
Yúnnán in the ‘*History of the Suí Dynasty*’

A New Annotated Translation of Selected Parts of the 《隋书》

LUDWIG M BRINCKMANN

2024

The Yúnnán Papers

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/>

This document was compiled on 10th July 2024.

The latest version of this document is available at

<https://yunnanexplorer.com/download/nanzhao/suishu.pdf>

© 2021–2024 Ludwig M Brinckmann
All rights reserved.

This work is licensed under a Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) and may be only be distributed in unmodified form and with this copyright notice included, see <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.



This document is work in progress, this copy was compiled on 10th July 2024.

The latest version of this document is available at
<https://yunnanexplorer.com/download/nanzhao/suishu.pdf>

Because of the many links provided, this document works best as an electronic copy.

To contact the copyright holder for any queries or comments, please write to:
ludwigbrinckmann@gmail.com.

Contents

1	Introduction	5
2	About this Translation	5
3	Annotated Translation	5
	第五十三卷 Biographies XVIII 《列传第十八》	5
	Biography of Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁	5
	Biography of Yáng Wūtōng 杨武通	7
4	Glossary	9
5	References	12
	Index	13

1 Introduction

The *'History of the Suí Dynasty'* 《隋书》 is the official history of the Suí dynasty 隋朝, 581–618 CE, and one of the twenty-four classic history books of China. It was commissioned by the Táng emperor Tàizōng 唐太宗, ruled 626–649 CE, and completed in 636 CE.⁽¹⁾

2 About this Translation

The multi-volume collection of historic material about Yúnnán 《云南史料丛刊》 provides excerpts of relevant texts with copious commentary.⁽²⁾

The full text of the 《隋书》 is available online at <https://zh.wikisource.org/wiki/隋書>.

Only part of the biographies of Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁 and Yáng Wǔtōng 杨武通 are translated here.

3 Annotated Translation

第五十三卷 **Biographies XVIII** 《列传第十八》

Biography of Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁

Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁, *549–†600, fought in 597 CE a campaign in the Yúnnán region against the Cuàn clan 爨氏, but was executed for receiving bribes to release their leader Cuàn Wàn 爨翫.⁽³⁾

In contrast to the earlier Chinese military expeditions into Yúnnán during the Hàn dynasty and Three Kingdoms, it is notable that Shǐ Wànsuì made no attempt to establish any governmental structures in the region.

Historians continue to argue over the road he took: two roads from Sìchuān 四川 were in use at the time – the northern road 北路 and the southern road 南路. These roads are described in detail in the Táng dynasty *'Gazetteer of Yúnnán'* 《云南志》, where the text notes that Shǐ Wànsuì took the northern road. However, this – earlier – text suggests that he went along the southern road. As many of the geographic names cannot be verified, this topic remains contested.⁽⁴⁾

史万岁，京兆杜陵人也。

…

先是，南宁夷爨翫来降，拜昆州刺史，既而复叛。

遂以万岁为行军总管，率众击之。

入自蜻蛉川，经弄冻，次小勃弄、大勃弄，至于南中。贼前后屯据要害，万岁皆击破之。

Shǐ Wànsuì, a native of the capital's Dùlíng

…

First, Náníng's Yí Cuàn Wàn came to surrender, he was appointed regional inspector of Kūnzhōu, but then rebelled again.

Later, Wànsuì was appointed as army area commander-in-chief, and led troops to attack them.

He entered from Qīnglíng valley, passed through Nòngdòng, resting in Xiǎo Bónòng, Dà Bónòng and arrived in Nánzhōng. The rebels had systematically occupied the strategic points, Wànsuì attacked and defeated them all.

隋书 5

⁽¹⁾ Chennault (2015), pp. 330–334.

⁽²⁾ Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1998), vol. 1, pp. 325–337.

⁽³⁾ For historical background, see Backus (1981), pp. 10–12.

⁽⁴⁾ see Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1980).

隋书 10	行数百里，见诸葛亮纪功碑，铭其背曰：「万岁之后，胜我者过此。」万岁令左右倒其碑而进。	He marched several hundred <i>lǐ</i> , he saw Zhūgé Liàng's memorial tablet, on its back was written: 'After ten thousand years, someone who surpasses me will pass this.' Wànsuì ordered his men to topple his stele and march on.
隋书 15	渡西二河，入渠濫川，行千余里，破其三十余部，虏获男女二万余口。诸夷大惧，遣使请降，献明珠径寸。	He crossed the Xièr Hé, entered Qúlàn valley, marched for more than one thousand <i>lǐ</i> , defeated more than thirty of their groups and captured more than twenty thousand men and women. The <i>Yí</i> were all very frightened, sent out envoys to petition for surrender, bringing bright pearls one <i>cùn</i> in size. Then he inscribed a stone praising the virtue of the Suí.
隋书 20	于是勒石颂美隋德。万岁遣使驰奏，请将翫入朝，诏许之。夔翫阴有二心，不欲诣阙，因赂万岁以金宝，万岁于是舍翫而还。	Wànsuì then dispatched an urgent envoy to the court, asking to bring Wàn to court, an edict approved that. Cuàn Wàn was devious of two hearts, unwilling to see the emperor, so he bribed Wànsuì with gold and treasures, Wànsuì so pardoned Wàn and returned.
隋书 25	蜀王时在益州，知其受赂，遣使将索之。万岁闻而悉以所得金宝沉之于江，索无所获。以功进位柱国。晋王广虚衿敬之，待以交友之礼。上知为所善，令万岁督晋府军事。	The king of Shǔ was in Yìzhōu, when he heard of this bribe, he sent an envoy to investigate. Wànsuì heard this and sank all the gold and treasures in the river, the investigation could not obtain anything. Because of his contributions he was advanced to pillar of the state. Jìn Wángguǎng admired his modesty, and treated him to a friendship rite. The emperor heard of his goodness, and ordered that Wànsuì supervise the Jìnfǔ military affairs.
	明年，夔翫复反，蜀王秀奏万岁受赂纵贼，致生边患，无大臣节。上令穷治其事，事皆验，罪当死。	The following year Cuàn Wàn rebelled again, the king of Shǔ sent a memorial accusing Wànsuì of receiving bribes to release the rebel, and so creating trouble in the border regions, behaviour not appropriate for a senior official. The emperor ordered to investigate this affair, the affair was proven, he was guilty and put to death.
	上数之曰：「受金放贼，重劳士马。朕念将士暴露，寝不安席，食不甘味，卿岂社稷臣也？」	The emperor said to him many times: 'Receiving gold to release the rebels, this creates a lot of work for the troops. When I think of the sacrifices of the soldiers, I cannot sleep and I lost my appetite, are you not a responsible officer?'
隋书 40	万岁曰：「臣留夔翫者，恐其州有变，留以镇抚。臣还至泸水，诏书方到，由是不将入朝，实不受赂。」	Wànsuì said: 'I left Cuàn Wàn behind as I feared otherwise in his district would be changes, I left him behind to guard it. When I returned to the Lúshuǐ, the edict just arrived, so he did not want to return, I certainly did not receive a bribe.'
隋书 45	上以万岁心有欺隐，大怒曰：「朕以卿为好人，何乃官高禄重，翻为国贼也？」	The emperor believed that Wànsuì was devious, and very angrily said: 'I took you for a good man, how can you with such high salary betray the country as a thief?'
	顾有司曰：「明日将斩之。」	The attending officials said: 'This is evident, so execute him.'
	万岁惧而服罪，顿首请命。	Wànsuì panicked and plead guilty, kowtowed pleading for himself.
隋书 50	左仆射高颎、左卫大将军元旻等进曰：「史万岁雄略过人，每行兵用师	The left <i>pūshè</i> Gāo Jiǎng, the left guard and general-in-chief Yuán Mǐn all said: 'Shǐ Wànsuì is overly ambitious, every time he went to

r 11: ten thousand years] A word play on the name Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁, which means 'ten thousand years'.

r 31: The following year] 598 CE?

之处，未尝不身先士卒，尤善抚御，将士乐为致力，虽古名将未能过也。」

上意少解，于是除名为民。👁️

war with the soldiers, he was always in front with his men, he was exceptional comforting them, his men were happy to fight for him, there are no generals in history surpassing him.'

The emperor had little understanding, and removed his name from the roll of people.

隋书 55

After this, Shǐ Wànsuì served again, only to be executed later.

Biography of Yáng Wǔtōng 杨武通

Yáng Wǔtōng 杨武通 was another general sent into China's south-west at the time of the Suí dynasty. Charles Backus places him in his historic context:

Yet quite aside from punishing Shih Wan-sui for his alleged irresponsibility, it was necessary to deal decisively with the situation which, in the eyes of the Sui court, he had encouraged. Thus, in the spring of 602, another punitive expedition was sent out against the Ts'uan, this time led by Liu Hui and Yang Wu-t'ung. Our sources for this expedition are sparse, but according to Yang's short biography there may in fact have been a number of campaigns launched at this time against the peoples of the far southwest, each of them achieving its goal. Some of these campaigns were carried out a little closer to home and were directed toward the suppression of various Lao groups in Szechwan. Their 'rebellious' actions may well have been stimulated in part because the aforementioned Prince of Shu had kidnapped many of them from their mountainous homeland and had cruelly used them to expand the ranks of eunuchs at his extravagant court. In one later campaign against the Lao of Chia-chou, Yang Wu-t'ung was himself killed, despite heroic efforts. (Backus (1981), pp. 12-13)

开皇时，有冯昱、王擢、李充、杨武通、陈永贵、房兆，俱为边将，名显当时。

...

武通，弘农华阴人，性果烈，善驰射。

数以行军总管讨西南夷，每有功，封白水郡公，拜左武卫大将军。时党项羌屡为边患，朝廷以其有威名，历岷、兰二州总管以镇之。

后与周法尚讨嘉州叛獠，法尚军初不

During the Suí Kāihuáng period there were several notable generals: Féng Yù, Wáng Biáo, Lǐ Chōng, Yáng Wǔtōng, Chén Yǒngguì, and Fáng Zhào, who made their names during that time.

...

Wǔtōng, a man from Hóngnóng's Huáyīn, of resolute character and good at horsemanship and archery.

He undertook several punishment expeditions against the western and southern Yí, each successful, was given the title duke of Báishuǐ prefecture and left wǔwèi general-in-chief. At the time the Dǎngxiàng Qiāng repeatedly caused trouble in the border regions, the court appointed him for his mighty name as route commander for the prefectures of Límín and Lánèr to suppress them.

Later, together with Zhōu Fǎshàng, he suppressed the rebellion of

隋书 60

隋书 65

[54: 👁️] Source text: <https://ctext.org/library.pl?if=gb&remap=gb&file=79730&page=55&>

r 56: the Suí Kāihuáng period] first reign period of Suí dynasty emperor Wén, 581-600 CE.

利，武通率数千人，为贼断其归路。

武通于是束马悬车，出贼不意，频战破之。贼知其孤军无援，倾部落而至。武通转鬪数百里，为贼所拒，四面路绝。

武通轻骑接战，坠马，为贼所执，杀而啖之。👁️

the *Láo* in Jiāzhōu, Fǎshàng's army was initially not victorious, so Wǔtōng lead an army of several thousand men to smash the bandits and make them submit.

Wǔtōng then **took a very dangerous road** and attacked the unsuspecting bandits, fighting them many times before defeating them. The bandits knew that he was isolated and without support, so they gathered their tribes. Wǔtōng turned around to fight for several hundred *lǐ*, but the bandits resisted him and cut off all the roads.

When Wǔtōng engaged in battle with his light cavalry, he fell off his horse, the bandits captured, killed and ate him.

[77: 👁️] Source text: <https://ctext.org/library.pl?if=gb&remap=gb&file=79730&page=66&>

r 71: took a very dangerous road] the Chinese expression 束马悬车 suggests that he left horses and carts behind.

4 Glossary

- Běi Lù** 北路: northern road, one of two roads from Sìchuān into Yúnnán in ancient times, the other one the Nán Lù 南路 – see page 5, 9, *see* 南路
- Chángjiāng** 长江: Yangzi, major Chinese river – see page 9
- Chéngdū** 成都: capital of Shǔ 蜀, during the Táng dynasty center of administration for Jiànnán 剑南 –
- Cìshǐ** 刺史: regional inspector, regional chief, a title commonly awarded to important heads of aboriginal tribes in South and Southwest China – see page 5, 9
- Cuàn** 爨: surname, name of powerful clan in the east of Yúnnán before Nánzhào –
- Cuàn Lóngyán Bēi** 《爨龙颜碑》: ‘*Cuàn Lóngyán Stele*’, one of the oldest steles found in Yúnnán – see page 9
- Cuànshì** 爨氏: Cuàn clan, powerful clan that ruled eastern Yúnnán 云南 prior to Nánzhào – see page 5, 9, *see* 爨龙颜碑
- Cuàn Wán** 爨玩: Cuàn 爨 clan leader, defeated by Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁 – see page *see* 史万岁
- Cuàn Wàn** 爨翫: rebel leader, defeated by Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁 – see page 5, 6
- Dà Bónòng** 大勃弄: – see page 5
- Dà Jiāngjūn** 大将军: general-in-chief, ‘throughout history a designation of military officers in command of armies; more prestigious than General (chiang, Chiang-chiin) alone, less prestigious than Generalissimo (shang Chiang-chün)’, see Hucker (1985), p. 5897 – see pages 6, 7, 9
- Dǎngxiàng Qiāng** 党项羌: Tangut people – see page 7
- Dōng Hàn** 东汉: Eastern Hàn, Chinese dynasty, 25–220 – see page 9
- Dùlíng** 杜陵: hometown of Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁 – see page 5
- Ěrhǎi** 洱海: Lake Ěrhǎi, 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 9
- Fèngyí** 凤仪: location of historic 渠敛赵 town (⊕ 25.58N 100.31E) – see page *see* 渠敛赵
- Gāo Jiǒng** 高颙: official – see page 6
- 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 page 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 5, 9
- Hàn** 汉: Hàn, main ethnic group of China, also name of early dynasty – see page 9
- Hàn Wǔdì** 汉武帝: Hàn emperor Wǔ, Hàn dynasty emperor Wǔ, 140–87 BCE – see page 9
- Jiāzhōu** 嘉州: a district in present-day southern Sìchuān, east of Lèshān 乐山 (⊕ 29.6N 103.78E) – see page 8

- Jīnshā river** 金沙江: Jīnshā River, upstream part of the Chángjiāng 长江, separating Yúnnán and Sìchuān – see page 10
- Jīnfǔ** 晋府: – see page 6
- Jìn Wángguǎng** 晋王广: – see page 6
- Jùn** 郡: prefecture, historic administrative area, term in use before the Táng – see page 7, 10
- Kūnmíng** 昆明: Salt producing area of present-day 盐源 –
- Kūnzhōu** 昆州: – see page 5
- Láo** 獠: tribal group in regions west of Yúnnán, for the term and its pronunciation see Churchman (2016), pp. 87–88 – see page 8
- Lèshān** 乐山: district in southern Sìchuān –
- Lǐ Shìmín** 李世民: name of Táng emperor Tàizōng –
- Lúshuǐ** 泸水: Lú River, the Jīnshā 金沙 river – see page 6, 10
- Lù** 路: route, ‘YÜAN: a stably defined territory administered by a Route Command ... Each Route Command was headed by an Overseer (ta-lu-hua-ch’ih) and a Commander (tsung-kuan). The Route was an all-purpose civil administration branch, in effect, of the central government.’ see Hucker (1985), 3839 – see page 10
- Mán** 蛮: historically a generic term for non-Chinese people in the southwest –
- Nán Lù** 南路: southern road, one of two roads from Sìchuān into Yúnnán in ancient times, the other one the Lù 路 – see page 5, 10, see 北路
- Nán níng** 南宁: city in present-day Guǎngxī 广西 – see page 5
- Nán Yí** 南夷: southern Yí, general term for non-Chinese people south of China – see page 10
- Nánzhào** 南诏: southern zhào, regional power with its center on Ērhǎi during the 8th and 9th centuries – see page 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
- Nòngdòng** 弄栋: present-day Yáoān 姚安 – see page 5
- pūshè** 仆射: *pūshè*, a historic title, literally meaning ‘charioteering archer’, but was used as title of particularly capable officers in charge of temporary assignments, see Hucker (1985), 4862 – see page 6, 10
- Qīnglíng** 蜻蛉: Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1980), p. 18 suggests that this in the present-day Yǒngrén 永仁 region – see page 5
- Qúlàn** 渠滥: region in Yúnnán, Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1980), p. 18 suggests that this present-day Fèngyí 凤仪 – see page 6
- Qúliànzhào** 渠敛赵: –
- Sān Guó** 三国: Three Kingdoms, period after the Dōng Hàn 东汉, with three powers dominating China, 220–280 – see page 5, 10
- Shǐ Wànsuì** 史万岁: *549–†600, a famous general during the Suí dynasty, who in 597 led a military expedition into present-day eastern Yúnnán against the rebellious Cuàn 爨 clan leader called Cuàn Wán 爨玩 – see pages 5–7
- 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 6, 10

- Shǔjùn** 蜀郡: Shǔ prefecture, historical administrative unit in present-day Sìchuān, its name multiple times changing to Yìzhōu – see page 11
- Sìchuān** 四川: Chinese province – see page 5
- Suí Cháo** 隋朝: Suí dynasty, Chinese dynasty, 581–618 – see pages 5–7, 11
- Suí Kāihuáng** 隋开皇: Suí dynasty Kāihuáng reign period, first reign period of Suí Wéndì 隋文帝, 581–600 – see page 7, 11
- Suíshū** 《隋书》: ‘*History of the Suí Dynasty*’, one of the twenty-four Chinese histories, covering the Suí dynasty – see page 5, 11
- Suí Wéndì** 隋文帝: Suí dynasty emperor Wén, Suí dynasty emperor, 581–604 – see page 11
- Táng Cháo** 唐朝: Táng dynasty, Chinese dynasty, 618–907 – see page 5, 11
- Táng** 唐: Táng, Chinese dynasty contemporary with Nánzhào, 618–907 – see page 11
- Tángtài zōng** 唐太宗: Táng emperor Tàizōng, Second Táng dynasty emperor Lǐ Shì mǐn 李世民, ruled 626–649 – see page 5, 11
- wáng** 王: king, ‘King, title commonly used in reference to rulers of foreign states and alien peoples’. It is important to note that this does not have the meaning of a ruler equal to the Chinese emperor, it is a designation of a ruler below him, when used in titles conferred by China, the ruler of a vassal state, see Hucker (1985), 7634 – see page 6, 11
- Wáng Biáo** 王擲: Suí dynasty general, pronunciation of his given name is unclear – see page 7
- Xiěr** 西洱: shorter form of Xiěr Hé, a reference to Ěrhǎi –
- Xiěr Hé** 西洱河: Xiěr River, historic name for Ěrhǎi, now in use for the river that flows out of the lake – see page 6, 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
- Xiǎo Bónòng** 小勃弄: – see page 5
- Yáng Wǔtōng** 杨武通: Suí dynasty general – see pages 5, 7, 8
- Yáoān** 姚安: present-day county in Yúnnán –
- Yí** 夷: one of the collective terms for non-Chinese people in the south-west – see page 5, 6, see 蛮
- Yìzhōu** 益州: Yìzhōu, one of thirteen administrative regions created by Hàn Wǔdì 汉武帝 in 106BCE, covering the region of present-day Sìchuān with its center at 成都. In 742 it became Shǔjùn 蜀郡, but the name remained in use to refer to 成都 – see page 6, 11
- Yǒngrén** 永仁: present-day county in Yúnnán –
- Yuán Mǐn** 元旻: official – see page 6
- Yúnnán** 云南: at the time of the Táng dynasty the name for the geographic region south of its Jiannan district – see page 5
- Yúnnán Zhì** 《云南志》: ‘*Gazetteer of Yúnnán*’, Táng document detailing all aspects of Yúnnán – see page 5, 11
- zhào** 诏: zhào, term for a local ruler or his realm – see page 11

- zhōu** 州: prefecture, administrative unit – see page 7, 12
- Zhōu Fǎshàng** 周法尚: Sui dynasty general – see page 7, 8
- Zhūgé Liàng** 诸葛亮: historic and legendary official of Shǔ 蜀, see Crespigny (2007), p. 1172 – see page 6
- Zhùguó** 柱国: pillar of the state, ‘designation of high merit apparently stemming from high antiquity’, see Hucker (1985), 1400 – see page 6, 12
- Zǒngguǎn** 总管: route commander, ‘YÜAN: Route Commander; in collaboration with an Overseer headed a unit of territorial administration called a Route (lu), each supervising the governance of about 100,000 residents’, see Hucker (1985), 7110 – see page 7, 12
- Zǒngguǎn** 总管: area commander-in-chief, ‘originally a common designation of a powerful Regional Governor’, see Hucker (1985), 7110 – see page 5, 12
- Zuǒ** 左: left, part of titles, junior to 右 – see pages 6, 7, 12
- Zuǒwèi** 左卫: left guard, ‘a military unit at the dynastic capital’, see Hucker (1985), 7015 – see page 6

5 References

- Backus, Charles (1981). *The Nan-chao Kingdom and T'ang China's Southwestern Frontier*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (cit. on pp. 5, 7).
- Chennault, Cynthia Louise (2015). *Early Medieval Chinese Texts: A Bibliographical Guide*. Berkeley: University of California Press (cit. on p. 5).
- Churchman, Catherine (2016). *People between the Rivers: The Rise and Fall of a Bronze Drum Culture, 200–750 CE*. Lanham, MD.: Rowman and Littlefield (cit. on p. 10).
- Crespigny, Rafe de (2007). *A Biographical Dictionary of Later Han to the Three Kingdoms (23-220 AD)*. Leiden: Brill (cit. on p. 12).
- Fāng Guóyú 方国瑜 (1980). 《史万岁南征之石门关》. In: *None* 3, pp. 19–22 (cit. on pp. 5, 10).
– (1998). 《云南史料丛刊》. 云南大学出版社 (cit. on p. 5).
- Herman, John E. (2009). *The Kingdoms of Nanzhong China's Southwest Border Region Prior to the Eighth Century*. In: *T'oung Pao* 9.4 (cit. on p. 10).
- Hucker, Charles (1985). *A Dictionary of Official Titles in Imperial China*. Stanford: Stanford University Press (cit. on pp. 9–12).
- Yang, Bin (2004). *Between Winds and Clouds: The Making of Yunnan (Second Century BCE to Twentieth Century CE)*. New York: Columbia University Press (cit. on p. 11).

Index

- 581–600 年, 7-56*n*
581–618 年, 5
597 年, 5
598 年, 6-31*n*
636 年, 5
- Běi Lù 北路, 5
- Cìshǐ 刺史, 5-3R
Cuànshì 爨氏, 5
Cuàn Wǎn 爨翫, 5, 5-2R, 6-21R, 6-21R, 6-23R,
6-31R, 6-40R
- Dà Bónòng 大勃弄, 5-7R
Dǎngxiàng Qiāng 党项羌, 7-64R
Dùlíng 杜陵, 5-1R
- Gāo Jiǒng 高颀, 6-49R
Gōng 公, 7-62R
- Hàn Cháo 汉朝, 5
- Jiāzhōu 嘉州, 8-68R
Jìnfǔ 晋府, 6-30R
Jìn Wángguǎng 晋王广, 6-28R
Jùn 郡, 7-63R
- Lúshuǐ 泸水, 6-42R
- Nán Lù 南路, 5
Nánníng 南宁, 5-2R
Nánzhōng 南中, 5-7R
Nòngdòng 弄栋, 5-6R
- Pūshè 仆射, 6-49R
- Qīnglíng 蜻蛉, 5-6R
- Qúlàn 渠滥, 6-14R
- Sān Guó 三国, 5
Shǐ Wànsuì 史万岁, 5, 5-1R, 5-4R, 5-8R, 6-11*n*,
6-12R, 6-20R, 6-22R, 6-23R, 6-25R,
6-30R, 6-32R, 6-40R, 6-44R, 6-48R,
6-50R, 7-55
Shǔ Guó 蜀国, 6-24R, 6-31R
Suí Cháo 隋朝, 5, 6-19R, 7-55
Suí Kāihuáng 隋开皇, 7-56R
Suíshū 隋书, 5
- Táng Cháo 唐朝, 5
Tángtàizōng 唐太宗, 5
- Wáng Biáo 王擢, 7-57R
- Xiě Hé 西洱河, 6-14R
Xīnán Yí 西南夷, 7-61R
Xiǎo Bónòng 小勃弄, 5-7R
- Yáng Wǔtōng 杨武通, 5, 7-57R, 7-59R, 8-69R,
8-71R, 8-74R, 8-76R
Yí 夷, 5-2R, 6-16R
Yìzhōu 益州, 6-24R
Yuán Mǐn 元旻, 6-49R
Yúnnán 云南, 5
Yúnnán Zhì 云南志, 5
- Zhōu 州, 7-66R
Zhōu Fǎshàng 周法尚, 7-67R, 8-68R
Zhūgé Liàng 诸葛亮, 6-10R
Zhùguó 柱国, 6-27R
Zǒngguǎn 总管, 5-4R, 7-65R
Zuǒwèi 左卫, 6-49R