A Classical Chinese Reader

The ‘Memoir on the Eastern Barbarians’ in Hòu Hàn shū, with notes and glosses for students of Chinese and Korean

Donald B. Wagner

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For my students

So long, and thanks for all the fish
Introduction

This reader is intended for students who have some training in Classical Chinese, and wish to improve their skill with the language by reading a fairly long text without much need to consult dictionaries and reference books.

The text used here is the chapter Đông Yi zhuàn 東夷傳, ‘Memoir on the Eastern Barbarians’, in the standard history of the Later Han dynasty, Hou Han shu 後漢書. The chapter is a kind of ethnographic description of the non-Chinese peoples of the region which today comprises Manchuria, Korea, and Japan.

Because many students of Korean history read this text, the Korean pronunciations of the glosses are included, in the Hangul script, as well as the Chinese pronunciations in pinyin.

In reading the text some background knowledge of early Chinese history will be necessary, and students will find it useful, before starting, to read or re-read the chapters on the pre-Han and Han periods in some general history of China. Those who wish to know more about the history and archaeology of northeast China and its neighbours will find these books useful:

K. J. H. Gardiner
The early history of Korea: The historical development of the peninsula up to the introduction of Buddhism in the fourth century A.D. Canberra: Australian National University Press, 1969.

Li Oga

Erling v. Mende

Sarah Milledge Nelson

Richard J. Pearson (et al., eds.)

The Hou Han shu was written by Fàn Ye 范曄 (398-445) on the basis of numerous earlier books. A detailed study of his sources is

Hans Bielenstein

The chapter Đông Yi zhuàn has a particularly complex relationship to other texts, and there are important parallel passages in a number of early books. In the notes I have pointed out some of these, where they can help in reading our text, but the mutual relations among all these texts is a difficult subject which I have not attempted to penetrate here. One proposal is shown in the diagram, taken from

Paul Wheatley and Thomas See
The text mentions a number of place names, many of which are difficult to identify. The map on p. xi proposes identifications for most of the places mentioned. It is taken from

Tán Qixìng 談其謹 (ed.)
Zhōngguó lìshì dìtú jí 中国历史地图集, vol. 2: Qián, Xi Hán, Dōng Hán shíqì 秦·西

One difficulty in using this chapter as a textbook is that it begins with an introductory essay which is much more difficult to read than the rest. Many students will decide to skip the first 22 lines, perhaps going back to the beginning after reading the remainder of the chapter.

More advice to students will be found in the introduction to my earlier book,

Donald B. Wagner
A Classical Chinese reader: The Han shu biography of Huo Guang, with notes and
http://www.staff.hum.ku.dk/dbwagner/TB/TB.html

This textbook started as a set of handwritten notes which I used in teaching in 1988–89. Later Thomas Meldgaard digitized it, doing a good deal of editorial work in the process, and Martin Petersen added the Korean pronunciations. I have since used the book three times in teaching, each time correcting errors and adding more material – for this added material I was unable to add the Korean pronunciations. Special thanks go to Thomas and Martin, and to all the students who have helped in the process of revision. Errors undoubtedly remain, and these are my responsibility alone.

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(Abbreviated CH).

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Wáng Liǔi 王利器


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Zhōngguó cōngshǔ zōnglǐ 中國叢書綜錄.


Zhōngguó Dù liàng héng tújí 中国度量衡图集.

Notes and glosses

1 王制  Wáng zhì  ‘The royal regulations’, a chapter in Lì Jì  禮記.

The reference is to Lì jì, juàn 12 (Shìshàn jīng zhìshū, p. 1338b), translated by James Legge, Li Chi: Book of Rites, New York 1967, vol. 1, p. 229. The passage describes the peoples of the five directions (wǔ fāng zhī mín 五方之民), the East, South, West, North, and Centre. On Lì jì see e.g. Loewe, Early Chinese texts, pp. 293–297.

夷  yí  Barbarian (esp. tribes to the east of ancient China); level, even, equal; just; ordinary, simple; peaceful; to be at rest; to pacify; easy; pleased; to extend, expose, display; a rule, law; a custom, institution; to hunt; to kill, destroy; to squat (GSR 551a).

柢  dǐ  Root, base (JM). (But see below).

The sentence 夷者柢也 is an attempt at etymology: the name Yi 夷 comes from dǐ 栒. Yi 夷, dǐ 栒, and dī 栅 probably had similar pronunciations in the Hán period: their reconstructed Archaic pronunciations are respectively diŋ, tiaŋ, and tiaŋ (GSR 551a, 590d, KX 1069, GSR 590i).

The comment cites what might be Fàn Yè’s source for the next sentence: a book of the 2nd century A.D., Fēngsū tóng yì 風俗通義, states that in the land of the Yi, the soil is so fertile that things (seeds) ‘begin to sprout as soon as they strike [dìchuō 柢觸] the ground’. (This is my interpretation; it is not clear that Fàn Yè interpreted the source in the same way.)

好生  háoshēng  Diligent, earnest; very, extremely;

 háoshēng  to cherish life and refrain from killing (HY 4: 284.1).

天性  tiānxìng  An inborn quality or characteristic (CY 0686.3).
柔順  roushin  Gentle and submissive (M 6: 267).

道  dào  ...;

= 導, to control, administer; to lead (CY 3073.2).

御  yù  To drive (a horse-drawn vehicle); a driver, coachman; to carry; to control; to curb, repress; to administer, govern; an administrator; pertaining to the Emperor, Imperial; to present, serve; to resist; to prevent, stop; ... to meet, welcome (JM).

扃  juàn  ...; a valley (GSR 479e).

于  yú  ...; great; tranquil (GSR 97a).

GLOSSES


The passage referred to here is not in the extant edition, but is found in quotations in other works; see Wang Li 威利: Fēngsú tōng yì jiào zhì 風俗通義校注 (Beijing 1981), pp. 487–488, where the passage is as follows: 東方曰夷者, 東方仁, 好生, 萬物逓觀地而出, 夷者逓也, 其類有九... [The nine lèi 類 listed are not the same as given in our text, lines 2–3.]

[逓觀  dichū  To butt with the horns; to strike, collide (HY 10: 1358).]

3.2 山海经  Shān hǎi jīng  山海經  A fabulous geography, believed to be pre-Hàn; see Loewe, Early Chinese texts, pp. 357–367. The passages in question here are in Yuan Ke’s 袁珂 編辑, Shān hǎi jīng jiăozhì 山海經校注 (Shānghǎi Gǔjí Chūbānshè, 1980), pp. 254, 345. Here the text has dà hǔ 大虎 where our text has wén hǔ 文虎 and bù sī mín 不死民 where our text has bù sī rén 不死人.


衣  yī  An outer garment; a sheath; the skin of a fruit; ...; to wear; to cover (JM).

冠  guān  A cap, hat; any kind of cover;

帶  dài  A belt; to wear at the belt; ... (JM).

文  wén  ...; a pattern; patterned (JM).

外國  Wàiguó  By an unknown author from Wú 吳 in the Six Dynasties period. There is an edition reconstructed from quotations. (Zhōngguó cōngshū zǒnɡlú, 2: 621).

琅邪[郡]  Lánghé [jùn]  In the Southern Dynasties, north of modern Nánjīng (CY 2061.1).

交阯  Jiāojīng  [Many attempts have been made to identify the place names in the Shān hǎi jīng. None should be taken too seriously.]
3.3 竹書紀年 Zhūshǔ jìnián


后 hòu

Emperor, ruler; a prince subordinate to the Son of Heaven; Empress, the principal wife of the Emperor; . . . (JM).

芬 fēn

. . . ; = 填, great (HY 9: 308.2).

發 Fā

Ruler of Xià, trad. r. 1837–1819 B.C. → line 47.

即位 jìwèi

(Of a ruler:) to take the throne; to take one’s place (JM).

御 yù, yà

→ line 2.

It is safest to assume that the so-called ‘current text’ (jīnbèn 今本) of the Zhūshǔ jìnián is a late forgery, and that the original text is lost and known only through quotations in other books. These quotations are conveniently collected together by Wáng Guówéi in Gùběn Zhūshǔ jìnián jījiào 古本竹書紀年輯校. The passage quoted here is on p. 3b. Here it can be seen that other books quote this same passage without the character fā 發, so that fēn 芬, appears to be an alternate name for the Xià ruler Fā 發. The modern text-critical note on p. T19 (original p. 2823) indicates that some editions of Hòu Hán shù also omit this fā 發.

3.4 泄 Xiè

One of the rulers of the Xià dynasty, trad. r. 1996–1981 B.C.

相 [Xiǎng, Xiàng?]

Ruler of Xià, trad. r. 2146–2119 B.C.

賓 bīn

A guest; to treat as a guest; to obey, submit (oneself) to; to cause to obey; to lead (JM).

The passage 命 亘 is a quotation from Yáo diàn 奧典, one of the books of the Shāng shū 尚書. The full text is 分命羲仲宅嵎夷曰嘗谷寅賓出日平秩東作 (Shānshāng jìng zhūshǔ, p. 119c), which Karlgren translates. ‘Separately he charged Xi Zhòng to reside in Yúyí, [at the place] called Yánggǔ, respectfully to receive as a guest the [out-coming =] rising sun, and to arrange and regulate the works of the East’ (‘The book of documents’, BMFEA 1950, 20: 2, 3). While Karlgren takes Yúyí 時夷 to be a place-name, Fàn Yè apparently takes it as the name of an ethnic group or tribe.

夏后氏 Xiàhòu shì

The Xià dynasty (CY 647.3).

大康 Tàikāng

Ruler of Xià, trad. r. 2188–2160 B.C.

失德 shīdě

Evil (CY 712.1).

畔 pàn

= 叛, to revolt (GHY).
5 少康
Shào Kāng
 Ayrıca 時
= no. 4 after line 3.

已后 yǐ hòu
= 以後 (CY 964.1).

世 shì
A period of 30 years; a generation; to inherit, carry on; through generations; a person’s life; an age; the world; generational succession (JM).

服 fú
Clothing; funeral attire; to wear; to carry at the belt; a matter, duty; to engage in, deal with; to undertake; to submit to; to surrender to; to accept, believe in; ... (JM).

王化 wánghuà
The ruler’s civilising influence (CY 2043.1).

賓 bīn
= no. 4 after line 3.

王門 wángmén
The gates of a royal palace; a royal palace; ... (HY 4: 460.1).

獻 xiàn
To present in religious sacrifice; to present (to a superior); to show, display; 謹紳 A sage, wise man; (surname) (JM).

樂舞 yuèwǔ
A dance accompanied by music (HY 4: 1295.1).

桀 Jié
Last ruler of Xià, trad. r. 1818–1767 B.C.

暴虐 bàonuè
Evil and cruel (CY 1449.1).

內侵 nèiqīn
To trespass on or invade the interior of a country (M 1: 1052).

湯 Tāng
First ruler of Shǎng/Yín, trad. r. 1766–1754 B.C.

革命 géming
Political changes in response to the mandate (míng) of Heaven; ... (HY 12: 180.1).

6 仲丁 Zhòng Dīng
Ruler of Shǎng, trad. r. 1562–1550 B.C.

藍 lán
Indigo; tattered (GSR 609k).

寇 kòu
A bandit; an invader; to encroach (GHY).

服 fú
→ line 5.

畔 pàn
→ line 4.

武乙 Wǔ Yí
Ruler of Shǎng, trad. r. 1198–1195 B.C.

衰敝 shuāibì
To weaken and break; to decline (M 10: 185). 衰 → line 148.

浸 jìn
To seep; gradually (HY 3: 1577.2).

盛 shèng
Sumptuous; flourishing; mature; beautiful; fierce; outstanding; furthest point, extremity; extremely; generous; ... (a type of vessel); to store in a vessel; ... (JM).

浸盛 jìnshèng
Gradually prospering (HY 3: 1578.2).

分 fēn
To separate; to spread; to distribute; to distinguish, discriminate; one half; one tenth; (measure of length:) 1/10 cùn 厘; ca. 2 mm; ...;

分 fēn
Official rank; quality; to expect, presume; ... (JM).

遷 qiān
To raise up; to change, alter; to transfer (from one post to another); to banish, exile (JM).
Huái
Name of a river, the modern Huái Hé 淮河; (a surname) (CY 1833.2).

Dài
Alternate name for Tái Shān 泰山 (GHY).

jiàn
Gradually; a beginning; to become more serious (e.g. illness); ...;

jiàn
To flow into; to moisten; ... (JM).

Zhōngtú
The Central Plain, the Hénán area; China (example from Hòu Hàn shù) (CY 83.3).

Kǒng Āngúō
A man of Western Hán. The current version of his commentary on Shàng shū 尚書 is believed to be a forgery by someone of the Wèi or Jin period (CY 779.2).

The comment gives a paraphrase rather than a quotation of Kǒng Āngúō’s comment. The received edition of the Kǒng Āngúō commentary has 東卷之地稱呂夷齊明也日出於谷而天下明故稱呂谷 (Shísān jīng zhìshū, p. 119c).

Qī
Emperor of Xià, trad. r. 2197–2189 B.C.

bàn
A basin; to amuse oneself (JM).

yóu
To float; to swim; to spread; to amuse oneself; to wander, ramble; ... (JM).

tián
A field, cultivated land; = 歌, to hunt; the sound of a drum; to cultivate the land (JM).

yóu tìán
= 游畋, to go out hunting (HY 5: 1500.1).

xiù
To care about; to empathize with; to relieve, succour; to arrange for; a funeral; to use with care (JM).

rénshì
Human capabilities; human feelings; worldly matters; ... (HY 1: 1041.2).

Yì
The famous archer of the Xià (CY 2504.1).

zhī
To pursue; to drive out; to contest; ... (JM).

On the passive construction wéi ... suǒ ... 為...所... see Pulleyblank, pp. 37–38.

Zhòng Kǒng
Emperor of Xià, trad. r. 2159–2147 B.C.

[Xiàng, Xiāng?]→ no. 4 after line 3.

Fā
→ no. 3 after line 3.

bìn
→ no. 4 after line 3.

Dà Wù (Tài Wù)
King of Shāng, trad. r. 1637–1563 B.C.

Gáng Díng
King of Shāng, trad. r. 1219–1199 B.C.

wúdào
Social-political unrest; to be evil (especially of a ruler); an evil person; ... (HY 7: 139.1).

náng
A kind of bag (GHY).

shèng.chéng
→ line 6.

xuè
Blood; ... (HY 8: 1340).

yǎng
To lift the face, look up; to venerate; to depend on; ... (JM).

ming
...; name, designation (GSR 762a).
The same story is told about three different ancient rulers. They shot at Heaven in order to show that they awed the spirits into submission. (CY 871.1)

The story of the Sùshèn people presenting arrows of hù wood with stone arrowheads at the Zhōu court is told in an apocryphal quotation from Confucius in Guó yǔ sù, juàn 5 (Shānghǎi 1978 edition, p. 215).

A stone arrowhead (CY 2245.3).

A kind of tree;

of inferior quality; something improper (JM).

An arrow; . . . (JM).

A younger brother of King Wū of Zhōu (CY 2361.2).

Another younger brother of the same (CY 2710.1).

To command, lead; a military commander; approximately, in general; . . . ;

a standard; a proportion; (an ancient unit of weight) (JM).

To err, an error; untruthful; a falsehood; disorder; to usurp (GSR 6600).

To usurp the title of a ruler; to exceed one’s authority (HY 1: 1667.1).

To command, lead; a military commander; approximately, in general; . . . ;
This text appears to be the only extant source which mentions King Mù dividing the East into feudal territories and placing King Yán of Xú as their ruler. See Cambridge history of ancient China, p. 324.

In the Hán, one *bù* was 6 *chǐ* (→ line 46), and a 1*li* therefore roughly 400 metres. For the pre-Hán period there is considerable uncertainty concerning both the number of *chǐ* in a *bù* and the actual length of a *chǐ*.

The expression 方*n*里 appears to mean ‘[approximately] square with each side *n* *li*’. It is different from 方*n*方里, which means ‘*n* square *li*’.

### GLOSSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>里</th>
<th>li</th>
<th>. . . ; (a measure of length, in early times equal to 300 <em>bù 步</em>) (HY 10: 367.1).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>To walk; a route, itinerary; to move; outfit, luggage; to disseminate, spread; to leave; to practise, implement, put into effect; to do; behaviour, doings; (the Five Phases, <em>wù xíng</em> 五行: 水火木金土); . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仁</td>
<td>rén</td>
<td>One of the Confucian virtues, generally translated ‘human-heartedness’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>義</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>One of the Confucian virtues, generally translated ‘righteousness’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陸地</td>
<td>liùdì</td>
<td>On land (as opposed to the sea) (HY 11: 994.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
<td>. . . ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>简略</td>
<td>jǐné</td>
<td>= 又; (conjunction used between tens and units places in a number) (JM). → line 168.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>chéng</td>
<td>A fine horse. Chìjǐ 赤骥 and Lùèr 骘耳 were two of king Mù’s eight fine horses (CY 3470.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>济濟</td>
<td>jǐjǐ</td>
<td>To drive (a vehicle); to rise, climb; to use, avail oneself of; to bully, mistreat; to pursue, follow; to defeat in battle; to calculate; to multiply; . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赤</td>
<td>chì</td>
<td>(measure:) one vehicle and four horses; books of history; (alternative numeral for:) four (JM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
造父  Zàofù  King Mǔ’s coachman; (name of a star) (CY 3066.3).

伐  fà  → line 5.

楚文王  Chǔ Wén-wáng  King Wén of Chǔ, r. 689–675 B.C.

告  gào  To report; to inform; to accuse, inform against; to proclaim; to indicate; to request, entreat; . . . (JM).

伐  fà  → line 5.

舉兵  jǔbīng  To send out troops and start a war (M 5: 427.2).

王  wáng  A king; . . . ; wàng  to rule a state; to rule the entire Empire; . . . (JM).

仁  rén  → line 10.

權  quán  Power and influence; adaptability in tactics; tact; . . . (GHY).

忍  rén  To tolerate, condone; to endure; to restrain; heartless, cruel; ruthless (JM).

致  zhì  To send (someone somewhere); to express, convey, voice; to achieve, reach; to obtain; to attract; to recruit; to cause, result in; to enlist the services of; to return, hand back; extremely; . . . (JM).

敗  bài  To damage; damaged; putrid, corrupt; dead of old age; to abandon; a defeat; to defeat; to be defeated (JM).


武原縣  Wùyuán xiàn  Prefecture northwest of modern Pi County 武縣, Jiāngsū (Zhōngguó lìshì dìtú jì, vol. 2, 44-45⑧⑥).

The Hán empire was geographically divided into 12–15 zhōu 州, these were each divided into a number of large units normally designated jùn 郡, and each jùn was divided into a number of xiàn 縣. (The number of large units varied in the course of the dynasty between 57 and 103.) Bielenstein translates these terms ‘province’, ‘commandery’ and ‘prefecture’ respectively. If one of the large units was given as a fief to a king (wáng 王), it was called a guó 国, usually translated ‘kingdom’. One of the larger or smaller units could be given as a fief to a marquis (hóu 侯), and be called a hóngguó 侯國, ‘marquisate’. A xiàn was divided into xiāng 郷 (translated ‘districts’), each xiāng into tīng 亭 (‘communes’), and each tīng into lì (‘hamlets’). A more general term for such sub-xiàn units was jù 郡 (‘agglomeration’). (Bielenstein, The bureaucracy of Han times, pp. 90–104).

數  shù  A number; some; arithmetic; regularity; fate; . . . ; shù  to count; . . . ; shuò  repeatedly (JM).

徐山  Xúshān  (According to the comment it was east of the Hán prefecture of Wùyuán 武原.)

屬王  Lì-wáng  King of Zhōu, trad. r. 878–826 B.C.

無道  wúdào  → no. 5 after line 7.

入寇  rùkòu  To invade (M 1: 1039.2). 寇 → line 6.

命  mìng  → no. 5 after line 7.
| 虎仲 | Guó Zhòng | A younger brother of King Wén of Zhōu 周文王 (M 9: 1083.1). |
| 征 | zhēng | To bear on the shoulder; to undertake, assume (responsibility); to succeed; to complete; to defeat, vanquish; to be able to; to restrain; ... (JM). |
| 克 | kè | king of Zhōu, r. 827–782 B.C. |
| 宜王 | Xuān-wáng | One of the ministers of King Wū of Zhōu 周武王 (→ line 8) (CY 467.1). |
| 平 | pín | Flat, level; to smooth, level; a flat surface; to pacify; peace; peaceful; fair, impartial; to make peace; ordinary, common; ... (JM). |
| 𤔇王 | Yǒu-wáng | King of Zhōu, r. 781–771 B.C. |
| 淫 | yín | To soak, macerate; excessive; immoderately; to confuse; to wallow in, indulge in; evil, vicious (JM). |
| 淫亂 | yínluàn | Improper, immoral; sexually indulgent, promiscuous; dissolute, licentious (HY 5: 1396.2). |
| 交 | jiāo | To cross, intersect; mutually; to come into contact with; a transaction, trade; friendship; together; ... (JM). |
| 侵 | qīn | To attack; to violate, infringe on; to invade; to corrode, erode; a famine; (surname); qīn = 腐, ugly (JM). |
| 交侵 | jiāoqīn | To attack together (HY 2: 334.1). |
共  gòng  Together; to share, possess in common; in all, altogether; equal, alike;

恭敬  gōng  = 恭, to respect; = 供, to supply, provide; . . .

囘  gōng  to surround; . . . (JM).

征戰  zhēngzhàn  War; to go to war (M 4: 818.4).

陵暴  língbào  To bully and humiliate (CY 3279.3).

諸夏  zhū xià  The feudal states of the Zhōu period, as distinct from the barbarians (CY 2902.2).

侵滅  qīnmìè  To invade and destroy (M 1: 771.1, citing this passage only). 侵 → line 14. 滅 → line 12.

小邦  xiǎobāng  A small state or city (HY 2: 1596.1).

15.1 尚書  Shàng shū  → line 4.


三監  Sān Jiān  The ‘Three Tributaries’ who revolted in the succession crisis of early Zhōu (→ line 8) (HY 1: 242.2).

15.2 博物志  Bówù zhì  ‘A treatise on manifold topics’, by Zhāng Huá 張華 (A.D. 232–300).
The Shu jìng is attributed to Sāng Qín 桑欽 of the Hán period, but it is more likely to be from the Sānguó period. It describes 137 Chinese waterways. Li Dàoyuán 郭璞 of the Northern Wèi period [386–534] expanded this to 1252, calling his edition Shu jìng zhù. (CY)

Checking the index under the characters huáng 汪, wāng 汪, pèi 沛, etc., it appears that this passage is not in the present text of Shu jìng zhù.

### GLOSSES

| 當 dāng | to support each another; to resist, withstand; facing, face-to-face; to correspond, be equivalent; to hinder, block; to undertake (a task); to manage, take charge of; should, ought to; a conviction, court decision; straight; at that (time) (e.g. 當初, 當年);...

| 當 dāng | to accord with, conform to; appropriate, suitable; to consider as, treat as; the present (time) (e.g. 當時, 當年);...

Accordingly, the quotation from Shiji is in juàn 5, ‘The basic annals of Qin’ (Zhōnghuá Shìjū ed., p. 175). It is translated by Burton Watson in Records of the Grand Historian: Qin dynasty, pp. 2–3.

赤騏 Chìjì [See Cambridge History of China, vol. 1, index]

盗騏 Dào lí (Name of one of King Mù’s horses); a fine horse (HY 7: 1440.2). 盗 → line 165.

騏騏 Huálíú (Name of one of King Mù’s horses) (HY 12: 867.1).

騏耳 Lú ěr → line 11.

騏 xí A team of four horses; horses in general; = 四; to drive (a vehicle); (measure:) four horses; ...

巡狩 xúnshòu 聘守 Ruler leaving his capital to go on inspection tour within his borders (CY 951.3).

忘歸 wàngguī 忘歸 To forget to return; (name of an arrow) (CY 1098.3).
The reference is to Cài Yong’s biography in Hòu Hán shì, Zhònghua Shūjū ed., juàn 7, p. 1989, n. 16. The biography includes his essay, 释論; here he mentions Zàofù, and the commentator explains who this was.

15.6 泗州 Sìzhōu (In the Táng period, a prefecture in the northern part of modern Jiāngsū) (Zhōngguó lìshí dìtú ji, 5: 44–45). In the Táng period (when the commentary was written), the Empire was geographically divided into ca. 350 zhōu; this word is normally translated ‘prefecture’ (Hucker, A dictionary of official titles in Imperial China, pp. 32, 178).

下邳 Xiàpī (In modern Pī County, Jiāngsū) (Zhōngguó lìshí dìtú ji, 5: 44–45).

博物志 Bówùzhì no. 2 after line 15. On a quick look through Greatrex’s translation I was unable to find this quotation.

妖異 yāoyì Strange, mysterious (M 3: 645).
不常 bùcháng Not fixed, irregular; strange, abnormal; unusual; (euphemism:) death; . . . (HY 1: 440.1).
石室 shíshì A stone container for ancestral tablets in the ancient ancestral temple; an archive, library; a cliff cave; a secluded house in the mountains; a house built of stone (CY 2234.2).
祠 chí (Name of an ancient rite); to offer sacrifices to (a god, ancestor, etc.); a shrine, temple (JM).
傷 yāng → no. 2 after line 15.
溝通 gōutōng To link up (CY 1857.2). 溝 = 搭 gòu.

GLOSSES

陳 chén To display, exhibit; to state; to publicize; to arrange; obsolete; (name of a minor state in the Zhōu period, in the vicinity of modern Huáiyáng 淮陽 County, Hénán); (name of a dynasty, A.D. 557–589);

蔡 Cái . . . ; a minor state in the Zhōu period, originally southwest of modern Shàngcái 上蔡 County, Hénán, later moved to the vicinity of modern Xīncái 新蔡 County, Hénán (JM).

朱 zhū Dark red, crimson; a crimson pigment (JM).

弓 gōng A bow (for arrows); curved struts in a carriage cover; to bend; . . . (JM).

矢 shǐ → line 8.

天瑞 tiānrǔi A good omen from heaven; a chapter in Liè zì 列子; . . . (M 3: 492.4).

穆王 Mù-wáng → line 9.

遣使 qiǎnshǐ An ambassador sent to a foreign country; to send an ambassador (M 11: 161.2).

乘 chéng, shèng → line 11.

馳 chí → no. 4 after line 15.

15.7 毛詩 Máo Shī The edition of the Shī jīng attributed to Máo Hēng 毛亨 in the Zhāngguó period.


The passage from Máo Hēng’s commentary is on p. 573 of the Shànghái 1935 edition of Shísān jīng zhìshū. 十三經注疏.
尹吉甫
Yin Jifū
An important minister in the time of King Xuān 宣 of Zhōu (CY 901.1).

美
měi
Excellent, beautiful (of taste, colour, form, sound, etc.); talented, virtuous; fine, happy; to appreciate, consider beautiful; a good deed; to praise (JM).

宣王
Xuān-wáng
→ line 13.

興衰
xīngshāi
Prosperity and decline (HY 2: 167.2). <> (But here more likely not a binome: ‘to restore what was in decline.’)

撥亂
bōluàn
To suppress rebellion (M 5: 389.3).

召公
Shào-gōng
→ line 13.

淮
Huái
→ line 6.

浮
fōu
To float; frivolous; surpass (GSR 1233l).

滔
tāo
táo
Voluminous flow; rushing water; reckless; insolent; to assemble, to crowd (GSR 1078d).

匪
fěi
(not (GSR 579c).

安
ān
Comfortable, relaxed; smooth, steady; safe; to stabilize; to pacify, placate; to support (e.g. parents); to preserve good health; to arrange, place; (interrogative:) where, how (JM).

游
yóu
→ no. 2 after line 7.

求
qiú
To seek; to investigate, explore; to request; to beg for; to need (JM).

式
shì
A rule, law, pattern, model; to be a model to; to follow the model of; to use; (a particle) (GSR 918f).


辟
bì
... = 開 pi, to open (GSR 853a).

徴
chè
... ; to divide land according to a certain share system (GSR 286c).

疆
jiāng
A boundary, limit (GSR 710h).

Note that the quotation leaves out several lines and also reverses the last two characters in order to give a rhyme.

15.8 左傳 Zúǒ zhūàn
‘Master Zuǒ’s commentary’ (on the Spring and autumn annnals, Chānqūi 春秋), one of the most important sources for the history of the Chānqūi period. See Loewe, Early Chinese texts, pp. 67–76.

The passage is in the Chānqūi 春秋, and there is more about the event in the Zúǒ zhūàn; for the text and translation see Couvreur, La chronique de la principauté de Lòu, vol. 3, pp. 79–83.

民
mín
Slaves; ordinary people (anyone not in an official position); people (JM).

...; subjects of a ruler (M 6: 837.3).
戸  hù  A door; a domicile; ... (JM).

民戸  mín hù  Ordinary people; ... (HY 6: 1421.2).

陳涉  Chén Shè  The first leader of the revolt against Qin.

起兵  qǐbīng  To raise an army, send out troops (M 10: 839.1).

崩潰  bēngkuì  To be defeated and dispersed; to disintegrate, collapse (CY 939.1).

燕  yàn  A swallow (kind of bird); disrespectful, irreverent; = 邻, to entertain guests, to pacify, satisfy;

Yán  an ancient state in the vicinity of modern Běijīng (JM).


寢地  bìdì  To take refuge from disaster; to retire from the world. Also written 寢隧 [bǐshuì] (HY 10: 1269.1). 寢 → no. 3 after line 160.


王  wáng  → line 12.

17 武帝  Wǔ-dì  (Emperor, r. 140–87 B.C.)

滅  miè  → line 8.

GLOSSES

上京  shàngjīng  Capital city; ... (CY 60.1).

王莽  Wáng Máng  Usurper, r. A.D. 8–24.

篡  cuàn  To take by force; perineal zone of the human body (CY 2370.2).

篡位  cuànwèi  To usurp the throne (HY 8: 1228.2).

貊  Mò  A kind of animal; an ancient pejorative term for an ethnic group in northeast China (GHY).

Korean Maek.

寢  kòu  → line 6.

寢邊  kòu biān  To infringe the borders (HY 3: 1503.1).

建武  Jiàn wǔ  (Reign period, A.D. 25–55.)

18 朝貢  cháo gòng  A feudal lord or tributary state bearing tribute to the emperor (M 5: 1059.3).

遼東  Liáodōng  Hán commandery in the southeastern part of modern Liáoníng, east of the Liáoriver 遼河 (CY 3087.3).

Korean Yodong.

太守  tài shǒu  Grand Administrator, in charge of a commandery (jùn Ḭ) (B).

祭肅  Zhái Róng  (He lived at the end of the 2nd century A.D.; see Cambridge history of China, vol. 1, pp. 822–823.)

威懾  wéi zhè  To frighten; to fear (CY M 3: 704.1).
聲

A sound; music; a tone, musical note; language, speech; a message, news; reputation, popularity; an announcement; . . . (JM).

海表

Far-off places beyond the borders of China (CY 1803.3).

潧

Deep and wide (water); filthy; to assemble, flock together; (name of a river);

Wèi

(name of an ancient place and ethnic group) (HY 6: 160).

潧貊

Ancient ethnic group of northeast China, named after the Huì 潭 river, which is east of modern Fèngchéng 凤城, Liánìng (CY 1889.3, with references to this and another chapter of Hòu Hàn shī). 騎 → line 17.

Korean Yemaek.

倭

. . . (ancient name for Japan) (GHY).

Hán

(The name of several different ancient Chinese states); . . . (HY 12: 679.1).

Korean Han.

朝獻

Feudal lords or tributary states presenting their local products as tribute (CY 1491.1).

章[帝]

Emperor, r. A.D. 76–88.

和[帝]

Emperor, r. A.D. 89–105.

已後

→ line 5.

19 聘

To visit, inquire after; to invite; to recruit; a dowry (GHY).

使聘

To send a diplomatic mission; the presentation of gifts by a diplomatic mission (M 1: 738.4, HY 1: 1331, only example is this passage).

流通

Transportation; unimpeded, free (CY 1788.3).

逮

及，到達 when; . . . (GHY).

永初

Reign period, A.D. 107–113.

難

Difficult; to make (something) difficult; with difficulty; unpleasant (e.g. nàn nàn 難看, 'ugly'); misfortune, calamity; to denounce; to blame; an enemy (JM).

鈔

Also written 抄, to steal; . . . (GHY).

寇鈔

= 寇抄, to attack and plunder (CY 845.2). 寇 → line 6.

桓[帝]

Emperor, r. A.D. 147–167.

靈[帝]

Emperor, r. A.D. 168–188.

失政

Political disorder (CY 711.2).

滋

→ line 7.

滋蔓

= 滋蔓, to grow and spread (CY 1859.1). 滋 → line 165.

19.1 前[漢]書

= Hàn shū 漢書.

The quotation is from Hàn shū, juàn 95 (Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., pp. 3863–3864), with several differences. Approximately the same text is in the Shì jí; → line 16.
### GLOSSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>空地</td>
<td>kōngdì</td>
<td>Vacant land (M 8: 649.4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稍</td>
<td>shào</td>
<td>Slightly; gradually; extremely; soon; just now, just then; suddenly; . . . (JM; HY 8: 82).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>役</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>To guard the borders; a border guard; military service; forced labour, corvée; to do military service; to employ forced labour; a servant; a disciple; to prompt, urge on; a battle, war, ranks (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>役屬</td>
<td>yìzhŭ</td>
<td>To subjugate and employ (CY 1068.1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comment in the *Hàn shū* (Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 3864, n. 4) indicates that wángzàizhè 忘在者 means ‘those who had fled [wáng, from other states] and were present [zài, in Cháoxiān]’. The *Shì jí* version (→ line 16) has wángmìngzhè 忘命者.

### Notes

19.2 The quotation is from *Hàn shū*, the biography of Wáng Máng (Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 4130), translated by Dubs, vol. 3, pp. 325–6.

高句麗 | Gāogōulí | An ancient state, also written 高句麗, 高麗, or 高麗; a Han prefecture, northeast of Xīnbīn 新賓 County, Liáoníng (CY 3483.1). |

迫 | pò | To force; to urge, promote; to face, confront; to approach; in difficulties; urgent, critical; narrow (JM). |

強迫 | qiángpò | To coerce (HY 4: 139.2). |

出塞 | chūsài | To go out through a mountain pass; to leave a country (M 2: 178.3). 塞 → line 64. |
中興 Zhōngxīng

The restoration of the Hán Dynasty, after the period of Wáng Máng. See *Cambridge history of China*, vol. 1, s. 240 ff.

賓 bīn → no. 4 after line 3.

時 shí

The seasons; one of the twelve two-hour periods of the day; time; an age; ‘the times’, current political situation; an opportunity; luck, fortune; on time; often; at that time; timely, seasonable; ...(JM).

乖 guāi

Discordant, inharmonious; to leave; ... (JM).

乖戾 guāilì

To revolt (HY 1: 661.1).

使驛 shǐyì

Error for 使譯, ambassadors and translators (CY 1: 737.2, referring to this passage only).

Messenger who stops at relay stations 驛 (CY 1: 737.2, citing another passage in *Hòu Hán shì*).

俗 sú

Customs, practices; common practices; an ordinary person, not a monk or nun; 一般人的 common, general; 通俗的 popular; 庸俗的 vulgar, philistine (JM).

國俗 guósú

The customs of a particular state (HY 3: 637.2).

風土 fēngtǔ

Customs and geography (CY 4304.3). 風 → line 163.

略 lüè → no. 1 after line 19.

率 shuài, lǜ → line 9.

21 土著 tǔzhù

Live in the same place through generations, opposite of yìtù 移徙, nomadic (CY 585.2).

意 xì

To enjoy (CY 1167.3).

或 huò

Some; perhaps; also; ... (GHY).

冠 guān, guàn

→ no. 2 after line 3.

弁 biàn

An ancient type of leather cap; ... (GHY).

衣 yī, yì

→ no. 2 after line 3.

錦 jīn, jǐn

(Originally:) a type of fine cloth from Xiāngyì, Hénán 河南襄邑, in the Hán period; (later:) any polychrome patterned cloth [usually translated ‘brocade’]; made of brocade; brocade clothing; a prize; colourful, beautiful (JM).

器 qì

A vessel, container; an organ (of the body); ability, talent; to regard highly; ... (JM).

器用 qìyòng

Vessels and implements; weapons and agricultural implements; ability, competence; to employ; ... (HY 3: 522.1).

Qìyòng may not be a binome here: ‘as vessels [for eating] they use ...’.

俎 zǔ

A flat tray with legs used to display food offerings in ancient rituals; a cutting board; ... (HY 1: 1359.2).

豆 dòu

An ancient eating vessel of pottery or bronze, also used in rituals to hold sacrificial wine or meat; a bean; = 焚, a dipper; ... (HY 9: 1340.1).
In this text, 矗豆 乍豆 seems to mean ‘tableware’ in general, as opposed to more primitive means of serving meals.

A non-Chinese ethnic group in the south in ancient China; ‘barbarians’ in general; barbarous; the South; extremely (JM).

...; a non-Chinese ethnic group in the west in ancient China; ‘barbarians’ in general; ancient minor state, southeast of Dongcáo County 東曹縣, Shândōng (JM).

The five ranks of Zhóu feudal aristocracy, with their commonest English translations:

- 公, ‘duke’
- 侯, ‘marquis’
- 伯, ‘earl’
- 子, ‘viscount’
- 男, ‘baron’


According to Zhōngguó lìshì dìtú jì (vol. 2, p. 61–62), it was near modern Shényáng 沈陽, Liáoníng. However this does not fit with the location described in the text.

Ancient ethnic group in northeast China (CY 1261.2, citing this chapter of Hòu Hán shí). Ancient ethnic group;... (CY 3510.3).

To lose one’s position; to lose knowledge of (forget) the administrative system of the ancient sage kings (HY 2: 1482.1).

True; trustworthiness; to believe; to trust; to believe in; to know; an emissary; proof, evidence; news; as one pleases; if...;

= 伸, to stretch, stretch out, extend (JM).

(Ancient state in the Sungari River 松花江 basin);... (CY 700.2, 1216.3). Korean 素O.

According to Zhōngguó lìshì dìtú jì (vol. 2, p. 61–62), it was near modern Shényáng 沈陽, Liáoníng. However this does not fit with the location described in the text.

Ancient ethnic group;...(CY3510.3).

To come in contact; to join, link; to continue in succession; to approach, be close to; to continue, carry on;... (JM).

(This expression was used in ancient times for any river which was too shallow or for some other reason could not be navigated); (CY 1046.2 lists six different rivers with this name, none of which is in the northeast).

Son of heaven, the ruler (HY 2: 1406.2).
索離國 suǒlíguó (M 8: 990.3 cites this passage).

出行 chúxíng To go on a distant journey (HY 2: 4890.2).

侍兒 shìér Servant-girl (CY 204.3).

妊身 rènshēn Pregnant (HY 4: 303.2).

氣 qì Clouds; the breath, respiration; a flavour; a smell; courage; morale; anger; heroism; vital energy, health; fervour, vehemance; ambience, atmosphere; bad habits, bad behaviour; temperament, disposition; to become angry; (in traditional Chinese medicine:) vigour, vitality; (in ancient Chinese metaphysics:) the fundamental matter of the cosmos; . . . (JM).

雞子 jīzi 雞子 Chicken; egg (CY 3315.3).

降 jiàng To fall, descend; to happen into; to reduce, lower; . . . ; xiáng to surrender; to cause to surrender; . . . (JM).

有身 yǒushēn 孕身 Pregnant (JM).

囚 qíu To take into custody; a prisoner (GHY).

遂 suì A tunnel; to communicate with, arrive at; to succeed; to promote, recommend; in the end, finally; thereupon, as a result; . . . (JM).

豕 shǐ A pig (JM).

豕牢 shǐláo A pigsty, often combined with a toilet (CY 2934.1).

口氣 kǒuqì The breath; . . . (M 2: 717.4, citing this passage only).

嘘 xū A slow breath; a sigh; a sob (GHY).

馬蘭 mǎlán (Name of two different herbaceous plants) (HY 12: 789.2)

The comment indicates that 鳳 should be read as 棠.

[馬蘭 mǎlán 鳳蘭 A stable for horses, also written 马蘭 or 馬蘭 (HY 12: 790.2)]

聽 tīng To listen; something heard; to obey; to accept, receive; to administer; to judge; to investigate; an investigator; to allow, permit (JM).

收養 shōuyǎng 收養 To take in and foster (HY 5: 388.2).

忌 jì To hate; to fear; to envy; . . . (GHY).

奔走 bēnzǒu . . . ; to flee (HY 2: 1516.2).

掩沒水 Yǎnshí shuǐ (Unidentifiable).

鱉 biē 冖 A turtle; . . . (CY 3588.3).

聚 jù A village; to gather together, assemble; to collect, pile up; to draft, recruit; . . . (JM).

浮 fōu → no. 7 after line 15.

度 duó . . . ; 渡過 to cross over;
度 duó to measure (GHY).

平敞 pingchǎn Flat and wide (M 4: 497.1).

五穀 wǔgǔ The five grains (which are identified in various ways), grain in general (CY 139.1).

貂 diāo 紫貂 Marteszibellina (marten) (CH 4527, 2680).

賲 nà (A kind of monkey); = 賲 (an unidentifiable animal) (HY 10: 1332.1).

（According to the comment it is a type of cat.)

珠 zhū A pearl; a bead; to string (pearls, beads) (JM).

酸棗 suānzǎo Ziziphus jujuba (CH 4488).

員 yuán . . . ; 圓, round (GHY).

柵 zhà Paling, palisade (CY 1551.3).

宮室 gōngshì Buildings in general; the palace of a ruler; family members (HY 3: 1431.2).

倉庫 cāngkù A storehouse, treasury (HY 1: 1440.1).

牢獄 láoyù Prison (CY 1982.3).

穀 cǔ . . . ; coarse (GHY).

麤大 cūdà Large and coarse; . . . (HY 12: 1306.1).

勇 qiáng 韘勇=強勇 Indomitable and courageous; . . . (HY 4: 140.2).

矢 shǐ → line 8

矛 máo A spear; . . . (JM).

謹厚 jǐnhòu Respectful (CY 2915.3). 謹 → line 149.

寇鈔 kōuchāo → line 19.

31 畜 chù An animal, esp. a domestic animal;

六畜 liùchù 牛、馬、 羊、 羔、 雉、 犬 (CY 305.3).

加 jiā . . . ; to appoint to a high post; to occupy (a high post) (M 2: 369.2). → line 78.

（Here, probably a word in the local language; HY 2: 772.2, no. 11).

邑落 yìlào A village, hamlet (CY 3096.2; the example given concerns Liáod/.notdef.g0014ng).

姐豆 zūdòu → line 21.

會同 huìtóng To gather together; an audience with the Emperor (CY 1470.1).

拜 bái To salute, do obeisance; to receive (visitors) politely; to give (an official rank); to receive (a gift) politely; to present (something, to a superior) (JM).

爵 jué 紅 An ancient type of wine vessel; aristocratic rank (GHY).

拜爵 bàijué 紅 To confer an aristocratic rank (HY 6: 434.1). (But here, probably a ritual connected with drinking.)

洗 xǐ To wash the feet; to wash; a washbasin (JM).

洗爵 xǐjué 紅 To wash a jué-vessel (in ancient etiquette, before a guest drinks); . . . (M 6: 1089.4).

(şi) (A series of bows in connection with the washing of the drinking vessel) (HY 6: 430.1).]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>掛</td>
<td>yí</td>
<td>To place the hands together in greeting; the act of greeting by placing the hands together; to decline politely; to abdicate; = 壹, single-minded;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>握</td>
<td>jí</td>
<td>= 輯, to gather, assemble (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搞讓</td>
<td>yěng</td>
<td>A ceremony of greeting between host and guest; to cede place to a sage (CY 1290.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>升降</td>
<td>shēngjiàng</td>
<td>To ascend and descend, 閣子: 升降 握讓...; prosperity and decline; ... (CY 412.1). 降 → line 26.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Probably the intention of the passage 會同…升降 is that when these people assemble together they follow a prescribed etiquette. The Chinese author can only describe this using terms for particular Chinese rituals.

### GLOSSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>刑獄</td>
<td>xìngyù</td>
<td>Punishment (HY 2: 607.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>囚徒</td>
<td>qiútú</td>
<td>A prisoner (M 3: 2.2). 囚 → line 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 奸</td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>= 甥, a hoof; to flee (CY 3005.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>占</td>
<td>zhān</td>
<td>To divine, predict;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhàn</td>
<td>to instruct orally (JM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吉凶</td>
<td>jíxiong</td>
<td>Fortune; happy and unhappy events (HY 3: 91.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行人</td>
<td>xíngrén</td>
<td>A person sent out on a peaceful or warlike expedition; a general term for emissaries; an ancient official post; ... (CY 2799.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無晝夜</td>
<td>wúzhòuyè</td>
<td>By day and by night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>hào</td>
<td>Beautiful; fine, excellent; friendly; finished, completed; to be able to; very, extremely; easy,...; to like; ... (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歌吟</td>
<td>gēyín</td>
<td>To sing and chant (CY 1657.3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲音</td>
<td>shēngyīn</td>
<td>Sounds; music; the voice, tone; ... (HY 8: 689.1). 聲 → line 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俗</td>
<td>sú</td>
<td>→ line 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚴急</td>
<td>yánjí</td>
<td>Severe (M 2: 1176.1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>bèi</td>
<td>A quilt, cover; to cover; to bear, carry on the back; to add, augment; to suffer, sustain (an injury); (marker of passive voice); (surname);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>= 披, to wear (JM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誅</td>
<td>zhū</td>
<td>To question reproachfully; to send a punitive expedition; to punish; to kill, execute; to wipe out, annihilate (JM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34 没 mò
To sink, drown; to dive into (water); to bury; to conceal; to fall into oblivion; to disappear; to decline, wane; to subside, cave in; to penetrate; to be overwhelmed by the enemy; to confiscate; = 溺, to die;
 méi nothing; to not have (JM).

奴婢 nùbì
A slave; a servant; (humble first-person pronoun) (HY 4: 268.1).

盗 dào
A thief, robber, scoundrel; to steal (GSR 1133a).

貢 zé
To demand, exact; to blame, reprove; to ask about, inquire; to punish; to order, instruct; a duty;
 zhài = 債, a debt (JM).

淫 yín
→ line 14.

尤 yóu
A crime; to blame; outstanding; especially (GHY).

治 zhì
To govern, manage; peaceful; rational action; to repair; to build; to prepare; to engage in; to train (troops); to arrange, put in order; to sew; to study, research into; to treat (a disease); . . . (JM).

惡 è
Evil, crime; a bad person, criminal; ugly; bad; illness; dirty, filthy; excrement and urine; violent, brutal;
 wù to hate; shameful; to slander;
 wū (interrogative:) how; (exclamation:) ah! (JM).

妒 duì
Jealous (JM).

妒婦 duìfù
A jealous woman; . . . (M 3: 644.2). 妇 → line 101.

復 fù
To return; to restore, reinstate; to report, state; to reply; to retaliate; to exempt, relieve (from duties); 又 again; (a surname) (JM).

尸 shī
A corpse; in an ancient funeral, the person representing the dead; to lie down with the hands and feet stretched out like a corpse; to execute (someone) and expose the corpse in public; . . . (JM)

妻 qī
A wife;
 qì to give (a woman) in marriage (GHY).

嫂 sǎo
Older brother’s wife (CY 764.1).

椁 guò
Outer coffin (GHY).

棺 guān
A coffin; to coffin (a corpse) (JM).

殉葬 xùnzàng
To bury persons or objects with the dead, immolate (CY 1684.1).

数 shù, shuò → line 13.

匣 xiá
A small box (CY 394.2).

It is very likely that the jade objects mentioned here, supplied by the Hán court for burials, are not yixiá 玉匣, ‘jade boxes’, but yiqiā 玉甲, ‘jade suits of armour’. Recent archaeology has shown that high-ranking noblemen and princes of tributary states in the Hán period were often buried in jade suits which resemble armour.

豫 yù → line 14.

付 fù
To give; . . . (CY 170.2).
36.1 索

索 xió

Anc. sák (GSR 770a).

36.2 人

人 rén

Anc. ōjén (GSR 388a).

36.3 圈

圈 juàn

Anc. lâk (GSR 766k).

36.5 蔚

蓋 hé, gài

Anc. yâp, kâi- (GSR 642q).

36.6 豹

豹 bào

General term for small wild cats (CH 4527).

The passage cited is from the Zhònghuá Shūjū ed., juàn 30, 鳥丸鮮卑東夷傳, p. 841.

GLOSSES

衞 奴八 nà ní bā

Anc. ēwât (HY10: 1332.1; GSR 94a, 486e).

奴 ní

Anc. nuo (GSR 94i).

八 bā

Anc. pwât (GSR 281a).

魏志 Wèi zhì = 魏書, the first of the three parts of Sânguó zhì, 三國志, which is the fourth of the Dynastic Histories.

To have audience and present offerings (M 7: 761.1).
### GLOSSES

| 39 嗣子 | sizi | A crown prince, heir; an adoptive son; ... (HY 3: 462.1). |
| 刺候台 | Weichoutai | (There is a bit more about him in Sānguó zhì, juàn 30 (Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 842).) |
| 謝 | yi | To go to, leave for; to pay a visit; to have audience with; to come; ... (JM). |
| 闕 | què | An opening, rift; to be deficient, miss; a defect; a vacancy; defective; ...; què towers on each side of the entrance to an imperial palace; stone stelae erected by a tomb (JM). |
| 賛闕 | yiquè | To visit the emperor’s court (HY 11: 197.2). |
| 貢獻 | gōngxiàn | To pay tribute (to the Emperor) (CY 2950.3). |
| 天子 | Tiānzǐ | → no. 1 after line 22. |
| 賜 | cì | To bestow; favour, grace; a limit; (polite word used in a request) (JM). |
| 綢 | shòu | A ribbon for a jade ornament or a seal (GHY). |
| 印綢 | yínshòu | A seal and a ribbon for it; a ribbon for a seal; technical term in Chinese astrology (M 2: 625.1). |
| 綢 | cài | A coloured silk textile (JM). |
| 順帝 | Shun-di | Emperor, r. A.D. 126–144. |
| 永和 | Yonghe | Reign period, A.D. 136–141. |
| 朝 | cháo | To pay homage to a ruler; the court of a ruler; a dynasty, dynastic period; government affairs; a government building; ...; zhāo morning; a day; a beginning (JM). |
The capital of a state (CY 155.2).

...; to perform (GHY).

Drummers and Pipers of the Yellow Gates. The Yellow Gates gave access to the private quarters of the emperor and his women (B). 鼓吹 → line 56.

An ancient type of acrobatic show (HY 10: 1349.1).

To send (someone) on a mission; to send away; to banish, deport; ... (JM).

Reign period, A.D. 158–166.

Reign period, A.D. 167 (only one year).

(Nothing more is known about him.)

To defeat, rout (HY 6: 901.2).

To kill; to decapitate (GHY).

Reign period, A.D. 172–177.

To hold in both hands; to present; to receive respectfully; to respect, obey (laws etc.); (a term of respect); to provide; to support; an official's salary (GHY).

...; a memorial to the ruler (GHY). → line 165.

→ no. 1 after line 19.

Emperor, r. A.D. 190–220.

→ line 18.

→ line 22.

→ line 23.
Sùshèn (線)

Fùyú (御)

bìn (近)

Water’s edge, coast; to approach; to come close too, be in charge of (JM).

Bái Wòjū (白𣢑)

Ancient place name (CY 1740.3, citing this chapter of Hòu Hàn shù). ↔ Korean Okchŏ.

ji (極)

The ridge-beam of a building; farthest point, extremity; to reach the farthest point; a norm, standard; to arrive at; distant, remote; the North Star; (the north or south) pole; (the four) directions; extremely; weary; = 薨, to execute, kill; = 貢, quickly (JM).

shānxìan (山險)

A precipitous place in the mountains (M 4: 192.3).

si (似)

To resemble; as if, like; (coverb:) compared with; to give, present; = 常, to continue (JM).

yányù (言語)

...; words, expressions; language (HY11: 10.1).

赤 (chì)

Red; sincere; a sincere heart; empty, in vain; naked, exposed; to kill, annihilate; ... (JM).

貂 (diāo)

→ line 29.

君長 (jūnzhāng)

A ruler or chief minister; the Emperor or a feudal lord; the chieftain of a minority nationality tribe (HY 3: 247.2).

邑落 (yìluò)

→ line 31.

處 (chù)

A place; to reside at, be at (a certain place); to hold, keep; to stay; to keep; to deal with, process (JM).

気 (qì)

→ line 26.

穴 (xué)

A dug-out dwelling; a cave; a hole; ... (JM).

穴居 (xuéjū)

To construct a cave and live in it (HY 8: 405.1).

接 (jiē)

→ line 23.

梯 (tī)

A ladder; to climb; ... (HY 4: 1061.1).

豕 (shǐ)

→ line 26.

衣 (yī, yì)

→ no. 2 after line 3.

皮 (pí)

Skin (of an animal); bark (of a tree); a thin outer layer; a thin wrapping; superficial; = 疽, to skin; mischievous, naughty (JM).

膏 (gāo)

Fat; ...;

gào

to lubricate; to moisten (JM).
塗  
tu  
Clay, loam; a road; a method; to paint, smear; to stain, contaminate (JM).

分  
fén, fèn


tú
Clay, loam; a road; a method; to paint, smear; to stain, contaminate (JM).

禦  
yù

To defend against; to prevent (GHY).

風  
fēng

The wind; the situation; a custom; a style of work, way; . . . ;

fēng

to sway, stir; to influence by persuasion, example, etc.; = 諂, to remonstrate tactfully with a superior (JM).

裸  
luò

Naked and exposed (CY 2891.1).

袒  
tǎn
tán

To remove outer clothing and expose part of the body (GHY).

裸袒  
luòtǎn

Naked (M 10: 238).

蔽  
bì

To cover, conceal; to shelter; to hide oneself; a screen; to be deceived; to summarize; to judge; . . . (JM).

尺  
chǐ

In the Hán period, ca. 23 cm; see Zhōngguó Dù liáng héng túji, plates 4–28.

布  
bù

→ line 44.

臭穢  
chóuhuì

Stinking and filthy (M 9: 419.3).

絜  
xié

. . . ;

jié

= 潔, clean, pure (JM).

47 廁  
cè

A toilet; a pigsty; to stay, participate; . . . (JM).

圃  
yuàn

The heavens; a circle; circular; a coin;

huán

to centre on, surround (JM).

臣屬  
chénshū

To submit to as a subordinate (M 9: 387.3).

種眾  
zhòngzhòng

The population of a united ethnic group (HY 8: 110.1).

勇力  
yǒnglì

Courageous and strong (CY 377.1).

山險  
shānxiǎn

→ line 44.

發  
fā

To shoot (an arrow); to happen, occur; to grow, develop; to appear; to expose, reveal; to arise; to unfold, open up; to enlighten, inspire; to spread (intransitive); to spread (transitive); (of an illness:) to flare up; to send; to send out (an agent); to express; to dig, excavate; to launch, mobilise; . . . (JM).

48 尺  
chǐ

→ line 46.

弩  
mǔ

A crossbow (JM).

矢  
shǐ

→ line 8.

櫟  
hù, gù

→ line 8.

寸  
cǐn

1/10 chǐ (GHY).

青石  
qīngshí

A type of blue-green stone, used in building and for stelae; granite (HY 11: 518.2). <> Bluestone; lapis lazuli; granite (modern dictionaries).

鍬  
zú

An arrowhead; . . . (JM).
施 shì
To put in force, implement, practise; to give free play to; to exert (pressure, influence); to give; generosity, favour, grace; to spread, scatter, disseminate; to set up, install; ...  yí
to wind, meander;
yì
to spread out, extend;
shì
to relax; to abandon (JM)

毒 dù
Poison; to poison (something, someone); to injure; a disaster; evil; to hate; ...  zhòng
The middle, centre; the inside; the heart, mind, inner being; half (adjective); an intermediary; ...  zhōng
suitable, fitting; to hit the mark (in archery); to experience, feel (an emotion); ... (JM).

便 biàn
Convenient, easy; to facilitate, ease; simple; handy; excrement, urine; (used like modern jiù 就); to be skilful at; ...  pián
easy and comfortable; fluent (in speaking) (JM).

乘 chéng, shèng
A boat, ship; to send by water; ... (HY 9: 7.1).

寇盗 kòudào
Robbers, bandits; to invade and harass (HY 3: 1502.1). 寇 → line 6. 盗 → line 165.

畏患 wèihuàn
To be afraid of bringing troubles on oneself (M 7: 1089.1).

卒 zuì
A soldier; a group of 100 soldiers; to die; to finish; finally;
cù
suddenly (GHY).

服 fú
→ line 5.
資
zi
Material; material endowments, talent; seniority; to supply; to rely on; to put aside, save; to sell (JM).

俗
xiú
→ line 20.

節
jié
A bamboo joint; a season; 節氣, the 24 periods of the solar year; a festival, holiday; a tally; protocol, etiquette; ethics, moral standards; to be moderate; moderate, abstemious; to abbreviate, condense (a text); metre, rhythm; a matter, case; ... (JM).

修
xiū
→ line 14.

宮室
gōngshì
→ line 30.

相傳
xiāngchuán
To transmit; according to tradition (HY 7: 1158.1).

別種
biézhǒng
A distinct group within a larger ethnic group (HY 2: 631.2). 別 → line 126.

言語
yányǔ
发言

法則
fázé
A principle, law, norm; to imitate (CY 1750.1).

跪
guì
To kneel (CY 2996.1).

跪拜
guìbài
To kneel down in homage (HY 10: 471.2).

曳
yè
曳

脚
jiǎo
Calf (of leg); foot; dregs, faeces (JM)

行步
xíngbú
行步

The names Xiǎonù 俏奴, Juēnú 绝奴, Shùnnú 顺奴, Guānmù 灌奴, and Guílóu 桂鎏 seem to be transcriptions of names in the local language.

53 稿
sháo
조
→ no. 1 after line 19.

微弱
weīruò
Weak, feeble (HY 3: 1057.1).

相加
xiāngjiā
(xiāng?)
Official title in ancient Koguryó (M 8: 174.4, citing this passage only). 加 → line 31.

55 對盧
duìlú
對盧

沛
pèi
Marshy land; rapid, rushing (of current); rapid (of movement); plentiful; ... (JM).

對盧沛
duìlúpèi
對盧沛

古簿
gǔbù
古簿

主簿
zhǔbù
主簿

In the Hán, officials with this title were appointed at all levels, from the central administration to the commanderies and prefectures (HY 1: 706.1).
優台 yōutái An official title in 高句驃 (M 1: 959.4, citing this text only). \HY
使 shǐ To order, dispatch (someone); to cause (someone to do something); to use, employ; to put (a plan, proposal) into practice; to instigate, incite; to order about; if, supposing; to serve as an envoy; an envoy (JM).
使者 shǐzhě An envoy; \ldots (HY 1: 1328.1).
帛衣 bóyī Clothing of finely woven silk; an official title in 高句驃 (M 4: 422.3, citing this text only).
先人 xiānrén An ancestor, deceased father; ancient people; to act before others (CY 277.2).
滅 miè \rightarrow line 8.
武帝 Wǔdì \rightarrow line 17.
朝鮮 Chāoxiān \rightarrow line 16.
高句驃 Gāogōuli \rightarrow no. 2 after line 19.
縣 xiàn A prefecture (\rightarrow line 12); the residence of a king; \ldots ;
縣 xuàn = 懸, to hang from; very different (JM).
屬 shù, zhǔ \rightarrow no. 1 after line 19.
玄菟 Xuántù \rightarrow line 23.
賜 cì \rightarrow line 39.
鼓 gǔ A drum; to beat a drum; to strike, pluck (a musical instrument); to agitate, urge forward; \ldots (JM).
鼓吹 gǔchuī To play music; a troupe of musicians; the sound of music; the sound of frogs; \ldots ;

Glosses:

鼓舞 gǔchuí propaganda; to boast (HY 12: 1388.1).
伎 ji Ability; = 美, singing girls, dancing girls; \ldots (JM).
伎人 jìrén A female dancer (HY 1: 1178.2).
俗 sú \rightarrow line 20.
淫 yín \rightarrow line 14.
潔淨 jiéjìng 純 \\rightarrow line 46. \CY/M
潔淨 jiéjìng 誠 Brave, pure; to wash, clean (M 7: 254.1).
自憙 zìxǐ To please oneself (M 9: 406.1); \喜 \rightarrow line 21. [Note also 自喜好 with the same meaning (M 9: 405.4)]
暮夜 mùyè Evening, dusk (M 5: 927.2).
輒 zhé To usurp power; frequently, usually; always; \ldots (JM).
艶聚 qùnjù 羣 To gather together; a crowd (CY 9: 71.1). 羣 = 羣.
倡樂 chāngyuè 行楽 Performance of music and acrobatics (HY 1: 1501.1).
祠 cí \rightarrow no. 6 after line 15.
鬼神 guíshén Ghosts and spirits; ghosts (of deceased ancestors); body and spirit; \ldots (HY 12: 450.2).
社稷 shèjì 聖殖 Gods of the soil and of grain (HY 7: 834.2).
零星 língxīn 零星 Odds and ends, a small amount; scattered; (name of a star, = 靈星, said to be the star which governs sowing and harvesting) (HY 11: 686.1).
盟 méng → line 14.
穴 xué → line 45.
縜 suì Name of a ritual [no further explanation]; name of a god (M 8: 501.1, citing this passage only).
迎 yíng, yìng → line 32.
公會 gōng huì An assembly concerned with public matters; to meet on public matters; a guild (HY 2: 75.1).
58 衣服 yīfu Clothing (CY 2812.1). 衣 → no. 2 after line 3. 服 → line 5.
繡 xìu Embroidery; ... (JM).
錦繡 jǐnxìu Fine patterned textiles; (anything fine and expensive) (JM). 錦 → line 21.
金 jīn Gold; metal; money; ... (JM).
銀 yín Silver; money; ... (HY 11: 1274).
飾 shì To beautify, decorate; decorations, jewelry; clothing, costume; to cover up, gloss over; to adjust; ... (JM).
著 zhù 追 = 着, to wear; ... (JM).
袍 zhuó 披 → line 3, 2 after line 3.
幷 zé A turban; ... (CY 986.1).
冠幷 guān zé Headgear of lowly person [here obviously a specific type of turban] (M 2: 125.1).
折風 zhéfēng A kind of headgear (M 5: 148.3, refers only to this passage). 風 → line 163.
弁 biàn → line 21.

GLOSSES

59 牢狱 láoyù → line 30.
評議 píng yì To discuss and decide (CY 2882.2).
便 biàn, pián → line 48.
没入 mòrù To confiscate a criminal’s property or family (CY 1741.2); 没 → line 34.
妻 qī, qi → line 35.
奴婢 nú bì → line 34.
昏姻 hūnyīn To marry; marriage; to be related by marriage; relatives by marriage (HY 5: 625.1).
就 jiù 坐 To go to, attend; to be close to; to get into (a wagon, etc.); to follow; to achieve, accomplish; to finish, complete; to die; therefore, thus; to take advantage of, avail oneself of; immediately; (used like modern jiù: ) precisely, exactly; even if; only (JM).
婦 fù 부 A married woman; a wife; a daughter-in-law; women in general; gently beautiful (JM).
然後 ránhòu 然而 Afterwards (HY 7: 170.2).
將 jiàng To grasp, hold; to present, give; to provide for, maintain; to send; to leave, go; to advance gradually; to do, practise; to obey, follow; to plan, intend; to take; to take along, carry; (used like yǐ: ); (used like modern bā 把); ...; 介 a general, high military officer; to appoint as general; to lead (JM).
60 稚 shào → no. 1 after line 19.
60 萬 yīng → ...; to plan; to build (JM).
| 送终 sòng zhōng | = 送死, funeral of father or mother (CY 3051.1). |
| 具 jù | To prepare food or drink; food or drink; to prepare; to possess; to state, tell; ability, talent; a utensil, appliance; = 俱, entirely; (measure for coffins or corpses) (JM). |
| 財 cái | Property, belongings; family property; money, wealth; ... (JM). |
| 盡 jìn | Finished, empty; to make full use of; to occupy completely; entire; entirely; extremely; to push to the limit; on, at (a time) (e.g. 月十二月); to die; (a surname) (JM). |
| 葬 zàng | To inter (a corpse); mortuary, pertaining to funerals (JM). |
| 積 jī | To accumulate grain; accumulated grain; to pile up; to accumulate; to put aside, save up; accumulated over a long period; manifold, many; ... (JM). |
| 封 fēng | To enfeoff; a feoff; a border; to close; limited; to pile up earth; a mound; (measure for letters); ... (JM). |
| 種 zhǒng | A seed; a race, ethnic group; (measure for separate items in list, etc.); |
| 種 zhòng | to plant, cultivate; to spread, distribute (JM). |
| 松柏 sōng bǎi | Pine and cypress trees (HY 4: 871). |
| 性 xìng | Character, a person’s inherent nature; specific characteristics of a plant or animal; disposition, temperament; sex, gender; sexual, pertaining to the sexual organs (JM). |
| 人性 rén xìng | Character, a person’s inherent nature; human relations (HY 1: 1043.2). |
| 凶急 xiōng jí | Evil and quickwitted (M 2.172.1, refers only to a passage parallel to this one in the treatise on 高句麗 in the Sānguò zhì). |
| 氣力 qì lì | Physical strength; strength, influence; financial resources (CY 1705.1). 氣 → line 26. |
| 習 xí | (Of a bird:) to hover in the air; to study, practise; to review; to know well; a habit, custom; usually, customarily; ... (JM). |
| 戰鬪 zhàn dòu | War; conflict in general (HY 5: 247.2). → line 12. |
| 寇鈔 kòuchāo | → line 19. |
| 沔沮 Wōjū | → line 43. |
| 濡 Huí, Wèi | → line 18. |
| 屬 shǔ, zhǔ | → no. 1 after line 19. |
| 61.2 壇 zhāng | The palm of the hand; to slap with the hand; the sole of the foot; to direct, control, be in charge of; ... (JM). |
| 賓客 bīnkè | A guest (in general); an emissary of a foreign state; ... (HY 10: 215.1). |
| [大]鴻臚 dà hōnglú | Grand Herald (B). |
| 61.3 前漢 shǐ | Reign period, 110–105 B.C. |


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61.4 Qián [Hàn] 音義


龍星 Lóngxīng

The fifth of of the twelve ‘earthly branches’, *dīzhī* (地支); the time between 7 and 9 a.m.; a moment, point in time; light, brightness; an opportunity, opportune moment; (name of several different stars); constellations, the sun, moon, and stars; = 晨, morning; . . . (JM).

天田 Tiāntián

A small stream; a minor flood; a relatively large lake (small in comparison with the ocean); . . . (HY 2: 1590.2).

農祥 Nóngxiáng

A group of nine stars); . . . (HY 2: 1410.2).

祠 cí

A group of a constellation) (HY 10: 8.2).
The story of Tián Tán and Yán Yóu’s campaigns against Koguryō is told in Hàn shù, juán 99b, ‘The biography of Wáng Mǎng’ (Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 4130), and translated by Dubs in The History of the Han Dynasty, vol. 3, pp. 325–326.

64 追擊 zhuījī To pursue and attack (HY 10: 793.1).

將 jiāng, jiàng → line 59.

誘 yòu To guide, lead; to lure, seduce (GHY).

騞 zōu A mounted attendant; ... (JM).

65 犭 kòubiān → line 17.

愈 yù To excel, surpass; even more; = 愉, to recover from an illness;

yú = 愉, happy (JM).
建武 Jiànwǔ ➔ line 17.

遣使 qiǎnshǐ ➔ no. 6 after line 15.

朝貢 cháogòng ➔ line 18.


復 fù ➔ line 34.

號 háo To shout; to wail; to scream; (of birds:) to sing; (of animals:) to roar;

hào a name, title; an alternate name chosen by a person; a verbal order, command; to order, command; to assert, spread as propaganda; a sign, symbol; a password; a shop, store; a bugle, trumpet (JM).

覇支落 Cánzhīluò (Presumably a place name).

戴升 Dài Shēng (He is not mentioned elsewhere in Hòu Hán shū.)

詰 yī ➔ line 39.

樂浪 Luòláng, Lèláng ➔ line 38.

內屬 nèishǔ To submit to the authority of another (HY 1: 1020.2).

寇 kòu ➔ line 6.


祭肈 Zhài Róng ➔ line 18.

恩信 ēnxīn Grace and good faith; unduly trusting (CY 1122.3).

招 zhāo . . . ; to attract (GHY).

款塞 kuǎnsài To knock at the gate, i.e. to be friendly or submit (CY 1654.3). ➔ line 64.

視 shì To look at, see; to examine; to look upon, regard; eyesight; to follow the example of; to contrast; to display, manifest; = 指, to indicate (JM).

懷 huái To think of, cherish the memory of; the bosom; to cherish; to be pregnant with (a child); to harbour (an intention, purpose); an aspiration, ambition; to recall with nostalgia; to incline to, tend toward; . . . (JM).

勇壯 yǒngzhù Powerful and robust (CY 377.1).

數 shù, shǔ ➔ line 13.

GLOSSES
犯 fàn To infringe on (someone’s rights); to violate (a law); to risk, brave (a dangerous situation); to interfere; to use; to withstand; to touch off, trigger; a criminal, perpetrator; … (JM).

邊境 biānjìng A frontier region (HY 10: 1297.1).

和帝 Hé-dì → line 18.

元興 Yuánxīng reign period, A.D. 105 (only one year).

69 寇略 kòuliè = 寇略, to invade and plunder (M 3: 1057.1). 寇 → line 6. 略 → no. 1 after line 19. 納 → line 84.

耿夔 Gěng Kuí Active in the early decades of the 2nd century A.D. He has a biography in Hòu Hàn shū, juàn 19, pp. 718 ff.

擊破 jīpò → line 41.

渠 qú . . . ; great, as in qúkuí 藁魁 and qúshuài 藁帥 (CY 1840.1).

渠帥 qúshuài juan A chieftain, leader (in ancient times, the leader of a revolt or the chieftain of an ethnic group) (HY 5: 1360.1).

安帝 Ān-dì → line 38.

永初 Yǒngchū → line 19.

遣使 qiǎnshǐ → no. 6 after line 15.

貢獻 gòngxiàn → line 39.

玄菟 Xuántù → line 23.

元初 Yuánchū reign period, A.D. 114–119.

70 捕 bǔ To capture (GHY).

獲 huò To take in hunting; the yield of hunting; to capture; to hit the mark in shooting; to obtain; . . . (JM).
財物  cài wù  (General term for wealth); = 物, to make a decision (HY 10: 85.2). 財 → line 60.

遣  qiàn  → line 40.

嗣子  sì zǐ  → line 39.

遂成  Suì Chéng (No more is known about him.)

逆  nì  To meet, join with; to receive; in advance; upside-down, reversed; to violate, go against; to rebel; ... (JM).

72 詐降  zhà xiáng  To feign surrender (HY 11: 106.1). 降 → line 26.

據  jù  To lean on; to depend on; to occupy, hold, be entrenched in; according to; proof, evidence (JM).

陰阝  xiān ě  Precipitous topography; ... (M 11: 968.2).

遮  zhē  To block the way; to break off, sever; to cover, conceal; 這 this; ... (JM).

潛  qián  To swim; to hide; hidden; secretly; ... (JM).

功  gōng  Credit, merit; efficacy; results, success; a function; excellent; skill; work, enterprise (JM).

焚  fén  To burn;

= 僵, to fall over, fall dead (JM).

城郭  chéng guō  A wall; a city; also written 城郭 (HY 2: 1096.2).

73 廣陽  Guǎng yáng  Hán commandery, in modern Běijīng; Hán prefecture, in Guǎng yáng commandery; ... (CY 1019.3).

漁陽  Yú yáng  → line 66.

右北平  Yòu běi píng  → line 66.

涿郡  Zhuō jùn  Hán commandery, modern Zhuō county 涿 縣, Héběi.

The shūguó 屬國 (translated ‘dependent states’) were administrative units established outside the Hán empire where a Chinese dūwèi 都尉 (‘Chief Commandant’, → 92) governed a largely non-Chinese population (Bielenstein, pp. 109–110).

This passage appears to be the only source which mentions dependent states in connection with Zhuō Commandery; it is not clear whether Zhuō at this time was administered as a dependent state rather than a commandery, or the commandery administration also had responsibility for one or more dependent states located in Zhuō or nearby.

騎  qí  To ride (a horse); a mounted soldier; a horse; (measure word:) a horse and rider (JM).

救  jiù  To stop; to receive help; to rescue (JM).

74 鮮卑  Xiān bēi  → line 23.

遼隊  Liáosuì  Hán prefecture, modern Hāichéng county 海城縣, Liaoning (CY 3087.3).

殺略  shā lüè  To kill and rob (M 6: 778.2). 剃 → no. 1 after line 19.

吏人  lì rén  Petty officials; officials in general; officials and ordinary people (HY 1: 520.2).

蔡諏  Cāi Fēng  → line 71.

追擊  zhuī jī  → line 64.

新昌  Xīn chāng  Hán prefecture, east of modern Xīnchāng county 新 城縣, Héběi (M 5: 635.1).
zhànmò To die in battle (M 5: 43.2).

gòngcáo Bureau of Merit (B).

Gěng Hào (He is not mentioned elsewhere in the Hòu Hàn shù).

bīngcáo Bureau of Arms (B).

yuàn General term for a subordinate official (GHY).

Lóng Duān (He is not mentioned elsewhere in the Hòu Hàn shù).

bīngmǎ Bureau of Arms and Horses (B).

Gōngsūn Pu (He is not mentioned elsewhere in the Hòu Hàn shù).

hàn To resist; to protect; to pull, stretch (a bow); to hide; a sleeve; solid, substantial; = 悍, fierce, brave (JM).

jù To be together; to travel together; together; equally; completely, all (JM).

mò → line 34.

chén, zhèn → no. 6 after line 15

shuài, lò → line 9.

Mà Hán Ancient state, in the southern part of the Korean peninsula (CY 347.2). 韓 → line 18.

wèi To surround; to encircle; to round up, surround and seize; a hunting ground; to guard, defend; a wall; surroundings; circumference of a circle; ... (JM).

Wèichóutái → line 39.

táo To defeat (HY 11: 32.2).

jí → line 41.

Sui Chéng → line 71.

Yáo Guāng → line 70.

shàngyán To present an opinion to a superior (HY 1: 274.2).

yīn ... ; take advantage of (GHY).

sāng Funeral; mourning;

sāng To lose, forfeit; to be defeated (JM).

yì To discuss; to criticise; an opinion, proposal; ... (JM).

shàngshū Master of Writing (B).

Chén Zhòng (There is a bit more about him, though not about this incident, in Cambridge history of China, vol. 1, pp. 300, 305, 786).

jiéxiá Fierce and cunning (CY 1573.2).

diào To visit and console; person sent to visit and console (M 4: 684.2).

zéràng To criticize and reproach (M 10: 722.4). 責 → line 34.

zui Crime, evil; a fault, error; to punish; to condemn, denounce; suffering, misery (JM).
赦
shè
To pardon (GHY).

加
jiā
...; 加以 to carry out, perform, do (JM). → line 31.

誅
zhū
→ line 33.

取
qǔ
To take by force; to take, obtain; to extract; to chose; to seek, demand; to recruit; = 娶, to take as wife; ... (JM).

後善
hòushàn
Future good behaviour (HY 3: 967.1).

生口
shēngkǒu
Prisoners of war, slaves etc.; = 牲口, sacrificial animal (CY 2095.2).

詔
yì
→ line 39.

降
jiàng, xiáng → line 26.

賜
zhì
To inform, notify (a subordinate); to admonish, exhort; an Imperial edict; (of a ruler:) to give an order; to call in (a subordinate) (JM).

架逆
jiènì
Brutal and disobedient (CY 1573.2).

無狀
wúzhàng
Without merit; without propriety; without face; unspeakably (CY 1930.1).

斬斷
zhàndùn
To chop, amputate (HY 6: 1062.2). (Here presumably, to behead). 斬 → line 41.

殲醢
zhānhéi
One of the cruel punishments of ancient times: to chop up as mincemeat (CY 2686.3).

示
shì
To tell (someone something); to show; to manifest, display; a proclamation (JM).

百姓
bǎixìng
(In classical times:) the aristocracy; (later:) the common people (non-officials) (JM).

80 幸
xìng
Fortunate; fortunately; to rejoice; to hope; on purpose, specially; (of the ruler:) to favour; (of the ruler:) to go to (JM).

赦令
shèlìng
To pardon (HY 9: 1177.2). 赦 → line 78.

乞
qǐ
To seek, demand;

乞罪
qǐzuì
(Here apparently the same as qǐngzuì 請罪, ‘to accept punishment’, HY 11: 263.2). 罪 → line 78.

請降
qǐngxiáng
To beg to surrender;

請降
qǐngjiàng ...

連
lián
→ line 32.

鮮卑
Xiānběi
→ line 23.

寇鈐
kòujiǎn
→ line 19.

驅略
qūlǜ
To take prisoners or hostages (HY 12: 875.2). 略 → no. 1 after line 19.

小民
xiǎomín
Ordinary people (HY 2: 1596.1).

動
dòng
...; frequently (GHY).

裁
cái
...; 僅僅 only, barely, merely (JM).

81 向化
xiànghuà
To submit and pledge allegiance (HY 3: 137.2).

縣官
xiànguān
Local officials; the imperial court, the state (CY 2457.2).
| 毅 | zhàndòu | → line 60. |
| 自以 | zì yǐ | (Here apparently, “spontaneously, of one’s own accord.”) |
| 親附 | qīn fù | To be close to and dependent upon (HY 10: 343.1). |
| 生口 | shēngkǒu | → line 79. |
| 賄 | shì | To redeem, ransom; to atone for (GHY). |
| 直 | zhí | ...; = 值, value, price (JM). |
| 賄直 | shǔzhí | Ransom (HY 10: 309.1, citing this sentence only). |
| 繡 | jǐn | Fine silk cloth (GHY), a pale yellow fine silk cloth (CY 2458.2). |
| 匹 | pǐ | A spouse; to mate; a pair; of equal strength; to compare; alone; (measure for horses); = 繡, (a roll of cloth of a certain length); 筗, for example (JM). |
| 小口 | xiǎokǒu | A child; ... (HY 2: 1588.1). |

83 伯固

| 率服 | shuàifū | To surrender together; to submit (HY 2: 380.2). 率 → line 9. |
| 垂 | chuí | To hang down; to hand down to later generations; to bow (the head); to bestow (on an inferior); close to, nearby; = 巷, a border, edge, side chamber (JM). |
| 東垂 | dōngchuí | The eastern frontier; the east in general (HY 4: 833.2). |

84 賈帝}

| 晉帝 | Jiàndì | Emperor, r. 6 March, A.D. 145 – 26 July, A.D. 146. |
| 桓帝 | Huán-dì | → line 19. |
| 遼東 | Liáodōng | → line 18. |
| 西安平 | Xi’ānpíng | → no. 1 after line 62. |
| 帶方 | Dàifāng | A place in Luòláng Commandery in the Hán; ... (CY 979.3). |
| 令 | lìng | Prefect (B). |

| 掠 | lüè | To steal; to flog, torture; to fell (trees); to row, stroke; to card, comb (textile fibres); = 擊, to throw, cast (JM). |
| 樂浪 | Luòláng, Lèláng | → line 38. |
| 太守 | tàishǒu | → line 18. |
| 妻子 | qīzǐ | A wife; wife and children (HY 4: 319.1). 妻 → line 35 |
85 降服  
xiángfú  
To loosen one’s clothes and beg pardon for one’s crimes; ...(CY3268.2).  

85.1 郡國志  
Jùn guó zhì  
‘Treatise on administrative geography’, chapters 19–23 of the treatises (zhì 志) appended to the Hòu Hàn shū.  

The reference is to chapter 23 of the treatises, pp. 3529 and 3530. Here however Dàifǒng is placed in Luóláng Commandery.  


87 夾  jiā, jià  
...;  
	xiá  = 狹, narrow (GHY, citing this passage only).  

88 強勇  qiánhòng  
→ line 30.  

便  biàn, pián  
→ line 48.  

矛  máo  
→ line 30.  

步戰  bùzhàn  
To do battle on foot (HY 5: 336.2).  

言語  yán yǔ  
→ line 44.  

居處  jūchù  
Normal appearance and bearing; daily life; to arrange, manage;  
jūchù  a home, residence (HY 4: 24.1).
衣服  yīfù → line 58.

丧  zàng → line 60.

母  guó → line 35.

丈  zhàng (Unit of length, equal to 10 chí; to measure (land); (a term of respect) (JM). 尺 → line 46.

戸  hù → line 16.

假  jià To borrow; to rely on, depend on; to pardon; to give;假如 if; temporary; usurping; false, sham; (surname);

假  jià  a holiday, leave of absence (JM).

埋  mái To bury; to conceal; to inter (a corpse) (JM).

皮肉  píròu Skin and muscle; skin (HY 8: 520.1).

盡  jìn → line 60.

随  suí → line 52

如生  rúshēng (The Sānguó zhì version has 如生形.)

90 數  shù, shǔ, → line 13.

90.1 This comment appears to be the only source which indicates that there was a Hán prefecture (xiàn) named Gàimá 貢馬.

90.1 平壤  Pingrāng Pyongyang.

王陵  Wángxián → no. 1 after line 19.

91 武帝  Wǔ-dì → line 17.

On Wǔ-dì’s conquest of Cháoxiān in 109 B.C., see Cambridge history of China, 1: 448–449.

滅  miè → line 8.

朝鮮  Cháoxiān → line 16.

沃沮  Wòjù → line 43.

玄菟  Xuántù → line 23.

夷貊  Yímò (An ancient ethnic group in North and East China); ethnic groups in general (HY 2: 1500.1).

使  qǐn, qìn → line 14.

高句驪  Gāogōuli [dì] 고구려

更  gèng To change; alternately; to undergo, experience; ... ↔

gēng Even more; again; ... (JM).

92 楊浪  Luóláng, Léláng

都尉  dūwèi Chief commandant (B).

光武  Guāngwǔ → line 37.
渠帥  qūshuài  → line 69.

迫小  pòxiǎo  Narrow (HY 10: 761.2, citing this sentence only). 迫  → no. 2 after line 19.

介  jiè  . . . ; between (JM).

93 臣屬  chénshǔ  → line 47.

句藥  Gōuli  → line 62.

使者  shìzhě  Emissary, messenger (CY 206.2).

Xiāng 相 is here a preposed pronominal object, so that xiāng jiānlíng 相監領, is equivalent to jiānlíng zhī 監領之. See Pulleyblank, p. 137.

監領  jiānlíng  To manage, oversee (M 8: 132.4).

責  zé, zhài  → line 34.

租税  zūshuì  General term for land tax and other levies in ancient times (CY 2304.1).

貂  diāo  → line 29.

94 婢妾  bìqiè  Concubine, maidservant (CY 760.3).

95 置溝矣  Zhīgōulóu  . . .

俗  xú  → line 20.

挹婭  Yílóu  → line 23.

96 意  xì  → line 21.

乘  chéng, shèng  → line 11.

船  chuán  → line 48.

寇抄  kòuchāo  → line 19.

畏  wèi  → line 9.

衞  zhè  → line 56.

賊  cáng, jīng  To preserve, store, keep; to collect; to hide, conceal; (a surname);

zàng  裔 a storehouse; the canonical books of Buddhism and Taoism; the internal organs of the body;

zāng  #zl= a bribe, booty (JM).

巖穴  yánxué  A mountain cave (CY 949.1).

邑洛  yìluò  → line 31.

耆老  qílǎo  An old person (CY 2521.1).

嘗  cháng  To taste; to try; to undergo, experience; (mark of past tense); = 常, always, often; . . . (JM; Pulleyblank, p. 119).

97 中人  zhōngrén  An ordinary person; an ordinary family; a eunuch; a palace maid; a powerful minister; a wife; a middleman; = 中國人; . . . ;

中人  zhōngrén  to injure someone (HY 1: 581.1).

袖  xiù  A sleeve; to sleeve, put in the sleeve (JM).
丈 zhàng → line 88.

岸 àn → A riverbank, shore, coast; high; ... (JM).

際 jì → A crevice; a boundary, edge; between; 其時 the time; timely; to arrive at; to meet (JM).

破 pò → ...; to defeat (JM). {•• Complete this ••}

頂 dǐng → The crown of the head; to carry on the head; to prop up, support; to contradict (one's superior); to take the place of; (measure for lidded vessels); ... (JM).

復 fù → line 34.

98 語 yǔ → To discuss; to converse; to narrate; speech; ...;

yù → To tell, inform (JM).

闊 kuì → To peep at, look at through a small hole; to reconnoitre, scout; to lie in wait for;

kuì = 畦, to take a step (JM).

雲 yún → line 22.

98.1 魏志 Wei zhi → no. 7 after line 36.

The passage referred to is in Sānguó zhì, juàn 30, Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 847. Wūqū Jiān’s 毋丘崑 biography is in juàn 28, pp. 761–767. Wáng Qi 王顥 is briefly mentioned there.

窮 qióng → In difficulty; to embarrass; unrecognised; poor, impoverished; at an impasse; finished, used up; to finish, use up; to search completely; secluded (JM).

99 濃 Hui, Wěi → line 18.

沃沮 Wòjū → line 43.

辰韓 Chén Hán → Name of an ancient state, one of the Three Hán 三韓 (M 10: 1093, cites this chapter, lines 114 and 125 ff, and the corresponding chapter in Sān guó zhì).

窮 qióng → no. 1 after line 98.

樂浪 Luòláng, Lèláng → line 38.

句驕 Gōuli → line 62.

朝鮮 Cháoxiān → line 16.

100 武王 Wǔ-wáng → line 8.

篤子 Jīzi → An uncle of Zhòu 討, last ruler of Shāng (CY 2364.2).

蠶 cán → A silkworm; sericulture (CY 2794.3).

田蠶 tián cán → Sericulture, the cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms; agriculture and sericulture (HY 7: 1282.1). 田 → no. 2 after line 7.

終 zhōng → To end, be finished; to die; to cut off, interrupt; finally, in the end; entirely; complete, entire: ... (JM).

101 門戶 ménhù → A door, gate; family, family status; a faction (CY 3232.2).

閉 bì → To close; to stop up, seal; to stop, interrupt (something); to cover, hide; ... (JM).
婦人 furén
The wife of an aristocrat; a woman; a married woman (JM).

貞信 zhēnxìn
Faithful, honest (M 10: 699.2).

築豆 biàn dòu
A plaited bamboo vessel shaped like a dòu (bronze vessel), used in sacrifices; sacrifice, ritual (CY 2382.1).

稱王 chēngwáng
To assume the title of king.


燕 yàn, Yān → line 16.

齊 Qí
An ancient state, covering parts of modern Shāndōng and Hēbei (JM).

趙 zhào
An ancient state, covering parts of modern Shānxī and Hēbei (JM).

避地 bìdì
→ line 16.

衛滿 Wèi Mǎn
→ line 16.

擊破 jīpò
→ line 41.

[衛]右渠 [Wèi] Yòuqú
(No more is known about him.)

元朔 Yuánshuò
Reign period, 128–123 B.C.; the first day of the lunar year (HY 2: 214.1).

南閭 Nán Lú
(Nothing more is known about him.)

畔 pàn
→ line 4.

諳 yǐ
→ line 39.
分 fén, fên → line 6.

領東 Ling dōng

都尉 dōu wèi → line 92.

已後 yǐ hòu → line 5.

風俗 fēng sú Traditional practices, customs; folk songs (HY 12: 604.2). 風 → line 163. 俗 → line 20.

稍 shāo → no. 1 after line 19.

薄 bó . . . opposite of 厚 (pure and honest) (GHY).

法禁 fǎ jìn Penal laws, prohibitions (CY 1751.2).

浸 jìn To soak; to cover, conceal; to irrigate (fields); to wet; water; even more; gradually (JM).

省 shěng The inner sanctum of an imperial palace; an administrative office; to reduce, economize on; an error; . . .

性 xìng to supervise, administer; to visit; to be conscious, awake; to understand; obvious; (aspect particle like cèng 曾) (JM).

棄 qì To abandon; to forsake; to forget (JM).

悉 xī Entirely; detailed; to exhaust, use up; to know (JM).

建武 Jiànwǔ → line 17.

渠帥 qú shuài → line 69.

歲時 suì shí One year, four seasons; years, time; the season of the year; the year’s harvest (HY 5: 357.2).

朝賀 cháo hè → line 40.

前漢書 Qián [Hàn] Quán [Hàn] → no. 1 after line 19.

前漢書 Qián [Hàn] Quán [Hàn] → no. 4 after line 61.

穀音 jù yīn

君長 jūn zhǎng → line 44.

三老 sān lǎo Thrice Venerable (B). {•• Explain! ••}

耆舊 qí jiù An elder (CY 2521.2).

言語 yán yǔ → line 44.

法俗 fǎ sú → line 49.

大抵 dà dì Primarily; approximately (CY 666.1).

類 lèi → line 49.

相類 xiāng lèi Similar, alike (HY 7: 1164.2).

愚豎 yú què Naive and honest (M 4: 1120.1, citing this passage only).
| 喜欲 | shìyù | Likes and desires (CY 541.1). |
| 請 務 | qǐngwù | To demand, beg (HY 11: 259.1). |
| 衣 | yī, yì | → no. 2 after line 3. |
| 曲 領 | qǔlǐng | A round collar; a jacket with round collar (CY 1457.2). |
| 重 | zhòng | Heavy; weight; something heavy; generous; strict, rigorous; important, serious; valuable; stern, severe; grave, serious; solemn; to attach importance to, value; to increase; very, extremely;...; |
| 重 | chóng | repeatedly, anew; repeated; to involve, implicate; (measure:) a layer, stratum (JM). |
| 部界 | bùjiè | Domain (M 11.256.4). |
| 妄 | wàng | Casual; unlawful; absurd (GHY). |
| 相 | xiāng | → line 93. |
| 干涉 | gānshè | To intervene, concern oneself with; involve (in trouble), implicate;... (HY 2: 914.1). |
| 110 昏 | hūn | ...; to marry (JM). |
| 忌諱 | jìhuì | To taboo; a taboo (JM). |
| 疾病 | jíbìng | Illness in general; seriously ill (HY 8: 302.1). |
| 死亡 | sǐwáng | To die; to wither away, die out (HY 5: 147.2) |
| 輔 | zúi | → line 56. |
| 捐棄 | juānquì | Abandon, reject (CY 1262.1).<->NB 捐 sūn. |

| 宅 | zhái | → line 4. |
| 更 | gēng, gèng | → line 91. |
| 麻 | mà | → line 44. |
| 黨 | cán | → line 100. |
| 湿布 | miánbù | Floss and cloth (M 8: 1119.4, cites this passage and a parallel passage). |
| 曉 | xiǎo | Daytime; to know; to inform (JM). |
| 候 | hòu | To keep watch; a sentry post; a sentry; to reconnoitre, scout; to survey; to wait, await, expect; to visit, greet; a period of five days; a sign, indication; to predict (correctly);... (JM). |
| 星宿 | xīngxiù | The 28 mansions (divisions of the celestial sphere); stars in general (CY 1427.1). |
| 豫知 | yùzhī | To foresee (M 10: 671.3). |

| 111 年歲 | niànsuì | Years; days; the year’s harvest; (a person’s) age (HY 1: 654.2). |
| 豐 | fēng, fēng | Flourishing, luxuriant; abundant, plentiful; fertile; to favour; to be filled with;... (JM). |
| 約 | yuē | ...; poor, impoverished (JM). |
| 用 | yòng | ...; = 以 (JM). |
| 畫夜 | huànyè | Night and day;... (HY 5: 750.2). |
| 歌舞 | géwǔ | Singing and dancing; to celebrate (someone) by singing and dancing (JM). |
112 辖 zhé → line 56.

罰 fá Punishment; to punish; to pay a fine; to whip, flog; to execute (JM).

責 zé, zhài → line 34.

生口 shēngkǒu → line 79.

禍 huò Calamity; harm (GHY).

償 cháng → no. 1 after line 107.

寇盗 kōudào → line 49.

步戰 bùzhàn → line 88.

矛 máo → line 30.

丈 zhàng → line 88.

113 檀 tián A kind of wood; ... (CY 1640.2).

文 wén → no. 2 after line 3.

豹 bào → no. 6 after line 36.

斑 bān . . . = 斑, multicoloured (CY 2056.1).

班魚 bānyú A kind of fish, like a globefish but smaller. Also called pèngyú 魚 (HY 4: 563.2).

獻 xiàn → line 5.

114 马韓 Mǎ Hán → line 75.

辰韓 Chén Hán → line 99. 辰 → no. 4 after line 61.

弁辰 Biàn Chén (No more is known about this state.) 弁 → line 21.

115 倭 Wō → line 18.

有 yǒu, yòu → line 10.

yòu = 又; (conjunction used between tens and units places in a number) (JM). → line 168.

116 伯濟=百濟 Bójì Paekche, an ancient state in southern Korea (CY 2171.3; M 1: 674).

Here and in line 118 shì appears to be used as a copula.

戸 hù → line 89.

117 限 xiàn A border; to limit; a limit; a time limit, deadline; . . . (JM).

辰國 Chén guó (No more is known about this state.)

目支國 Mùzhī guó (No more is known about this state.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>惹</th>
<th>$jin$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>→ line 60.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田畝</td>
<td>$tiāncān$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙布</td>
<td>$miānbù$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 110.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>栗</td>
<td>$lǐ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut (GHY).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梨</td>
<td>$lǐ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 梨. A pear tree; a pear;... (HY 4: 1040.2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>$wěi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tail; to follow behind; (measure for fish 魚一條稱—尾);... (JM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雞</td>
<td>$jī$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A domestic fowl, chicken, hen, rooster (HY 11: 859.1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尺</td>
<td>$chǐ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邑落</td>
<td>$yīlùō$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雜居</td>
<td>$zájū$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reside in close proximity to each other; heterogeneous, disorderly;... (HY 11: 872.2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>城郭</td>
<td>$chéngguō$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冢</td>
<td>$zhǒng$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumulus grave; mountain top;... (GHY).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跪拜</td>
<td>$guībài$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錦</td>
<td>$jǐn$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ line 21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騷</td>
<td>$jǐ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A kind of woollen cloth (GHY).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎乘</td>
<td>$qǐchéng$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ride a horse or drive a vehicle; to ride (a horse or other animal);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To wear the hair exposed, without cap or turban (M 12: 75.1).

Note the parallel passage in Sānguó zhī, pp. 849–853.

袍 páo A long gown; a padded long gown; the front of a piece of clothing (CY 2821.2).

履 lǚ . . . shoes, sandals; to wear on the feet (JM).

壯勇 zhuàngyǒn Strong and brave (CY 641.2).

少年 shàonián Not many years;

 youngsters; young; . . . (HY 2: 1649.1).

筑室 zhùshì To build a house; . . . (HY 8: 1227.1).

作力 zuòlì To exert oneself (HY 1: 1246.2).

(Here perhaps, to compete in strength.)

轎 zhé → line 56.

繩 shéng Rope, string; the inked string used by carpenters; straight; correct; to control, restrain, bind; to continue; to praise (JM).

貫 guàn A string for coins; too penetrate; to have a thorough knowledge of; to hit the mark; to serve, attend upon;
= 慣, custom, habit; (measure:) a string of 1000 coins (JM).

脊 jǐ The spine; . . . (JM).

脊皮 jǐpí The skin of the back; the body in general (HY 6: 1255.1).

[Here probably: the muscles and sinews of the back.]
事 shì  An affair, matter; an enterprise, undertaking; an accident, unforeseen event; to deal with; to serve; a task, job, duty; to attend upon; (measure word:) a case;

zi = 剃, to insert (JM).

倭 Wō → line 18.

文身 wénshēn To tattoo the body; to cultivate one’s moral character (HY: 6: 1519.2).

124. 科頭 kētóu Without a cap over the hair (CY: 2298.2). → line 121.

縈繞 yíngrào To wind around (HY: 9: 976.1).

科結 kējié . . . ; to braid; a braid (M: 8: 552.1).

124. 魏志 2 Wèizhì → no. 7 after line 36.

The reference is to Sānguó zhì, Zhōnghuá Shūjū ed., p. 852.

蘇塗 sūtú Anc. suō d’uo (GSR: 67c, 82d’).

浮屠 Fútú 中 多 Buddha; a Buddhist monk; a Buddhist pagoda (GHY). Anc. b’īgu d’uo (GSR: 1233l, 45’).

125 鏖老 qǐlào → line 96.

亡人 wángrén 阪 氓 A refugee, exile; the dead; = 忘人, an ignorant and confused person (HY: 2: 293.2).

避 bi To avoid; to refrain from; to leave, depart from; to escape from (JM).

苦 kǔ  그 A bitter taste; bitter; (a bitter edible plant); painful; to disgrace; fatigued; to hate; worry, be anxious; to suffer from; hard-working; extremely; 太 too; 久 long time; urgent (JM).

役 yì 역 → no. 1 after line 19.

適 shì 적 To go to; (of a woman:) to marry; to submit to, yield to; to adapt to; should, ought to; comfortable; to enjoy; exactly, just right; 剛才 just now; 僅僅 only, merely; 如果 if (JM).

剝 gé 향 To cut; to divide; to cut up, dismember; to partition; to differentiate; to cut out; to do damage; a disaster (JM).

界 jiè A border; a region, district, area; range, extent; an ultimate limit; to border on; bounds, limits; to sow discord, drive a wedge between (JM).

舫 bāng A fief, feudal territory; to enfee; a state (JM).

弧 hú A wooden bow (CY: 1045.1).

126 癮 zéi 癖 A thief; . . . (JM). → line 165.

行酒 xíngjiǔ To serve wine in proper succession; to take charge of the wine in a gathering (HY: 3: 906.1).

暢 shāng (Ancient type of wine vessel); to serve wine (GHY).

徒 tú (Used here for its sound.)

有似 yōusì 유시 Similar to, like (HY: 6: 1147.2).

城柵 chéngzhà 興作 A fort, fortification, stockade (M: 3: 183.1). → line 30.

屋室 wūshì 栄실 A house, building, residence (HY: 4: 35.1).

別 bié To separate, discriminate; to leave, depart; to divide; to turn around; in addition, moreover; . . . (JM).

邑 yi A populated place; a state; a fief; the capital of a state; a small town; . . . (JM).
### 127 馥戯

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>畫字</th>
<th>意思</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qūshuài</td>
<td>Fields, soil; territory; to measure territory; . . . (JM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The titles chénzhì 巨智, jiâncè 傷側, fânzhâ 樊祗, shâxì 柏奚, and yîjié 藝傑 seem to be transcriptions, though one or two might be translations.

### 128 塩桑

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>畫字</th>
<th>意思</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cánsâng</td>
<td>Sericulture (HY 8: 1006.2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 129 貿易

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>畫字</th>
<th>意思</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>màoyì</td>
<td>To trade, engage in commerce; to change, alter; . . . (HY 10: 171.1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GLOSSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>畫字</th>
<th>意思</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xí</td>
<td>→ line 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gù</td>
<td>→ line 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sè</td>
<td>A stringed musical instrument [often translated ‘zither’]; . . . (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piān</td>
<td>small (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yā</td>
<td>. . . ; = 壓, to press down (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>Ancient puo: (GSR 102c´).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>Ancient tien: (GSR 476a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>Ancient pien: (GSR 246a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>→ line 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhàng</td>
<td>Tall and large;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhàngdà</td>
<td>to grow up (M 11: 684).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
髮 fà Hair; (an ancient linear measure) (JM).

絜 jié → line 46.

絜淸 jiéqīng Clean; pure (HY 9: 801.1).

131 刑法 xíngfā (General term for laws concerning crime and punishment); a punishment, means of punishment (HY 2: 604.2).

嚴峻 yánjùn Severe and harsh (CY 556.3).

頗 pō ...; very, extremely; slightly (JM).

132 衛滿 Wèimǎn → line 16.

破 pó ...; to defeat (JM). → line 97. {•• Complete this ••}

攻 gōng → line 70.

133 滅絕 miéjué To ruin, destroy (M 7: 177.1). 滅 → line 12.

建武 Jiànwǔ → line 17.

廉斯 Liánsī (According to the comment, a place name.)

蘇馬謖 Sūmǎxiè (No more is known about him.)

貢獻 gòngxiàn → line 39.

光武 Guāngwǔ [dì] → line 37.

髮 sìshí The four seasons; the times of the year for agricultural activity; morning, forenoon, evening, and night; ... (JM).

謁 yè To explain; to announce; to request, seek; to have an audience with (a lord); a guard; ... (JM).

朝謁 cháo yè To go to the residence of a ruler and have audience (M 5: 1056.3). 朝 → line 39.

靈帝 Língdì → line 19.

百姓 báixīng → line 79.

135 流亡 liúwáng To flee from hardships; to go into exile; ... (HY 5: 1256.2).

136 島 dào = 島, an island (M 4: 303).

山島 shāndǎo an dǎo An island in the sea, 舊稱為海中之山, 故云 (HY 3: 781.2).

髡 kūn Ancient punishment of shaving the head; to shave the head; to prune the branches of a tree (JM).

衣 yī, yì → no. 2 after line 3.

韋 wěi Processed skin, leather (GHY).

豕 shì → line 26.

乘 chéng, shèng → line 11.

船 chuán → line 48.

往來 wǎnglái Going and coming; intercourse, acquaintance; ... (HY 3: 937.1).

137 貨市 huòshì To do business (HY 10: 96.2, citing this passage only). 貨 → line 129.
138 倩
Wǒ → line 18

依
yī → line 62.

使驛
shìyì → line 20.

武帝
Wǔ-dì → line 17.

滅
miè → line 8.

許
xǔ . . . ; approximately (JM).

139 世世
shìshì Through many generations (CY 78.1).

傳統
cuán tǒng To continue a lineage (M 1: 906.3). 傳 → line 64.

邪馬臺
Yémǎtái (An ancient name for Japan) (M 11: 226.2, referring to this passage only). Ancient ja ma: d’ài (GSR 47a, 40a, 939a). Japanese Yamatai [presumably related to Japanese Yamato 大和].

徵
jiāo  A border; to inspect;
yāo  to seek . . . (GHY).

140 拘
jū, gōu (HY 6: 480.1)

邪
xié, yé (JM).

大較
dàjiào Generally, approximately; . . . (CY 672.3).

GLOSSES

會稽 = 會

Kuàijī  Name of a mountain, southeast of modern Shàoxīng 绍兴, Zhejiang; name of a Hán commandery covering the southern part of modern Jiōngshǔ province and most of Zhejiang and Fùjīān (Zhōngguó lǐshì dìtì ji, 51–52②5).

東冶
Dōngyě  Name of a Hán prefecture, near modern Fūzhōu, Fújīān (Zhōngguó lǐshì dìtì ji, 51–52④4).

朱崖 = 珠

Zhūyá  Hán Commandery, modern Hǎikǒu 海口, Hǎinán (CY 1507.3, 2058.2).

僧耳
Dān’èr  Name of an ancient state; commandery, modern Dān 儒 county, Hāinán (CY 262.3).

法俗
fǎsú  → line 49.

140. 訔
é  An error; rumours; hearsay; to extort, blackmail; to change, transform; to persuade; = 哥, to act, be active (JM).

邪摩堆
Yémóduī Ancient ja muá tuāi (GSR 47a, 17e, 575z).

141 禾稻
hédiào  Rice plant, paddy (M 8: 521.4).

紬
zhī = 紬, ramie, China grass; cloth woven of ramie (GHY).

麻紬
mázhī  Hemp and ramie; hemp cloth (M 12: 942.3).

蠶桑
cānsāng  → line 128.

織綢
zhījī  Weaving and spinning (M 8: 1178.1).

㡅布
jiānzhī  Silk cloth (HY 9: 973.1). 織 → line 81. 布 → line 44.

珠
zhū  → line 121.
142 菜茹 cài'rú Vegetables (M 9: 703.3).

虎 hǔ A tiger; fierce, tiger-like; ... (JM).

豹 bào → no. 6 after line 36.

羊 yáng A sheep; ... (JM).

鹬 què A type of bird; = 燕, a type of dog (CY 3538.3).

鹳 shān A magpie (Pica pica sericea) (CH 4065.2).

单 dān = 盾, a shield (CY 1610.1).

矢 shǐ → line 8.

錐 zù → line 48.

黥 qǐng To tattoo the face as a punishment; to tattoo (in general) (JM).

文身 wénshēn → line 124.

143 别 bié → line 126.

尊卑 zūnbēi Social rank, status (HY 2: 1283.1).

144 丹朱 dānzhū Red; cinnabar; ... (CY 93.3).
紛 fèn
Flour; a white powder used for adornment; a white or coloured pigment; to grind finely; to adorn; white; food made from flour (HY 9: 199.1).

城築 chéngzhù
"To paint, to daub (GHY).

室 wūshì
"Flour; a white powder used for adornment; a white or coloured pigment; to grind finely; to adorn; white; food made from flour (HY 9: 199.1).

兄弟 xiōngdì
"Brothers; sisters; (general term for relatives of same surname); . . . (HY 2: 222.2).

異處 yìchù
"In different places;

會同 huìtóng
"To display (a corpse) in state before burial (HY 1: 1559.1).

145 番豆 biāndòu
"To walk barefoot (CY 1075.1).

俗 sú
"To crouch (M 10: 955.1).

恭恭敬 gōngjìng
"To display (a corpse) in state before burial (HY 1: 1559.1).

人性 rénxìng
"Human nature; friendly feelings, favour; . . . (HY 1: 1043.2).

嗜 shì
"To like, love; a habit, addiction (JM).

壽考 shòukào
"Long-lived; longevity (CY 643.3).

146 妻 qī, qì
"To steal; larceny (M 8: 122.3). 盜 → line 165.

爭訟 zhēngsòng
"Lawsuit, litigation (M 10: 567.2).

147 沒 mò
"To weep, sob (CY 519.2).

酒食 jiǔshí
"Food and wine (HY 9: 1379).

等類 děnglèi
"Company, circle, coterie (M 8: 774.4).
148 卜 bǔ
To divine by making cracks in bones or scapulae; a diviner; to calculate, guess; to choose; ... (JM).

决 jué
To determine, decide; ... (GHY).

吉凶 jixiōng
Fortune and misfortune; fortunate and unfortunate events (HY 3: 91.2).

行來 xínglái
Going and coming, entering and leaving; ... (HY 3: 898.1).

度 dù, duó
→ line 29.

梳沐 jiémù
To comb the hair and bathe (M 6: 595.2).

婦人 fùrén
→ line 101.

衰 shuāi
To decline, weaken; weak, feeble; old, senile;

cuí to decrease progressively; = 慘, ancient mourning garb (JM; HY 9: 28.2).

持衰 chīcuǐ
(HY 6: 551 merely quotes this passage without comment.)

在塗 zàitú
在路上 on the road (HY 2: 1014.1). 塗 = 塗, a road.

吉利 jílì
Successful (CY 473.1).

149 鬱 gù
gó
To hire (a person); to lease (a thing); to pay, remunerate; ... (HY 11: 833.2).

財物 cáiwù
→ line 71.

病疾 bìngjí
Disease, illness; (of an illness:) to become serious (HY 8: 292.2).

遭 zāo
To encounter; ... (GHY).
大夫
dàfū

(An ancient official title); (in the Qín and Hán, an official rank, fifth out of 20);
dàifū

a medical doctor; (polite form of address to a craftsman) (HY 1: 1326.1).

Here yǐ 以 marks the direct object of cì 赐: ‘... granted him a seal and ribbon.’

印绶 yìnshòu ➔ line 39.

安帝 Ān-dì ➔ line 38.

永初 Yǒngchū ➔ line 19.

帅升 Shuàishēng (No more is known about him.)

生口 shēngkòu ➔ line 79.

請見 qǐngjiàn To request a meeting (M 10: 512.2).

更相 gēngxiāng

In turn, one after another; mutually, reciprocally (HY 1: 529.1). 更 ➔ line 91.

攻伐 gōngfá To attack (HY 5: 392.2). 攻 ➔ line 69. 伐 ➔ line 63.

卑米呼 Bēimǐhū


年長 niánzhǎng

Old; to grow old (HY 1: 650.1).

嫁 jià (Of a woman:) to marry; to go to; to remarry. To graft (plants) (JM).
The story of Xu Fu 徐福 (also written 徐市), who in 219 B.C. was sent by the Emperor Qin Shihuang to find the islands of the immortals, is told in the Shi ji, juan 6, (Zhonghua Shuju ed., pp. 247, 258, 263) and translated by Burton Watson in Records of the Grand Historian: Qin Dynasty, pp. 49, 58, 61. Chavannes has a long footnote on this story in Mémoires historiques, vol. 2, pp. 151–153.

158 童 tóng (Ancient meanings:) a male servant; a male child servant; a boy. (Later meanings:) young, immature; . . . (JM).

童男女 tóngnán 女 Young boys and girls (HY 8: 390.1).

蓬萊 Pénglái (One of the islands of the immortals).

神仙 shénxiān A mythical superhuman figure; . . . (HY 7: 859.1).

畏 wei → line 9.

誅 zhū → line 33.

承 chéng To present (a gift, an offering) with respect; to receive; to continue, succeed, follow; precedence; to prevent, stop; to assist; . . . ; zhēng = 拯, to rescue (JM).

159 人民 rénmín 民 Ordinary people; human beings in general (HY 1: 1038.1).

時 shí The seasons; the weather; the time of day; a period of years, era; an opportunity; luck, fortune; timely; often; at that time; at the proper time; suitably timed; . . . (JM).
The book *Línghuì shuǐ tǔ zhì* 臨海水土志 seems to be otherwise unknown, but two works with similar titles are extant: *Línghuì yìwù zhì* 臨海異物志, by Shēn Yīng, and *Línghuì shuǐ tǔ jì* 臨海水土記, anonymous (*Zhōngguó cóngshā zōnglù*, vol. 2, p. 541).

We learn from the modern editors’ note on the last line of p. T23 (orig. p. 2827) that this passage is also quoted in juàn 780 of the Sòng-period encyclopedia *Tàipíng yùlàn* 太平御覽 (*Zhōnghuá Shūjū* ed., pp. 2455–2456). There are several interesting variants in this version, and it is also much longer.

霜雪  *shuāngxuě*  Frost and snow; ... (M 12: 64.3).

鹭  *xī*  A valley; a mountain stream; *qǐ* hollow (GHY).

颖  *kānfā*  → line 136.

穿耳  *chuāněr*  To pierce the ears and wear earrings (CY 2325.1).

饶沃  *ráowò*  Fertile (land) (M 12: 430.4).

既...又...  *jì...yòu*... Both ... and ... (GHY).

麋  *jīn*  = 稠, river deer (GHY).

舅  *jiù*  Mother’s older and younger brothers; husband’s father; wife’s father; wife’s older and younger brothers; ... (CY 2592.3).

姑  *gū*  Father’s older and younger sisters; husband’s mother; ... (GHY).

舅姑  *jiūgū*  Father’s parents; wife’s parents (CY 2592.3).
呉

息

共

牀 = 床

略

鹿

格

矛

戦鬬

摩礦 = 磨礦

矢

錬

青石

貯

瓦器

歯

歴月所日

啖

啖食
dānshí

담식

肴

yáo

جاول

GLOSSES

Each chapter of Hòu Hàn shū ends with a ‘discussion’, lùn 論, and a rhymed ‘appreciation’, zàn 賛. The ‘discussion’ sums up the chapter and points a moral, while the ‘appreciation’ praises the subject of the chapter.

箘子

箘

穾

穀

俗

施

八條之約

禁

遂

淫盜

扁

啖食 dānshí To devour (HY 3: 392.2).

肴 yáo Cooked meat or fish (GHY).

箘子 Jīzǐ → line 100.

箘 wéi To avoid; to violate; evil (GHY).

穾 shuāi, cuī → line 148.

穀 yīn To move; to transport; to use; fate; ... (JM).

穀 bìdì → line 16.

俗 sú → line 20.

施 shǐ, yí, yì, shì ší → line 48.

八條之約 bātiáo zhī yuè (See lines 99–100 and 107.1.)

禁 jīn → line 10.

遂 suìnǎi Thereafter, accordingly (HY 10: 1089.1).

淫盜 yǐndào Promiscuity and thievery (HY 5: 1396.1). 盗 → line 165.

扁 jiǒng A bolt for a door; a door; to bolt a door, to close a door; ... (GHY).
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Gloses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>huí</td>
<td>To return; to reply; to violate, go against; treacherous; ... (JM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頑薄</td>
<td>wánbó</td>
<td>Stupid and shallow (HY 12: 257.2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>就</td>
<td>jiù</td>
<td>→ line 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宽略</td>
<td>kuānlüè</td>
<td>Broad and general (M 3: 1109.1, citing this passage only). 略 → no. 1 after line 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>tōng</td>
<td>→ line 37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柔謹</td>
<td>róuqín</td>
<td>Quiet and prudent (M 6: 266.2, citing this passage only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

163 風 fēng, fēng → line 46.

三方 sānfāng The barbarians of the south, west and north (M 1: 174.3).

苟 gǒu Careless, free; if (GHY).

所 suǒ ...; a place (JM).

暢 chǎng Smooth, unimpeded; to understand thoroughly; happy, free of worry; ample, abundant (GHY).

道義 dàoyì Morality and justice; ... (M 11: 127.4).

仲尼 Zhōngní 程尼 → no. 1 after line 22.

懷懐 huáifén 許分 To harbour resentment (M 4: 1223.1).

疑 yí To doubt; a doubt, question; difficult to determine; to delude, confuse; to suspect; ... (JM).

陋 lòu 俘 A border region; narrow; crude; ignorant; ... (GHY).

GLOSES

164 The Confucius quotation is from Lùnyǔ 论語, Book 9, Waley’s translation, p. 141. → line 2.

徒 tū ...; only (GHY).

有以 yǒuyì To have the means to, have reason to; ... (HY 6: 1145.2; Pulleyblank, p. 49).

焉爾 yāněr As a result; only, and no more (HY 7: 85.1).

通接 tōngjiē Intercourse, association; to be associated (HY 10: 936.1).

商賈 shānggǔ 釀果 A merchant (HY 2: 375.1).

漸 jiàn, jiān → line 7.

交 jiāo → line 14.

上國 shànghuó 上國 The states of the Central Plain in the Spring and Autumn period; (term used by the feudal lords for the Emperor’s court); the capital of a state (JM).

衡溝 Wéi Màn → line 16.

擾雜 rǎozá 溝接 To put in disorder and mix together (M 5: 436.2, citing this passage only).

165 風 fēng, fēng → line 46.

從而 cóngér 由此 as a consequence (JM).

溝 jiāo 釀 To irrigate; to pour; to remove; shallow, superficial (example 風溝俗訣) (JM).

異 yí To separate; different; unusual, strange, exceptional; weird; outstanding, excellent; other; to be surprised, amazed (JM).

Abundant; to grow, extend, increase; dirty; juice, savour; = 孽, to copulate, breed (GSR 966h).

Brilliant, illustrious; splendid; refinement; ornament, décor; a pattern; a rule, statute; to display, manifest; . . . (GSR 723a). → line 41.

A murderer, bandit, villain; to injure (GSR 907a). → line 126.

The reference is to Dàodé jīng, book 2, chapter 57, which however has rather than 章. D. C. Lau translates, ‘The better known the laws and edicts, the more thieves and robbers there are’ (Lao Tzu Tao te ching, Penguin Books 1963, p. 118).

To abbreviate, simplify (HY 7: 1179.1).

(Probably the same as ndernwèn 俸文).

Clauses or articles in the text of a law (HY 1: 1480.1).

Sincere and honest (M 1: 799.3).

To make laws, regulations; . . . (HY 1: 1250.2, quoting this passage among others).
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後漢太守常預，

郭解引惠宓說，謂魏志曰作，

今據改。
HÎU HÀN SHU¯, JUÀN 109

自女王國東至海千餘里。自朱儒東南行約一年，至陸國，黑齒國，傳言所傳極於此矣。

童女數千人入海，又為夷洲及瀨洲。傳言秦始皇遣方士徐福將童女數千人入海，求蓬萊神仙不得，徐福畏誅不敢還。遂止此洲。世世相承，有數萬家人民時至會稽市。會稽治縣人入海行風流，流移至瀨洲者，所在絕遠，不可往來。

自女王國南四千餘里至朱

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T19 A CLASSICAL CHINESE READER
HOU HAN SHU, JUAN 109

Begin in the north, move to the south, and you will reach the west; return to the north and you will return to the east.

The people of the Han are the descendants of the ancient Yellow Emperor.

The land of Han is vast, with mountains on the east and the sea on the west.

The capital of Han is in the middle, with gardens to the north and southernmost lands to the south.

The Han people are known for their bravery and courage, with military strength and cultural achievements.

The Han dynasty is known for its legacy of culture, science, and technology.

The people of Han are known for their practicality and adaptability, with a strong sense of family and duty.

The Han dynasty is known for its contributions to Chinese culture and society.

The people of Han are known for their simplicity and modesty, with a deep respect for nature and the environment.

The Han dynasty is known for its longevity and stability, with a strong influence on later dynasties.

The people of Han are known for their longevity and health, with a strong sense of community and social responsibility.

The Han dynasty is known for its contributions to Chinese philosophy and thought.

The people of Han are known for their wisdom and foresight, with a strong sense of history and tradition.

The Han dynasty is known for its contributions to Chinese political and administrative systems.

The people of Han are known for their creativity and innovation, with a strong sense of aesthetics and beauty.

The Han dynasty is known for its contributions to Chinese literature and the arts.

The people of Han are known for their resilience and determination, with a strong sense of national pride and unity.

The Han dynasty is known for its contributions to Chinese technology and engineering.

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西央，南北長可方千里。土肥美，背山面海，宜五穀，善田種，有落長貍。人性質直強勇，便持矛步戰，言語、食飲、居處、衣服有似句薈，其葬，作大木棺，長十餘丈，開一頭為戶，新死者先假埋之，令皮肉盡乃取黃漆椁中。冢人皆共之，隨死者爲數焉。

大東流在高句麗國大山之東，東海口大海。其地東、北與挹婁、夫餘，南與濊貊、濊貊，其山在今平安城西，平壤郡王城也。

武帝滅朝鮮，以沃沮地為玄菟郡，後為夫餘所侵，徙郡於高句麗西北，更以沃沮爲縣，屬樂浪都尉。至光武武農尉官，後皆封其渠帥爲沃沮侯。其土土凩，介於大國之間，風俗漢化，又近于漢，有禮儀田園，有朝鮮侯。其自武帝以來，分置漢樂浪郡，屬樂浪都尉，自至開元五年，置臨屯，置郡縣領東七縣，置臨屯，東郡屬郡，自武帝以東，以牧馬等。樂浪、臨屯悉屬樂浪，後以牧馬等。
A CLASSICAL CHINESE READER

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T11

T10

(未完)

(未完)
建武中，東夷諸國皆來獻見。二十五年，夫餘王遣使奉贡，見高廟，答書報之，於是便命元

于夷王，作黃門鼓吹，角抵戲以遣之。桓帝延熹四年，遣使賜賚之。永康元年，復奉貢。

夫餘本屬南邊，獻帝時，其王來朝。
自中興已後，四夷来貢，時有千乘，而使驅不絕，故國俗士子，可得略記。東夷率皆

土著，善飲酒歌飲，或冠弁長袍，器用粗豆。所謂中國失其四夷者也。凡四夷，

或狄名四夷者，猶公侯伯子男皆號諸侯云。
後漢書卷八十五
東夷列傳第七十五

說云：東夷曰夷。夷者，抵也，言仁而好生，萬物抵地而出。故天性柔順，易以道御，至有君子，不死之國焉。夷有九種：曰畎夷，曰九夷，方夷，黄夷，白夷，赤夷，玄夷，風夷，陽夷。故孔子欲居九夷也。
後漢書
東夷列傳