the Chinese inscription-pillar of 劉錡 Liu T'ing (March 22nd 1584—see his memorial to the Throne, Tien-hsi VIII 3, f.11v°)

70. Man-shu ch. 6, t. 5v°-6r°. 麗水渡 Li Shui ferry. 邑縣 Ch'i-hsien 神龍河岸 Shên-lung ho stockade, 摩零都督城 Mo-ling city of the General Commander.


72. Ibid., 1948 pp. 8-9.

73. Huber's text (p. 668) gives the exact day—20th year, 9th month, 1st day. For this campaign, see also Y.S. ch. 133, biography of 也罕的斤 Yeh-han-ti-chin, and ch. 210 Section on Mien. In my translation infra, I combine these sources.

74. 10th month, 17th day.

75. 太卜 T'ai-pu (Tabu?). 羅必甸 Lo-pi tien. See Huber's note 2 on p. 668; and supra, n. 42. The Lo-pi route appears to have led to T'ien-pu-ma (the Nam Hkam route).

76. Yeh-han-ti-chin (Yagan-tegin) left on the 2nd day of the 11th month (Huber, pp. 668-9), via Chên-hsi (Kan-ai).

77. 相吾答兒 Hsiang-wu-ta-efh. For the 騎甸 P'iao-tien route see Huber, p. 669, n.1.

78. 11th month, 11th day (Huber, p. 669).

79. 11th month, 13th day (ibid.).

80. 19th day (ibid.).

81. Y.S. ch. 13 (21st year, 1st month, ting-mao day). Yeh-han-ti-chin's biography gives the names of the envoys sent to summon the king of Mien—黑的斤 Hei-ti-eřh (Qıdıır?) and 楊林 Yang Lin.

82. 建都大公城 T'ai-kung city (Tagaung, Old Burm. Takōi) of the Chien-tu (Kadu, Old Burm. Kantu). These Burma Chien-tu are not to be confused with other Chien-tu (same characters) mentioned in Y.S. ch. 8 (12th year, 3rd month, ǐ-hai day; 13th
year, 1st month, chia-wu day), ch. 13 (21st year, 8th month, chia-hsii day), and ch. 15 (25th year, 9th month, keng-tzhu day), who appear to have been in the 亜 昌 Chien-ch'ang valley in North Yunnan, on the road to Ch'eng-tu, Ssū-ch'uan. General 合帶 Ho-tai (Qadai?) and the wan-hu (commander of ten thousand households) 部都 Pu-tu-man (Butmam?)


84. For early mentions of the name, see Pl. V 563 Tarukple mańkri (703s.); 47113 Tarukpliy mańkri 705s.).

85. The term Taruk was later transferred to Burma's next invaders from the north, the Ming Chinese; and so (now written Tarup) is applied today to Chinese generally.

86. Y.S. ch. 13 (21st year, 4th month, jen-yin day 忽都鐵木兒 Hu-tu-t'ieh-mu-erh.

87. Ibid. (7th month, ting-ch'ou day). 羅必丹 Lo-pi-tan is doubtless for Lo-pi tien (Mông Hum).

88. Ibid. (22nd year, 7th month, i-wei day). 羅北旬 Lo-pei tien is yet another variant.

89. Ibid. (9th month, i-hai day). 永昌 Yung-ch'ang. 隆街 T'eng-ch'uang, an old variant name for 隆越 T'eng-yueh.

90. Ibid. (10th month, ting-mao day).

91. Y.S. ch. 210, Section on Mien. Huber's text (pp. 669-670) corresponds closely except for a few differences in the names.

92. Pl. III 271, reverse of the Mūgalaceti pagoda inscription, now at Pagan Museum, St. 110, E. face. The initial date is 647 s. (1285 A.D.).

93. 阿必立相 A-pi-li-hsiang. 忙直卜算 (or 算) Mang-chih-pu-suan. For the latter name Huber's text has 忙直卜算 Mang-chih-shih-lung.

94. 孟乃甸白衣頭目善妻 "Tai-sai, chief of the Pai-i of Mong Nai tien."
95. 麗川土官俗 "Ni-su, native official of P'iao-tien."

96. I follow Huber's text in reading 麗川 Lu-ch'uan. The reading of the Pai-na and other editions, 麗川 Li-ch'uan, must be a mistake.

97. 押赤 "Ya-ch'ih city, capital of the 稲蠻 Wu Man (Black S. Barbarians), on the brink of 滬池 Tien-ch'ih (the Lake of Tien)." See Y.S. ch. 121, biography of Wu-liang-ho-t'ai. Yachan is the name given in the Burmese inscription (Pl. III 271\textsuperscript{18}).

98. Tayu of the inscription (Pl. III 271\textsuperscript{19}) is 大都 Ta-tu (or 太都 T'ai-tu), "great capital." See Y.S. ch. 58. The name was changed from 中都 Chung-tu, "central capital," to Ta-tu in the 9th year of chih-Yüan 1272 A.D.

99. Y.S. ch. 14 (23rd year, 6th month, hsin-yu day): "The Emperor sent 強烈 Ch'ieh-lieh, 招討使 chao-t'ao-shih ('imperial envoy to summon and punish') of Chên-hsi and P'ing-mien Roads, to summon and notify Mien kingdom." In his interesting biography (Y.S. ch. 133) he is said also to have been hsüan-fussu (Comforter) of Chên-hsi' Mien (for P'ing-mien), and Lu-ch'uan Roads. Later he was appointed Chief Secretary of Mien-chung Province. The name is the same as Käraüt, then a Christian Turkic tribe between China and East Mongolia.

100. Y.S. ch. 21 (7th year of ta-tè, 3rd month, i-su day): "The Emperor abolished 征緬 Chêng-mien province, split off from Yünnan."


102. Y.S. ch. 16 (27th year, 7th month, kuei-ch'ou day).

103. Ibid. (28th year, 10th month, jen-shên day).

104. 忙乃甸 Mang Nai tien. This must be same as 旅乃甸 Mêng Nai tien (supra, n. 15). Here a river-port, it probably means Tagaung.
105. 不速速古里 Pu-su-su-ku-li. 昔里怯答刺 Hsi-li-ch’ieh-tala. The latter name, Śrī Kṣetra, is the classical title of Old Prome. For the first, we propose the emendation 不速 Pu-liensu-ku-li, i.e., Pra ṇiśukri, “headman of Prome.”

106. 木浪周 Mu-lang-chou. Mu-lang ordinarily represents Old Burm. Mrañ-.

107. 阿那答 A-nan-ta.

108. 也先帖木兒 Yehhsien-t’ieh-mu-erh (Āsān Tāmūr), grandson of Khubilai, and son of the first Prince of Yünna, 忽哥赤 Hu-ko-ch’ih (appointed on Sept. 12th, 1267—see Y.S. ch. 6).

109. 蒲甘 P’u-kan (Old Burm. Pukami).

110. See, e.g., The Glass Palace Chronicle of the Kings of Burma, transl. by Tin and Luce, pp. 178-9.

111. 通 Hsien=Syaím, Syám. Central Siam.

112. 羅斛 Lo-hu=Lavo, Lavapura, Lopburi, in the old Mon Kingdom of South Siam (Dvāravatī).

113. 八百媳婦 Pa-pai-hsi-fu, “800 wives.” “It is an old tradition that the tribal chieftain had 800 wives, each controlling one stockade” (Ming-shih, ch. 314, Section on Pa-pai). Thai Lan-na Yomakarattha. Capital Chieng Mai (“New City”), said to have been founded in 1292-6 (États hindouises, p. 349). Pa-pai-hsi-fu first occurs, under date Oct. 11th, 1292, in Y.S. ch. 17 (29th year of chih-yüan, 8th month, mou-wu day).

114. 微里 Ch’e-li.- 平里 Ch’e-li, the regular later form of the word, appears first, I think, under date Jan. 24th, 1324: see Y.S. ch. 29 (3rd year of chih-chih, 12th. month, i-yu day). Ch’e-li was largely peopled by Lūi.

115. See BEFEO t. IV, pp. 240-4.

116. 何子志 Ho Tsū-chih. See Y.S. ch. 12 (19th year of chih-yüan, 6th month, chi-hai day=July 17th, 1282), and ch. 210 Section on 占城 Chan-cheng (Champa). Ho Tûz-chih’s death was on Feb.
21st, 1283, according to the Pai-na text (20th year, 1st month, 23rd day).

117. Y.S. ch. 15 (26th year, intercalary 10th month,  hsìn-ch’ou day), when “the two kingdoms of Lo-hu and 女人 Nü-jên (‘Women’) sent envoys (I translate the Pai-na text).

118. Y.S. ch. 16 (28th year, 10th month, kuei-wei day). See Pelliot’s translation.

119. Y.S. ch. 17 (29th year, 10th month, chia-ch’èn day).

120. Ibid. (30th year, 4th month, chia-yin day).

121. Y.S. ch. 18 (31st year, 6th month, kēng-yin day). Pelliot omits this passage in BEFEO, but subsequently informed Professor Coedès of it by letter (États hindouisés, p. 343). 必察不里城敢木丁 “Kan-mu-ting of-ch’a-pu-li city”.

122. Ibid. (7th month, chia-hsü day).

123. États hindouisés, p. 343.


125. Y.S. ch. 19 (2nd year of yüan-chêng, 12th month, kuei-hai day).

126. Ibid. (1st year of ta-lê, 4th month, jen-yin day).

127. Y.S. ch. 20 (3rd year of ta-lê, 1st month, kuei-wei New Year day). 没剌由 Mo-la-yu.

128. Ibid. (5th month, pín-shên day). 達古壹 Su-ku-t’ai. The place or places mentioned after this name. 連龍探奔奚里 Su-lung-t’an-pên-hsi-li—have not been identified. 拄羅 sha-lo wood. Is this Sanskrit kāla, Shorea robusta? On p. 916 of the dictionary, Botanical Nomenclature published by the Shanghai Hsin-ya Bookshop (4th Ed., 1956), 拄羅 is identified as Stewardia pseudo camellia (Maxim).

130. Y.S. ch. 20 (4th year, 6th month, chia-tzü day). 藤吉而 Tiao-chi-érh (Could this be a strange variant for 交趾 Chiao-chih, Annam?). 蘇 Chan-pa (here too, if it means Champa, the first character is strange. See Pelliot's note, loc. cit., p. 243, n. 9).

131. Y.S. ch. 25 (1st year of yen-yu, 3rd month, kuei-mao day). Led by the minister 爱耽 Ai-tan.

132. Y.S. ch. 26 (6th year, 1st month, ling-ssü New Year Day).

133. Y.S. ch. 28 (3rd year of chih-chih, 1st month, kuei-ssü New Year day). Accompanied by “the chief of the 八香洞蠻 Pa-fan Cave barbarians.”

134. 通海 T'ung-hai. District in Lin-an fu, S.E. Yünan. Lat. 24° 12', Long. 102° 56' (Playfair 6779). See Pelliot, BEFEO t. IV, p. 138. T'ung-hai was one of the garrison towns of Nanchao (Man-shu ch. 6, f. 3r⁰). It is placed at the 7th stage beyond Ku-yung-pu (infra, n. 136) in the itinerary from Tông-k'ing to Yünan Fu (ibid. ch. 1, f. 1v⁰).

135. 步頭 Pu-t'ou. Identified by Pelliot with Lin-an fu in S.E. Yünan. BEFEO t. IV, pp. 137-9). It was the southernmost point in the area occupied by the Eastern Ts'uan or Wu (＝Black Man (Man-shu ch. 4, f. 1r⁰-v⁰). The “Pu-t'ou Road” meant the road to Tôngking.

136. 資勇步 Ku-yung-pu, written 古勇步 Ku-yung-pu in 資耽 Chia T'an's land-itinerary. It was the upper limit of navigation up the Red River, probably corresponding, says Pelliot, to modern 变耗 Man-hao (BEFEO t. IV, p. 365, n. 3; Man-shu ch. 1, f. 1v⁰).

137. 真登州林西原 Lin-hsi-yüan of Chên-têng chou. This was the frontier area of Tôngking administration under the T'ang, 22 stages from Hanoi (Man-shu ch. 4, f. 2v⁰), north of the Red River. Here the 桃花 T'ao-hua (‘Peach Flower’) tribe furnished the frontier guards, and, 12 stages beyond, the 崇魔
Ch’ung-mo bred cattle and horses, and exchanged them for Chinese salt. In 854 A.D., according to Fan Ch’o, Chinese extortion and meanness forced these tribes to sever relations and join Nan-chao, thus opening the road for the Nan-chao occupation of Tongking in 863 (ibid., ch. 4, f. 10v\(^0\)-11v\(^0\)). The 桃花 T’ao-hua of the Man-shu are clearly the same as “the 桃林 T’ao-lin people of 安南 An-nan (Tongking) living in the seven 隘洞 wan and 洞 (caves) of Lin-hsi-yüan” of the Hsin-t’ang-shu, ch. 222 B. I do not find Chên-têng chou in the T’ang histories; but probably Lin-hsi-yüan runs together the 林西州 Lin-hsi chou (with two districts) and 西原州 Hsi-yüan chou (with three districts), under Tongking (安南都護府) An-nan tu-hu-fu) of the Hsin-t’ang-shu ch. 43 C. In ch. 222 C of this history the Hsi-yüan Man are described as living “in the south of 蒼容 Kuang and Jung, and the west of 邑桂 Yung and Kuei,” i.e., the west of Kuangsi, and presumably astride the Tongking border. See d’Hervey de Saint-Denys, Ethnographie des Peuples Étrangers à la Chine, Meridionaux, pp. 236-265; G. Devéria, La Frontière Sino-Annamite, pp. 108-113. They are commonly identified with the 徾 Nung of today, who talk a Dai language (see F.M. Savina, Dictionnaire Étymologique Francais-Nùng-Chinois, 1924, Hongkong).

138. 峄州路 Feng-chou Road. At the junction of the Clear River and Red River, 2 days upstream from An-nan fu (say Hanoi): see Man-shu ch. 1, f. 1r\(^0\); Pelliot, BEFEO t. IV, p. 141, n. 4.

139. 量水川 Liang-shui chu’uan. 龍河 Lung ho (‘Dragon River’). The Liang-shui chu’uan was 2 stages south of Yünnan Fu Lake, “the old 黎州 Li-chou of the Han dynasty,” with a big lake (Man-shu ch. 2, f. 3v\(^0\); ch. 6, f. 3r\(^0\))—presumably the 滇江 Ch’eng-chiang of today. All I can find about the Lung ho (ibid., ch. 6, f. 2v\(^0\)) is that 麋鹿 K’uei-lu-lung river valley (“where the walrus and deer played”), the old 同勞 T’ung-lao district of the Han dynasty was “over 100 li south of the Lung
ho and 過川 Yü ch’uan.” T’ung-lao was one of the 17 cities of 益州 I-chou commandery in the Later Han dynasty (Hou-han-shu ch. 33).

140. 青木香 Ch’ing-mu-hsiang (‘Dark wood perfume’). see Man-shu ch. 7, f. 4r0:- “It is a product of 永昌 Yung-ch’ang. The mountains there are full of it. The mountains are 3 day-stages south of Yung-ch’ang.” And contrast the distance given in Extract (iii) infra, where it is a product of K’un-lun kingdom, “81 day-stages from the Hsi-èrh ho,” i.e., Ta-li Lake. For this “dark wood aromatic,” see B. Laufer, Sino-Iranica, pp. 462-4.

141. 崑崙国 K’un-lun kingdom.

142. 銀生 Yin-sheng city, “Born of Silver.” One of the seven strategic cities of Nan-chao, controlled by a 大軍將 ta-chiên-chiang (‘great general’). See Man-shu, ch. 5, f. 1r0. Inhabited partly by 撲 P’u (Buok) tribes (ibid., ch. 4, f. 6v0; ch. 6, f. 5r0)—perhaps the southernmost of these proto-Burmans (see n.56 supra). Tea was grown in the neighbouring mountains (ch. 7, f. 3v0). According to Y.S. ch. 61, the Yin-sheng chieh-tu of Nan-chao corresponded to the 威楚 Wei-ch’u and 開南 K’ai-nan Roads of the Yuan dynasty. “When the 蒙 Mêng-family” (rulers of Nan-chao) “flourished, they set up Yin-sheng 府 fu. Afterwards it was captured by the Gold Teeth and 白蠻 Pai Man (“White S. barbarians”), and the fu was removed to Wei-ch’u” (i.e., Ch’u-hsiang). “Thereupon K’ai-nan was occupied by the Wild Man.”

143. 撣跋 P’u-t’an (t’an = 畝 shan of Yüan texts—see n. 41 supra), ‘the river-valley of the P’u.’ Also called 越跋 Yüeh-t’an, the country round T’êng-yüeh, the main centre of the P’u.

144. 龍尾 Lung-wei, ‘Tail of the Dragon,’ modern Hsia-kuan at the south end of Ta-li Lake.

145. 通鏡川 T’ung-têng ch’uan.
146. 河普州 Ho-p’u ch’uan.
147. 昆浪州 Ch’iang-lang ch’uan.
148. 送江川 Sung-ch’iang (river) ch’uan.
149. 印鶴州 Chiung-è ch’uan.
150. 林記川 Lin-chi ch’uan.
151. 大銀孔 Ta-yin-k’ung, “Great Silvermine.”
152. 婆羅門 P’o-lo-men (Brahmans). 波斯 Po-ssū (Persia).
     隰婆 Shē-p’o (Java). 物泥 P’o-ni (Borneo). 鷰岳 K’un-lun (Mon-Khmer speakers?). — On this last term see Polliot’s discussion
     at BEFEO t. IV, pp. 219-231; and Prof. Coedès’ remarks on pp.
     26-27 of États hindouisés.
153. 樸子 P’u-tzū. Same as P’u, supra n. 142, 143. 長鬚蠻 Ch’ang-
     tsung Man, “Long Chignon barbarians.”
154. 開南城 K’ai-nan city. — Like Yin-shêng, one of the 7 節度
     chieh-lu cities of Nan-chao, ruled by a ‘Great General’ (Man-shu
     ch. 5, f. 1r⁰). Like Yung-ch’ang, it was inhabited by ‘Black
     Teeth,’ ‘Gold Teeth,’ ‘Silver Teeth,’ ‘Tattooed Legs’ and
     ‘Tattooed Face’ tribes (ch. 4, f. 9r⁰) — perhaps Austric-speakers,
     Like Yin-shêng, it also included some P’u (f. 6v⁰) and 茫 Mang
     tribes (f. 9v⁰) — the southernmost of the proto-Burmans.
     Elephants were plentiful; and these and yaks were bred for
     plough-cattle (ch. 7, f. 6r⁰ - v⁰). 白崖 Pai-yai city (S.E. of Ta-
     li Lake) — or perhaps 曼子 Man-tzū city 80 li south of it — was
     11 stages north of K’ai-nan city (ch. 5, f. 4r⁰). For the evidence
     of the Y.S. (ch. 61), see n. 142 supra. It adds: “K’ai-nan 州
     chou ... was formerly inhabited by two kinds of southern barba-
     rians, the 樸 P’u and the 和泥 Ho-ni” (see infra n. 177).
155. 柳追和都督城 “City of the lu-lu (Commander-in-chief) of
     Liu-chui ho.” 和 ho was the Western Tscuan word for ‘mountain’
     (Man-shu ch. 8, f. 3v⁰).
156. 威遠城 Wei-yuan city, 奉遠城 Feng-i city, 利潤城 Li-jun city. Wei-yüan is N.NW. of P'u-érh fu, lat. 23° 29', long. 100° 55' (Playfair 6961). According to the Y.S. ch. 61, Wei-yüan was one of the 4州 chou under 威楚 Wei-ch'u, K'ai-ning and other Roads. “It is southwest of K'ainan chou. There are six river-valleys. Formerly the two tribes of southern barbarians, 撲 P'u and 和泥 Ho-ni, lived here. When the 蒙 Mong family "(rulers of Nan-chiao)" arose, they opened up Wei-ch'u as a commandery. Then communications with the territory of the chou began. Afterwards, the barbarian chief of the Gold Teeth and Pai-i, 阿只步 A-chih-pu, and others, seized the land. In the 3rd year of chung-t'ung (1262 A.D.), we attacked it and they all submitted. In the 12th year of chih-yüan the Emperor set up K'ai-nan chou and Wei-yüan chou, under Wei-ch'u Road.”

157. 茂乃 Mang Nai, 道弁 Tao-ping, 黑齒 Hei-ch'iih (“Black Teeth”). The first name, Mang Nai, is not to be confused with the one in n. 104 supra.

158. 庖臣國 Mi-ch'ên kingdom. See Man-shu ch. 10, f. 1r0 - v0. This important kingdom, which sent an embassy to China in 805 A.D. (see Tang-hui-yao ch. 33, f. 26r0; ch. 100, f. 10 r0, etc.) was probably on the Gulf of Martaban, “60 stages S.W. of Yung-ch'ang.” The notice on 驅 P'iao (the Pyu) in ch. 222 C of the Hsin-t'ang-shu describes a route, through coastal ‘K’ un-lun kingdoms,’ from Mi-ch'ên to 墨地勃 Mo-ti-p'o (Martaban?): see Pelliot’s translation and comments at BEFEO t. IV, pp. 22-4. Provisionally, I should place it at Old Pegu, at the head of the Gulf.

159. 横迦羅 Mu-chia-lo, 于泥 Yü-ni, 禮強子 Li-ch'iang-tzŭ The names could be divided in other ways, e.g., Mu-chia, Lo-jü, Ni-li, Ch'iang-tzŭ.


161. 青木香 ch'ing-mu-hsiau. See n. 140 supra.
162. 女王國 Nü-wang kingdom, where “Woman reigns.”

163. 鎮南節度 Chên-man ('Guard the South') chieh-tu-chieh-tu-shih was a T'ang title for a high military official deputed by the Emperor usually as governor of a province. As applied in Nan-chao, it was used of any of the 12th 'Great Generals' sent to “administer vital strategic cities or garrison towns” (Man-shu ch.9, f.2v⁰). The list of the original 7 chieh-tu cities given at ch. 5,f. 1r⁰, does not include Chên-nan, which, indeed, the Man-shu only mentions in the extract translated in the text. It was therefore a late creation. Chên-nan, at present, is a little northwest of 楚雄 Ch’u-hsiung (old 剃齒 Wei-ch’u). It is on Lat. 25°16', Long. 101°24' (Playfair 431). See Pelliot’s note at BEFEO t. IV, p. 375, n. 3; he says that Chên-nan chou dates from 1285. It there were not two places of the same name, the extract in the text shows that it existed already, as a chieh-tu, in 863. According to Y.S. ch. 61, theo Idern ame for Chên-nan chou was 和子 Ho-tzŭ city; it was captured by 閻羅鳳 Ko-lo-fêng of Nan-chao. Pelliot identifies it also with the 沙郊閣 Sha-ch’io Inn of the Man-shu itinerary (ch. 1, f. 2r⁰). It is possible, I think, that Chên-nan chieh-tu, when Nan-chao was at the height of its power, may have been much further south, and that when the southern frontier drew in, the name was transferred to the administrative headquarters in Central Yün-nan. This seems to have happened in the case of K’ai-nan, Wei-yüan and Yin-shêng.

164. 驪州 Huan-chou. The southernmost chou of 8th cent. China. Pelliot (BEFE'O t. IV, p. 184) places it at or near Ha-tinh on the coast of Annam.

165. 水真蠻 Shui ('Water') Chên-la.陸 Lu ('Land') Ghên-la.– The T’ang histories show that during nearly all the 8th century, Chên-la (Old Cambodia) was divided into these two kingdoms (See Pelliot, BEFE'O t. IV, pp. 211-5). Land Chên-la was clearly to the north. Prof. Coedès (États hindouisés, pp.161-3) says that, on the evidence of Chia Tan’s land-itinerary, its capital at the
end of the 8th century was at first located in the region of Pak Hin Bun on the middle Mekong, but was probably much further south, towards the centre of the original Chên-la.


169. See *Man-shau*, ch. 9

170. *États hindouisés*, p. 161, based on Pelliot, *BEFEO* t. IV, pp. 212, 139. The latter gives as his source the *Ts'ê-fu-yüan-kuei*, ch. 975, f. 22r⁰-v⁰. 何履光 Ho Li-kuang. 伏全信 Mi.

171. *Y.S.* ch. 16 (27th year of chih-yuan, 3rd month, chi-wei day), and ch. 61.

172. 蒙厘路 Mèng Lién Road. “In the 27th year of chih-yüan (1290 A.D.), in accordance with the request of Yünnan province Mèng Lién tien was made into Mèng Lién Road military and civil 總管府 tsung-kuan-fu, and Mèng Lai tien into Mèng Lai Road military and civil tsung-kuan-fu” (*Y.S.* ch. 61). Not to be confused with the 孟健長官司 Mèng Lién chang-kuan-sū of the Ming dynasty, set up in April 19th–May 17th, 1406, at Mông Lem, just north of the Kengtung State border. The *Ming-shih* (ch. 46) places Mèng Lién Road and Mèng Lai Road of the Yüan dynasty in the north of Mu-pang. A 木連 Mu-lien Road military and civil fu is barely mentioned in *Y.S.* ch. 61; possibly this is Mông Lem.

173. 蒙萊路 Mèng Lai Road. In Huber’s text the name is written 蒙來 Mèng Lai. See his note on p. 678. Not to be confused with 木來府 Mu-lai fu, mentioned below. “Mèng Lai Road military and civil fu” is barely mentioned in *Y.S.* ch. 61.

175. 木邦路 Mu-pang Road. "Military and civil fu" (Y.S. ch. 61). According to the Ming-shih (ch. 315, Section on Mu-pang), the military and civil 總管府 tsung-kuan-fu of Mu-pang Road, controlling three 向 tien, was set up in the 26th year of chih-yüan (1289 A.D.).


177. Y.S. ch. 10 (15th year of chih-yüan, 4th month, ting-ch'ou day). 臨安 Lin-an (Lat. 23°37', Long. 105°05' — Playfair 3838), the chief city in S.E. Yunnan. 和泥 Ho-ni — a tribe, mentioned with the 樵 P'uu, as inhabiting K'ai-nan chou and Wei-yüan chou (Y.S. ch. 61, and n. 154 and 156 supra). 威楚 Wei-ch'u (see Y.S. ch. 61 — "Wei-chou, K'ai-nan and other Roads") is modern 華雄 Ch'u-hsiung (Lat. 25°02', Long. 101°43' — Playfair 1404). 落落 Lo lo (the Lo-los of today. The name is written in many different ways in Chinese). 穬老蠻 T'uu-lao Man: probably the 土老 T'uu-lao or 土獠 T'uu-lao (mliao) of Devéria, La Frontière Sino-Annamite pp. 114-115. In the Yüan dynasty they were farther north, in 高州 Kao-chou (now Kao-hsien) and 筠連 Yün lien chou N.E. of Yünnan, now under Ssüch'uan (Lat. 28°06', Long. 104°40' — Playfair 7832).

178. Y.S. ch. 16 (27th year, 7th month, ping-yin day). 閔力 Shē-li. 白衣向 Pai-i tien, Possibly this Shē-li is the 閔里 Shē-li of ch. 26 (6th year of yen-yu, 2nd month, ting-yu day = March 3rd, 1319): — "Ai-o of Shē-li of Yunnan, and A-pa-la the P'uu Man of Yung-ch'ang, etc., all made raids. The Emperor ordered Yunnan province to take every opportunity to exterminate or arrest them."

179. Y.S. ch. 17 (29th year, 8th month, mou-wu day). 不數忙 己莫失 Pu-tun Mang-wu-lu-mi-shih. 八百媳婦 Pa-pai-hsi-fu,
180. Y.S. ch. 61; ch. 17 (29th year, 12th month, k'eng-yin day). 木來府 Mu-lai fu 忙兀秃兒迷失 Mang-wu-t'u-erh-mi-shih. 布伯 Pu-po. 馬列 Ma-lieh. According to the Ming-shih ch. 46, Mu-lai fu was south-east of Mêng Lien chang-kuan-ssü (Mông Lem). For 木來州 Mu-lai chou, see n. 183 infra.


182. Y.S. ch. 17 (30th year, 1st month, jên-hsü day), 漆頭蠻 Ch'i-t'ou Man "Lacquered Head barbarians."

183. Y.S. ch. 61 木桑路 Mu-to Road; ch. 17 (30th year, 11th month, mou-ch'ên day). 木桑甸 Mu-to tien. 下路總管府 hsia-lu (minor Road) tsung-kuan-fu. See also ch. 30 (3rd year of t'ai-ting, 9th month, mou-ch'ên day=Oct. 23rd, 1326): 貞用 Ai Yung, nephew of 昭哀 Chao Ai of 大車里 Great Chê-li, and吾仲 Wu Chung native official of 孟隆甸 Mêng Lung tien, all submitted local products and came to offer tribute. The Emperor took Chao Ai's land set up one 木桑路 Mu-to Road there, with one 木來州 Mu-lai chou and three tien. He took Wu Chung's land and set up one Mêng Lung Road there, with one tien." Mêng Lung Road is barely mentioned in Y.S. ch. 61. The Ming-shih (ch.46), describing 孟艮 Mêng Kên yü-i-fu of the Ming dynasty (Kengtung State or part of it), says that Mu-to Road and Mêng Lung Road were to the east of it, and 孟爰 Mêng Ai to the northeast. According to TSFYCY ch. 119, p. 4749), the cancelled Mu-to Road was 200 li east of Mêng Kên fu.

184. Y.S. ch. (31st year, 10th month, i-wei day). 孟爰甸 Mêng Ai tien. See n. 183 supra. "Mêng Ai and other tien, military and civil fu," is also recorded in ch. 61. In some editions the date is wrongly given as the 21st year, but rightly in the Pai-na.

186. Y.S. ch. 19 (1st year of ta-tê, 9th month, shia-tsü day).  


188. 縱面蠻 Hsiu-mien Man, “Tattooed Face barbarians” (Man-shu ch. 4, f. 9r0).

189. États hindouisés, p. 349.

190. 招捕總錄 Chao-pu-tsung-lu.  守山問叢書 Shou-shan-ko-ts’ung-shu of 續熙祚 Ch’ien Hsi-tsu (Shanghai, Po-ku-chai ed., 1922,180 vols.).

191. États hindouisés, p. 326.

192. BEFEO t. XXV, p. 88.

193. Supra, p. 140 and n. 119.

194. The Mang-wu-t’u-ôrh-shih of Extract (iv) must surely be the same as the Pu-tun Mang-wu-lu-mi-shih of Extract (iii).  Burma’s invader in 1300 - 1 (see Huber, p. 674) was 忙兀都魯迷失 Mang-wu-tu-lu-mi-shih.  In the Section on Mien (ch. 210) he is called 忙完兀魯迷失 Mang-wan-t’u-lu-mi-shih.

195. Doubtless the “Tala sukri who became king” of the younger Phwâ Caw’s inscription at Pwazaw, Pl. IV 39216 (663s., 1301 A.D.).  The name Klawwâ occurs at Pl. V 580a3 (655s.).  He is usually called Rhuy-nan-syan, ‘Lord of the Golden Palace.’

196. Pl. III 2821-9, at Doyinpahto pagoda, Minnanthu.  The Burmese date is Monday, the 12th waxing of Mlwaylā (Wazo), 651s.

197. Pl. IV 417, now at Kyaukzedi, Singaing.  The date, twice given, is Tuesday, the 11th waning of Tabaung, 650s.  (approx. Feb. 15th, 1289).

198. See A.D. Phayre, History of Burma (1883), p. 57; Scott and

199. In 1375 A.D., Kaṅkasū, headman of Khaṅmwan on the Sagaing Monywa border, compares the victory of king Tryaṇhyā of Ava over the diṭṭhy Syaṅ to Dūṭṭhagāmaṇī’s victory over the Coḷa Klaṅ heretic, Elāra, at Anurādhapura, Ceylon, in 101 B.C. (List 6828, 736s.). This is repeated in Caw Nantā’s inscriptions of 1383 (List 713a7, 744s.) and 1392 List 761a9, 754s.).

200. Thus the younger Phwā Caw’s big inscription at the Hsutaungyoi pagoda, Pagan (Pl.IV 390-393, 661-3s./1300-1 A.D.) shows her to be the queen of “Chaṅ phlū skhiṅ reigning in Arimattānapūra” (Pl.IV 3905), i.e., Saw Nīt of Pagan, not Sīhasūra the Shan brother. But the latter is certainly called Chaṅ phlū sikhaṅ in the Kyauksē Tamut inscription of Dhammasiri (Pl.IV 42813, 662-681s.); Chaṅ phlū syaṅ at Pl.IV 389c8, 657s.)—a Kyauksē inscription; and again Chaṅ phlū skhiṅ at Pl.IV 406a19 (Mandalay Palace Shed, 88, 669s./1308 A.D.)—an inscription shown by its material, marble, to come from Kyauksē. Probably Sīhasūra was the donor of one the brick monasteries in the Hsinbyushin (‘Lord of the White Elephant’) group near Minnanthu, Pagan (Pl.V 503-4, 692-715s.).

201. Pl.III 29110-14, 661s./1299 A.D., still in the Thambula temple there. The Burmese date is Monday, the 1st waxing of Kasōn, 661s.). *Sumīūla*, ‘Moon of the Three Worlds,’ Triloka candradevi, soon got corrupted into Śambhūla Thambula.

202. Pl.III 276a, 654s./1293 A.D. The Burmese date is Thursday, the 11th waxing of Tabuang (?). Several words and clauses (e.g.) the reference to the defeat of the Taruk are no longer visible on the stone. I restore them from the copy of lines 1-5 in Mahājeysanākhatā U Chein’s *Voharalinatthinṭhadāpanī Kyan*, p. 301.

203. Rājasāṅkram, “when the Tanluiṅ rebelled, attacked Tala mruiv (Twante) and took it,” and so got “a reward for bravery” in 655s/1293 A.D. See his inscription, Pl.III 2946, Stone 72 at
Pagan Museum. The date of this part of the inscription (which is often illegible) is perhaps the 11th waxing of Nadaw, 655s.—towards the end of 1293 A.D.

204. Y.S. Ch. 210 Section on Mien (4th. year of ta-te, 5th month, i.e., May 19th—June 17th, 1300).

205. 管竹思加 Kuan-ch-ussů-chia. See Huber’s text, pp. 670—2 (2nd year of ta-te, 2nd month, March 14th—April 11th, 1298). The name is probably Tibetan.

206. 登龍 Tèng-lung, Old Burm. Tanluin the northern word for the Mons (Old Mon Rmeiñ). The leaders sent by the Mon king included his two uncles 几刺合 Wu-la-ho and 元都鲁新合 Wu-tu-lu-hsin-ho (Uttarasimha). They reached Pagan in the 2nd month (March 14th—April 11th, 1298).

207. In the 6th month (July 10th—Aug. 7th, 1298).

208. 嘉耕 Tsou-nieh, described as “a bastard son of the king, then 16 years old” (Huber text, p. 675).

209. 甘當 Kan-tang. 散當 San-tang. 只麻剌 Chih-ma-la. 班羅 Pan-lo.

210. Pl.III 2931—3, 661s. (Sunday, 5th waxing of Santu, Thading-yut). The inscription, now Stone 3 at Kyauksè Club, comes from the Kudwetawya monastery, Samâ village.

211. Certain parts of the land-dedications in Pl.III 293 are repeated in List 1326 (UB II 256), a fragmentary inscription not yet recovered.

212. “The headman Anatajayapakram” who also, in 1296, received “a reward for bravery in the victorious war and attack on Tala (Pl.III 29218, 658s.). The stone is a mica schist, which shows that it is a Kyauksè inscription.

213. Early in 1293 Asaṅkhayā claims that Pagan rule extended to Tenasserim and Tavoy (Plate III 276a2, 654s. Tabaung); but this may be a claim rather than statement of fact.


216. Pl. III 276a (654s., Thurs., 11th waxing of Tabauung ?)


218. Pl. III 27321, 2751, 2.

219. Pl. III 2726, 12, 2744, 7.

220. PL. III 27232, 27418 (Thurs., 11th waxing of Nayôn, 653s.).

221. Pl. III 27218, 27318, 27415.

222. Pl. III 27412 (atuiw skhin maṅkri sā Dhammmbarac). — In the Kathin (end of Lent) offerings of 652s./1290 A.D., there was a dispute about some land dedicated; and enquiries were made, first by Asañkhayā, then by the king, and finally by Prince Dhammmbarac. The question is whether atuiw skhin here means “my husband.” i.e., Tarukpliy, or “our lord,” i.e., Klawcwā.

223. Pl. III 276b (Puthuiw-ni maṅ nhaṅ maṅ Klacwā mōnnhaṅ —655s., Thurs., 7th waxing of Tazaungmôn). The inscription records their building of a monastery “west of Khatcāṅ (?) village,” near Mônbaung, Myingondaing kharuṅ, from which the stone has been removed to Mandalay (Palace Shed, Stone 510). The reverse (Pl. IV 398a3), of identical date though perhaps later hand shows them making request to Tajisyaṅ (the first mention of this popular royal name of Sihasu, ‘Lord of One (White Elephant),’ to confirm their dedication.

224. Pl. IV 39025, 3924, 10, 22. The date of the first stone is Friday, 3rd waning of Tabodwē, 661s., early in 1300 A.D.


227. Pl. IV 389c8 (657s.). The inscription, now at Mandalay Palace Shed (Stone 79, E. face), comes from Mônbaung, Mhingon, daing Kyauksē.
228. Pl. III 285² (658s., Sat., 7th waning of Nadaw).
232. See Huber, p. 675. 那達剌 Nasula (Narasūra ?) was a son in-law of Klawcwā and governor of 馬來 Ma-lai town Malan Malè, on the west bank of the Irrawaddy in Shwebo district.
233. 救化迪 Chiao Hua-ti.
234. See n. 99 supra, and Ch'ieh-lieh's biography in Y.S. ch.133.
236. Huber's text, pp.670-671 (2nd year of ta-te, 2nd month = March 14th–April 11th, 1298). See n. 205 supra.
238. 密里部 Mi-li-tu. 傳加郎 Pang-chia-lang. Huber (p. 673, n. 1) rightly, I think, identifies the former with the old frontier town of Myedu (Old Burm. Mliytū), on the east bank of the Upper Mu, in the far north of Shwebo.
239. 不甘而宿吉老亦 Pu-kan-yū-su-chi-lao-i.– Yū-su-chi-lao-i might possibly be Old Burm. ruā-sūkri, 'village-headman.' If so, one would expect Pu-kan to be Pakhan, the old city on the west bank of the Irrawaddy below the Chindwin junction. But the name in Old Burmese is always written Kukhan. Whether it was colloquially pronounced Pukhan as early as this, I cannot say.
241. 朝乞力朝普 Chao Chi-li (and) Chao P’iu (Caw Krî, Caw Pû?).

242. Huber’s text, p. 672,

243. Pl. III 2862 (659s., Thurs., 13th waxing of Pyatho), from Satyāpicañ monastery, Myinzaing, now at Mandalay Palace Shed (Stone 71, W. face).

244. 鄉聶 Tsou-nieh. See n. 208. Called Saw Nit in Burmese Chronicles. In the inscriptions he is Mañ Lulañ, “the young king” (Pl. III 290b3, 661s.; 29228, 661s.).


246. 密得力 Mi-tê-li, 信者祭 Hsin-chê-chang, and 者思力 Chê-sû-li. Mi-tê-li might be the Mittara (sîn jañ) of Pl. III 27926 (655s.).


248. Y.S. ch. 20 (3rd year of ta-tê, 3rd month, kuei-ssû day).

信合八的 Hsin-ho pa-ti (cf. n. 230 supra).


250. Huber’s text, p. 675 (3rd year, 4th month, 10th day).

251. 廬吉弄古馬剌加失巴 K’ang-chi-lung Ku-ma-la-chia-shih-pa. On p. 673 of Huber’s text this son of Klawcwa, Kumārakassapa, probably a monk, who escaped to Yûnnan, “accompanied by his spiritual preceptor,” is called 古馬剌加失八潰聃八者里 Ku-ma-la-chia-shih-pa-su-tan-pa-chê-li (Is the last part of the name, Sudhamma-śrî (?), really that of the preceptor?). In the Y.S. he is called 寫馬剌哥番入 Ku-ma-la-ko-sa-pa.
252. Pl. III 290b (661s., Thurs., 8th waxing of Nayôn), Pagan Sathingu inscription.

253. See Pl. IV 390–393 (661–663s.), and List 416 and 829 (663, 768s.).

254. See Pl. IV 39519–34 (664s.). The original dedication was by her aunt, Caw Pulay May, wife of king Klacwū.

255. See Pl. IV 413 (672s.), “the temple and monastery of her brother’s son, Mahāsakhit”.

256. Pl. IV 451, 452a (696s.). But it was probably “the four-faced temple built by my daughter” (Pl. IV 39321, 663s.).

257. Huber’s text, p. 673. For Kumārakassapa see n. 251, for Māngū Türümish, n. 194, supra.

258. Ibid., p. 674.

259. Ibid. 阿真谷 A-chén-kuo (Nga Singu, see n. 174). 马来 Malai (Malè, see n. 232).

260. Ibid., p. 675.

261. Y.S. ch. 20 (4th year of ta-tê, 5th month, kuei wei day).

262. Ibid. (6th month, chi-yu day). “The Emperor appointed by decree, as king and successor to Mien kingdom, the king’s son 窩麻刺哥撤八 L’u-ma-la-ko-sa-pa, and conferred on him a silver seal, and also gold and silver utensils, clothes, etc.”

263. Ibid. (4th month, ting ssü day); ch. 210 Section on Mien (4th year, 4th month).


265. 安庈 An-ch’ing (capital of An-hui province), the reading in the pênchi, must be a slip for 中庈 Chung-ch’ing (Yünnan Fu), which is the reading in the section on Mien.

266. 上都 Shang-tu, “the Upper Capital” (the Xanadu of
Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan'). Near the Dolon Nor in the far north of Chih-li (Playfair 5535).

267. Y.S. ch. 20 (4th year, 8th month keng shen day); ch. 210 Section on Mien (8th month). 阿散吉牙 A-san-chi-ya.

268. Huber's text, p. 676.

269. The Yüan-shih was compiled by 宋源 Sung Lien and others at the very beginning of the Ming dynasty. On March 9th, 1369, according to the Ming-shih ch. 2 (2nd year of hung-wa, 2nd month, ping-yin day), the Emperor ordered its compilation. The modern colophon, at the end of the Pai-na edition of the Y.S., says that it had been ordered still earlier, but that this was the date when an office was opened and work really began. It continued down to Sept. 12th, 1369 (8th month, kuei-yu day), when the writing stopped while envoys were sent all over China with orders to all the prefectures and districts to submit historical materials. On March 3rd, 1370 (3rd year, 2nd month, i-ch'ou day), the office was reopened, and on Aug. 2nd (7th month, ting-hai day), the work was complete. 錢大昕 Ch'ien Ta-hsin, a great Ch'ing dynasty scholar, concludes that the writing took only 331 days (if the dates given above are right, it should be 341 days). "No history, ancient or modern, has been compiled so quickly as the Yüan-shih, and none is so poor and mean in style." Still, it had the great advantage of being written when the dust of recent events had settled, but had not been swept away.

270. Pl. IV 3984 (665s., Fri., 12th waxing of Pyatho), a Myinzaing inscription, now at Mandalay Palace Shed (Stone 76, W. face).

371. Huber, p. 676 (4th year, 5th month, 15th day).


273. Huber, p. 676.

274. Ibid. (12th month, 5th day).
275. Pl. IV 396a④, b① (664s., Thurs., 7th waxing of Tazaungmôn).
276. Huber, p. 678.
277. Huber, p. 676 (12th month, 15th day).
278. Old Burm. Mrañcuin, Chinese 木連城 Mu-lien-ch'êng (Huber p. 672, n. 2), 迷郎崇城 Mi-lang-ch'ung city (Y.S. ch. 20-
4th year of t'ai-têng, 11th month, hsîn-mao day). The old
city of Myinzaing, the capital of the Shan brothers, with its
three interlocking walled enclosures, is still in fair preservation,
four miles east of Kyauksê, on the east bank of the Thindwê
(Sainthway) Canal. It is almost surrounded by hills except on
the west. Cf. Huber, p. 672, n. 2.
279. 5th year of ta-tê, 1st month. "Stone mountain" should
be Old Burm. Klok-toû. I do not find this name in the inscrip-
tions in the immediate neighbourhood of Myinzaing; but there
was one under Sântôn Kharuin, some miles to the north (Pl.
IV 453a9, 696s.).
280. 1st month, 19th day.
281. 2nd month, 2nd day (Huber, pp. 676–7).
282. 27th, 28th, 29th day.
283. 3rd month, 5th day.
284. 蒙来路 Mêng-lai Road. See Huber, p. 678, n. 1, and supra
n. 172, 173.
285. Y.S. ch. 20 (5th year, 8th month, chia-hsü day).
286. 8th month, 8th day (Huber, pp. 678–9).
287. Y.S. ch. 20 (5th year, 6th month, chi-yu day). The 己酉
chi-yu of the text, coming as it does between 丙戌 ping-hsü
before and 壬辰 jôn-ch'en after, is clearly a slip for 己丑
chi-ch'ou.
288. Ibid. (8th month, kông-ch'en day). 又刺福山 I-la-fu-shan,
葛户 wan-hu (controller of 10,000 households) of 征緬 Chêng-
mien (province).

290. *Y.S.* Ch. 21 (7th year, 3rd month, i-ssü day).


293. *Y.S.* Ch. 22 (1st year of chih-ta of 武宗 Wu Tsung, 1st month, chi-ssü day).


296. *Y.S.* Ch. 24 (1st year of huang-ch'ing, 11th month, kông-shên day). 冨福 Ts'ên-fu. 不眾變 Pu-nung southern barbarians.

297. *Y.S.* Ch. 25 (2nd year of yen-yu, 6th month, ping-wu day). 脫剌合 T'o-la-ho.

298. *Y.S.* Ch. 26 (6th year, 7th month, ping-ch'en day). 趙欽懽 Chao Ch'in-sa.

299. Ch. 20, 4th year of ta-tê, 12th month, kuei-ssü day. 劉深 Liu Shên, 合剌帶 Ho-la-tai, 鄧祐 Chêng Yu.


307. Ch. 21, 7th year, 3rd month, i-ssü day. For Liu Shên, Ho-la-tai and Chêng Yu, see n. 299 supra.
308. Ch. 23, 2nd year of chih-ta, 11th month, keng-ch'en 1st day of the month. 仓里 Ch'ê-li. 央保 Ku-pao. 威遠州 Wei-yüan chou (see n. 156). 木稟句 Mu-lo-tien (native district). 算只兒 Suan-chih-érh-wei. 威楚道 Wei-ch'u tao (region). For "Wei-ch'u, K'ai-nan and other Roads," see n. 177 and section in Y.S. ch. 61; under it was Wei-ch'u 鵲 hsien. According to TSFYCY (ch. 119, p. 4749) the 谷寶江 Ku-pao chiang (note difference of characters) was another name for the Wei-yüan chiang, the river on which Wei-yüan stands. It flows south, and joins the Mekong from the east.

309. Ibid. 3rd year, 1st month, hsin-ch'ou day.

310. Ibid. Jên-yin day.

311. Ibid. 11th month, mou-tsü day.

312. Ch. 24 (reign of Jên-Tsung), 4th year, 5th month, kuei-yu day. 阿忽台 A-hu-t'ai.

313. Ibid. 1st year of huang-ch'ing, 2nd month, chi-mao day.

314. Ibid. 8th month, hsìn-mao day.

315. Ibid. 9th month, mou-hsi day.

316. Ibid. Hsin-ch'ou day.

317. Ibid. 10th month, chia-tsü day. For Suan-chih-érh-wei, see n. 308 supra. 國師 kuo-shih, i.e. rājagura. 拥思吉斡節兒 Shuo-ssū-chi-wa-chieh-érh.

318. Ch. 25, 2nd year of yen-yu, 10th month, kuei-mao day.

319. Ch. 26, 6th year of yen-yu, 12th month, chia-tsü day.

320. Ch. 29, 3rd year of chih-chih, 12th month, i-yu day. 卓里于孟 Yü Méng of Ch'ê-li. Note the new first character of 卓 Ch'ê-li. It becomes regular henceforward.

321. Ibid. T'ing-hai day. 花脚蛮 Hua-chiao Man, 'Flowery Leg barbarians.' Cf. the 畹脚 Hsün-chiao Man, 'Embroidered, i.e., Tattooed, Legs Man' of the Man-shu (ch. 4, f. 9r), who were a

322. Ibid. 1st year of t’ai-ting, 8th month, kuei-wei day.

323. Ibid. 10th month, chi-ssü day. 幹耳朵 Wa-érh-to. 尼而 Ni-érh. 賽賽 Sai-sai. 刀零 Tiao Ling. 搏鼓木 Ying-kou-mu.

324. Ibid. 2nd year of t’ai-ting 5th month, jentsü day. 陶刺五 T’ao La-meng. 大阿哀 Great A-ai. 朵刺 To-la.

325. Ibid. 7th month, mou-shên 1st day of month.

326. Ibid. Chia-yin day. 鎮康路 Chên-K’ang Road. 你棠 Ni Nang. 策粘路 Mou-chan (or -nien Road. 賽丘羅 Sai Ch’iu-lo. For Chên-K’ang Road see supra, n. 35. There is a bare mention of “Mou-chan Road military and civil fu” in Y.S. ch. 61. In the Ming-shih, ch. 46, it is given under Mêng Ting yu-i-fu:— “To the south-east there is Mou-chan Road, set up in the 7th month of the 3rd year of t’ai-ting of the Yüan (1326 A.D.).” According to TSEFYCY (ch. 119, p. 4747), the cancelled Mou-chan Road was southeast of Mêng Ting fu.

327. Ibid. Chi-wei day 總管府 tsung-kuan-fu (Governor’s Office). 寒賽 Han Sai.

328. Ch. 30, 3rd year of t’ai-ting, 5th month, chia-yin. 招南道 Chao Nan-tao. 招三聰 Chao San-t’ing.

329. Ibid. 7th month, chi-wei day. 招南通 Chao Nan-t’ung.

330. Ibid. 9th month, kuei-hai day.


308). 阿利 A-li, Mang-shih Road (see n. 39). 陀金客 T’o-chin-k’o 泥囊 Ni Nang. 鎮江 Chên-chiang Road. 丘羅 Ch’iu-lo. 木帖 Mu-t’ieh Road. 哀用 Ai Yung. 昭哀 Chao Ai. 吾仲 Wu
THE EARLY SYAM IN BURMA'S HISTORY

Chung. For Mêng Lung tien, Mu-to Road, Mu-lai chou see n. 180, 183. For Ching-tung, see Lat. 24° 31' Long. 101° 04' (Playfair 1138), between the Mekong and the Red River. "Mêng Lung Road military and civil fu" is barely mentioned in Y.S. ch. 61.

332. Ibid. 4th year, 2nd month, kêng-yin day Chao Nan-t'ung (see n. 329).

333. Ibid. 7th month, mou-wu day. Sai Ch'iu-lô, Mou-chan Road (see n. 326). 招三斤 Chao San-chin. 銀沙羅 Yin-sha-lo. 散却遮 San-ch'ieh-chê.

334. Ibid. Intercalary 9th month, chia-wu day. 蒙慶 Mêng Ch'ing. 木安府 Mu-an fu. 孟傑府 Mêng Chieh fu. 烏撒 Wu-sa. 佉出公 Ni-ch’u-kung. 招誨人 chao-yu-jen 'Summoner.' 米德 Mi-tê. 混盆 Hun P’ên. The Wu-sa tribes lived "750 li N.E. of Chung-ch'ing," i.e. Yunnan Fu (Y.S. ch. 61). "Mêng Chieh Road. — In the 3rd year of t'ai-t'ing (1326 A.D.), the southern barbarians of Pa-pai-hsi-fu requested the (Yünnan) authorities to guard it. There were set up the two fu of Mu An and Mêng Chieh at this place." (Y.S. ch. 61). Mêng Ch'ing is not mentioned here, but is given under Pa-pai-ta-tien in ch. 46 of the Ming-shih.

335. Ibid. 1st year of chih-ho, 5th month, chi-ssû day. 慶招 Ai Chao.

336. Ch. 32, 1st year of t'ien-li, 9th month, hsin-wei day. Mêng Ting Road (see n. 176).

337. Ibid. 10th month ting-wei day. 銀羅向 Yin-lo tien query for Yin-sha-lo (see n. 333)? 慶招 Ai Tsan.

338. Ibid. Hsin-hai day. 徽里 Ch'ê-li Road (note old first character). 刀寨 Tiao Sai.

339. Ibid. 1st year of t'ien-li, 11th month, kuei-yu day. 昭衰 Chao Ai. 既放 Ni Fang. 也必姑 Pi-yeh-ku.

340. Ch. 33, 2nd year, 2nd month, hsìn ch'ou day. 阿三木 A-san-mu. 蒙通蒙算向 Mêng T'ung (and) Mêng Suan tien. 慶放 Ai
Fang. 開南 K’ai-nan (see n. 154).


342. Ibid. Ting-ch’ou day. Mèng Ting Road (see n. 176, 336).

343. Ch. 35, 2nd year of chih-shun, 5th month, chih-ch’ou day. 孟自路 Mèng Yuan Road. 者線 Ch’eh-sien. Mèng Ch’ing tien (see n. 334). 孟佇 Mèng Ping. 孟庚 Mèng Kuang. 者樣句 Ch’eh-yaung tien. “Mèng Kuang Road military and civil fu” is barely mentioned in Y.S. ch. 61. I wonder if Mèng Yüan Road is the 孟絃 Mèng Chüan Road mentioned under Pa-pai-ta-tien in the Ming-shih, ch. 46, as “set up in the 1st year of yüan-t’ung of the Yüan (1333 A.D.) and placed under Pa-pai hsüan-wei -ssü.” Is Ch’ehsien 景線 Ching Hsien, (Chieng Sen?).

344. Ch. 40, 1st year of chih-chêng, 12th month, jen-hsiü day. 寒粟刀 Han Sai-tao. 脱脱木兒 T’o-t’o-mu-érh.

345. Ibid. 2nd year, 4th month, chi-yu day. 筱慶 Mèng Ch’ing hsiüan-wei -ssü (see n. 334, 343).

346. Ch. 41, 6th year, 12th month, chia-wu day. 八百 Pa-pai (＝ Pa-pai-hsi -fu). 韩部 Han Pu.

347. Ibid. 7th year, 1st month, keng-shên day. 老丫 Lao Ya. 耕凍路 Keng-tung Road (perhaps the present Kengtung State). In the Ming-shih, ch. 46, under Ch’ê-li, “there is also the Keng-tung Road of the Yüan dynasty, set up in the 1st month of the 7th year of chih-chêng (1347 A.D.); also the two州 chou of 耕當 Keng-tang and 孟弄 Mèng Lung, which were also set up at the end of the Yüan dynasty. In the 15th year of hung-wu (1382 A.D.), all were reduced and merged in Ch’ê-li.” Cf. TSFYCY, ch. 119, p. 4733.
SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY (WITH ABBREVIATIONS)

CHINESE.1

A. 史 Yüan-shih (Y.S.) of 宋 Lien, Sung Lien, etc. Completed in 1370 A.D. (see n. 269, infra), 210 century. I have used various editions, but generally follow the Pai-na edition, with its pre-Manchu writings of Central Asian names.

B. 明史 Ming-shih of 張廷玉 Chang T'ing-yü, etc., 1742 A.D., 332 century. Pai-na and other editions.


1. During the last war the Japanese looted all the Chinese historical works (over 20,000 volumes) in Rangoon University Library. So this article is based, I fear, on inadequate texts. I regret, in particular, the lack of the following:

(i) 守山閣叢書 Shou-shan-ko-ts'ung-shu of 錢熈祚 Ch'ien Hsi-tsu, 1841 (Shanghai, Po-ku-chai edition, 180 vols. 1922), which contains two anonymous works on the subject of this paper: (a) 皇元 (or 元朝) 徵緬錄 Huang-Yüan-(or Yüan-ch'ao-) chêng-mien-lu (9 folios) the text translated by Huber in BEFEO t. IV, pp. 662-679. (b) 招捕總錄 Chao-pu-ts'ung-lu (12 folios) see infra pp. 148-9 and n. 190.

(ii) 大明統志 Ta-ming-i-t'ung-chih of 李賢 Li Hsien etc., 1461 A.D., 90 century.

(iii) 雲南通志 Yün-nan-t'ung-chih of 王森 Wang Sung etc., 1835 A.D., 216 century, and the earlier encyclopaedias of the same name by 李元陽 Li Yüan-yang, 鄧爾泰 O-érh-t'ai, etc.
BURMESE.

A. Inscriptions of Burma. Portfolios I-V, containing 609 collotype plates of inscriptions arranged chronologically down to the founding of Ava, 7268./1364 A.D. — G.H. Luce and Pe Muang Tin—Oxford University Press. Nearly all references to inscriptions in this article are given to these portfolios. Thus, e.g., in n. 6 "Pl. II 113 14, 50/7s." means that the word in question may be found in Portfolio II, Plate No. 113, line 14, under date 507 sakarāja. Add 638 (= 1145) to get the approximate year in the Christian era.

B. A List of Inscriptions found in Burma, Part I (all published) 1921. Government Press, Rangoon. — Inscriptions not contained in A supra, are referred to where possible, under List. Thus, in n. 10 "List 1084 a5, 955s." means that the word in question is to be found, under date 955 sakarāja (1593 A.D.), in line 5 of the obverse of the inscription numbered 1084 in List, where the necessary notes and references may be found.

EUROPEAN.

A. Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient (BEFEO): (i) t. IX, n° 4, oct. — déc. 1909 — La Fin de la Dynastie de Pagan (pp. 633-680) par M. É douard Huber. (In my paper I refer to this simply as 'Huber' or 'Huber's text'.)

(ii) t. IV, nos. 1-2, jan. — juin 1904 — Deux Itinéraires de Chine en Inde à la fin du VIIIe siècle (pp. 131-413) par M. Paul Pelliot.

(iii) t. XXV — Documents sur l'histoire politique et religieuse du Laos Occidental (pp. 1-200) par G. Coedès.

B. Les États Hindouisés d'Indochine et d'Indonésie, par G. Coedès 1948, Paris, de Boccard. (Referred to in this paper as États hindouisés).
C. *Variétés Sinologiques* No. 29. *Concordance des Chronologies néoméniques chinoise et européenne*, par le Rév. Père. P. Hoang, 1910, Shanghai. (Tables giving equivalents of Chinese and European dates—according to the Julian calendar so far as this article is concerned).