times**, he said, ‘The Duke has the might of heaven, the people of the south will not rise in rebellion again.’

容斋随笔 5

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r4-5: **battled seven times and was released seven times**] ‘*seven times captured, seven times released*’ 七纵七擒 is a famous phrase to illustrate the benevolent character of Chinese expansion into its borderlands.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The title has also been translated as ‘Random Jottings by Rongzhai’ (Zhang (2015), p. 136), ‘Miscellaneous Notes from a Capacious Studio’ (Holcombe (2001), p. 266), ‘Random Notes of Hong Mai’ (Hartman (2021), p. 337), ‘Tolerant Study Miscellaneous Notes’ (Wilkinson (2013), p. 764), etc.

<sup>(2)</sup> For more information about the work, see Wilkinson (2013), p. 765.

<sup>(3)</sup> at <https://ctext.org/wiki.pl?res=623827> (accessed 24th June 2024), another version is available at [https://zh.wikisource.org/wiki/%E5%AE%B9%E9%BD%8B%E9%9A%A8%E7%AD%86\\_\(%E5%9B%B9%B9%E9%83%A8%E5%8F%A2%E5%88%8A%E6%9C%AC\)](https://zh.wikisource.org/wiki/%E5%AE%B9%E9%BD%8B%E9%9A%A8%E7%AD%86_(%E5%9B%B9%B9%E9%83%A8%E5%8F%A2%E5%88%8A%E6%9C%AC)) (accessed 24th June 2024).

<sup>(4)</sup> Hóng Mài 洪迈 (2015).

<sup>(5)</sup> see Pǔ Cuīlíng 普翠灵 (2019) for what is known about him.

容斋随笔 10 国朝淳化中，李顺乱蜀，招安使雷有终遣嘉州上人辛怡显使于南诏，至姚州，其节度使赵公美以书来迎，云：「当境有泸水，昔诸葛武侯戒曰：「非贡献徵讨，不得辄渡此水；若必欲过，须致祭，然后登舟。」今遣本部军将费金龙二条、金钱二千文并设酒脯，请先祭享而渡。」

容斋随笔 20 乃知南夷心服，虽千年如初。呜呼，可谓贤矣！

事见怡显所作《云南录》。

The *'Records of Shǔ'* records this as a temporary affair.

During the **Chúnhuà era of the present dynasty**, Lǐ Shùn brought unrest to Shǔ, the pacification commissioner Léi Yǒuzhōng dispatched the Jiāzhōu nobleman Xīn Yíxiǎn as envoy to Nánzhào. When he reached Yáozhōu, its military commissioner Zhào Gōngměi welcomed him with a letter, stating 'Our border is the **Lú River**. Long ago, the marquis of Wǔ Zhūgé warned: "No-one will be able to cross this river without making sacrifices before going into battle. Who wants to cross must first perform rites and only then take a boat." Today we sent our district commanders to confer two golden dragons and two thousand string of gold coins, they also set up food and wine to make offerings before crossing.'

So we know that the southern *Yí* submitted sincerely – after a thousand years just like in the beginning. *Alas*, he can truly be called a sage!

This story can be read in Yíxiǎn's *'Records of Yúnnán during the Zhìdào Period'*.

### Lǐ Mì Attacks Nánzhào 《李宓伐南诏》

The second story in this *juàn* concerns the wars of the Táng court against Nánzhào 南诏 in the 7th century, in which several Chinese punishment expeditions against Nánzhào failed abysmally before coming to an end through unrest in China proper.

容斋随笔 25 李宓伐南诏  
唐天宝中，南诏叛，剑南节度使鲜于仲通讨之，丧士卒六万人。

容斋随笔 30 杨国忠掩其败状，仍叙其战功。时募兵击南诏，人莫肯应募，国忠遣御史分道捕人，连枷送诣军所，行者愁怨，所在哭声振野。

容斋随笔 35 至十三载，剑南留后李宓将兵七万往击南诏。南诏诱之深入，闭壁不战，宓粮尽，士卒瘴疫及饥死什七八，乃引还。蛮追击之，宓被擒，全

Lǐ Mì attacks Nánzhào

During the **Táng Tiānbǎo period**, Nánzhào rebelled and the Jiànnán military commissioner Xiānyú Zhòngtōng was sent on a punitive expedition, losing sixty thousand soldiers.

Yáng Guózhōng concealed this defeat pretending he had won. When he recruited soldiers to attack Nánzhào, the people were unwilling to enlist, so Guózhōng sent censors on separate roads to catch people, shackle them and bring them into the military camps, the men were distraught, the sound of them wailing shook the lands.

Then **in the 13th year**, the caretaker of Jiànnán Lǐ Mì led seventy thousand troops to strike Nánzhào. Nánzhào tricked him to penetrate deep, closing the walls without fighting, Mì's provisions were exhausted, seven out of eight of his men fell ill and died of hunger,

*l22*: 《云南录》] short for *'Records of Yúnnán during the Zhìdào Period'* 《至道云南录》.

*r8*: the **Chúnhuà era of the present dynasty** ] reign period of Sòng emperor Tàizǔ, 990–995 CE.

*r12*: **Lú River** ] i.e. the Jīnshā River 金沙江.

*r25*: **Táng Tiānbǎo period** ] 742–756 CE, last reign period of Táng dynasty emperor 玄宗.

*r34*: **in the 13th year** ] of Tiānbǎo, i.e. 744 CE.

军皆没。同忠隐其败，更以捷闻，益发兵讨之。此《通鉴》所纪。

《旧唐书》云：「李宓率兵击蛮于西洱河，粮尽军旋，马足陷桥，为阁罗凤所擒。」

《新唐书》亦云：「宓败死于西洱河。」

forcing him to retreat. The *Mán* pursued in attack, *Mì* fell prisoner and his entire army drowned. Again, *Zhōng* covered up this defeat, reporting a victory, and even more troops were sent out. This is recorded in the '*Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government*'.

The '*Old History of the Táng*' states: 'Lǐ Mì led his troops to attack the *Mán* at Xǐěr Hé, the provisions were exhausted and he retreated. On a bridge, his horse stumbled and he was captured by Gélúōfèng.'

The '*New History of the Táng*' also records: 'Lǐ Mì was defeated and died at Xǐěr Hé.'

容斋随笔 40

容斋随笔 45

The following text then quotes an excerpt from poem by the Táng dynasty Gāo Shì 高适, \*704–†765, about the Tiānbǎo Wars 天宝战争:

The complete poem is included in Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998b), p. 196, which made a number of changes to the version published in the '*Complete Poems of the Táng dynasty*' 《全唐诗》.<sup>(6)</sup> An extensively annotated version of the poem can be found in Yú Hǎidì 于海娣 (2010), pp. 111–113; the notes there have greatly assisted this translation. This version of the poem with some of the annotations is also available online.<sup>(7)</sup>

予按高适集中有《李宓南征蛮》诗一篇，序云：

「天宝十一载，有诏伐西南夷，丞相杨公兼节制之寄，乃奏前云南太守李宓涉海自交趾击之，往复数万里，十二载四月，至于长安。君子是以知庙堂使能，而李公效节。予忝斯人之旧，因赋是诗。」

My comment: In the collection of works by Gāo Shì is a poem called '*Lǐ's Yúnnán Campaign against the Mán*' 《李云南征蛮》，its preface states:

'In the 11th year of Tiānbǎo, there was an edict to send an expedition against the western and southern *Yí*. The prime minister and military commissioner duke Yáng sent a memorial that the former Yúnnán grand protector Lǐ Mì cross the sea from Jiāozhǐ to attack them, back and forth it was ten thousand *lǐ*. In the 4th month of the 12th year, he reached Cháng'ān. A gentleman knows that the imperial court employs capable individuals, and duke Lǐ demonstrated his loyalty. I, unworthy to be an old friend of his, have thus composed this poem.'

容斋随笔 50

容斋随笔 55

其略曰：

Shortened, it reads like this:

容斋随笔 60

[52: 兼] Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998a), vol. 2, p. 196 corrects this to *bǐng*.

[52: 太] Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998a), vol. 2, p. 196 corrects this to *tàishǒu*, which makes sense.

r 51: In the 11th year of Tiānbǎo ] 752 CE.

r 55–56: In the 4th month of the 12th year ] 753 CE.

r 60: Shortened ] Several verses from the poem have been dropped in this text, for the full text see Yú Hǎidì 于海娣 (2010), pp. 111–113.

<sup>(6)</sup> The changes are noted in the annotations to the Chinese text below.

<sup>(7)</sup> <https://baike.baidu.com/item/李云南征蛮诗/9981765> (accessed 25th June 2024).

肃穆庙堂上，深沉节制雄。

遂令感激士，得建非常功。  
鼓行天海外，转战蛮夷中。  
容斋随笔 65 长驱大浪破，急击群山空。

饷道忽已远，县军垂欲穷。  
野食掘田鼠，哺餐兼僮僮。

容斋随笔 70 收兵列亭堠，拓地弥西东。

泸水夜可涉，交州今始通。  
归来长安道，召见甘泉宫。

In the solemn and grand court the calm and imposing **military commissioner**,

Inspiring soldiers' hearts to achieve great success,  
They march beyond the **heavenly sea**, fighting with the *Mányí*,  
**Driving through great waves, striking the valleys between the mountains.**

Supply lines stretch afar, the army at point of starvation,  
For food in the wild they dug for field mice and supplemented their  
meals with boy servants from Bó.

They withdrew from battle, setting up watchtowers, expanding the  
lands from east to west.

Crossing the Lú River at night, Jiāozhōu is now connected.

Returning to Cháng'ān they are summoned to Gānquán palace.

Hóng Mài was aware that his description of the war, which in its entirety focussed on the bravery of the soldiers, was written with significant poetic license.

其所称述如此，虽诗人之言未必皆实，然当时之人所赋，其事不应虚言，则必盖归至长安，未尝败死，其年又非十三载也。

容斋随笔 75

味诗中掘鼠餐僮之语，则知粮尽危急，师非胜归明甚。

When the story is recorded like this, the poet's words might not all be true, but as the ode was written at the time, it is not necessarily without base: here Lǐ Mì returned to Cháng'ān, he was not defeated and did not die, and it was also not **in the 13th year**.

The parts of the story where they dig for mice and eat the children show that the provisions were exhausted and they were in great danger, the troops were not victorious when they returned to the court.

## 4 Glossary

**Ānnán** 安南: a Táng dynasty protectorate in the area of present-day northern Vietnam. During the Táng dynasty Ānnán was subordinated to Língnándào 岭南道, the Jímí 羁縻 region governing the southern coastal areas. Its official name changed frequently: before 681 it was called Jiāozhōu 交州, then until 757 Ānnán 安南, then until 863 Zhènnán 镇南, then Xíngānnán 行安南 before reverting to Ānnán 安南 in 866. Zhōu Zhènghè 周振鹤 (2012), pp. 1205–1217 –

asty, 960–1127 – see page 8

**Bó** 僮: ancient tribal group –

**Bó tóng** 僮童: boy servants from Bó, young slaves from Bó – see page 8

**Cháng'ān** 长安: historic city, present-day Xiān – see page 7, 8

**Chángjiāng** 长江: Yangzi, major Chinese river – see page 8

**Chéngxiāng** 丞相: prime minister, also translated as 'counselor-in-chief': 'A title of

**Běisòng** 北宋: Northern Sòng, Chinese dyn-

[63: 建] Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998a), vol. 2, p. 196 corrects this to *jiàn* 见.

[70: 亭堠] as *tíng hòu* 亭候 in the block printed version, Yú Hǎidi 于海娣 (2010), p. 112, Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998a), vol. 2, p. 196 and others correct this to *tíng hòu* 亭堠

g61–62: military commissioner] i.e. Yáng Guózhōng 杨国忠, then military commissioner 节度使 for Jiànnán 剑南.

r64: heavenly sea] i.e. Lake Ěrhǎi 洱海.

r65–66: Driving through great waves, striking the valleys between the mountains] i.e. warfare by land and lake.

r77: in the 13th year] 744 CE.



great significance in Chinese history, normally indicating the most esteemed and influential member(s) of the officialdom, who was leader of and spokesman for the officialdom vis-a-vis the ruler and at the same time the principal agent for implementing the ruler's wishes in all spheres, civil and military', see Hucker (1985), 483 – see pages 7–9

**Chúnhuà** 淳化: reign period of Sòng Tàizǔ 宋太祖, 990–995 – see page 6

**Dàilǐ Guó** 大理国: Dàilǐ kingdom, successor state to Nánzhào, ruled by the Duàn 段 clan, 937–1253 – see page 5, 9

**Dōng Hàn** 东汉: Eastern Hàn, Chinese dynasty, 25–220 – see page 9

**Ērhǎi** 洱海: Lake Ērhǎi, highland lake in western Yúnnán with the center of Nánzhào on its western side. It was also called Xīěr 西洱, Xīěr Hé – see page 8, 9

**fù** 赋: ode, ancient poetry form – see page 8, 9

**Gāo Shì** 高适: Táng dynasty poet – see page 7

**Géluófèng** 阁逻凤: ruler of Nánzhào, ruled 748–779 CE – see page 7

**Gōng** 公: duke, '(1) Duke, from high antiquity the highest title of nobility after wang, normally reserved for members of the ruling family; ... Commonly prefixed with territorial names, ... (2) The Honorable or His Honor, polite term of indirect address applied to someone considered deserving of respect', see Hucker (1985), 3388 – see pages 5, 7, 9

**Guǎngxī** 广西: southern Chinese province –

**Guìzhōu** 贵州: province in south-west China –

**Hàn Cháo** 汉朝: Hàn dynasty, Chinese dynasty, 202 BCE–220 – see page 9

**Hàn** 汉: Hàn, main ethnic group of China, also name of early dynasty – see page 5, 9

**Hànjìnchūnqiū** 《汉晋春秋》: 'Annals of the Hàn and Jìn', work by Xí Záo 习凿齿 – see page 9

**Hào** 号: *sobriquet*, assumed literary name – see page 5, 9

**Hóng Mài** 洪迈: Sòng dynasty scholar, compiler of the 《容斋随笔》, *sobriquet* Róngzhāi 容斋 – see page 5, 8

**Huáyáng Guó Zhì** 《华阳国志》: 'Chronicles of the States South of Mt. Huá', – see page 9

**Jiāzhōu** 嘉州: a district in present-day southern Sìchuān, east of Lèshān 乐山 (⊕ 29.6N 103.78E) – see page 6

**Jiànnán** 剑南: Táng dynasty commandery in present-day Sìchuān – see page 6, 8

**Jiāozhǐ** 交趾: region of the south-western coast of China, stretching into present-day Vietnam (⊕ 21.03N 105.85E) – see page 7

**Jiāozhōu** 交州: early administrative unit covering the coastal region of present-day Guǎngxī 广西 and northern Vietnam, for a discussion of the history of the region see Churchman (2016), pp. 53–62 – see page 8, see 安南

**Jiédù Shǐ** 节度使: military commissioner, 'a military title of great historical importance' 'during much of the late T'ang period they were virtually autonomous regional governors', see Hucker (1985), 777 – see pages 6–9

- Jīnshā river** 金沙江: Jīnshā River, upstream part of the Chángjiāng 长江, separating Yúnnán and Sìchuān – see page 6, 9
- Jìn** 晋: Chinese dynasty –
- Jiùtáng Shū** 《旧唐书》: ‘*Old History of the Táng*’, major Chinese history work about the Táng dynasty – see page 7, 10
- Jūnjiāng** 军将: commander, – see page 6, 10
- Lèshān** 乐山: district in southern Sìchuān –
- Léi Yǒuzhōng** 雷有终: – see page 6
- Lǐ Mì** 李宓: Táng dynasty general, also written as Límì 李宓 – see pages 6–8
- Lǐ Shǔ** 李蜀: short-lived polity in Sìchuān –
- Lǐ Shùn** 李顺: rebel leader in Shǔ, founder of Lǐ Shǔ 李蜀 – see page 5, 6
- Lǐyúnnánzhēngmán** 《李云南征蛮》: ‘*Lǐ’s Yúnnán Campaign against the Mán*’, poem by Gāo Shì 高适 – see page 7, 10
- Liúhòu** 留后: caretaker, ‘lit., an agent left behind, a deputy. (1) T’ANG-SUNG: Capital Liaison Representative, an agent in the dynastic capital charged with maintaining communication between the central government and his superior in a territorial base, such as a Prince or Military Commissioner (chieh-tu shih)’, Hucker (1985), p. 3790 – see page 6, 10
- Liú Shàn** 刘禅: second ruler of Shǔ Hàn 蜀汉, 207–271 – see page 5
- Lúshuǐ** 泸水: Lú River, the Jīnshā 金沙 river – see pages 6, 8, 10
- Mán** 蛮: historically a generic term for non-Chinese people in the southwest – see page 7
- Mányí** 蛮夷: *Mányí*, collective term for non-Chinese groups in south-west China – see page 8, 10
- Mènghuò** 孟获: tribal leader during the Sān Guó 三国 period – see page 5
- Míng hū** 呜呼: *alas*, – see page 6, 10
- Nán Yí** 南夷: southern *Yí*, general term for non-Chinese people south of China – see pages 5, 6, 10
- Nánzhào** 南诏: southern *zhào*, regional power with its center on Ērhǎi during the 8th and 9th centuries – see page 6, 10
- Nánzhōng** 南中: ‘most common name for the southwest region (Yunnan, Guizhou, and southern Sichuan) prior to the Tang dynasty’, Herman (2009) – see page 5
- qīzòng qīqín** 七纵七擒: ‘*seven times captured, seven times released*’, a phrase from the 《汉晋春秋》 describing Zhūgé Liàng 诸葛亮’s actions against the rebel Mènghuò 孟获 – see page 5, 10
- Quántángshī** 《全唐诗》: ‘*Complete Poems of the Táng dynasty*’, historic collection of Táng poetry, a commented edition is available in Yú Hǎidi 于海娣 (2010) – see page 7, 10
- Róngzhāi** 容斋: *sobriquet* of Hóng Mài 洪迈 – see page 5
- Róngzhāi Suíbǐ** 《容斋随笔》: ‘*Róngzhāi’s Random Notes*’, Sòng dynasty text by Hóng Mài 洪迈 – see page 5, 10
- Sān Guó** 三国: Three Kingdoms, period after the Dōng Hàn 东汉, with three powers dominating China, 220–280 – see page 10
- Shǔ** 蜀: name of a state during the Warring States period, later used to refer to the

- western part of present-day Sìchuān – see page 5, 6
- Shǔ Guó** 蜀国: state of Shǔ, one of the states of the Sān Guó 三国, later also used as a term for present-day Sìchuān – see page 11
- Shǔ Hàn** 蜀汉: Shǔ Hàn, westernmost of the three kingdoms during the Sān Guó 三国 period, 221–263 – see page 11
- Shǔzhì** 《蜀志》: ‘Records of Shǔ’, part of the 《华阳国志》 – see page 6, 11
- Sìchuān** 四川: Chinese province – see page 5
- Sòng Cháo** 宋朝: Sòng dynasty, Chinese dynasty, 960–1279 – see page 5, 11
- Sòng** 宋: Sòng, Chinese dynasty – see page 11
- Sòng Tàizǔ** 宋太祖: Sòng emperor Tàizǔ, Second Sòng emperor, ruled 976–997 – see page 11
- Tàishǒu** 太守: grand protector, ‘a title commonly awarded chieftains of southern and southwestern aboriginal tribes’. Herman (2009) translates it as ‘governor’, noting that it was a title given to members of the indigenous local elite, see Hucker (1985), 1985 – see page 7, 11
- Táng Cháo** 唐朝: Táng dynasty, Chinese dynasty, 618–907 – see page 7, 11
- Táng** 唐: Táng, Chinese dynasty contemporary with Nánzhào, 618–907 – see page 6, 11
- Tiānbǎo** 天宝: 742–756 BCE, last reign period of Táng dynasty emperor 玄宗 – see page 6, 7
- Tiānbǎo Zhànzhēng** 天宝战争: Tiānbǎo Wars, sequence of wars between the Táng and Nánzhào, 751–754 – see page 7, 11
- Wǔ Hóu** 武侯: marquis of Wǔ, title of Zhūgéliàng 诸葛亮 – see page 6, 11, see 诸葛亮
- Xīěr** 西洱: shorter form of Xīěr Hé, a reference to Ěrhǎi –
- Xīěr Hé** 西洱河: Xīěr River, historic name for Ěrhǎi, now in use for the river that flows out of the lake – see page 7, 11
- Xīnán Yí** 西南夷: western and southern Yí, a term first appearing in the 《史记》 denoting non-Chinese people in present-day Sìchuān, Guìzhōu 贵州 and Yúnnán. It is often translated as ‘southwestern barbarians’, but it seems to be a short form referring to both Xī Yí 西夷 and Nán Yí 南夷, see Yang (2004), pp. 5–6 – see page 7, 11
- Xī Yí** 西夷: western Yí, – see page 11
- Xí Záochǐ** 习凿齿: author of the 《汉晋春秋》 –
- Xiānyú Zhòngtōng** 鲜于仲通: Táng dynasty Jiédùshǐ of Jiànnán – see page 6
- Xīn Táng Shū** 《新唐书》: ‘New History of the Táng’, major Chinese history work about the Táng dynasty – see page 7, 11
- Xīn Yíxiǎn** 辛怡显: author of the Zhìdào Yúnnán Lù 至道云南录 – see page 5, 6
- Xuánzōng** 玄宗: Táng dynasty emperor, 712–756 –
- Yáng Guózhōng** 杨国忠: Táng dynasty prime minister – see pages 6–8
- Yáoān** 姚安: present-day county in Yúnnán –
- Yáozhōu** 姚州: Yáo prefecture, prefecture established by the Táng dynasty in 622, present-day Yáoān 姚安 (⊕ 25.51N 101.24E) – see pages 5, 6, 11

- Yí** 夷: one of the collective terms for non-Chinese people in the south-west – see page 5, see 蛮
- Yùshǐ** 御史: censor, title, see Hucker (1985), 8167 – see page 6, 12
- Yúnnán** 云南: at the time of the Táng dynasty the name for the geographic region south of its Jiannan district – see page 5, 7
- Zhāoānshǐ** 招安使: pacification commissioner, Sòng dynasty title, ‘ad hoc assignment for an official who was, literally, “sent out to summon (rebels, bandits, other disaffected groups) to peace.”; see Hucker (1985), 279 – see page 6, 12
- zhào** 诏: *zhào*, term for a local ruler or his realm – see page 12
- Zhìdào** 至道: reign period of Sòng Tàizǔ 宋太祖, 995–997 –
- Zhìdào Yúnnán Lù** 《至道云南录》: ‘Records of Yúnnán during the Zhìdào Period’, lost work by Xīn Yíxiǎn 辛怡显 during the Běisòng 北宋 Zhìdào era, see Pǔ Cuìlíng 普翠灵 (2019). Extant parts of the text are collected in Wáng Shūwǔ 王叔武 (1999), pp. 467–48 – see pages 5, 6, 12
- Zhūgé Liàng** 诸葛亮: historic and legendary official of Shǔ 蜀, see Crespigny (2007), p. 1172 – see page 5, 6
- Zīzhì Tōngjiàn** 《资治通鉴》: ‘Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government’, – see page 7, 12

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