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Liang Yusheng, Sima Qian, and the History of Qin

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For a list of abbreviations and the complete bibliography cited in this online supplement, please consult the relevant pages in the print volume.

Contents

APPENDIX 1

Liang Yusheng's Notes on the *Guo Qin lun* of Jia Yi

Following Sima Qian's remarks of appraisal at the conclusion of the "First Emperor Annals," there appear three other documents: the Han historian's quotation of the *Guo Qin lun* (Indictment faulting Qin), written by Jia Yi;[1] the "Qin ji" (Qin records), a chronological list of Qin's rulers—together with brief notations on their reign lengths, burial places, and accomplishments;[2] and an essay in which Ban Gu ponders questions once raised by the Han emperor Mingdi about the correctness of what Sima Qian and Jia Yi said about the reasons for Qin's collapse.[3] Liang argued that the essay by Ban Gu attached to the "First Emperor Annals" was not the text of a memorial in which Ban Gu had answered Emperor Mingdi's questions but instead a work written well after the fact—that is, during the reign of Mingdi's successor Zhangdi 章帝 (r. 76–88 CE)—and dated retrospectively.[4] Ban Gu had attached to it a copy of the "Qin ji"

[1] *Shiji* 6.276–84.

[2] *Shiji* 6.285–90.

[3] *Shiji* 6.290–93. Ban Gu's essay was intended to counter Jia Yi's attack on Prince Ying.

[4] LYC, 5.197.2. Liang distinguished the essay appended to the *Shiji* from the preface composed by Ban Gu for his poem "Dian yin" 典引, "An Extension of the Constant Model," celebrating the Han ruling lineage. In the preface Ban Gu repeated questions put to him by the emperor and his answers to them. The emperor had asked Ban Gu about the correctness of what Sima Qian had written in his "First Emperor Annals" encomium. Ban Gu replied that, in the passage that Sima Qian quoted from Jia Yi's indictment of the Qin, it was wrong to say that if Prince Ying had been even an ordinary ruler served by mediocre advisers he might have saved the Qin. The text of the "Dian yin" is preserved in the "Ban Gu Memoir" at *Hou Hanshu* 40B.1375–85. Both the preface and the poem are preserved at *Wenxuan* 48.2158–66. Ban Gu submitted the preface and poem to Mingdi. The preface is dated the seventeenth year of the Yongping 永平 reign period (75 CE). In contrast, Liang pointed out, the essay in the *Shiji* says "the August Sovereign Xiao Ming," a retrospective form of dating a document that indicates it

that he had obtained, and this two-part work circulated separately until it was inserted into its present location in the "First Emperor Annals" by an unknown later hand.[5]

Jia Yi's *Indictment* also appears at the beginning of the first *juan* of Jia's *Xinshu*,[6] as well as in the sixth-century CE *Wenxuan* anthology,[7] and is quoted a second time in the "Chen She Hereditary House" in the *Shiji*.[8] Liang Yusheng wrote a series of critiques on the confused and disordered state of the version preserved in the *Shiji* and the textual differences among all its surviving versions. In the first of his critiques, Liang noted that, while the numerous differences between the versions of the *Indictment* that appear in the "Annals" and the one preserved in the *Xinshu* prove that Sima Qian must have edited and rearranged individual words and phrases in the text, the disordered state of the present version was the result of later tampering.[9] The *xia* 下 "lower," or second, of the two *pian* 篇, "fascicles," of the original *Indictment* had been split in two: the latter half of the lower fascicle now appears above the *shang* 上, "upper," or first fascicle in the "Annals" version;[10] and the first half of the lower fascicle appears below the upper fascicle.[11] Liang supposed that Sima Qian had

was written sometime after the Yongping reign period. Since the essay is headed by the exact day and month, something that could only have been known by the author, Ban Gu, Liang concluded that there could be no doubt about the essay's authorship. Liang noted, moreover, that in the "Dian yin" preface, Ban Gu refers to himself as *chen* 臣, "your subject," but in the essay in question he uses the personal pronoun *wu* 吾, which he would never have done in a memorial submitted to the emperor.

[5] Liang is repeating the conclusion reached by Wei Liaoweng (1178–1237). See LYC, 5.193.4.

[6] *Xinshu* 1.1–12.

[7] *Wenxuan* 51.2233–37. For the *Wenxuan*, see Knechtges and Chang 2017, 2:1313–48.

[8] *Shiji* 48.1962–65. The *Hanshu* "Chen Sheng Memoir" 陳勝傳 is copied from the "Chen She Hereditary House." Thus, the first part of the *Indictment* is also found in Ban Gu's historian's remarks. See *Hanshu* 31.1820–25. For a recent study that points out contradictions between the contents of the *Guo Qin lun* and various other passages in the *Shiji*, see Chen Kanli 2018.

[9] LYC, 5.187.4.

[10] The section of the text that appears at *Shiji* 6.276–78.

[11] The section of the text that appears at *Shiji* 6.283–84. The received text of the *Xinshu* divides the *Indictment* into three fascicles: upper, middle, and lower. That it consisted originally of two fascicles, an upper and a lower, is reported by Xu Guang—see the quotation of his opinion by Pei Yin, *Shiji* 6.283—and by Pei Yin himself at *Shiji* 48.1961. Liang described the three sections of the version that appears in the "First Emperor Annals" in terms of the two-fascicle format described by the classical commentaries, and Takigawa 6.103 follows suit.

originally selected the upper fascicle for inclusion in the "Chen She Hereditary House" and the lower fascicle for the "First Emperor Annals."[12] A later figure mistakenly added the upper fascicle to the "Annals," and that interpolation, together with faults in the scribal transmission of the text, disordered the sequence of the fascicles in the "Annals" and caused the "Annals" version to repeat unnecessarily what had originally appeared exclusively, at least within the *Shiji*, in the "Chen She Hereditary House."[13] That is why, Liang argued, Xu Guang had noted that another edition of the "Annals" seen by him had only the lower fascicle and, within that, the beginning of its second half followed immediately after the end of its first half.[14] That edition, Liang added, was correct in its reading.

What follows are Liang's textual critiques of individual passages in the "First Emperor Annals" version of Jia Yi's *Indictment Faulting Qin*.[15]

Shiji 6.276: 鉏擾白梃 "Hoe handles and simple clubs." [Description of the weapons used by Chen She and his rebels against the well-armed Qin imperial forces.][16] LYC, 5.188.1: The *rao* 擾 (disturb) of the *Shiji pinglin* edi-

[12] Liang's argument is based on Pei Yin's comments at *Shiji* 48.1961. In the received version of the "Chen She Hereditary House," the quotation of the *Indictment* follows a brief passage introduced by "Master Chu says" (褚先生曰). See *Shiji* 48.1961. In the same *Jijie* commentary to this passage, both Xu Guang and Pei Yin point out that it would be wrong to attribute the quote from the *Indictment* to Chu Shaosun. Liang made the same argument in a gloss on the "Chen She Hereditary House" passage in question; LYC 26.1145.2. See Esther Klein 2018, 54–67, for a discussion of the *Shiji* material Chu added or is attributed to him. Takigawa 6.103 quoted Wang Mingsheng, who provided an explanation of the distribution of the parts of the *Indictment* in the *Shiji* but he did so in terms of a three-fascicle *Indictment*. Takigawa rejected that in favor of the analysis offered by Liang. Wang Mingsheng's argument is summarized by Chavannes, *MH* 2:218–19n3.

[13] Liang noted that, because the "Chen Sheng Memoir" in the *Hanshu* retains the original text of the "Chen She Hereditary House," it records only the upper fascicle of the *Indictment*; LYC, 5.187.4. *GSR* 1:163n371 (1994) and *GSR* 1:290n382 (2018) make the unsupported claim that it was Sima Qian who disordered the original sequence of the fascicles and parts of the *Indictment* when he quoted Jia Yi's text in his *Shiji*.

[14] *Jijie* commentary, *Shiji* 6.283. Throughout his critique, Liang was more precise than is indicated here. He quoted the words and phrases that introduce or conclude the parts of the fascicles to which he referred.

[15] Liang's textual notes on the "Annals" version of the *Indictment* are relatively few when compared, for example, with the more extensive treatment of the text found in Wang Shumin's glosses.

[16] Passages in brackets are my explanations or elaborations on the context of the *Shiji* passage.

tion should be written *you* 櫌 (hoe handle).[17] The *you* 耰 (toothless rake) of the *Xinshu* version is also incorrect.[18]

Shiji 6.267: 章邯因以三軍之眾要市於外 "Zhang Han thereupon employed the amassed forces of his Triple Army to force a bargain from outside." [Zhang Han, a Qin general, had been sent to quell the rebellions in the east but capitulated instead of confronting them.] LYC, 5.188.2: According to Sima Zhen, Zhang Han's surrender to the rebel forces was due to his suspicion that Zhao Gao did not trust the generals, and thus he feared he would either be executed or overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the army from Chu; it was not the case that he used his Triple Army to seek a fief.[19]

Shiji 6.276: 藉使子嬰有庸主之材, 僅得中佐, 山東雖亂, 秦之地可全而有, 宗廟之祀未當絕也 "If Prince Ying had possessed the talents of an ordinary ruler who obtained merely mediocre assistants, even given the chaos east of Mount Xiao, Qin's territory could have been held intact and the offerings at its ancestral temples need not have ended."[20] LYC, 5.188.3: In the preface to the "Dian yin," Ban Gu labelled these words "wrong."[21] And the essay written by Ban Gu appended to this "Annals" says: "With Qin's accumulated weaknesses and the world collapsing like an earthen wall and breaking apart like a tile, even if Qin had possessed someone with the resources of the Duke of Zhou, it would have had no means to unfurl again its clever strategies. It is mistaken indeed to demand this of an orphan who ruled for a single day."[22]

Shiji 6.277: 至於秦王 "[From Duke Mu] down to the King of Qin." LYC, 5.188.4: In this and the five other occurrences of "King of Qin" later, the text of the *Indictment* should read Shihuang 始皇, "First August (Sovereign)."[23]

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[17] The Jinling and Zhonghua shuju editions of the *Shiji* do not make this mistake.

[18] *Xinshu* 1.9.

[19] *Suoyin* commentary, *Shiji* 6.277.

[20] The phrase *jishi* 藉使 is a counterfactual. Jia Yi is claiming that Prince Ying was entirely bereft of talent and lacked even mediocre officials to assist him.

[21] *Wenxuan* 48.2158.

[22] *Shiji* 6.292.

[23] In the "Chen She Hereditary House" quotation of the *Indictment*, the ruler's title is consistently written Shihuang.

Shiji 6.277: 安土息民 "[When its enemies saw that] Qin could make its lands peaceful and give rest to its people. . . ." LYC, 5.188.5: The received *Xinshu* reads *an shi* 安士 and Sima Zhen notes that the version of Jia Yi's text he saw has *an* 案 in place of *an* 安.[24] *An shi* 案士 is synonymous with *an bing* 案兵 (keep soldiers at rest). In early texts there are numerous examples of *shi* 士 and *tu* 土 being mistaken for each other.[25]

Shiji 6.278: 子嬰孤立無親, 危弱無輔。三主惑而終身不悟 "When Prince Ying took power as an orphan, he lacked close relatives; endangered and weak, he had nothing on which to rely. All three rulers were deluded and, to the end of their lives, never woke up to their situation." LYC, 5.189.1: In the *Shiji pinglin*, Ling Zhilong quoted [his father] Ling Yueyan 陵約言 [probably first half of the sixteenth century]: "[In saying these things about Prince Ying and the other Qin rulers], is Jia not being excessive in his blaming them?" Wang Ao 王鏊 [1450–1524] said: "The *Indictment Faulting Qin* is extremely ancient and closely connected in time to the former Qin. It shares with the earlier period the same general ideas and made no great changes. Moreover, its language, being as dense as it is, includes thoughtless expressions that were never expunged or corrected." Liang added: "The closely following passage, 三主失道 (the three rulers had lost the right way), is also wrong.

Shiji 6.278: 故周五序得其道 "Therefore, under the Zhou, the five social relations obtained the proper way. . . ." LYC, 5.189.2: The *Suoyin* commentary says that 五 (five) is written 王 (king) in the *Xinshu* version. That is the correct graph. However, current editions of the *Xinshu* also wrongly write 五. [The emended text can be translated: "The kings of Zhou successively attained the proper paths of governing."[26]

Shiji 6.279: 於是秦人拱手而取西河之外 "Thereupon, the people of Qin, with their hands clasped, seized the Xihe territory." [The *Indictment* dates

[24] I am uncertain which *Xinshu* edition Liang used. The *Baojing tang congshu* edition, 1.11, reads *an tu* 案土. For Sima Zhen's commentary, see *Shiji* 6.278. Liang thought *an* 安 an error for *an* 案 in the present context, but Wang Shumin 2007, 6.232, disagrees and argues that the two were used interchangeably in early textual sources.

[25] Liang cited a large sampling of the examples that includes both transmitted texts and inscriptional materials.

[26] Although the Zhonghua shuju edition of the *Shiji* has 五, *GSR* 1:165 (1994) and *GSR* 1:293 (2018) translate the text as though it read 王.

this to the reign of Duke Xiao of Qin, that is, 361–338 BCE. "Clasping their hands" means that the Qin took the lands without doing battle or making any other sort of effort. Xihe was the area that stretched along the west bank of the Yellow River as it flowed north to south between what are now Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces. It had belonged to Jin and was seized by Duke Mu of Qin only to be lost back to Jin by Duke Mu's successors. It then came into the possession of Jin's successor state Wei.] LYC, 5.189.3: In the eighth year of King Hui Wen of Qin, that is, 330 BCE, Wei submitted the Xihe territory to Qin. How could Duke Xiao come into possession of it? The "Sir Shang Memoir" says that King Hui of Wei offered part of Xihe to Qin to make peace. This is also a mistaken claim.[27]

Shiji 6.279: 惠王、武王蒙故業 "King Hui and King Wu inherited undertakings of the former ruler (Duke Xiao)." LYC, 5.189.4: In the "Chen She Hereditary House" version of the *Indictment*, the sequence of Qin kings is given as Hui Wen, Wu, and Zhao. The *Xinshu* version and the *Hanshu* have Hui Wen, Wu, and Zhao Xiang.[28] The *Wenxuan* version has Hui Wen, Wu, and Zhao.[29] Only the "Annals" passage omits the reign of King Zhao Xiang. [The "undertakings" the king inherited involved seizing territory in all directions from neighboring states.]

Shiji 6.279: 收要害之郡 "[These kings] gathered up commanderies that were strategically important." [The preceding phrases describe how the Qin kings seized land from their neighbors in the south, west, and east.] LYC, 5.189.5: The *Xinshu* and *Wenxuan* versions of the *Indictment* introduce this phrase with the word 北 (in the north).[30] This "Annals" passage as well as the "Chen She Hereditary House" and *Hanshu* versions all omit it.[31] [Wang Shumin, agreeing with Liang, noted that the "Li Si Memoir" refers to how, in the time of King Hui Wen, Qin "in the north gathered up Shangjun." This, Wang suggested, is a reference to the same events.[32]]

[27] *Shiji* 68.2233. Liang repeats the gist of his argument at LYC, 26.1145.3.
[28] *Xinshu* 1.1; *Hanshu* 31.1821.
[29] *Wenxuan* 51.2233.
[30] *Xinshu* 1.1; *Wenxuan* 51.2233. Liang was mistaken about the text of the *Wenxuan* version of the *Indictment*. It, too, lacks the word *bei*. Cf. Wang Shumin 2007, 6.234.
[31] *Shiji* 48.1962; *Hanshu* 31.1821. Liang repeats the gist of this gloss at LYC, 26.1145.4.
[32] Wang Shumin 2007, 6.234; *Shiji* 87.2542.

Shiji 6.279: 齊有孟嘗, 趙有平原, 楚有春申, 魏有信陵 "In Qi there was [Sir] Mengchang, in Zhao [Sir] Pingyuan, in Chu [Sir] Chunshen, and in Wei [Sir] Xinling." [In the succeeding lines, Jia Yi praises the clear-sightedness, loyalty, and generosity of these four noblemen.[33] What interested Liang is not Jia Yi's characterization of them but rather the source of their titles. Although these four lords figure prominently elsewhere in the *Shiji*, Liang chose this occurrence of their names to explore these details.[34] Although he dismisses the commentaries of Zhang Shoujie and Sima Zhen as superficial, he nevertheless agrees with them that, aside from Chang in Mengchang, the titles bestowed on the four noblemen had nothing to do with the lands that were granted to them.] LYC, 5.190.1: Most earlier scholars have failed to provide detailed notes on the titles of these four noblemen. Thus, in a *Zhengyi* commentary to the "Sir Chunshen Memoir," Zhang Shoujie says, "An examination shows that none of the four lords was granted a walled town; only Sir Pingyuan possessed land but it was not within Zhao's borders.[35] Their titles were probably posthumous designations."[36] And, in a commentary to the "Wei Gongzi Memoir," Sima Zhen notes: "The *Hanshu* 'Treatise on Geography' lacks the place-name Xinling. Perhaps it was a town in the countryside."[37] The two commentaries are uninformed in the extreme. Zheng Xuan notes in his *Shijing* commentary that "Chang 嘗 was located to the side of Xue 薛."[38] Both Pei Yin and Sima Zhen quoted the commentary [and thus knew that the Chang of the lord's title was a toponym]. Tian Wen inherited his father's fief at Xue and at the same time enjoyed income from the walled town of Chang. He was hence titled Mengchang. Meng 孟 was his *zi* 字, "polite name," and he was also addressed as Xue Wen. Zhao Sheng

[33] Each has a "Memoir" in the *Shiji*.

[34] Sir Mengchang was Tian Wen 田文 and his memoir is found at *Shiji* 75.2351–63; Sir Pingyuan was Zhao Sheng 趙勝 and his memoir is found at *Shiji* 76.2365–70; Sir Chunshen was Huang Xie 黃歇 and his memoir is found at *Shiji* 78.2387–99; Sir Xinling was Wuji 無忌, a prince of Wei, and his memoir is found at *Shiji* 77.2377–85. Liang pointed out that the four were not all contemporaries; LYC, 31.1309.4.

[35] That is, it was not a fief granted him by Zhao.

[36] *Shiji* 78.2394.

[37] *Shiji* 77.2377. The "Wei Gongzi Memoir" is the biography of Sir Xinling.

[38] *Maoshi zhushu* 20.782B. The toponym Chang is part of the title "Sir Mengchang." Xue is the name of the fief given to Tian Ying 田嬰, Tian Wen's father, in 321 BCE. See *Shiji* 75.2351. On the location of Xue, see Xu Panqing 2017, 2:208, item no. 1510.

was enfeoffed with East Wucheng 東武城.[39] Huang Xie was first enfeoffed with land on the north bank of the Huai River but later shifted to Wucheng 吳城.[40] All of this is clearly recorded in their respective memoirs. But Pingyuan and Chunshen are titles and not place-names [as is evidenced by several early sources].[41] As for Wuji, the Prince of Wei, while he had been granted Ningling County 寧陵縣 in Chenliu Commandery 陳留郡, his title was Sir Xinling.[42]

Shiji 6.279: 有寧越 "[At that time, among the scholars of the Six States], there were Ning Yue. . . ." [Ning Yue's name is the first in a list of twenty *shi* 士, "scholars," who advised and otherwise assisted the various domains of the Warring States period.] LYC, 5.190.2: In several locations the name Ning 寧 is written 甯. The two graphs were used interchangeably in antiquity. The "Bu guang" 不廣 chapter of the *Annals of Lü Buwei* relates the tale of Ning Yue offering a persuasion to the Zhao general Kong Qing 孔青.[43] The Gao You commentary to that passage identifies Ning Yue as a native of Zhongmou 中牟 in Zhao.[44] The "Bo zhi" 博志 chapter identifies him as a rustic from Zhongmou and adds that Duke Wei of Zhou 周威公 took him as a teacher.[45] The Gao You commentary to that passage explains that Duke Wei was the lord of West Zhou.[46] Xu Guang, in his commentary to the "Annals" version of the *Indictment*, says that the given

[39] *Shiji* 76.2365. East Wucheng was located northeast of what is now Qinghe County 清河縣 in Hebei. See Xu Panqing 2017, 2:280, item no. 2065.

[40] *Shiji* 78.2394. Sir Chunshen's "Memoir" says that he was granted twelve counties on the north bank of the river and that he later handed them back so that the region might be made into a commandery. He did this in exchange for the old ruins of Wu (吳墟) where he built a surrounding wall and established his capital. The region north of the Huai was located in present-day Anhui. See Xu Panqing 2017, 2:277, item no. 2037. The capital established by Sir Chunshen at the old ruins of Wu was located at what is now Suzhou, a city that, according to Gu Jiegang, has not changed its boundaries since it was founded in the late sixth century BCE.

[41] Liang provided examples of others who had also been granted the titles "Sir Pingyuan" and "Sir Chunshen."

[42] Liang equated Ningling with Ge 葛, an ancient state that had been absorbed into Wei. According to the *Shuijing zhu*, it was granted to Sir Xinling by King Xiang of Wei. See *Shuijing zhu* 23.750–51. Ningling was located in the vicinity of present-day Kaifeng in Henan Province.

[43] Knoblock and Riegel 2000, 362, 15/6.4.

[44] For Zhongmou's location in Warring States times, see Tan 1982, 1:37–38, ⑧:10.

[45] Knoblock and Riegel 2000, 618–19, 24/5.4.

[46] On West Zhou, see chap. 4 in the print volume.

name Yue is also written Jing 經, but he adds that that might be someone else. Xu's explanation is wrong.[47]

Shiji 6.279: 徐尚 "…Xu Shang…." [Xu Shang's is the second name in the list of twenty scholars.] LYC, 5.190.3: Of the twenty individuals, nothing further is known of Xu Shang, Zhai Jing 翟景, and Dai Tuo 帶佗.[48]

Shiji 6.279: 昭滑 "…Zhao Hua…." [Zhao Hua's is the eighth name in the list of twenty scholars.] LYC, 5.190.4: The "Chen She Hereditary House" version of the *Indictment* has Shao 邵 in place of Zhao 昭.[49] The *Zhanguo ce* [as well as other versions of the *Indictment*] give his lineage name as Shao 召.[50] The graph written in the "Annals" version is a mistake. The "Gan Mao Memoir" writes "Shao Hua" 召滑, and in a commentary on that occurrence of the name, Xu Guang says that another form of his given name Hua was Juan 涓. Xu is wrong.

Shiji 6.279: 叩關而攻秦 "The armies of Qin's enemies knocked on the door of the pass and attacked Qin." LYC, 5.191.1: The "Annals" and *Wenxuan* versions of the *Indictment* write *kou* 叩 (knock).[51] The *Xinshu*, *Hanshu*, and "Chen She Hereditary House" versions all write *yang* 仰 (look up at).[52] Both the Yan Shigu commentary [to the *Hanshu* version] and the *Suoyin* commentary [to the "Chen She Hereditary House" version] explain that because the pass was at a high elevation, the attacking armies had to "look up at it."[53] Present-day popular editions of the *Shiji* write *kou*, but that is wrong.

Shiji 6.279: 逡巡遁逃而不敢進 "[The armies of the Nine Domains,] first hesitating, then avoiding, did not dare enter." LYC, 5.191.2: The "Chen She Hereditary House" and the *Wenxuan* versions of the *Indictment* lack *qun xun*逡巡 (hesitate); the *Xinshu* version writes *qun xun* 逡巡; and the

[47] Liang's note very much resembles the entries in his *Renbiao kao*.

[48] Takigawa 1995, 6.94, says that Liang identified Zhai Jing as the Zhai Zhang 翟章 mentioned in the *Zhanguo ce*. See *Zhanguo ce*, "Zhao ce," 1.11. I have been unable to locate Takigawa's source in Liang's writings. He also says that Wang Niansun identifies Zhai Jing as the Zhai Qiang 翟強 in the *Zhanguo ce*. See *Zhanguo ce*, "Chu ce," 15.523.

[49] *Shiji* 48.1962.

[50] *Zhanguo ce*, "Chu ce," 14.498.

[51] *Wenxuan* 51.2235.

[52] *Xinshu* 1.2; *Hanshu* 31.1821; *Shiji* 48.1962.

[53] See the commentaries at *Hanshu* 13.1821 and *Shiji* 48.1962.

Hanshu version writes *dun xun* 遁巡. But none of these others has the four-word expression found in the "Annals." In the latter, the two phrases *qun shun* and *dun tao* 遁逃 are redundant, that is, two different ways of writing the same thing. The text originally read *qun dun er bu gan jin* 逡遁而不敢進 (the armies of the Nine Domains hesitated and did not dare enter). The "Annals" version probably came about because *dun* 遁 was mistakenly written *xun* 巡 but then paired with *tao* 逃 in a separate expression made to follow *qun xun* 逡巡. If it said that the armies *dun tao* 遁逃 (fled), this would mean that they were completely routed. Why would it then say that they "did not dare enter"? Both the *Kuangmiu zhengsu* of Yan Shigu and Gu Yanwu's *Jin shi wenzi ji* discuss the passage in detail. In the *Lishi*, Hong Kuo relied upon the *Zheng Gu bei* inscription to argue that the four words of the "Annals" passage should be retained and read as they are. This is wrong. In fact, stone stele inscriptions prove that in the *Shiji* there are no expressions in which four words are linked together in this fashion.[54]

Shiji 6.280: 吞二周 "[The King of Qin] swallowed up the two Zhou [domains]…." [This refers to how the remnants of the Zhou royal house—split into two small domains by Han and Zhao in 368 BCE—were extinguished by Qin.] LYC, 5.191.3: The *Yizhai yesheng* of Wu Fang [fl. ca. 1162] says: "In his fifty-first year, King Zhao Xiang of Qin destroyed West Zhou; seven years later, King Zhuang Xiang destroyed East Zhou. Thus the 'swallowing up of the two Zhou [domains]' was done by the First Emperor's great grandfather and father, not by the First Emperor himself."[55]

Shiji 6.280: 執棰拊 "[The King of Qin] wielded a whip and a rod [with which he flogged All-under-Heaven]." LYC, 5.191.4: Other versions of the *Indictment* write *qiao po* 敲朴 in place of *chui fu* 棰拊 (whips and rods). Chen Zan 臣瓚 [late 2nd to early 3rd centuries CE], in his *Hanshu* commentary, says that a short one is called a *qiao*, and a long one a *po*.[56] Deng Zhan 鄧

[54] Liang provides a brief gloss on the "Chen She Hereditary House" version of the *Indictment* passage in which he expands his argument by citing four sources he had failed to note in the present gloss on the "Annals" version; LYC, 26.1145.6.

[55] Liang repeats the gist of this gloss at LYC, 26.1146.1. No doubt because he was aware of how the two remnant Zhou domains were destroyed, Chavannes, *MH* 2:228, interprets *Qin wang* 秦王 to refer to the Qin kings Xiao Wen and Zhuang Xiang. That is, however, a mistaken rendering: *Qin wang* refers to the future First Emperor.

[56] Chen Zan is quoted by Sima Zhen. See *Shiji* 48.1963. On Chen Zan and his *Hanshu jijie* 漢書集解, see Galer 2003, 66–67.

展 [fl. early 3rd c. CE] says that a *qiao* is a "short cane" and a *po* is a *chui* 棰 (whip).[57] Thus the "Annals" version of the words seems to be wrong. Both Xu Guang and Sima Zhen note that the *Xinshu* version writes *gao* 槁.[58] But that is even more wrong and is perhaps an error for *gao* 搞.[59]

Shiji 6.281: 銷鋒鑄鏤, 以為金人十二 "[The First Emperor] melted bronze spear points and cast bronze bell racks, as well as made twelve bronze images." LYC, 5.192.1: The wording in the other versions of the *Indictment* differs slightly from what is said in the "Annals." However, the "Annals" version, in particular, *zhu ju* 鑄鏤 (cast bronze bell racks), is sufficient to convey the meaning.

Shiji 6.281: 躡足行伍之閒, 而倔起什伯之中 "[Chen She] walked cautiously among the ranks and files and rose up abruptly from squads of ten or a hundred." LYC, 5.192.2: The "Chen She Hereditary House," as well as the *Hanshu*, *Wenxuan*, and *Xinshu* versions of the *Indictment*, all write *qian mo* 阡陌 instead of *shi bai* 什伯.[60] The graph *shi* 什 in the "Annals" is an error for *qian* 仟.[61] *Qian* 阡 and *qian* 仟 are used interchangeably, as are *mo* 陌, *bo* 伯, and *bai* 佰. But properly distinguishing them in terms of semantics, the words written with graphs that involve the *ren* 人 classifier have to do with strings of cash,[62] or ranks of men in the military, while those written with the *fu* 阜 classifier have to do with fields and the raised pathways that run between and demarcate them. [The *qian* 阡 are the north-south pathways and the *mo* 陌 are the east-west pathways.] According to the *Hanshu* "Treatise on Foodstuffs and Goods," one thousand men form a *qian* 仟 and one hundred men make up a *bo* 伯. These are what are meant by the terms *hang wu* 行伍 (ranks and files). But the phrase ought to be explained in terms of fields and pathways, and it means that "Chen She rose up abruptly from among the fields." Many commentators take it to

[57] *Hanshu* 31.1823

[58] *Shiji* 6.281.

[59] Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 530n67, identifies the implements wielded by the First Emperor as *gun bang* 棍棒 (cudgels and clubs).

[60] Liang also noted that the "Chen She Hereditary House" version writes *fu yang* 俛仰 and the other versions *fu qi* 俛起 instead of the *jue qi* 倔起 of the "Annals" version.

[61] Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 530n81, points out that Wang Niansun regarded *shi* 什 to be the correct word in the context.

[62] See the Yan Shigu commentary at *Hanshu* 24A.1132.

refer to *hang wu* (ranks and files), but then it would repeat what is already said in the previous phrase.

Shiji 6.281: 而轉攻秦 "[Chen She led his exhausted army of a few hundred soldiers] and they turned around to attack Qin." LYC, 5.192.3: The "Annals" and "Hereditary House" versions are both mistaken in having the *zhuan* 轉 beneath the *er* 而.[63] [Properly emended as Liang proposes, the phrase means that Chen She led his small army to turn around and confront the larger and better-supplied Qin.]

Shiji 6.282: 千乘之權 "[Qin, with . . . its] force of one thousand chariots." LYC, 5.192.4: The wording of the other versions is *zhi wan sheng zhi quan* 致萬乘之權 ([Qin] assembled a force of ten thousand chariots). The "Annals" has "one thousand chariots" and is missing the word *zhi* 致 (assemble).

Shiji 6.283: 秦并海內 "Qin annexed all within the seas." LYC, 5.192.5: The *Xinshu* version adds the words *mie Zhou si* 滅周祀 (extinguished the Zhou offerings) after Qin.[64] It seems they should not be cut from the text.

Shiji 6.283: 以養四海 ". . . responsible for nourishing all within the four seas." LYC, 5.193.1: The *Xinshu* version writes *yi si hai yang* 以四海養 (deriving nourishment from the four seas).[65] The ordering of the words in the "Annals" version is mistaken. [Han Zhaoqi disagrees with Liang's gloss. He notes that, according to Gao Buying 高步瀛 (1873–1940), it is the *Xinshu* version that is mistaken. And Han Zhaoqi also notes that, according to Wang Shumin, *yang* 養 should be understood to mean *zhi* 治 (govern, bring order to). The phrase would then be rendered, "responsible for bringing order to all within the four seas."[66]]

Shiji 6.284: 而以威德與天下 ". . . then, thanks to the fearsome power and the beneficence he would have exercised over the empire. . . ." [Part of a long passage in which Jia Yi speculated on what might have occurred had the Second Emperor pursued policies other than those he did.[67]] LYC,

[63] Liang repeats this gloss at LYC, 26.1146.2.
[64] *Xinshu* 1.6.
[65] *Xinshu* 1.6.
[66] Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 532–33n94. Han Zhaoqi is quoting from Gao Buying's *Shiji juyao jianzheng* 史記舉要箋證. For Wang's gloss, see Wang Shumin 2007, 6.243.
[67] *GSR* 1:169 (1994) and *GSR* 1:298 (2018) neglect to translate the passage.

5.193.2: The *Xinshu* has *sheng* 盛 (abundant) in place of the mistaken *wei* 威 of the "Annals" version.[68] [The phrase *sheng de* 盛德 (abundant beneficence) occurs frequently in the text of the *Shiji*.]

Shiji 6.284 壞宗廟與民, 更始作阿房宮 "...ruining the ancestral temples and the people, he recommenced building the Epang Palace."[69] LYC, 5.193.3: Xu Guang says that one edition of the "Annals" passage lacks the first phrase, "ruining the ancestral temples and the people."[70] That version is completely correct. The Second Emperor never ruined the ancestral temples. The second phrase can stand alone as a complete sentence.[71]

[68] *Xinshu* 1.8.

[69] This parsing and punctuation are based on the Zhonghua shuju 1959 edition and its revisions.

[70] *Shiji* 6.285.

[71] Chen Kanli 2018, 150–52, disputes Liang's emendation. Chen notes that passages in the *Zhao Zheng shu* and Tuzishan edict (for which, see chap. 4 in the print volume) suggest that the Jia Yi text is incomplete in the *Shiji* version and was based on an account of Huhai's actions separate from that of the *Shiji*. The manuscripts are thus useful in understanding the errors in the editions seen by Xu Guang.

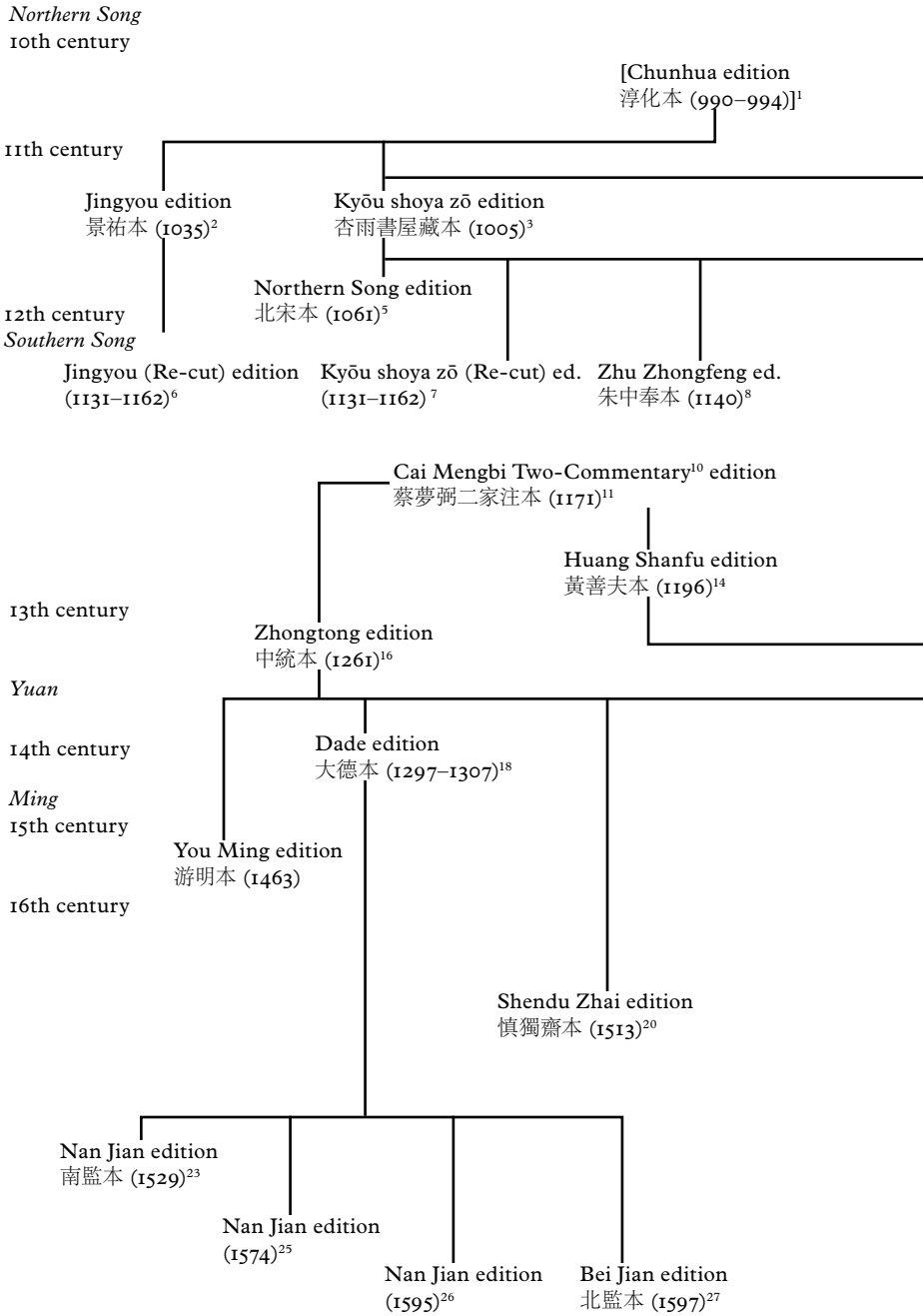
APPENDIX 2

Textual Criticism: Introduction

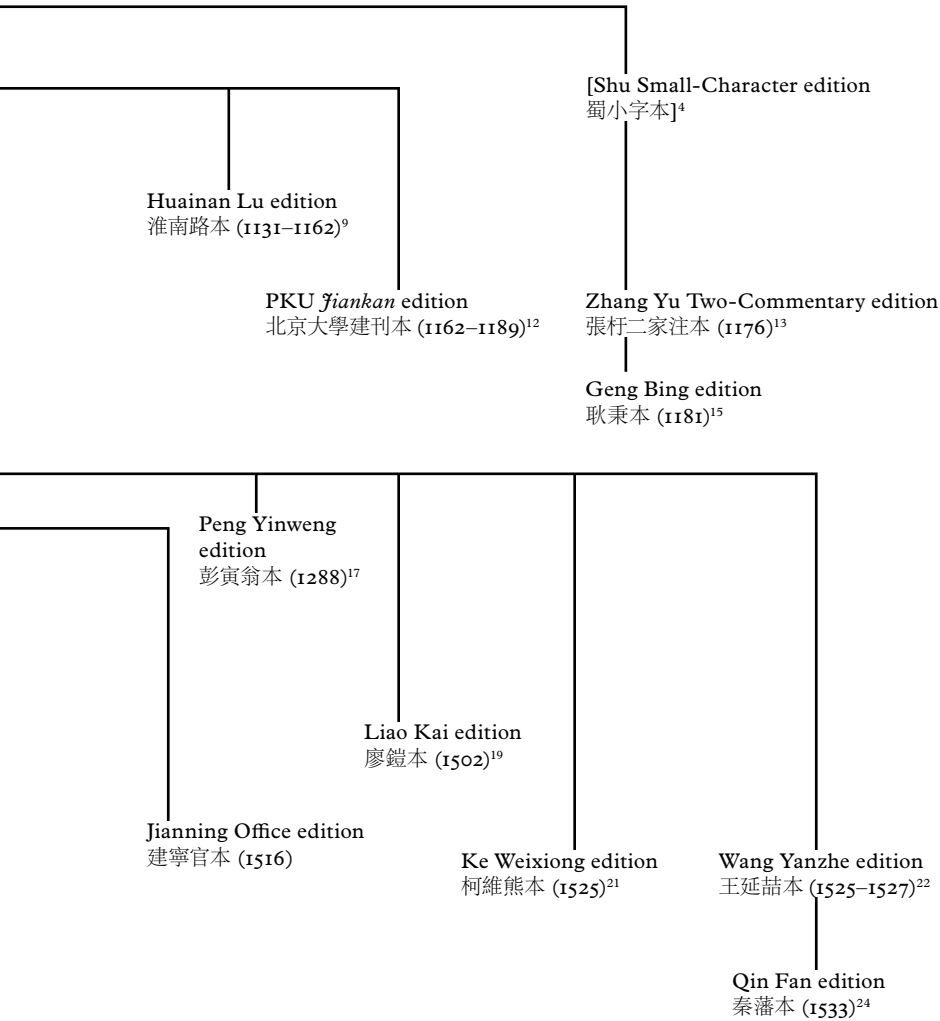
This appendix consists of three parts: a diagram that traces the lineages of the Song and Ming dynasty editions of the *Shiji*; a second diagram that traces the ancestry of the Jinling shuju and Zhonghua shuju editions of the *Shiji*; and a table that both lists Liang Yusheng's proposed revisions to the *Shiji* editions he examined in the eighteenth century and indicates whether or not Liang's proposals were adopted by the editors of the Jinling shuju edition and thus appear in the Zhonghua shuju edition. The two diagrams and the table are followed by notes that provide the sources of the information that appears within them as well as further explanations. Close examination of the second diagram shows that the Jinling shuju editors made indirect reference to both the Jingyou edition 景祐本 of 1035 CE and the Huang Shanfu edition 黃善夫本 of 1171 CE. Since the Zhonghua shuju edition is basically a punctuated version of the Jinling shuju edition, its editorial roots can also be traced back to Northern Song times. As the diagram illustrating the ancestry of the Jinling and Zhonghua editions suggests, however, the major direct textual influences on the former—and hence ultimately the latter—were three Ming dynasty editions (produced in 1525 and 1641) and the Wuying dian 武英殿, that is, the Palace edition of 1739. The edition of the *Shiji* used most often by Liang Yusheng was the *Shiji pinglin* produced sometime during the years 1576–87. It derived from an earlier Ming edition of 1525 but appears to have inherited from its ancestor as well as introduced on its own numerous textual errors. For that reason it did not play a role in the compilation of the Palace edition and the Jinling edition. However, the errors in the *Shiji pinglin* identified by Liang and others are occasionally found in the Palace edition and other editions of Ming and Qing date. Careful use of the Zhonghua shuju edition requires the reader to consult the editorial notes of Zhang Wenhu,

the chief editor of the Jinling edition. Zhang's notes were published under the title *Jiaokan Shiji jijie suoyin zhengyi zhaji* (abbreviated *Jiaokan*). Zhang identifies the emendations proposed by Liang Yusheng that he adopted and those that he did not. The comparison between the *Jiaokan* notes and the readings in the Zhonghua shuju edition on the one hand and Liang's emendations to the *Shiji* passages on the rise of Qin that underlie table A.2 suggests that approximately 38 percent of Liang's proposed revisions were adopted by the editors of the Zhonghua shuju edition. This is a large percentage and can serve as an indication of the influence of Liang's scholarship on our reading of the received text of the *Shiji*.

The Lineages of the Song and Ming Dynasty Editions of the *Shiji*



Source: This diagram is adopted from Zhang Yuchun 2005, 286. Zhang's scholarship on the *Shiji* editions from the tenth to the sixteenth centuries is the most comprehensive and detailed study of the subject. Many of the conclusions reached by Zhang Yuchun overturn



the analysis and dating of *Shiji* editions found in the *Shiji shu lu* 史記書錄 of He Cijun. In the notes that follow I refer to the pages in Zhang's study in which he provides and analyzes the evidence that underlies this diagram.

Notes

1. Brackets around an edition indicate that it does not survive but is known only from information found in other editions, book catalogues, and other secondary sources. For the Chunhua edition, the earliest known woodblock-printed edition of the *Shiji*, see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 84–85, 87–88. The Chunhua edition was based on earlier manuscripts that its editors collated and corrected. It and the other Northern Song editions listed here consisted of the text of the *Shiji* and the *Jijie* commentary. The inclusion of the *Suoyin* commentary began with the Cai Mengbi edition in the Southern Song.

2. On the Jingyou edition of 1035 and its relationship to the Chunhua edition, see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 86–94. The Jingyou edition is a 10-column edition of the *Shiji*.

3. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 106–7. This is a 14-column small-character edition. It is preserved in the Kyōu shoya in Osaka. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 125–32, discusses the relationship between the 10-column Jingyou edition and the 14-column Kyōu shoya edition. Neither served as the base text for the other; nor was one descended from the other. But both were probably descended from a common source. It appears that the Jingyou edition is closer to the Chunhua edition than is the Kyōu shoya edition.

4. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 178–79, 180. The Shu Small-Character edition is lost, and its publication details are not known. Zhang Yu's colophon (for which see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 177) makes clear that he used it as the base text for his edition.

5. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 104–6. This is a 14-column edition. A copy in 130 *juan* is preserved in the Beijing Library. On its relationship to the other editions linked to it in this diagram, see Zhang Yuchun, 124–25, 138–46, 160, and 168.

6. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 94–100, 135.

7. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 124–25, 135.

8. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 135–46. Zhang characterizes this edition as one privately produced. It is a 12-column edition not mentioned by the various Ming and Qing library catalogues. It is preserved only in Japan, in the Kyōu shoya in Osaka.

9. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 147–62. Zhang characterizes this 9-column edition as one produced by a provincial-level government office. It shares many textual features with the Zhu Zhongfeng edition. Two copies, each consisting of 130 *juan*, are preserved in the Beijing Library. A 30-*juan* copy is in the Shanghai Library.

10. In all the "Two-Commentary" editions, the two are the Jijie and Suoyin commentaries.

11. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 171–74, discusses the dating of this edition. He notes that it is the "earliest surviving" two-commentary edition of the *Shiji*. On the relationship between the Cai Mengbi edition and the other editions linked to it in this diagram, see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 174–76, 182–88.

12. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 162–68. This is a 13-column edition. Zhang Yuchun says that it was based closely on the Zhu Zhongfeng edition with which it shares many printing errors.

13. For a discussion of the Zhang Yu and Geng Bing editions, see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 176–81. Zhang notes that, although Zhang Yu published his edition four years later than the Cai Mengbi edition, Zhang Yu was unaware of the existence of the latter.

14. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 195–219. This is the earliest of the Three-Commentary editions of the *Shiji*.

15. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 178, points out that this edition is a corrected version of the Zhang Yu edition and, like it, had no connection to the Cai Mengbi edition which had appeared ten years earlier.

16. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 181–94. On p. 194, Zhang injects a bit of caution and says that, while we cannot say with certainty that the Zhongtong edition was directly descended from the Cai Mengbi edition, its base text must have closely resembled the latter.

17. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 219–29.

18. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 263, 267–74.

19. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 229–34.

20. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 284.

21. The Ke Weixiong, Wang Yanzhe, and Qin Fan editions are frequently referred to together as the three Jiajing editions after the Ming dynasty reign period in which they were published. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 234–58, discusses them and their relationship to the Huang Shanfu edition.

22. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 246–52.

23. On the three Nanjing Guozi Jian editions 南京國子監本, see Zhang Yuchun 2005, 258–79.

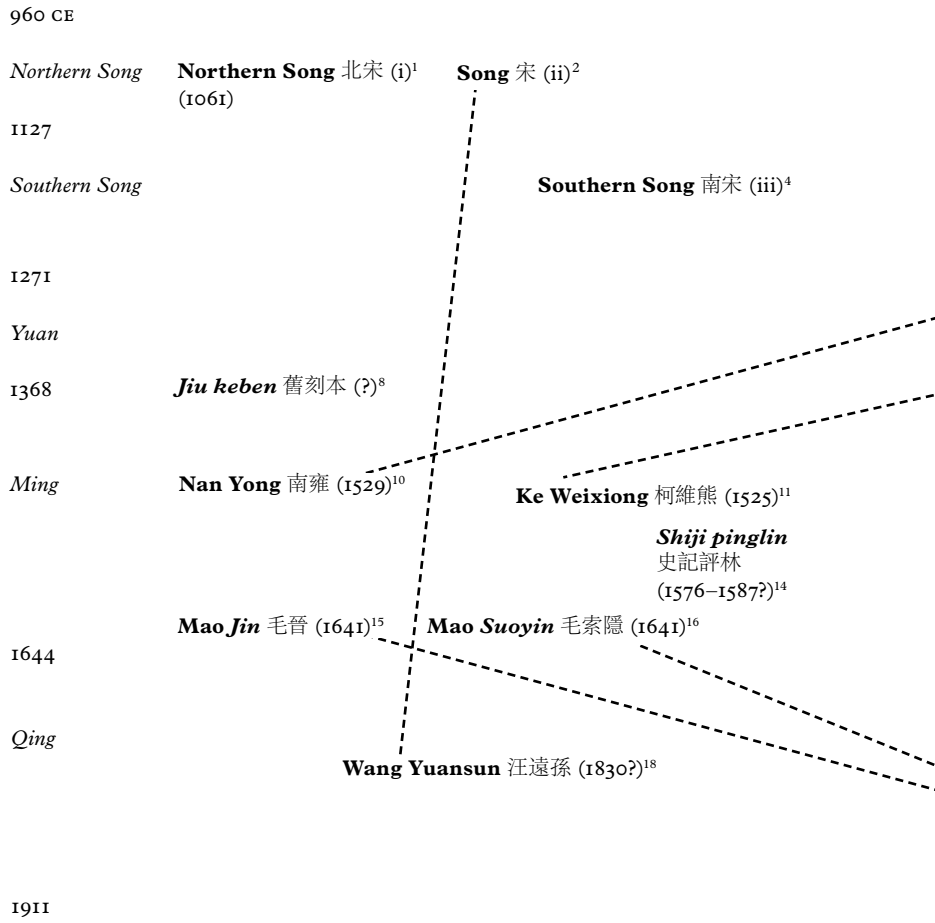
24. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 252–58.

25. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 276–77.

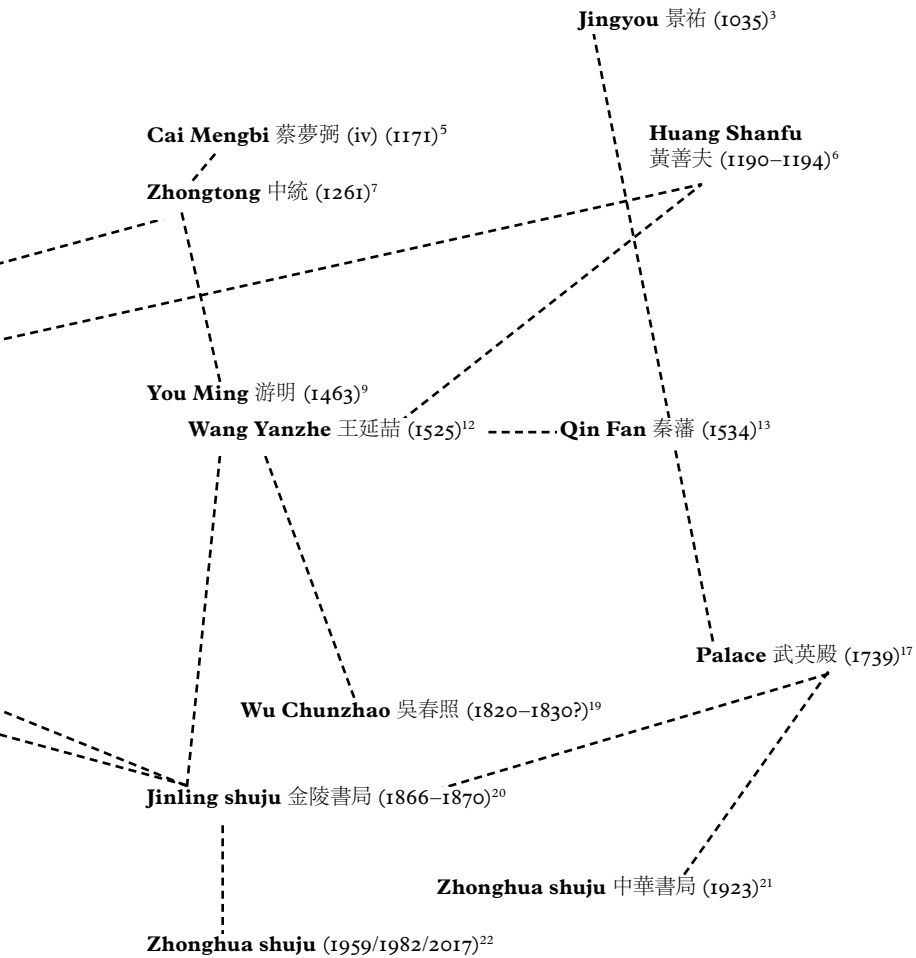
26. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 277–79.

27. Zhang Yuchun 2005, 279–81. The full name of this edition is Beijing Guozi Jian ben 北京國子監本.

The Ancestry of the Jinling and Zhonghua Editions of the *Shiji*



Note:
This diagram is primarily based on the information provided in *Jiaokan* 1:1–2. It is meant to list and illustrate the connections between the sources that Zhang used in making the Jinling shuju edition and his collation notes. Absent from Zhang's list are the Northern Song Jingyou edition and the edition produced by Huang Shanfu in the Southern Song that was included in the *Baina ben Ershisi shi* 百納本二十四史 series (both of which appear in the upper right-hand corner of this diagram). His collation notes give the impression that Zhang did not refer to them in producing the Jinling edition. But, as the dotted lines are meant to suggest, Zhang did consult the Huang Shanfu edition indirectly through the three Ming editions (for which, see notes 10, 11, and 12) that—he says in his list—he relied upon heavily in making the Jinling edition. Moreover, we know



from Zhang's collation notes that he frequently referred to readings in the Palace edition and hence, indirectly, to the Jingyou edition which was a source for the editors of the Palace edition. (In addition to those listed by Zhang as well as the Jingyou and Huang Shanfu editions, there are other surviving Song and Ming editions and copies of which Zhang and his contemporaries were unaware. For a list, see Wang Minxin 2011, 2–13.) Zhang may also have consulted indirectly an even broader selection of editions because he used collation notes compiled by Qian Taiji (for Qian and his notes, see notes 1 and 20 herein). The 1959 and 1982 Zhonghua shuju editions are based primarily upon Zhang's Jinling edition. The online edition that is part of the Academia Sinica electronic database of Chinese texts—which I do not include in this table—is based upon the 1982 Zhonghua edition.

Notes

1. See Zhang Yuchun 2005, 104–6. This is the first of four Song editions that Zhang Wenhu identifies as incomplete. (They are marked in this table using lower-case Roman numerals enclosed in parentheses.) Zhang Wenhu saw a copy of this one, which he calls the "Northern Song edition." It was kept in the library of Liu Xihai 劉喜海 (d. 1853), a native of Zhucheng, in Shandong. (For Liu, see *Eminent Chinese*, 520–21.) Zhang notes that this edition only has the *Jijie* commentary and does not avoid the graph *huan* 桓—tabooed during the Southern Song—from which we know that it is of Northern Song date. (Huan was the personal name of Emperor Qinzong 欽宗, r. 1126–1127.) Zhang had evidently seen Liu's copy first hand. The contents of the other three damaged Song editions, as well as the readings in all the other editions included in his list, Zhang learned about from the collation notes (*jiao lu* 校錄) compiled by Qian Taiji 錢泰吉 (1791–1863), a scholar and bibliophile from Jiaxing 嘉興, in Zhejiang. (For Qian, see *Eminent Chinese*, 155–56.)

2. Zhang labels this edition the "Song edition" to distinguish it from the Northern Song edition. He dates it, however, to "before the Southern Song" because it avoids neither the tabooed personal name of Emperor Qinzong nor the graph *shen* 慎, which is homophonous with the personal name, Shen 昚, of Emperor Xiaozong 孝宗, r. 1162–1189.

3. The full title of this edition is *Bei Song Jingyou [Guozi] Jian ben* 北宋景祐[國子]監本. Wang Shumin 2007 refers to this as the Jingyou edition. He regularly cites it and the Huang Shanfu edition.

4. This is the third of the incomplete Song dynasty editions consulted by Zhang Wenhu. He notes that it contains both the *Jijie* and *Suoyin* commentaries and that it avoids the tabooed personal names of the Southern Song emperors Qinzong and Xiaozong.

5. This is the fourth of the incomplete Song dynasty editions consulted by Zhang. Its full title is *Nan Song Jian'an Cai Mengbi keben* 南宋建安蔡夢弼刻本. Cai Mengbi was a Southern Song scholar whose birth and death dates are uncertain. The edition is said by some to have been published in 1171. According to Zhang, the edition contains the *Jijie* commentary as well as the *Suoyin shuzan* 索隱述贊, i.e., the brief encomia written by Sima Zhen and attached to chapters of the *Shiji* following Sima Qian's encomia, and a colophon at the end that reads: 建安蔡孟弼謹案京蜀諸本校理梓寘於東塾 "I, Cai Mengbi of Jian'an, respectfully note that the corrected woodblocks of various editions from Jing and Shu (i.e., Hangzhou

and Sichuan) had been discarded at the east village school." Zhang adds that for details we should consult Qian Daxin 錢大昕, *Shijiazhai yangxin lu* 十駕齋養新錄, and Zhang Jinwu 張金吾, *Airijinglu cangshu zhi* 愛日精錄藏書志.

6. This edition was edited and printed by Huang Shanfu (12th c.) in Hangzhou during the Shaoxi 紹熙 reign period (1190–1194). It was reprinted in the *Bainaben ershisi shi* 百納本二十四史 *Sibu congkan* series by the Shangwu yinshuguan in Shanghai during the years 1930–1937. As is well-known, it is the earliest edition to contain all three of the standard classical commentaries on the *Shiji*: the *Jijie*, *Suoyin*, and *Zhengyi*. Zhang Wenhu chose, however, not to use it directly when putting together the Jinling edition, deciding to draw upon three separate Ming editions that contained the commentaries and whose contents were based on the Huang Shanfu edition. Zhang also consulted Wu Chunzhao's work, which made further corrections to the Wang Yanzhe edition. It is thus wrong to conclude that Zhang ignored the Huang Shanfu edition. He simply preferred to use corrected versions of it.

7. According to Zhang, this edition contained the *Jijie* as well as the *Suoyin shuzan* and, at its beginning, was a note that reads: *Zhongtong ernian jiaoli* 中統二年校理, "Corrected in the second year of the [Mongol] reign period Zhongtong [=1261]." Zhang adds that a preface by Dong Pu 董浦 claims that the edition was "printed by Duan Zicheng 段子成of the Pingyang Circuit 平陽道." Zhang concludes that it probably dates to the period claimed, which corresponds to the Jingding 景定 reign period of Southern Song Emperor Lizong 理宗, i.e., 1260–1264.

8. Zhang notes that this edition, which was kept in the library of the Yu family 郁氏 of Shanghai, was probably printed sometime during the Yuan or Ming. It lacks a preface or colophon, displays an old style of characters, and miscellaneously selects from the *Jijie* and *Suoyin* commentaries in a fashion that resulted in many omissions.

9. The full title of this edition is *Ming Fengcheng You Ming keben* 明豐城游明刻本. Zhang notes that it was in the library of Mo Youzhi 莫友芝 (1811–1871) of Dushan 獨山 and that it contained the *Jijie* commentary, the *Suoyin shuzan*, and a preface by Dong Pu. He says it is likely this edition derived from the Yuan Zhongtong edition.

10. This is Zhang Wenhu's way of referring to the Nanjing Guozijian edition 南京國子監本. The building at the Guozijian that housed the library was called the Nan Yong.

11. There were three instances during the Jiajing reign period of the Ming when the text of the *Shiji*, with all three classic commentaries, was printed. This was the first of them. Said to have been based on an old woodblock edition, Zhang notes, it has a preface that dates it to Jiajing 4, i.e., 1525. Because it was collated by Ke Weixiong 柯維熊, it is often referred to as the Ke edition. According to Yi Mengchun 1987, 22, all three of the Jiajing editions were reprints of the Baina (i.e., Huang Shanfu) edition.

12. The full title of this edition is *Ming Zhenze Wang Yanzhe fan Song heke Jijie Suoyin Zhengyi ben* 明震澤王延喆翻宋合刻集解索隱正義本. Zhang used this as a base text for the *Zhengyi* passages in the Jinling edition. It is the second of the printings of the *Shiji* with all three commentaries done during the Jiajing reign period. Wang Yanzhe (1483–1541) was a well-known Ming dynasty bibliophile and printer.

13. This is the third of the three Jiajing printings of the Shiji with all three commentaries. Because it was printed in the Fanfu 藩府 area of Xi'an it is referred to as the Qin Fan edition. Zhang says that it is in general identical with the Wang Yanzhe edition. It is thus likely that the Wang Yanzhe edition, rather than the Huang Shanfu edition, was the direct source of the Qin Fan edition.

14. Referred to as the Hu edition 湖本 by Liang Yusheng, Zhang Wenhu, Wang Shumin, and others. It contained all three of the classic commentaries and claimed to have been a careful collation, done character by character, comparing the Ke Weixiong edition with other Song editions. Its editor was Ling Zhilong 淩稚隆. It shares some mistaken readings with the Palace edition, which suggests that they used the same Song dynasty sources.

15. The full title of this edition is *Changshu Mao Jin ke Jijie ben* 常熟毛晉刻集解本. Mao Jin (1599–1659) was a famous Jiangsu bibliophile and publisher. This edition is occasionally referred to as the Jigu Ge edition 及古閣本, after one of Mao Jin's studio names.

16. The full title of this edition is *Mao ke danxing ben Suoyin* 毛刻單行本索隱. According to Zhang, Mao Jin said that he based this "singly circulating edition"—i.e., a book that was not issued as part of a series—upon a large-character edition prepared by the Northern Song *Mi shu sheng* 秘書省, the central government printing office. Zhang notes that most of the *Suoyin* readings in the Jinling edition are based upon this one. As its full title suggests, Mao Jin published this edition in addition to his edition of the *Jijie*.

17. The full title of this edition is the *Wuyingdian ben* 武英殿本, "Wu Ying Palace edition," after the name of the palace in the Forbidden City where it was printed. Zhang refers to it as the *Qianlong si nian Jingshi guan jiaokan ben* 乾隆四年經史館校刊本 after the government office where the collation work was done. He, Takigawa, and others refer to it as the *guan ben* 官本, "official edition." It is abundantly evident from its *kaozheng*, "collation notes," that the Palace edition took as one of its main source texts the Northern Song Jian edition of the *Shiji*. It is said that, in the early years following its publication, the Palace edition had extremely limited circulation.

18. Wang Yuansun (1794–1836), a grandson of the famous Hangzhou bibliophile Wang Xian 汪憲 (1721–1771), is said by Zhang to have done a corrected version of the edition that Zhang identified earlier as the second of the incomplete Song editions. Zhang does not provide further details. It is likely that the work was completed in the 1830s.

19. Zhang notes that Wu Chunzhao (1783–1837), a native of Haining 海寧, did a corrected version of the Ke Weixiong edition. It was perhaps a work of the 1820s or 1830s.

20. Work on the Jinling shuju edition of the *Shiji* began in 1866, and the project was first led by Tang Renshou 唐仁壽, but when Zhang Wenhu joined the team in 1867 he became the strongest force guiding the effort to completion in 1870. Yi Mengchun 1987, 22, elaborates on Zhang's note about his debt to Qian Taiji. Yi says that, in addition to the *Shiji* editions that Zhang examined firsthand, he made substantial use of Qian's painstaking work. Qian completed three different collations of the *Shiji pinglin* in 1841, 1842, and again in 1848. This involved comparing Ling Zhilong's work with eleven other editions. Eight of these are mentioned in Zhang Wenhu's list: the Yuan Zhongtong, You Ming, Nan Yong, Ke Weixiong, Mao Jin, Wang Yanzhe, Qin Fan, and Palace editions. (Of these, Zhang examined firsthand the *Shiji pinglin*, You Ming, Ke Weixiong, Mao Jin, and Wang Yanzhe editions.) But Zhang does not list three others that were part of Qian's collation efforts: (1) the Zhengde edition 正德本—also known as the Liao Kai 廖鎧 edition—was printed by Liao in 1517 based on Huang Shanfu's Southern Song edition and survives today in the National Library in Beijing and the Taiwan Central Library; (2) Wen Lan Ge 文瀾閣 [the *Siku quanshu* or another edition that was kept in this Hangzhou library?]; and (3) the collated edition of (Ming) Ye Shijun 葉石君. [One of his manuscripts was printed in the *Zhibuzu zhai congshu* 知不足齋叢書 of Bao Tingbo 鮑廷博 (1728–1814). Hu Yinglin (1551–1602)

mentions Ye Shijun, who made a copy of a work by Qian Qianyi (1582–1664). Yi Mengchun supposes that he was a contemporary of Hu Yinglin, who lived into the first quarter of the seventeenth century. If Yi Mengchun is correct, it means that, in producing the Jinling text, Zhang indirectly consulted more works than those he includes in his list or refers to by name in his collation notes.

21. This is a printing of the Palace edition done with new woodblocks that includes the *kaozheng* notes composed by the editors of the Palace edition.

22. Gu Jiegang 顧結剛 (1893–1980) and a team of scholars produced this edition in 1959. They took the Jinling shuju edition as their base text and also consulted Zhang Wenhu's collation notes. The latter, together with their reading of other *Shiji* scholarship, occasionally led them to depart from the readings found in the Jinling edition, but the edition is nevertheless essentially a punctuated version of the Jinling edition. The Zhonghua shuju edition was reprinted in 1982, and again in 2017, and further changes were made by the editors in charge of each of these reprintings.

Table A.2. Liang Yusheng's Emendations to the Text of the *Shiji*

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
4.169	秦莊襄王滅東(西)[2]周	3.118.2	1:53 (quotes LYS and agrees 西 is excrescent)
5.174	是時蜚廉為紂(石GE>使北方; *Shuijing zhu* 6.206, *TPYL* 551	4.120.1	1:54 (quotes LYS and identifies *shi* 石as an error.)[5]
5.175	有子曰女(防GE>妨[7]; KYD subcommentary to *Shijing*, "Qin feng pu" 秦風譜 6C.232-2 quote of *Shiji*, *Renbiao kao*, 482.	4.121.2	1:55 (paraphrases LYS without acknowledgment)
5.175°	太几生大 (駱GV>雒[8]; KYD subcommentary to *Shijing*, "Qin feng pu" 秦風譜 6C.232-2 quote of "Qin Annals," *Renbiao kao*, 363.	4.121.3	1:55 (paraphrases LYS without acknowledgment)
5.179°	戎圍犬丘(世父);[9]	4.122.3	1:56 (quotes LYS)
5.179°	乃用駟駒、黃牛、羝羊各(三GE>一, 祠(上GE>白帝西畤; "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.532, "Fengshan shu," *Shiji*. 28.1358	4.122.4	1:56 (quotes LYS)
5.181	是為(寧GE>憲公; "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.285, *Renbiao kao*, 499	4.123.2	1:56 (quotes LYS)[11]
5.181	遣兵伐(蕩LC>湯(社)[12]	4.123.3	1:57 (quotes LYS)
5.186	乞食(餤GV>銍人	4.125.2	
5.188°	[十三年] 晉旱, 來請粟	4.127.1	
5.193	取王官及(鄗GE>郊; *Zuozhuan*, Wen 3.4, 529	4.131.2	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
Jinling?[3] Zhonghua[4] Yes	King Zhuang Xiang of Qin destroyed East Zhou	*MH* i.318, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:162
No	At this time, Fei Lian went on a mission to the north for Zhou.	*MH* 2:4, *GSR* 1:88, rev 1:171[6]
No	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 2:10, *GSR* 1:89, rev 1:172
No	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 2:10, *GSR* 1:89, rev 1:173
Zhonghua Yes	The Rong encircled Quanqiu.	*MH* 2:13, *GSR* 1:90, 1:174[10]
No	He then offered a red pony, a yellow bull, and a ram—one of each—to the White Sovereign at the Western Altar.	*MH* 2:15, *GSR* 1:91, rev 1:175-176
No	This was Sire Xian.	*MH* 2:19, *GSR* 1:92, rev 1:177
No	He dispatched troops to attack Tang.	*MH* 2:19, *GSR* 1:92, rev 1:177
No	(I) begged food from the people of Zhi.	*MH* 2:27, *GSR* 1:95, rev 1:182[13]
No	In the thirteenth year [=647 BCE], Jin suffered a drought and came to Qin to request grain.	*MH* 2:30, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:185
No	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 2:43, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192[14]

Table A.2. Liang Yusheng's Emendations to the Text of the *Shiji*

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
5.195°	秦伐晉, (於GE>取武城; *Zuozhuan,* Wen 8.2, 566, "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.604 *sub* Jin	4.133.2	1:59[15]
5.201	天子賀以(黼黻GE>X黻[the graph on the left is 耑+甫]	4.139.2	1:60-61
5.203°	與魏(惠王)會杜平	4.140.3	
5.207°	伐取趙(中都西陽GE>西都中陽;[17] "Zhao shiji," *Shiji* 43.1804[18]	4.145.1	1:62 (quotes LYS)
5.212	秦以垣(為GE>易蒲阪、皮氏[20]	4.153.4	
5.213	蜀守若伐[楚]取巫郡, 及江南為黔中郡[22]	4.156.1	1:64 (notes the insertion is due to LYS)
5.213°	攻魏, 取(邢GE>鄩[24]丘(懷)[25]; "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1854	4.157.3	
5.213°	武安君白起攻韓, 拔(九GE>陘城; "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1877, "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331[26]	4.158.2	
5.213°	大破趙於長平, 四十(餘GE>五萬盡殺之; "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.747 *sub* Qin and Zhao[27]	4.159.2	
5.214°	王齕將伐趙(武安)皮牢, 拔之[28]	4.159.4	1:64 (agrees that the two graphs are excrescent)
6.227°	(四GE>是月寒凍, 有死者[31]	5.171.3	1:68 (agrees with the revision)[32]
6.227	坐繆(GE>嫪毐免 (LYS is correcting an error unique to the Hu edition.)	5.172.1	
6.233	王賁攻(薊GE>荊; "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.756 *sub* Qin, "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2338[35]	5.174.6	1:69 (quotes LYS)

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Qin attacked Jin and seized Wucheng.	*MH* 2:46, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:193[16]
Jinling? Zhonghua Yes	The Son of Heaven congratulated him with embroidered ceremonial robes.	*MH* 2:59, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
No	(Sire Xiao) met with Wei at Duping.	*MH* 2:64, *GSR* 1:109, rev 1:204
No	(We) attacked and seized Zhao's Xidu and Zhongyang.	*MH* 2:72, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208[19]
No	Qin exchanged Yuan for Puban and Pishi.	*MH* 2:83, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:216[21]
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Ruo, the Protector of Shu, attacked Chu and seized Wu Commandery…	*MH* 2:87, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:220[23]
No	(We) attacked Wei and seized Qiqiu.	*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
No	Bai Qi, the Lord of Wuan, attacked Han and seized Xingcheng…	*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
No	[Bai Qi] smashed Zhao at Changping and killed all of its 450,000 soldiers.	*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222
Zhonghua Yes[29]	Wang He led his troops to attack Pilao and seized it.	*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222[30]
Zhonghua Yes	In this month there was cold and ice; deaths resulted.	*MH* 2:112, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243[33]
N.A.[34]	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 2:112, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243
Zhonghua Yes[36]	Wang Ben attacked Jing.	*MH* 2:120, *GSR* 1:133, rev 1:248[37]

Table A.2. Liang Yusheng's Emendations to the Text of the *Shiji*

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
6.249	皇帝哀(眾GE>鰥[38]	5.178.3	
6.253	取高闕、(陶)[陽]山	5.180.1	1:73
6.255	若欲有學(法令), 以吏為師[39]	5.180.3	1:74 (quotes Wang Niansun)[40]
6.256	發北山石(椁);[41]	5.180.5	
6.260	渡(海GE>江渚[43]	5.183.3	1:75[44]
6.266	(雖萬世世不軼毀)今始皇為極廟<雖萬世世不軼毀>[46]	5.185.1	1:76 (quotes *Zhaji*, which proposes same emendation)
6.268	於是二世乃(遵GV>尊用趙高[47]	5.185.2	1:76 (also quotes the *Shiquan*)[48]
14.532	秦襄公八初立西(疇GE>畤[49], 祠(皇GE>白[50]帝	8.309.1	1:122
14.552	秦(寧GE>憲公元年[51]	8.315.1	1:123[52]
14.560°	秦出(公GE>子元年[53]	8.318.1	1:124 (quotes LYS)
14.562	秦武公元年, 伐彭[戲];[54] "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.182	8.319.1	
14.585	秦穆公九夷吾使郤芮賂, 求入(夷吾)[55]	8.334.1	1:126 (also quotes the *Shiquan*)
14.588	秦穆公十三, [晉飢請粟]丕豹欲無與[57]	8.334.2	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
No	The Emperor, feeling pity and sympathy . . .	*MH* 2:158, *GSR* 1:143, rev 1:262
Yes	(No change necessary re: the *GSR* translation; *MH* retains the mistaken reading.)	*MH* 2:168, *GSR* 1:146, rev 1:266
No	If you wish to acquire learning, make officials your teacher.	*MH* 2:173–74, *GSR* 1:148, rev 1:268
	He quarried the northern mountains for stone.	*MH* 2:176, *GSR* 1:148, rev 1:270[42]
No	(He) crossed the islands in the Jiang.	*MH* 2:185, *GSR* 1:151, rev 1:274[45]
No	Now, the First Emperor has constructed the "Foremost Temple." Even after ten-thousand generations it will not be abolished.	*MH* 2:196–97, *GSR* 1:156, rev 1:280
No	Thereupon, the Second Emperor honored and employed Zhao Gao.	*MH* 2:200, *GSR* 1:156, rev 1:280
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 8 of Sire Xiang: Qin first established the West Altar and made offerings to the White Sovereign.	
No	The first year of Sire Xian.	
Zhonghua Yes	The first year of Viscount Chu.	
No	Year 1 of Sire Wu: Qin attacked the Pengxi.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 9 of Sire Mu: Yiwu sent Xi Rui with a bribe, requesting our help in his entering (Jin).[56]	
No	Year 13 of Sire Mu: Jin suffered a famine and requested grain, but Pi Bao desired that we not give it.[58]	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
15.689	秦厲共公六, (繇GE>緜諸乞援;[59] "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.693, "Xiongnu Memoirs," *Shiji* 110.2883	9.390.1	1:144 (quotes Cheng Yizhi)
15.693	秦厲共公十六, 塹(阿GE>河旁;[60] "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.199	9.392.1	1:144 (cites the "Qin Annals" graph)
15.705	秦靈公八, 城塹河(頻SF>瀕[62]	9.398.2	1:146[63]
15.710°	魏文侯二十四, (伐)秦<伐>[我]至陽狐	9.402.1	1:148
15.711	秦惠公五, 伐(諸繇GE>緜諸[65]	9.404.1	
15.713	魏文侯三十六, 秦侵[我陰]晉; "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1841[66]	9.405.3	1:149 (agrees with LYS insertion)[67]
15.716°	秦獻公十一, (縣GE>徙[69]櫟陽	9.409.1	
15.719	秦獻公十九, 敗韓、魏洛(陽GE>陰; Xu Guang commentary to "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1844	9.412.2	1:151 (quotes LYS and notes that the error is common to various editions)
15.719	秦獻公二十一, 章蟜與(晉GE>魏[70]戰石門。(天子賀) 斬首六萬 <天子賀>[71]	9.413.1	1:151
15.721°	秦孝公七, 與魏(王)[72]會杜平	9.414.1	1:152 (quotes but rejects LYS)[73]
15.722°	秦孝公十, 伐(安邑GE>固陽, (降之)[74]	9.415.1	
15.724	致伯[於][75]秦	9.417.1	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
Zhonghua Yes	Year 6 of Sire Li Gong of Qin: Mianzhu begged for relief.	
Jinling Yes, Zhonghua No[61]	Year 16 of Sire Li Gong of Qin: we dug trenches alongside the He.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 8 of Sire Ling of Qin: we built walls and dug trenches along the banks of the He.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[64]	Year 24 of Lord Wen of Wei: Qin attacked us and penetrated as far as Yanghu.	
Zhonghua Yes	Year 5 of Sire Hui of Qin: we attacked Mianzhu.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[68]	Year 36 of Lord Wen of Wei: Qin encroached upon our Yin Jin.	
No	Year 11 of Sire Xian of Qin: we moved the capital to Yueyang.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 19 of Sire Xian of Qin: we defeated Han and Wei at Luoyin.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 21 of Sire Xian of Qin: Zhang Qiao did battle with Wei at Shimen. Qin took 60,000 heads, and the Son of Heaven conferred congratulatory gifts.	
No	Year 7 of Sire Xiao: (the ruler) met with Wei at Duping.	
No	Year 10 of Sire Xiao: (Wei Yang) attacked Guyang.	
No	(The Zhou king) awarded the title of Hegemon to Qin.	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
15.726	秦孝公二十四, (秦)大荔圍[我]合陽[76]	9.419.2	1:152[77]
15.726	秦孝公二十四, 商君反, 死(彤地GE>彭池;[79] Xu Guang commentary *ap.* "Sir Shang Memoir," *Shiji* 68.2237, *Shuijing zhu* 16.521	9.419.3	1:153 (quotes LYS)
15.726	魏惠王三十三, 衛鞅亡歸我, 我(恐GE>怒[80], 弗內	9.419.4	1:153[81]
15.727°	秦惠文王三, 王冠。(拔GE>攻韓宜陽[82]	9.420.1	1:153 (quotes LYS)
15.729°	魏襄王六, 與秦會(雍GE>應[83]。秦取[我][84] 汾陰、皮氏; "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.729 *sub* Qin, "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1848	9.423.3	1:153 (quotes LYS; emends the text)[85]
15.730	秦惠文王十三, (魏)君為王[88]	9.425.2	1:154 (quotes LYS)[89]
15.731	秦惠文王更元五, 王北遊戎(池GE>地	9.428.1	1:154[90]
15.732°	韓宣惠王十六, 秦敗我脩魚, 得(韓)將軍申差; *Zhengyi ap.* "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1870[92]	9.429.1	1:154 (quotes LYS)[93]
15.732°	趙武靈王九, (與韓、魏擊秦)[95] 齊敗我觀(津GE>澤[96]	9.429.2	1:154 (quotes LYS)[97]
15.732	秦惠文王更元九, [十月][98], 擊蜀, 滅之。取趙(中都西陽GE>西都中陽[99](安邑)[100]; "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1804, *Suoyin* and *Zhengyi* quotes of the "Table of the Six States" entry *ap.* "Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284	9.429.3	1:154–55 (quotes LYS)[101]

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
No	Year 24 of Sire Xiao: (the small state of) Dali encircled us at Heyang.[78]	
No	Year 24 of Sire Xiao: Sir Shang rebelled and died at Peng Pool.	
	Year 33 of King Hui of Wei: Wei Yang fled to us, but we were angry and would not allow him entrance.	
No	Year 3 of King Hui Wen: the king was capped. Qin attacked the Han town of Yiyang.	
Jinling Yes, Zhonghua No[86]	Year 6 of King Xiang of Wei: the king met with Qin at Ying. Qin seized our Fenyin and Pishi.[87]	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 33 of King Hui Wen: our lord became king.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	In latter year 5 of King Hui Wen: the king traveled north into Rong territory.[91]	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 16 of King Xuan Hui of Han: Qin defeated our Xiuyu and caught Lead General Shen Chai.[94]	
No	Year 9 of King Wu Ling of Zhao: Qi defeated us at Guanze.	
Jinling No, Zhonghua Yes[102]	Latter year 1 of King Hui Wen of Qin: in the tenth month, we pummelled Shu and destroyed it. We took Zhao's Xidu and Zhongyang.	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
15.739°	(趙惠文王)<楚頃襄王 >七, 迎婦秦[103]	9.438.2	1:157 (emends the text based on LYS)[104]
15.739°	(韓釐王五) <楚頃襄王八>, 秦拔我宛城;[105] "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, "Rang Hou Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325	9.438.3	1:157 (quotes LYS)
15.739	趙惠文王十一, 秦拔我(桂GE>梗[106]陽; "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1816	9.439.1	1:157 (quotes LYS)[107]
15.740	齊湣王四十, 五國共擊(湣王GE>我, 王走莒[死]	9.439.4	
15.742	秦昭王二十九, 更東(攻GE>至[108]竟陵	9.441.4	1:158 notes the error in the Hu edition
15.742	(燕惠王二) <楚頃襄王二十二>, 秦拔我巫黔中[109]	9.441.6	1:158 notes the error in the Hu edition
15.742°	魏安釐王[圉][110]元年, 秦拔我(南GE>兩[111]城; "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1854	9.441.7	1:158[112]
15.744°	趙惠文王二十九, 秦(拔GE>攻[114](我GE>韓[115]閼與; "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1822, "Zhao She Memoir," *Shiji* 81.2444	9.442.2	1:159 (quotes LYS and confirms emendations)
15.744	齊襄王十四, 秦(楚)擊我剛、壽; "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, "Tian Jing Zhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1901, "Rang Hou Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2329, "Fan Ju Memoir," *Shiji* 79.2404	9.442.3	
15.745°	趙惠文王三十 (秦擊我閼與城不拔)[117]	9.443.1	1:159[118]
15.745°	魏安釐王十一, 秦拔我(廩GE>鄪[120]丘; "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1854	9.443.2	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 7 of King Qing Xiang of Chu: (Chu) welcomed a bride from Qin.	
No	Year 8 of King Qing Xiang of Chu: Qin plucked up our walled city of Yuan.	
No	Year 11 of King Hui Wen of Zhao: Qin plucked up our Gengyang.	
No	Year 40 of King Min of Qi: Five states pummelled us; our king fled to Ju where he died.	
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[113]	Year 1, King An Li of Wei: Qin plucked up our Twin Cities.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 29 (of King Hui Wen of Zhao): Qin attacked Han's Yuyu.[116]	
No	Year 14 of King Xiang of Qi, Qin pummelled our Gang and Shou.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[119]	(No translation required.)	
No	Year 11 of King An Li of Wei: Qin plucked up our Qiqiu.	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
15.746	韓桓惠王九, 秦拔我[陘][121]城汾旁; "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1877; "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331	9.443.3	1:159[122]
15.746	秦昭王四十四, (秦)[123]攻韓	9.443.4	1:159 (quotes LYS)[124]
15.748°	秦昭王五十二, 取西周(王)[125]	9.445.1	1:160 (quotes LYS)
15.749°	秦莊襄王[子][127]楚元年, 蒙驁取成皋、滎陽。(元年)初置三川郡。呂不韋相。取東(西)周; "Sir Chunshen Memoir," *Shiji* 78.2395	9.446.1	1:160 (makes the editorial changes based on LYS)[128]
15.750	[二] 蒙驁擊趙[131]	9.447.1	1:160 (adds the graph *er* based on LYS)[132]
15.750	[三] 王(齮GE>齕[133]擊上黨。韓桓惠王二十六, 秦拔我上黨	9.447.2	1:160 (adds the graph *san* based on LYS)
15.751°	[秦]始皇帝[正]元年[135], 擊[趙]取晉陽。趙孝成王二十, 秦拔我晉陽	9.447.3	
15.751°	四, 七月, 蝗蔽天下[137]。[令]百姓納粟千石, 拜爵一級	9.447.5	1:160 (notes LYS comment on蝗蔽天下)
15.752	六, 五國共擊(秦GE>我[138]	9.449.1	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 9 of King Huan Hui of Han: Qin plucked up our Xing and built walls along the bank of the Fen River.	
Zhonghua Yes	Year 44 of King Zhao Xiang: We attacked Han.	
Zhonghua Yes[126]	[Year 51 of King Zhao Xiang]: We seized West Zhou.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[129]	Year 1 of King Zhuang Xiang, personal name Zi Chu: Meng Ao seized Chenggao[130] and Rongyang. Qin established for the first time the Sanchuan Commandery. Lü Buwei served as prime minister and Qin seized East Zhou.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 2 (of King Zhuang Xiang): Meng Ao pummelled Zhao.	
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	Year 3 (of King Zhuang Xiang): Wang He pummelled Shangdang. Year 26 of King Huan Hui of Han: Qin plucked up our Shangdang.[134]	
No	Year 1 of Zheng, the First Emperor of Qin: we pummelled Zhao and took Jinyang. Year 20 of King Xiao Cheng of Zhao: Qin plucked up our Jinyang.[136]	
No	Year 4, the seventh month: a swarm of locusts that covered the sky descended upon us. Qin ordered that the common people who submitted one thousand *dan* of grain should be promoted one rank.	
No	Year 6: five states jointly attacked us.	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
15.753	十, 太后入咸陽[南宮][139]。大索(十日)[140]	9.449.3	
15.754°	十四, 桓齮定平陽、武城(宜安)。趙王遷三, 秦(拔GE>攻我宜安; "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1832[142]	9.450.3	
15.755°	十九, 王翦拔趙, 虜王遷(之)[143]邯鄲。(帝GE>王[144]太后薨	9.450.6	1:162 (quotes LYS on *zhi* 之)
15.757	趙代王嘉六, 秦將王賁虜王嘉 (秦滅趙)[145]	9.451.2	1:163 (quotes and refutes LYS)[146]
15.758°	三十四, 適治獄吏不直者<覆獄故失>[147]築長城。(及GE>取南方越地[148]。 (覆獄故失)[燒詩書][149]。	9.453.1	1:164 (quotes LYS)[150]
15.758	三十六, 徙民於北河、榆中(耐徙三處GE>三萬家[152], 拜爵一級。石書(下GE>隕東郡[153]	9.453.3	1:164 (quotes LYS)[154]
15.758°	[秦]二世[皇帝胡亥][156]元年, 十月戊寅, 大赦罪人。十一月, 為兔園。十二月, 就阿房宮。其九月, 郡縣皆反。楚兵至戲, 章邯擊卻之。(出GE>廢[157]衛君角為庶人	9.453.5	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
No	Year 10: the Queen Dowager entered the Southern Palace in Xianyang. Qin conducted a great search (for foreigners).[141]	
No	Year 14: Huan Yi pacified Pingyang and Wucheng. Year 3 of Qian, the king of Zhao: Qin attacked our Yi'an.	
Zhonghua Yes (on omitting *zhi*)	Year 19: Wang Jian plucked up Zhao and took captive Qian the king at Handan. The Queen Dowager died.	
No	Year 6 of Jia, King Dai of Zhao: Wang Ben took captive Jia, the king.	
Zhonghua (emends *ji* 及as LYS proposes)	Year 34: we exiled the court officers who imposed punishments that did not match the crime,[151] and misconstrued appeals for their own purposes, and had them build the Great Wall. We seized the Viet lands of the south. We burned the *Songs* and the *Documents*.	
No	Year 36: we shifted 3,000 families to Beihe and Yuzhong and promoted them one rank. A rock fell on Dongjun at dawn.[155]	
No	Year 1 of Huhai, the Second Emperor of the Qin: in the tenth month, on the day *wuyin*, there was a great pardoning of criminals. In the eleventh month, we created Rabbit Park.[158] In the twelfth month, we proceeded to E'pang Palace. In the ninth month,[159] the commanderies and counties all rebelled. Chu soldiers arrived at Xi but Zhang Han pummelled them, forcing them to retreat. We cast down Jiao, the Lord of Wei, making him a commoner.	

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
28.1370	而(刻勒GE>盡刻[160]始皇所立石書旁	16.801.1	
34.1560°	秦滅東(西)周[161]	19.902.2	2:386 (quotes LYS)
35.1566	秦始得(封GE>列為(列GE>諸侯[162]	19.906.1	2:387[163]
39.1682°	秦(取GE>敗我櫟; "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.196, "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.172, *Zuozhuan*, Xiang 11, 995[164]	21.998.1	2:403 (quotes LYS)
43.1820°	秦(敗GE>取[165]我二城	23.1068.4	2:431 (quotes LYS)
43.1827	而秦攻西(州GE>周[167]	23.1072.1	2:432 (notes this is an error in the Hu edition)[168]
44.1842°	秦獻公(縣GE>徙[169]櫟陽	24.1079.1	
44.1844	與秦孝公會(社GE>杜平[170]	24.1081.1	2:436[171]
44.1848°	秦取我汾陰、皮氏、焦[曲沃][173]	24.1083.1	
44.1850	秦(求GE>來立公子政為太子; "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.733	24.1084.1	2:437 (quotes LYS)
44.1852°	秦拔我蒲反、(陽晉GE>晉陽、封陵; "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.735, *Zhushu jinian*	24.1084.3	
44.1863	敗之河(內GE>外; "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.219, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.750	24.1089.1	2:440[176]
45.1876°	秦與我(河外及)武遂; "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737[178]	24.1096.1	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
No	. . . and what [the Second Emperor] carved was completely to the side of the text inscribed on the stone erected by the First Emperor.	
Jinling? Zhonghua Yes	Qin destroyed East Zhou.	*MH* 4:148, *GSR* 5.1:182
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 4:156, *GSR* 5.1:207
No	Qin defeated us at Li.	*MH* 4:329, *GSR* 5.1:361
Zhonghua Yes	Qin seized two of our walled towns.	*MH* 5:106[166]
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 5:121
No	Sire Xian of Qin shifted the capital to Yueyang.	*MH* 5:149
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 5:153[172]
No	Qin seized our Fenyin, Pishi, Jiao, and Quwo.	*MH* 5:160
Jinling? Zhonghua Yes	Qin came and established Prince Zheng as the heir apparent.	*MH* 5:161[174]
No	Qin plucked up our Pufan, Jinyang, and Fengling.	*MH* 5:166–67[175]
N.A.	(We) defeated it at Hewai.	*MH* 5:193[177]
No	Qin gave us the town of Wusui.	*MH* 5:218[179]

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
45.1876	與秦會(周GE>兩周間[180]	24.1096.5	2:443[181]
46.1902°	秦滅[東]周; "Sir Chunshen Memoir," *Shiji* 78.2395	24.1109.1	
48.1950	又間令吳廣之(次)近(所)旁叢祠中[183]; *Hanshu*, "Chen Sheng Xiang Ji Memoirs," 31.1786[184]	26.1143.1	2:455[185]
48.1954	西擊[秦]; *Hanshu*, "Chen Sheng Xiang Ji Memoirs," *Shiji* 31.1789	26.1143.3	2:455[188]
48.1955	而封(其GE>耳[190]子張敖為成都君; *Hanshu*, "Zhang Er Chen Yu Memoirs," 3 *Shiji* 2.1833[191]	26.1144.1	2:456[192]
48.1956	不如少(遣GE>遺[194]兵; *Suoyin*, *Hanshu*, "Chen Sheng Xiang Ji Memoirs," *Shiji* 31.1792	26.1144.2	2:456[195]
68.2230	各以(卒GE>率受上爵[196]	29.1240.2	2:510[197]
68.2232°	天子致(胙GE>伯於孝公; "Qin Annals," *Shiji*, 5.201, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.724	29.1240.5	
69.2261	(擬GE>疑於王者; *Suoyin*	29.1246.1	2:517[199]
69.2269	夫破宋, 殘楚淮北, 肥大齊[200]	29.1248.3	2:518 (cites Cheng Yizhi)
69.2275	(至GE>質公子延[201]	29.1249.2	
73.2331°	白起攻韓陘城, 拔(五城GE>之[202]	29.1266.2	
73.2339	李信攻平(與GE>輿[203]	29.1267.5	
73.2340	夫秦王(怛GE>怛[205]	29.1267.8	2:531[206]
79.2410°	拔(邢GE>鄍[208]丘	30.1287.3	

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*MH* 5:219
No	Qin destroyed East Zhou.	*MH* 5:278[182]
No[186]	Moreover, Chen She secretly ordered Wu Guang to an area close to a shrine surrounded by trees.	Watson 218–19[187]
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[189]	[Zhou Wen] went west to pummel Qin.	Watson 221
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[193]	And he enfeoffed Er's son, Zhang Ao, as the lord of Chengdu.	Watson 221
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	It would be best to leave a few soldiers behind.	Watson 223
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	(No change necessary.)	Duyvendak 15, *GSR* 7:89
No	The Son of Heaven presented Sire Xiao with the title of hegemon.	Duyvendak 19, *GSR* 7:91[198]
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	(No change necessary.)	*GSR* 7:108
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	(No change necessary.)	*GSR* 7:114
No	Qin sent Prince Yan as a hostage (to Zhao).	*GSR* 7:117
No	Bai Qi attacked the Han town of Jingcheng and plucked it up.	*GSR* 7:168
No[204]	(No change necessary.)	*GSR* 7:174
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes[207]	(No change necessary.)	*GSR* 7:175
No	(He) plucked up Qiqiu.	*GSR* 7:239[209]

Table A.2. Liang Yusheng's Emendations to the Text of the *Shiji*

Shiji *Page*	Shiji *Text with Liang's Proposed Emendations*[1]	*LYC Note*	*Jiaokan Page*
79.2413	非大車駟馬, 吾[固]不出[210]	30.1288.3	2:548[211]
79.2418	吾持梁(刺齒GE>齧肥[212]	30.1289.4	2:549[213]
87.2542	(求GE>來丕豹、公孫支於晉[216]	31.1317.5	2:575[217]
87.2542	此五[子]者[219]	31.1318.1	2:575[220]
87.2546	今(臣青GE>青臣等	31.1319.1	2:576[221]

Key

[X]	Enclosed graph should be inserted into the text (usually on the basis of parallels)
(X)	Enclosed graph should be deleted from the text
(X>Y	Enclosed graph should be understood as the graph that follows. GE = graphic error, GV = graphic variant, LC = loan character, SF = short form.
<X>	Enclosed graph or graphs should be inserted (usually from elsewhere in the text)

Jinling and/or Zhonghua edition	*English Rendering of Emended Text*	*Page in Published Translations*
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*GSR* 7:242
No[214]	To grasp a cup of finest millet brew and chew on fatty meats . . .	*GSR* 7:246[215]
Jinling, Zhonghua Yes	(Sire Mu of Qin) attracted Pei Bao and Gongsun Zhi from Jin.	*CFU* 15, *GSR* 7:337[218]
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*CFU* 15–16, *GSR* 7:337
N.A.	(No change necessary.)	*CFU* 22, *GSR* 7:340

Abbreviations

CFU	Derk Bodde, *China's First Unifier*
GSR	*The Grand Scribe's Records, Records of the Grand Scribe*
KYD	Kong Yingda
LYC	"Finding List of Liang Yusheng's Critiques of Qin-Related Passages in the *Shiji*"
LYS	Liang Yusheng
MH	Edouard Chavannes, *Les mémoires historiques de Se-ma Ts'ien*
rev	2018 revised edition of Volume I of *GSR*
SJZY	*Shiji zhiyi*
Takigawa	Takigawa Kametarō (1865–1946), *Shiki kaichū kōshō*
TPYL	*Taiping yulan*
Watson	Burton Watson, *Records of the Grand Historian: Qin Dynasty*
Jiaokan	Zhang Wenhu, *Jiaokan Shiji jijie suoyin zhengyi zhaji*

Notes

1. Liang Yusheng used Ling Zhilong's 1576 *Shiji pinglin* edition—commonly referred to as the Hu edition. On Liang's choice of it, in spite of its deficiencies, see chapter 2 in the print volume. In many cases a word or fragment that Liang identified as mistaken is not exclusive to the Hu edition but is also found in other editions that circulated in Liang's time. To confirm this, I have consistently consulted the notes in Wang Shumin 2007 on the readings in the various editions as well as checked Liang's readings against the 1739 Palace edition. (This is what Wang Shumin 2007 and others refer to as the *Dian ben* 殿本 because it was printed in the Wuying Palace 武英殿. *Jiaokan* and Takigawa refer to this same edition as the *guan ben* 官本 (official edition) because the collation work was done by the Jingshi guan 經史官 (Office of Classics and History). In the notes that follow, all instances of text readings that are exclusive to the Hu edition are identified; and it may be assumed that, otherwise, text that Liang found faulty also occurs in the Palace edition. Moreover, all claims by Liang—valid or otherwise—that an error was original to Sima Qian's manuscript are marked with a superscript "o" after the *Shiji* page number in the first column of the table.

2. See the print volume, chap. 6, n365.

3. On Zhang Wenhu and his role in editing the Jinling edition, see the notes to "The Ancestry of the Jinling and Zhonghua Editions of the *Shiji*."

4. The Zhonghua shuju 中華書局 edition of the *Shiji* was first published in 1959, and revised editions were published in 1982 and 2017. Its editors took as their *di ben* 底本, "base edition," the Jinling shuju edition. Although they occasionally depart from the readings of the Jinling shuju edition, the Zhonghua shuju edition is essentially a punctuated version of the Jinling edition.

5. Takigawa 5.5 quotes Liang's proposed emendation for this passage and notes that, in addition to Zhang Wenhu, Hong Yixuan 洪頤煊 (1765–1837), Shen Tao 沈濤 (1792–1855), and Yao Fan 姚範 (1702–1771), also agree with the emendation.

6. At *MH* 2:4n3, Chavannes notes: "J'ajoute le mot 'sarcophage' que suppose le commentaire de Siu Koang." His translation involves parenthetically adding the word *faisait*, "made." Moreover, the *Suoyin* and Liang both point out that Xu is not proposing that the word *guo* 槨, "sarcophagus," be inserted beneath *shi*, "stone."

7. Liang, *Renbiao kao*, 482, says that the two graphs were interchangeable. This is the explanation preferred by Wang Shumin 2007, 5.164-65.

8. Liang notes that *luo* 雒is also the name of a breed of horses—a relevant point in light of the association of early figures in the Qin lineage with animal husbandry.

9. Liang probably regarded the graphs as excrescent because they are repeated at the beginning of the sentence that immediately follows.

10. *GSR* adopts the reading in the Zhonghua edition. Chavannes based his translation on the Palace edition—for which see *MH* 1:in1—and thus translates: "...les *Jong* assiégèrent *Che-fou* (qui résidait à) K'iuen-k'ieou."

11. Cf. *t*the print volume, chap. 3, n126.

12. Liang's emendations are based on Xu Guang and the *Suoyin*. Liang argued that Tang was located in Du County 杜縣 and that led to the interpolation of the graph *du* 杜 into the main text where it was later mistakenly written as *she* 社.

13. *GSR* makes the emendation with no explanatory note.

14. *GSR* retains the reading 鄗 but says it is pronounced Chiao (=*pinyin* Jiao). *MH* 2:43n2 transcribes 鄗 as Kiao (=*pinyin* Jiao). Liang says in his commentary that *Zhengyi* is wrong to say that 鄗 is pronounced 郊 Jiao. Yang Bojun, *Zuozhuan*, 529, says that 鄗 and郊were pronounced the same in antiquity and were used interchangeably.

15. *Jiaokan* 1:59 says that Wu Chunzhao 吳春照 (1783–1837) emended the text when he made a corrected version of the 1525 Wang Liang Woodblock edition 汪諒刻本.

16. The *GSR* translation adopts the emended text in the Zhonghua edition. Chavannes, following the text of the Palace edition, translates: "*Ts'in* battit *Tsin* à *Ou-Tcheng*."

17. The *Zhengyi* commentary claims that Zhongdu and Xidu were different names for the same place, as were Xiyang and Zhongyang. But Liang points out that, according to *Hanshu*, "Dili zhi" 48.1551 and 1570, Zhongdu and Xidu were different places that belonged in Han dynasty times to different commanderies.

18. The Palace edition 43.18b reads 西都及中陽. This is the reading in the *Shiji pinglin* edition seen by Liang. *Jiaokan* 2:427 notes that various editions share this "mistaken" reading but that the Palace edition, *kaozheng*, corrected it to read 西陽及中都 on the basis of the (*Jijie*) commentary and the "Table of the Six States." In fact, while the Palace edition, *kaozheng* 15.3b, notes the difference in the readings, its editors, as already noted, did not emend the text of the "Zhao Hereditary House" version. Nevertheless, Zhang Wenhu made the change and, hence, the

version of the "Zhao Hereditary House" passage in both the Jinling and Zhonghua editions reads 中都及西陽.

19. *MH* 1:72n3, *GSR* 1:112n271 (1994), and rev 1:208n295, accept the *Zhengyi* interpretation that Liang says is mistaken and contradicted by the information in the geographical treatise of the *Hanshu*; LYC, 4.145.1. Cf. note 17.

20. Liang is quoting an emendation proposed in the *Suoyin* commentary to this passage.

21. *GSR* adopts the Zhonghua edition emended text. Chavannes, following the text of the Palace edition, translates: "*Ts'in* donna le nom de *Yuen* à *P'ou-fan* et *P'i-che*." Chavannes notes the emendation proposed in the *Suoyin* commentary.

22. See the print volume, chap. 6, n424.

23. *GSR* adopts the Zhonghua shuju edition of the text; Chavannes, following the Palace edition, translates: "...l'administrateur (du pays) de *Chou*, *Jo*, attaqua et prit la commanderie de *Ou*...."

24. See chap. 6 of the print volume. Wang Shumin 2007, 44.1663, quotes LYC, 4.157.3, and says that Liang's analysis is correct.

25. For Liang's proposed deletion see chap. 6, n241, of the print volume. Cf. table A.1, *sub* King Zhao Xiang, year 41. The Palace edition, *kaozheng*, 5.10a, had already pointed out the mistake in saying that Huai was seized in this year.

26. The Palace edition, *kaozheng*, 5.10a, cites the discrepancies in the "Han Hereditary House," "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" passages but does not propose an emendation. See also Wang Shumin 2007, 73.2302. Cf. the parallel passage in this table, *sub* 15.746, and the comparison of the various *Shiji* passages presented in chap. 6 in the print volume.

27. Wang Shumin 2007, 5.185, points out that both "Zhao Hereditary House," 43.1826, and "Han Hereditary House," 45.1877, also read *sishi yu wan* 四十餘萬 and accuses Liang of being *juni* 拘泥, "too narrowly focused," with respect to this "Qin Annals" passage.

28. See the print volume, chap. 6, n310.

29. The 1959 Zhonghua edition deleted the two graphs, but the 1982 edition restored them. *GSR* restores the two graphs based on the entry in the Shuihudi "Qin Chronicle." See the print volume, chap. 6, n310.

30. Chavannes transcribes the Qin general's name incorrectly as "Wang K'i" (=*pinyin* Wang Qi).

31. Liang notes that the words *siyue*, "fourth month," already occur immediately above, and he quotes Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, on the revision.

32. Zhang says the mistake was the result of a scribal error by a later hand.

33. *GSR* adopts the emended text of the Zhonghua edition. Chavannes translates: "La quatrième mois, il fit froid et gela; des gens moururent."

34. Since the mistake occurred only in the Hu edition, the correct reading in the Jinling and Zhonghua editions should not be regarded as an emendation.

35. The two parallel passages in the *Shiji* record Wang Ben's attack on Chu. Wang Shumin 2007, 6.199, quotes Liang and elaborates on how Chu came to be called Jing.

36. *GSR* 1:133n99 (1994) and 1:248n107 (2018) both mistakenly say that the Zhonghua editors changed Jing 荊 to Ji 薊. In fact, they made the reverse emendation and the *GSR* translation is based on the Jing reading.

37. Chavannes translates: "*Wang Pen* attaqua *Ki*."

38. See chap. 5 in the print volume.

39. Liang is quoting Xu Guang.

40. Wang Niansun, *Dushu zazhi*, proposes that the text in question be emended to read: *ruo you yu xue faling zhe* 若有欲學法令者, "If there are those who wish to study the laws and commands. . . ." Wang's emendation is based on "Li Si Memoir," *Shiji* 87.2546 (若有欲學者) and *Zizhi tongjian*, "Qin Ji" (若有欲學法令者). It should be noted that the wording of the "Li Si Memoir" version supports the deletion proposed by Liang.

41. Liang is quoting He Zhuo, *Yimen dushu ji*.

42. Chavannes: "un sarcophage en pierre." *GSR*: "coffin-stone."

43. See the print volume, chap. 5, n303.

44. *Jiaokan* notes that the *TPYL* quote of the passage has Meizhu 梅渚.

45. *MH* translates: "il traversa les îlots de la mer. . . ." Chavannes, *MH* 2:185n3, misconstrues the *Zhengyi* commentary. Zhang Shoujie was not proposing that *hai* 海 is an error for *shu* 舒. Aware that taking Haizhu as a toponym is problematic, *GSR* nevertheless translates: "[He] crossed the Chiang at Hai-chu."

46. Liang is quoting Lu Wenchao. See chap. 5, n194.

47. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*. Cheng proposes the emendation based upon the Tong edition 洞本.

48. *Jiaokan* notes that the *Qunshu zhiyao* also reads *zun* 尊. Wang Shumin 2007, 6.255, points out that some editions of the *Qunshu zhiyao* have *zun* 遵 and that, in any case, the two words were close in meaning.

49. This error is exclusive to the Hu edition.

50. This error is found in the Hu edition as well as in the 1525 Wang Yanzhe 王延喆 (1483–1541) edition and the 1525 Wang Liang Woodblock edition 汪諒刻本. (The Wang Liang edition was the base text for Ling Zhilong's *Shiji pinglin*.) Cf. chap. 5, n67, in the print volume.

51. Cf. the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.181 passage listed in this table as well as chap. 3, n100 and n101, in the print volume.

52. *Jiaokan* notes that the Hu edition reads *ning* 寧, which is the same as the "Qin Annals," and that other editions have *ling* 靈. This appears to be an error on Zhang's part. All other editions read *ning* for this passage and no source has *ling*.

53. Liang notes that there is another Chu Gong, "Sire of Chu," in Qin. See table 3.2.

54. Liang quotes the *Zhengyi* commentary, which says that Pengxi is the name of a Rong lineage. Wang Shumin 2007, 14.518, quotes Liang but notes that the graph originally used in the "Qin Annals" parallel was the *hapax legomenon xi* 戲.

55. See chap 3, n144.

56. *Zuozhuan*, Xi 9.6, 330, has a different version: 晉郤芮使夷吾重賂秦以求入 "Xi Rui of Jin caused Yiwu to send generous gifts to Qin in order to seek its help in his entering (Jin)." *Guo yu*, "Jin yu" 2, agrees with the *Zuozhuan* version of the event. Cf. Wang Shumin 2007, 14.532.

57. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*. But Liang adds that Pi Bao, a native of Zheng, requested that Qin attack Jin, not that Qin refuse to grant Jin grain to relieve the famine. For Liang's fuller argument, see LYC, 4.127.3. Wang Shumin 2007, 14.533, points out that, in the insertion that Cheng is proposing, the graph should be *ji* 饑 not *ji* 飢.

58. *Zuozhuan*, Xi 13.4, 344–45, has a different version of the event in which Jin requested grain from Qin after repeated famines, Sire Mu's chief minister Baili Xi advised him that it was "the proper way" to provide Jin with relief, but Pi Bao, a refugee in Qin from his native Zheng, urged an attack on Jin.

59. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*. Liang adds that Mianzhu was a Rong state and he refers to the entry at *Hanshu*, "Dili zhi," 27B (Lower).2129, which says that, in Han times, Mianzhu was part of Tianshui Commandery 天水郡.

60. In addition to the Hu edition, the Palace edition 15.6b also has the mistaken graph. Takigawa 15.17, apparently because he used a later version of the Hu edition, says that that edition has *he* 河. Cf Wang Shumin 2007, 15.607.

61. The 1959 Zhonghua edition.

62. This error is exclusive to the Hu edition. Liang also notes, however, that "some editions" write *lai* 瀨, which he says is "also wrong." Cf. note 63 herein. Liang's commentary thus serves to correct more than an error exclusive to the Hu edition.

63. *Jiaokan* notes that the Northern Song edition (in the collection of Liu Xihai), the You Ming Woodblock edition in the library of Mo Youzhi 莫友芝 (1811–1871), and the 1525 Wang Liang Woodblock edition all have the correct graph. *Jiaokan* also notes that the Yuan Zhongtong edition, the 1525 Wang Yanzhe edition, and the Mao Jin (1599–1659) Woodblock edition all write *lai* 瀨. The Palace edition 15.14a-b also writes *lai*.

64. *Jiaokan* notes that "various editions," with the exception of the Northern Song edition (in the collection of Liu Xihai 劉喜海) and the Mao Jin Woodblock edition 毛晉刻本, contain the faulty wording. I note that the Huang Shanfu edition 15.13a and the Palace edition 15.17b also have the erroneous passage. (The Palace edition, *kaozheng*, 15.5b, in noting the error, says that the "Basic Annals" reads 秦伐我至陽狐. That is an error; the passage is found at "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1839. Thus, while Wang Shumin 2007, 15.621, is correct to say that Liang is responding to an error in the Hu edition, it is clear that the mistake was far more widespread in the transmitted editions of the *Shiji*.

65. The mistaken reading with the graphs transposed is found in the Hu edition and the Palace edition 15.18b. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.624, points out that the Baina edition writes 繇諸 and that the Palace edition, *kaozheng*, 15.2a notes that there is no parallel passage for this entry in the "Qin Annals."

66. The Palace edition *kaozheng*, 15.5b, notes the wording of the "Wei Hereditary House" and concludes that "Table of the Six States" is probably missing the two graphs *wo yin* 我陰. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.625–26, agrees that both graphs should be inserted. Wang Shumin also says that the Baina edition and Palace edition, like the Hu edition, lack the graph *yin* and that the *Zizhi tongjian* version of this passage lacks the *yin*.

67. Zhang notes that the Northern Song edition and the Old Woodblock edition *jiu ke* 舊刻本—an edition of Yuan or Ming date kept by the Yu 郁 family of Shanghai—have the graph *yin* 陰, but other editions do not.

68. The Jinling shuju and Zhonghua shuju editions insert *yin* but not *wo* 我.

69. Liang cites no parallel texts in support of his suggested emendation. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.630, finds Liang's proposal doubtful.

70. This entry in "Table of the Six States" appears *sub* Wei. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.636, notes that in Wang Niansun's *Dushu zazhi* discussion of the "Qin Annals" passage on the division of Jin by Han, Wei, and Zhao, he argues that, since Wei absorbed Jin's old capital, it referred to itself as "the state of Jin."

71. For the reversal in the order of these two sentences, Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*. Cheng may have relied upon the order of the sentences that occurs in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.201. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.636, notes that the mistaken sentence order is found in the Jian edition (1034–37) as well as the Baina and Palace editions. *Jiaokan* notes that only the Mao Jin Woodblock edition has the correct sentence order.

72. Cf. the 5.203 passage in this table.

73. *Jiaokan* rejects Liang's emendations because all editions include the graph *wang*, as does the parallel passage in the "Qin Annals."

74. Liang also discusses this passage; LYC, 4.140.4. He argues that this entry in the "Table of the Six States" is connected to the entry in the following year, *sub* Wei, that records Qin's subjugating Guyang. Thus, in this entry, Anyi should be corrected to Guyang, and the words *jiang zhi* "subjugated it" are excrescent. Liang points out that Wei shifted capitals from Anyi to Daliang 大梁 in 340 BCE and asks why, if Anyi had been subjugated as it states here in 352 BCE, Wei waited twelve years to move. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.640, agrees. *GSR* 1:109n237 (1994) and 1:204n255 (2018), discussing the "Qin Annals" passage, note that the Qin victory over Anyi "is not mentioned in the 'Hereditary House of Wei,'" but neglect to refer to the corrections proposed by Liang.

75. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*.

76. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan* for both these emendations.

77. *Jiaokan* agrees that the graph *qin* 秦 is probably excrescent. Zhang Wenhu says nothing about the proposed insertion of *wo* 我. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.645, suggests that the graph *qin*, rather than being excised, should be moved to after *wei* 圍. Inserting *wo* would then be unnecessary.

78. According to the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.199, twenty-three years earlier, in 461 BCE, a 20,000-strong Qin army had attacked tiny Dali and seized its Royal City.

79. Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, proposes emending *rong* 彤 to *tong* 彤. That is a correction to the Hu edition. The Palace edition 15.27b reads *tong*. But having quoted Cheng, Liang makes another proposal.

80. Liang is quoting Lu Wenchao, who is probably adopting the reading found in "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1847.

81. Adopting the reading found in "Sir Shang Memoir," *Shiji* 68.2237, *Jiaokan* proposes (恐GE>怨. The Palace edition 15.27b writes *nu*.

82. Liang proposes the same emendation in the similar phrase that occurs in the same year in "Table of the Six States," *sub* Han. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.646, agrees with Liang that the two phrases are faulty but suggests that *ba* should be emended to *fa* 伐.

83. Liang proposes this emendation based on the two *Shiji* parallel texts cited below.

84. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan* as the basis for this insertion.

85. That is, as a result of Liang's argument, Zhang changed *yong* to *ying*. He does not mention the insertion of *wo*, and the Zhonghua edition does not add it to the text.

86. The Palace edition 15.29a, *sub* Wei, already had *ying*. But it does not have *wo* following *qu*. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.650, notes that the Jian and Huang Shanfu editions already read *yong*.

87. The name of the reigning Wei king and the year of his reign given in this passage are based on Sima Qian's mistaken reckoning of Wei chronology. See "Liang Yusheng on *Shiji* Chronology" in the print volume for the evidence that the "Table of the Six States" and the "Wei Hereditary House" passages are mistaken with respect to the dating of this event.

88. See the print volume, chap. 4, n19.

89. *Jiaokan* notes that various editions have Wei 魏 but that, following Liang, he deletes it in the Jinling edition. Thus, while it is true, as Wang Shumin 2007, points out, that Liang was responding to the faulty reading in the Hu edition, the mistake was more widespread than that. The Zhonghua edition adopted the Jinling text without indicating that a deletion had been made in the received versions of the passage. *GSR* 1:207n283 (2018), follows the Zhonghua reading without mentioning the correction made by Zhang Wenhu.

90. *Jiaokan* notes that the Wang Yanzhe, Wang Liang, and Hu editions all have the faulty *chi* 池. (The Palace edition, 15.30b, has the correct reading and this may have been Zhang Wenhu's source for emending the text to read *di* 地, though he does not mention it or Liang.) Wang Shumin 2007, 15.653, points out that the Southern Song Baina edition also has the faulty reading. That was no doubt the source of the error in the three Ming editions that Zhang Wenhu cites. Wang also

notes that the Xu Guang commentary to the "Qin Annals" says: "The Rong territory was situated above the He." Xu's note was probably the source upon which Liang silently relied in proposing his emendation.

91. The "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, says that in this year the king toured as far as Bei He 北河, the northernmost section of the Yellow River. Because the region was occupied by the Rong, the journey must have been intended to signal Qin's ambitions vis-à-vis the Rong. It is perhaps, therefore, not a surprise that, in 318 BCE, the Rong made a surprise attack on Qin. See the "Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2303.

92. Cf. the print volume, chap. 6, n199.

93. *Jiaokan* notes that, while the *Zhengyi* commentary *ap.* the "Han Hereditary House" lacks the graph *han*, the *Zhengyi* commentary *ap.* "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, has it.

94. Liang also comments here, and in 4.144.2, that Shen Chai was merely one of several Han generals and not the *jiangjun* 將軍, "lead general."

95. *Jiaokan* proposes that these five graphs are excrescent because the attack to which they refer occurred in the previous year and was already noted in the table.

96. Wang Shumin points out that the faulty reading is exclusive to the *Shiji pinglin*. The Northern Song Jian and Southern Song Baina editions, as well as the Palace editions, all read *ze* 澤.

97. *Jiaokan* quotes Liang on the excrescent phrase, not on the emendation of *jin* 津.

98. Liang adds this on the basis of the *Suoyin* and *Zhengyi* commentaries to the parallel passage in the "Zhang Yi Memoir."

99. Cf. the parallel passage in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, discussed in this table.

100. Liang notes that neither the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, nor the "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1804, parallel passages mention Anyi.

101. *Jiaokan* 1:62 quotes Liang's commentary on *Shiji* 5.207 but does not adopt the proposed emendation of the "Qin Annals" and "Table" passages.

102. The Zhonghua edition proposes deleting Anyi but does not adopt Liang's other emendations.

103. What the text-critical notation used here is meant to suggest is that Liang is proposing that the entry mistakenly placed in the Zhao row in the table should be shifted to the Chu row.

104. *Jiaokan* notes that various editions mistakenly put the entry in the Zhao row. I note that these include the Palace edition, 15.35a, *sub* Zhao.

105. See the print volume, chap. 6, n271 and n407. (*Jiaokan* notes that the parallel passage in the "Han Hereditary House" lacks the graph *cheng* 城.) Wang Shumin 2007, 15.667–68 quotes Shi Zhimian 施之勉 who, based on "Su Qin Memoir" 69.2250 argues, *contra* Liang, that Yuan was in fact a Han city distinct from the Chu city and that it was seized by Qin in 291 BCE as the "Table of the Six States" says. Wang Shumin points out that the passage in the "Su Qin Memoir" is adopted from *Zhanguo ce,* "Han ce."

106. Liang is quoting Xu Guang. Both the *Shiji pinglin* and the Palace edition, 15.35b, have Guiyang 桂陽.

107. *Jiaokan* notes that the Yuan Zhongtong edition writes Duyang 杜陽 and the You Ming edition writes Sheyang 社陽. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.66869, quotes Liang and points out that the Northern Song Jian edition writes Duyang and that the *Zizhi tongjian* does as well—the Hu Sanxing commentary quotes Xu Guang but with *du* in place of *gui* 桂 in the latter's note. In his note to the "Table of the Six States" passage, Liang argues that Duyang is an error because it, like Guiyang, was part of Fufeng 扶風 and hence not territory that belonged to Zhao. Liang says that both *gui* and *du* are scribal errors that occurred because the shape of the respective graphs was close to that of *geng.* Wang Shumin does not argue against emending the text so that it reads Gengyang.

108. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*. Cheng says that this is an error exclusive to the Hu edition.

109. Liang notes that this error is unique to the Hu edition.

110. Liang refers to the *Shiben* for the king's personal name. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.672, notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* also refers to the *Shiben* for the king's name.

111. Wang Shumin notes that Liang's proposed emendation is a reaction to the Hu edition, but he also points out that the Northern Song Jian edition and the Southern Song Baina edition both mistakenly have Nancheng. Liang was blaming Sima Qian only for the absence of the king's personal name and surely recognized that the mistaken graph *nan* 南 was due to a scribal error by a later hand.

112. Zhang notes that, in addition to the parallel passages in the "Qin Annals" and "Wei Hereditary House," the Palace edition also reads Liangcheng. Various other editions, he adds, mistakenly write Nancheng.

113. Both the Jinling and the Zhonghua editions emend Nancheng to Liangcheng.

114. Takigawa 15.102 prefers emending *ba* to *wei* 圍. Citing some additional textual evidence, Wang Shumin 2007, 15.674, concludes that it is "perhaps as Liang says," and that the present text originally read *gong* 攻.

115. There is considerable disagreement about the town's location. See chap. 6 in the print volume for what is said in the various *Shiji* passages. *GSR* 1:119n399 (1994) and 1:221n443 (2018) say it belonged to Zhao; *GSR* VI1:267n18 (1994), quotes the view of Han Zhaoqi 1995, 289n47, that it belonged to Han at the time of the attack, but also notes that, according to Tan Qixiang, i.37, it was near the Zhao border. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.674, identifies it as a place in Zhao, citing the "Zhao She Memoir," *Shiji* 81.2445. The editors of *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 9n25, say that Yuyu was in Zhao, but they cite no evidence beyond referring to the "Qin Annals." Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 395n81, and 2004b, 1157n26, say that Yuyu belonged to Zhao.

116. There is also disagreement about the pronunciation of the toponym 閼與. Meng Kang says it is homophonous with *yanyu* 焉與. *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 9n25, says the first syllable is pronounced *yan* 煙. *GSR* 1:119 (1994) transcribes the name Yen-yü (=*pinyin* Yanyu), but 1:221 (2018) transcribes it Yü-yü (=*pinyin* Yuyu). The *Zhengyi* commentary gives the *fanqie* pronunciation of y(u)-(d)a 於達 for 閼, which probably equals *e* in the *pinyin* transcription of Modern Standard Chinese. *GSR* VI1:267 (1994) transcribes it O-yü (=*pinyin* Eyu). Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 395n81, and 2004b, 1157n26, transcribe it Yuyu, the transcription I have settled on. Year 29 of King Hui Wen of Zhao equals 370 BCE. The date of the battle at Yuyu has been disputed. See the print volume, chap. 6, n281.

117. Liang proposes this deletion because he regards the entry as a mistaken repetition of the entry in Zhao King Hui Wen, year 30. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.674, is correct that Liang is reacting to what he saw in the Hu edition of the *Shiji*, but the mistaken entry in "Table of the Six States" appeared in other editions, including the Palace edition 15.38.

118. *Jiaokan* notes that, because the eight graphs had been mistakenly placed in the thirtieth year of King Hui Wen of Zhao, Zhang Wenhu moved them to Han King Huan Hui, year 3. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.674, is critical of this emended entry in the table, repeating his claim that Yuyu was in Zhao, not in Han.

119. The Jinling and Zhonghua editions both remove the entry originally found *sub* Zhao King Hui Wen, year 30, in the "Table of the Six States." But

shifting the entry to the Han row as both editions do is not something that Liang argued for.

120. Cf. Liang's comments to the parallel passage listed in this table *sub* 5.213 攻魏, 取邢丘、懷. Also see Wang Shumin 2007, 44.1663, for confirmation of Liang's argument.

121. The graph is missing from the Hu edition. Cf. Liang's discussion of the parallel passage in this table, *sub* 5.213 武安君白起攻韓, 拔九城.

122. *Jiao* notes that both the Palace edition and the Mao Jin edition agree with the reading in the "Han Hereditary House."

123. Liang is quoting Lu Wenchao, who proposes that "Qin" should also be deleted in the "Table of the Six States" entry that follows, i.e. King Zhao Xiang, year 45.

124. The Zhonghua edition also deletes the "Qin" in the "Table of the Six States" entry that follows. Cf. the previous note.

125. Liang, in addition to giving his own opinion, also quotes the *Shiquan*, which favors emending *wang* 王 to *jun* 君. The Palace edition *kaozheng*, 15.4b, suggests that *wang* is an error for *gong* 公. Liang also points out that Xi Zhou was seized in King Zhao Xiang's fifty-first year. That means the entry should be moved to the previous column. For more details on his argument, see Table A.1.

126. The Zhonghua edition deletes *wang* but does not change the date as Liang proposes. Cf. note 125 herein.

127. Liang argues that the text should record the king's full personal name, Zi Chu 子楚. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.680–81 says that Chu is an abbreviated form of the name. It is likely that *that* is precisely Liang's objection.

128. The changes are made with the exception of the addition of *zi* 子 before *chu* 楚. Zhang also notes that the nineteen graphs starting with *meng* appear as part of the *Jijie* commentary to the passage in several editions. That is the case in the Palace edition, 15.41b. It should be noted, however, that the Palace edition does not have the graph *xi* 西 that Liang proposed to delete.

129. The Jinling and Zhonghua editions adopt Liang's emendations with the exception of the addition of *zi* 子.

130. "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.220, says that Han presented Chenggao.

131. Liang notes that the lacuna is due to a mistake made when the printing blocks were carved.

132. *Jiaokan* notes that various editions contain the error.

133. Liang Yusheng discusses this emendation further at 5.168.3. He may have thought that the "mistake" was original to Sima Qian. Xu Guang notes that *yi* 齮 and *he* 齕 are graphic variants. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.681–82, confirms Xu's note.

134. Liang questions the historicity of the two entries about the attack and seizing of Shangdang. He notes that twelve years earlier, in 259 BCE, "Qin took full possession of Han's Shangdang," for which see "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214. See Liang's further discussion of this at 5.162.2. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.681–82 argues, somewhat unconvincingly, that the two records in the table refer to a subsequent cleaning-up operation in which Qin took the few Shangdang cities that had remained in Han hands.

135. Liang is noting what he took to have been Sima Qian's failure here to record properly the name of the state of Qin as well as the future First Emperor's personal name, Zheng. *Jiaokan* 1:160 has another complaint: in Zhang Wenhu's view the table at this point should have continued to call the ruler Zheng, the king of Qin, since it was not until his twenty-sixth year that he accomplished the unification and became Qin Shi Huangdi.

136. In addition to his text emendations, Liang also argues in his note that the chronology of this entry is off by one year: Qin attacked and took Jinyang in the previous year. See the discussion in Table A.1.

137. Liang says that there are lacunae in this elliptical four-word phrase. He refers to the parallel version found at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.224: 蝗從東方來, 蔽天, 天下疫, "Locusts came from the east and covered the sky. The world suffered from pestilence." Liang then adds parenthetically that the table entry should perhaps be emended to read: 蝗蟲蔽天而下, "A swarm of locusts that covered the sky descended upon us." Wang Shumin 2007, 15.682–83 agrees with this rendering of the phrase, and I have adopted it in my translation of the passage.

138. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi's *Shiquan*. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.684 says that the change was made by a later hand on the basis of the parallel passage in the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.224.

139. Liang bases this assertion on a quote of the passage in the Xu Guang commentary. He notes, at *SZJY* 5.172, that the lacuna in the present text is probably due to a scribal error. He adds that it is possible the palace was located south of Lanchi 蘭池, "Orchid Spring," and that the Qin referred to the Queen Dowager's palace as the "South Palace," just as, in the Han dynasty, the Empress Dowager's palace was called the "East Palace." The parallel passage in the "First Emperor

Annals," *Shiji* 5.229, says that the Qin ruler permitted the Queen Dowager to live in the Ganquan gong 甘泉宮 "Sweet Springs Palace," upon her return to Xianyang but Liang points out, at 5.172.3, that the Sweet Spring Palace was not built until his twenty-seventh year, i.e., 220 BCE.

140. Liang comments that the two graphs *shi ri* were mistakenly added in the Hu edition and do not appear in other editions of the *Shiji*.

141. The search was in response to an order to expel foreigners. The prime minister, Li Si, persuaded the Qin ruler to suspend the order. *Jiaokan* 2:162 says that the *Siku quanshu kaozheng* (printed in 1786) adds the two words *zhu ke* 逐客, "expel foreigners," to the table entry on the basis of the parallel passage at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.230.

142. Based on the accounts in "Zhao Hereditary House" and "Li Mu Memoir," *Shiji* 81.2451, Liang argues that Qin attacked Yi'an but never seized it; LYC, 5.173.2. The Qin army was routed by the Zhao general, Li Mu, and the accounts, found in the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.232, and the present passage, are exaggerations of Qin successes written by a Qin scribe that Sima Qian failed to correct.

143. The word *zhi* 之 is clearly problematic as the text stands. But Liang does not explain how we should understand "Handan" if the *zhi* is removed. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.687, solves the problem: on the basis of parallel texts quoted by Shi Zhimian as well as the *Zizhi tongjian* version of the *Shiji* passage, he proposes that the word *wang*, "king," is missing before *zhi*.

144. Liang proposes to emend this record and a parallel passage at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.233, because the Qin ruler was still a *wang* king and not yet a *di* sovereign. Cf. 5.174.3. It is unclear whether Liang regarded the phrase with *zhi* as a problem that originated with Sima Qian, but he most certainly thought that it was Sima Qian's error to refer to the Qin king's mother as *di taihou* 帝太后.

145. Liang is arguing that the three-word notice that "Qin destroyed Zhao" should not be deleted but, in accordance with the usual practice in the table, be moved to the *ming nian* 明年, "next year," i.e., the empty box—a box without a year designation—that follows the one in which it is recorded that the king of the state has been taken captive. In the Palace edition, for example, the notices that Qin destroyed Han, Chu, Yan, and Qi all appear in the empty boxes that follow the year in which their ruler was taken captive. See Palace edition, 15.45b and 15.46b-47a. In the table no entry is made for Qin's destruction of Wei. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.687, agrees with Liang and points out that the Jian and Baina

editions are identical to the Palace edition. Liang suggests that it was a printing error that made it so that the notice of Zhao's destruction shares the same box with the record that the Zhao king had been taken captive.

146. Referring to various passages in the "First Emperor Annals" and one in the "Chu Hereditary House," *Jiaokan* points out that in those accounts the record of a state's destruction immediately follows that of its king's being captured by Qin. Thus, *Jiaokan* concludes, the Zhao notice is correctly placed in the table and those for Han, Chu, Yan, and Qi are wrongly recorded in an empty box. He thus corrected the latter in preparing the Jinling edition. In my view Zhang Wenhu has missed the point. Liang did not argue that the destruction of a state did not immediately follow upon the capture of its king, but that it was Sima Qian's practice in the table to place the *notice* of that destruction in the empty box that follows to signify that the state was gone. (The editors of the Zhonghua edition followed Zhang Wenhu's lead and changed the positions of the entries for Han, Chu, Yan, and Qi.) Wang Shumin 2007, 15.687, says that to have the entries share the same box (as the Jinling and Zhonghua editions have done) is to be mistaken as to the "old way" of doing things.

147. It is likely that Liang's proposal that the four words be moved is based on the *Zizhi tongjian*, *juan* 7, "Qin ji," account of the thirty-fourth year of Qin Shi Huangdi. Liang notes that Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, regards these four words as a commentary on 治獄不直者, but Liang finds that wrong. In a study of recently excavated Qin legal documents, Chen Di 2017 shows that, in Qin times, *fuyu* 覆獄 referred to the legal process that followed a criminal judgment in which the accused submitted a written appeal; and that *gushi* 故失 describes the mismanagement by legal officials who, for their own purposes, find factual errors in written appeals. Chen's study concludes that the four-word phrase was properly moved by Liang and that, because it describes a legal process separate from the original trial, the phrase could not have served as a commentary on 治獄不直者.

148. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.691, notes that "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.253, writes Nanyue 南越 instead of *nanfang Yue di* 南方越地.

149. Liang proposes adding this on the basis of passages in a speech by Li Si recorded in the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.255.

150. *Jiaokan* mentions only Liang's proposal to emend *ji* 及 and to move the four-word phrase 覆獄故失.

151. Chen Di 2017, 156, quotes a passage from slip 93 of the Shuihudi manuscript titled *Falü dawen* 法律答問 that illustrates that what the Qin meant by *bu zhi*

不直 is for a legal officer to punish lightly a serious crime and to mete out severe punishment for a minor crime: 罪當重而端輕之, 當輕而端重之. My translation of the *Shiji* passage is intended to reflect Chen's analysis.

152. As Wang Shumin 2007, 6.691, points out: the parallel text at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.259, has *sanwan jia* 三萬家 for the *san chu* 三處 of the "Table of the Six States" entry; and the only difference between the text of the table entry seen by Xu Guang and the text of the "Annals" parallel is that the former wrote *chu* and the latter *jia*.

153. Liang is basing this change on a quote of this passage that reads 石晝隕 in Xu Guang's commentary to "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.259.

154. *Jiaokan* quotes Liang with regard to emending 石晝下. In a separate note, Zhang quotes Xu Guang's commentary to the present passage as a basis for emending *chu* 處 to *jia* 家 and concluding that *wan* 萬 is missing beneath *san* 三.

155. The parallel passage at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.259, reads: 有墜星下東郡, 至地為石 "A meteor fell in Dongjun and when it hit the ground it became a rock."

156. Liang is simply insisting that the full title and name of the ruler appear here as they do elsewhere in the *Shiji*.

157. Liang is no doubt adopting the reading found in the "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 37.1605. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.692, finds little difference in the meanings of *chu* 出 and *fei* 廢.

158. Liang points out that the "First Emperor Annals" mentions neither the great pardon nor the building of the Rabbit Park.

159. On the notation of months in the Qin calendar, see "Liang Yusheng on *Shiji* Chronology" in the print volume.

160. Liang notes that *ke* 刻 and *le* 勒 are synonyms, but it is Qi Zhaonan who proposed the emendation in his *Dian ben Hanshu kaozheng* 殿本漢書考證. Takigawa 28.26–27 suggests that *kele* is a "compound verb" and that the text is not necessarily mistaken as it stands.

161. Cf. the entry 4.169 in this table as well as LYC, 3.118.1.

162. Liang recognizes that these are printing errors in the Hu edition.

163. *Jiaokan* does not refer to Liang but notes that, in addition to the Hu edition, various others write the mistaken phrase. The Palace edition, 35.3a, has the correctly worded phrase.

164. Liang does not explicitly cite these parallel texts but he no doubt used them as a basis for his proposed emendation. Wang Shumin 2007, 39.1491, quotes

Liang and supports the proposed emendation. *GSR* 5.1:361n.492 (2006) incorrectly attributes the emendation to Wang Shumin.

165. Wang Shumin 2007, 43.1633–34, says this is a scribal error due to the similarity in shape of the two graphs.

166. Chavannes translates: "*Ts'in* triompha de deux de nos villes."

167. Liang notes that this is an error exclusive to the Hu edition.

168. The Palace edition, 43.35b, has the correct reading.

169. Cf. entry 15.716 in this table.

170. It is likely that Liang is proposing this emendation based upon the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.203, and the "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.721. He commented upon both these passages elsewhere but for other textual reasons.

171. *Jiaokan* refers to the "Qin Annals" and "Table of the Six States" parallel passages and says he suspects the present passage is mistaken.

172. *MH* 5:153n2, says that we should read "*Tou-p'ing* 杜平" (=*pinyin* Duping) though he retains the mistaken reading in his translation.

173. Liang proposes this insertion because a "Wei Hereditary House" passage—that closely follows this one, at *Shiji* 44.1848, and describes the events of two years later (i.e., 327 BCE)—says that Qin returned Jiao and Quwo to Wei.

174. Chavannes translates: "*Ts'in* demanda que le *kong-tse Tcheng* fût nommé héritier prèsomptif."

175. *MH* 5:166n5 notes that the correct reading of the name is Jinyang as in "Table of the Six States."

176. *Jiaokan* only mentions that the Hu edition contains the erroneous reading, but it is also found in the Palace edition, 44.19b, and the Baina edition, 44.21a. The Ming editions from which the Jinling edition descended had the correct reading.

177. Chavannes, who took the Palace edition as his base text, reads Henei, though he notes the discrepancy with other sources.

178. Liang is basing this emendation primarily on the fact that "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737, makes no mention of Qin giving Hewai to Han.

179. Chavannes, *MH* 5:218n3, leaves the text as is and argues that its presence here exposes an error by Sima Qian in a "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1852, passage that says that Qin gave Hewai and Fengling 封陵 to Wei. Chavannes, *MH* 5:168n1, argues that, in the "Wei Hereditary House" passage, Hewai should be Hebei 河北. However, the occurrence of Hewai in the present passage is not necessary for Chavannes to make that point. It is sufficient for him to note, as he does,

that the towns of Pufan 蒲反 and Jinyang 晉陽—which Qin had earlier taken from Wei and was now returning as part of a peace agreement—were located in Hebei.

180. Liang says this is a problem in the Hu edition.

181. *Jiaokan* notes that the graph error occurs in the Hu edition and the (1525) Wang Liang Woodblock edition.

182. Chavannes translates: "*Ts'in* anéantit les *Tcheou*."

183. Liang is quoting Lu Wenchao.

184. Based on this same *Hanshu* passage, Wang Niansun, *Dushu zazhi*, proposes deleting *jin* 近 in the *Shiji* text.

185. *Jiaokan* refers to the Wang Niansun commentary.

186. The Jinling and Zhonghua editions delete the *jin*, adopting the view of Wang Niansun.

187. Watson 1993, xxi, notes that in his translation he uses the *Shiji* text as it appears in the *Shiki kaichū kōshō* of Takigawa Kametarō.

188. *Jiaokan* notes that Wu Chunzhao inserted *qin* into the text when he corrected the (1525) Wang Liang Woodblock edition 汪諒刻本. The Palace edition, 48.4b, lacks the graph. Takigawa added it in his edition.

189. *Jiaokan* appears to suggest that the change was made based not on Liang Yusheng but on the Wu collation of the Wang Liang Woodblock edition.

190. Wang Shumin 2007, 48.1804, notes that the Northern Song Jian edition, the Baina edition, 48.5a, and the Palace edition, 48.5a, all have the mistaken *qi* 其. (Wang Shumin refers in this note to the Jian edition, an edition he elsewhere refers to as the Jingyou edition. The full "title" of the edition is the *Jingyou* [*Guozi*] *Jian Ben* 景祐[國子]監本.)

191. Wang Shumin 2007, 48.1804, identifies this *Hanshu* passage as the basis of Liang's proposed emendation. He also notes that Takigawa emended the text based on Liang's commentary.

192. *Jiaokan* notes that the graph was changed in the Wang Collated edition 汪校本.

193. The *Jiaokan* note suggests that the change was made in these editions based not on Liang Yusheng but on the Wang Collated edition.

194. Takigawa 48.14 makes the same emendation but, as Wang Shumin 2007, 48.1805, points out, fails to give Liang credit.

195. *Jiaokan* cites the *Suoyin* and the *Hanshu* parallel. (Zhang Wenhu no doubt copied this evidence from Liang.) Zhang adds that various editions contain the error. See, for example, the Palace edition, 48.6a.

196. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, who notes that the error occurs in the Hu edition. Wang Shumin 2007, 68.2173, quotes Liang and adds that the Jian edition shares the error and that, moreover, the graph *shang* 上 is excrescent. Wang reasons that only those whose accomplishments were the greatest would receive the highest rank; others would receive lesser promotions according to their merit. Duyvendak 1963, 15, omits the *shang* in his translation.

197. *Jiaokan* notes that the error also appeared in the Northern Song edition that was in the library of Liu Xihai 劉喜海 (d. 1853) and the 1525 Wang Liang Woodblock edition.

198. Duyvendak 1963, 19n3, says: "The sending of the sacrificial meat, which came from the sacrifices to Wen-wang and Wu-wang was the solemn confirmation of this dignity." *GSR* 7:91n31 (1994) and 7:162n34 (2021), however, point out that other *Shiji* passages (cf. 4.160 and 5.203) suggest that the sacrificial meat was presented "long before the title of *Po* [=*pinyin Bo*] was conferred upon them." Both editions of *GSR*, volume 7, suggest translating *bo* as "Earl" and do not seem to realize that in this context the title signifies that the Zhou king had made the Qin ruler "the king's uncle," i.e., the feudal leader who would *ba* 霸, "lead as a hegemon."

199. *Jiaokan* also cites the reading given in *Suoyin*. Takigawa emended the text based, according to Wang Shumin 2007, 69.2214, on Liang's commentary. Wang Shumin also points out that the Jian and Baina editions share the faulty reading as does the Palace edition, 69.15b.

200. Liang is quoting Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, who points out that the Hu edition breaks up the text so that *qi* 齊 is read with what follows rather than what precedes it. (The error is due to the wrong placement of the *Zhengyi* before rather than after *qi*.) The Palace edition, 69.21b, shares this error.

201. Liang notes that *Suoyin* proposes this emendation. Wang Shumin 2007, 69.2225, says that *zhi* 至 and *zhi* 質 are used interchangeably.

202. Cf. entry 5.213 in this table. Wang Shumin 2007, 73.2302, quotes Liang and agrees with the emendations he proposes here and in passage 5.213.

203. The Hu edition and the Palace edition, 7.7a, both read *yu* 與. Liang identifies Pingyu 平輿 as a county in Ru'nan 汝南. Wang Shumin 2007, 73.2308, quotes Liang but notes that *yu* and *yu* were used interchangeably. He also notes that Liang's identification of the proper way of writing Pingyu and the location of the place are based upon the *Jijie* commentary (on a passage in "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.234) that quotes the *Hanshu*, "Treatise on Geography," 28A.1561.

204. The Jinling and Zhonghua editions read *yu* 輿, but this is due to the editions from which the Jinling edition is descended rather than an emendation made by Zhang Wenhu and his colleagues.

205. Liang is quoting Lou Ji's *Banma zilei*. Liang notes that various editions write the mistaken *da* 怛.

206. *Jiaokan* notes that the Mao Jin Woodblock edition has the correct word *cu* 怚, which, according to the *Shuowen jiezi*, means *jiao* 驕 "arrogant, haughty." I note that the context suggests a meaning closer to "suspicious" or "distrustful of others."

207. The emendation in these editions was made because of the reading in the Mao Jin Woodblock edition rather than Liang's quote of Lou Ji's work.

208. Cf. Liang's comments to the parallel passages discussed in this table, *sub* 5.213 and 15.745.

209. *GSR* 7:239nn49 and 50 (1994) and 7:426nn 65 and 67 (2021), discuss the location of Xingqiu but fail to consider the geographical evidence that shows that Xingqiu was located in the state of Qi, not Wei. See LYC, 4.157.3, and Wang Shumin 2007, 44.1663.

210. Liang quotes Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, who notes that the Hu edition is missing the graph *gu* 固.

211. *Jiaokan* points out that the Yuan or possibly Ming Old Woodblock edition kept in the library of the Yu family of Shanghai had the graph as did "another edition" quoted by Ling Zhilong when compiling his Hu edition. This suggests that the lacuna was a purposeful deletion in the Hu edition. Wang Shumin 2007, 79.2413, points out that the Baina edition shares the same lacuna. The Palace edition, 79.10b, has the graph.

212. Liang is quoting *Jijie* and *Suoyin*.

213. *Jiaokan* notes that quotes of the passage at *TPYL* 383 and 729 both have *nie* 齧.

214. The Zhonghua edition writes 粱 in place of 梁.

215. *GSR* 7:246 (1994) and 7:435 (2021) both translate: "To eat fine millet and fatty meat."

216. Liang quotes *Suoyin*.

217. Wang Shumin 2007, 87.2621, says that Liang is correcting the mistaken reading in the Hu edition but, as Zhang Wenhu notes, various editions have *qiu* 求. That includes the Palace edition, 87.3a.

218. Bodde 1967b, 15, translates: "He . . . sought P'ei Pao and Gung-sun Chi from Chin."

219. Liang quotes Cheng Yizhi, *Shiquan*, who notes that the Hu edition is missing the graph *zi* 子. The Palace edition, 87.3b, has the correct reading.

220. *Jiaokan* points out that, in addition to the Hu edition, the 1525 Wang Yanzhe edition, the 1525 Wang Liang Woodblock edition, and the Mao Jin Woodblock edition all shared the mistaken omission. Takigawa 87.7 quotes Zhang Wenhu's note without acknowledgment. Cf. Wang Shumin 2007, 87.2621.

221. *Jiaokan* notes that various editions mistakenly reverse the order of the graphs and that the *Siku quanshu kaozheng* corrects it. Wang Shumin 2007, 87.2626, says that the Jian, Baina, and Palace editions all share the error. In fact, the Palace edition, 87.6a, has the correct reading. Bodde 1967b, 22n5, says that the name is wrongly transposed "in the text"—by which Bodde presumably meant the Shanghai, 1923, *Zhonghua shuju* edition of the *Shiji* that served as his base text.

Table 2.1. *Shiji* Chapters and Passages on the Rise of Qin and the Number of LYC Passages Devoted to Each

Shiji 2: "Xia Annals" 夏本紀: 1 note
Shiji 3: "Zhou Annals" 周本紀: 10 notes
Shiji 5: "Qin Annals" 秦本紀: 191 notes
Shiji 6: "First Emperor Annals" 秦始皇本紀: 135 notes
Shiji 13: "Table of the Three Dynasties" 三代世表: 1 note
Shiji 14: "Table of the Twelve Lords" 十二諸侯年表 [restricted to entries related to Qin]: 24 notes
Shiji 15: "Table of the Six States" 六國年表 [restricted to the Qin column in the table and other entries related to Qin; introduction to the table, which Watson 1993 labels "Reflections on the Rise of Qin"]: 128 notes
Shiji 16: "Month Table of the Conjunction of Qin and Chu" 秦楚之際月表 [entries from the beginning to the point when the Qin dynasty disappears]: 16 notes
Shiji 28: "Treatise on the Feng and Shan Rites" 封禪書 [restricted to excerpts on Qin shrines in what is now westernmost Shaanxi]: 11 notes
Shiji 33: "Sire Zhou of Lu Hereditary House" 魯周公世家: 2 notes
Shiji 34: "Sire Shao of Yan Hereditary House" 燕召公世家: 4 notes
Shiji 35: "Guan Cai Hereditary House" 管蔡世家: 1 note
Shiji 36: "Chen Qi Hereditary House" 陳杞世家: 1 note
Shiji 37: "Scion Wei of Song Hereditary House" 宋微子世家: 1 note
Shiji 39: "Jin Hereditary House" 晉世家: 13 notes
Shiji 40: "Chu Hereditary House" 楚世家: 16 notes
Shiji 42: "Zheng Hereditary House" 鄭世家: 2 notes
Shiji 43: "Zhao Hereditary House" 趙世家: 27 notes
Shiji 44: "Wei Hereditary House" 魏世家: 23 notes
Shiji 45: "Han Hereditary House" 韓世家: 12 notes
Shiji 46: "Tian Wan Hereditary House" 田完世家: 8 notes
Shiji 48: "Chen She Hereditary House" 陳涉世家: 18 notes
Shiji 61: "Bo Yi Memoir" 伯夷列傳: 1 note
Shiji 68: "Sir Shang Memoir" 商君列傳: 16 notes
Shiji 69: "Su Qin Memoir" 蘇秦列傳: 40 notes
Shiji 70: "Zhang Yi Memoir" 張儀列傳: 47 notes
Shiji 71: "Chuli Ji Gan Mao Memoirs" 樗里子甘茂列傳: 21 notes
Shiji 72: "Lord of Rang Memoir" 穰侯列傳: 19 notes
Shiji 73: "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" 白起王翦列傳: 18 notes
Shiji 75: "Sir Mengchang Memoir" 孟嘗君列傳: 1 note
Shiji 78: "Sir Chunshen Memoir" 春申君列傳: 18 notes
Shiji 79: "Fan Ju Cai Ze Memoirs" 范雎蔡澤列傳: 26 notes
Shiji 85: "Lü Buwei Memoir" 呂不韋列傳: 14 notes
Shiji 86: "Memoirs of the Assassin-Retainers" 刺客列傳 [restricted to the 荊軻 excerpt]: 10 notes
Shiji 87: "Li Si Memoir" 李斯列傳: 33 notes
Shiji 88: "Meng Tian Memoir" 蒙恬列傳: 6 notes

Table 2.2. Commentaries to Sources Other than the *Shiji*

Title of Text	Commentary	Citation in LYC
Guoyu 國語	Wei Zhao 韋昭 (204–273) *Guoyu jie* 國語解	19.925.1
	Song Xiang 宋庠 (996–1066) *Guoyu buyin* 國語補音	5.176.4
Hanshu 漢書	Meng Kang 孟康 (3rd c. CE) *Hanshu yinyi* 漢書音義	5.186.2
	Zhang Yan 張晏 (3rd c. CE) *Xi Hanshu yinshi* 西漢書音釋[1]	26.1143.2[2]
	Yan Shigu 顏師古 (581–645) *Hanshu zhu* 漢書注	4.132.3, 4.148.2, 4.153.4, 5.191.1, 19.925.1
	Qi Shaonan 齊召南 (1703–1768) *Dianben Hanshu kaozheng* 殿本漢書考證	16.801.1
Hou Hanshu 後漢書	Liu Zhao 劉昭 (fl. ca. 510) *Hou Hanshu buzhu* 後漢書補注	5.183.4
	Li Xian 李賢 (655–684)	29.1239.4
	Liu Chang 劉敞 (1019–1068), et al. *Liang Han kanwu* 兩漢刊誤[3]	4.163.1, 26.1143.2
Huainanzi 淮南子	Gao You 高誘 (ca. 168–212) *Huainan honglie jiejing* 淮南鴻烈解經	19.925.1
Jing 經[4]	Lu Deming 陸德明 (550?–630) *Jingdian shiwen* 經典釋文	4.162.3, 19.925.1, 30.1283.4
Lunyu 論語	Zheng Xuan 鄭玄 (127–200) *Lunyu zhu* 論語注	19.925.1
Lüshi chunqiu 呂氏春秋	Gao You *Lüshi chunqiu xunjie* 呂氏春秋訓解	4.138.5, 4.154.3, 4.162.3, 5.169.1, 5.190.2, 9.421.1, 19.925.1, 29.1241.6, 30.1290.6, 31.1309.5
Maoshi 毛詩	Kong Yingda孔穎達 (574–648) *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義	4.119.4, 4.121.2, 4.121.3, 4.122.1, 4.123.1, 4.162.3
Shangshu 尚書	Kong Yingda *Shangshu zhengyi* 尚書正義	5.181.1
	Yan Ruoqu 閻若璩 (1636–1704) *Shangshu guwen shuzheng* 尚書古文疏證	4.158.1, 4.160.4

Title of Text	Commentary	Citation in LYC
Shuijing 水經	Li Daoyuan 酈道元 (466–527) *Shuijing zhu* 水經注	4.120.1, 4.134.2, 4.137.3, 4.153.4, 4.161.1, 4.163.1, 5.173.1, 5.179.5, 5.180.4, 5.193.4, 19.925.1
Shuowen jiezi 說文解字	Xu Kai 徐鍇 (920–974) *Shuowen xizhuan* 說文繫傳	26.1144.6, 31.1320.4
Wenxuan 文選	Li Shan 李善 (630–689) *Wenxuan zhu* 文選注	4.125.1, 5.182.2, 5.186.1, 29.1241.5, 29.1243.6, 31.1318.3
Xunzi 荀子	Yang Liang 楊倞 (fl. early 9th c.) *Xunzi zhu* 荀子注	4.150.1, 4.154.3, 24.1087.1, 29.1242.4
Zhanguo ce 戰國策	Gao You *Zhanguo ce zhu* 戰國策注	4.144.2, 30.1283.5
	Bao Biao 鮑彪 (fl. 1128) *Zhanguo ce jiaozhu* 戰國策校注	29.1244.6, 29.1247.3, 29.1254.5, 29.1263.6, 29.1264.1, 30.1287.4
	Yao Kuan 姚寬 (1105–1162) *Zhanguo ce fuji* 戰國策附記	30.1284.2, 30.1285.1[5]
	Wu Shidao 吳師道 (1283–1344) *Zhanguo ce jiaozhu* 戰國策校注	4.157.3, 9.435.1, 23.1067.2, 24.1102.1, 29.1243.3, 29.1243.6, 29.1247.2, 29.1248.2, 29.1249.1, 29.1253.2, 29.1253.4, 29.1254.2, 29.1255.6, 29.1258.3, 29.1259.6, 29.1260.2, 30.1284.6, 30.1287.4, 30.1287.5
Zhushu jinian (*Bamboo Annals*) 竹書紀年	Shen Yue 沈約 (441–513) *Zhushu zhu* 竹書注	*SJZY* 3.114[6]
Zizhi tongjian 資治通鑑	Hu Sanxing 胡三省 (1230–1302) *Zizhi tongjian yinzhu* 資治通鑑音注	4.150.1, 5.169.1, 9.387.3, 22.1027.3, 23.1068.2, 26.1143.2, 26.1144.3, 31.1321.1

Title of Text	Commentary	Citation in LYC
Zuozhuan 左傳	Du Yu 杜預 (222–285) *Chunqiu Zuozhuan zhu* 春秋左傳注	4.133.3, 4.135.2, 4.165.4, 9.421.1, 19.925.1, 21.975.1
	Kong Yingda *Chunqiu Zuozhuan zhengyi* 春秋左傳政義	4.128.2, 19.925.1, 31.1308.1
	Lu Can 陸粲 (1494–1551) *Zuozhuan fuzhu* 左傳附注	19.925.1
	Fu Xun 傅遜 (fl. 16th c.) *Zuozhuan zhujie bianwu* 左傳注解辨誤	19.925.1

Note: The texts for which the commentaries were written are listed in alphabetical order in the first column. The commentaries for each are listed in chronological order.

Notes

1. This work survives only in fragments quoted in later sources. Cf. Farmer 2007, 200n25.

2. Liang is citing a quotation of Zhang's commentary in the *Suoyin*.

3. The critical notes by Liu Chang et al. were written for both the *Hanshu* and *Hou Hanshu*. Liang, in his comments on Qin-related passages, quotes only from the *Liang Han kanwu* notes on the *Xu Hanshu* "Junguo zhi" 續漢書郡國志, which was written by Sima Biao 司馬彪 (?–306) and eventually filled the relevant gap in the *Hou Hanshu* treatises. For additional details on the *Xu Hanshu* "Junguo zhi," see *SKQSZM* 45.402. Liang quoted Sima Biao's work for the variant forms of a toponym; LYC, 30.1283.4.

4. This heading stands for the canonical texts as a group, either the earlier "Five Classics" or the later "Nine Classics." Lu Deming provided phonetic glosses for these canonical sources and other early works.

5. Wang Shumin 2007, 78.2394, notes that this particular commentary is based on a note composed by Yao and appended at the end of section four of the "Chu ce." Liang makes no acknowledgment of his source.

6. Liang, iin his commentaries on Qin-related passages, does not quote the Shen Yue commentary. But it is worth noting that it is among the sources he relied upon elsewhere in his *Shiji* studies since the *Bamboo Annals* figures prominently in Liang's chronological calculations.

Table 2.3. *Biji* and Miscellaneous Notes Cited by Liang Yusheng

Title	*Author*	*SKQSZM Page*	*LYC Note*
Fengshi wenjian ji 封氏聞見記	Feng Yan 封演 (*jinshi*, 756)	120.1033	5.179.4
Pizi wenshu 皮子文藪	Pi Rixiu 皮日休 (ca. 838–ca. 883)	151.1300	31.1323.4[1]
Zixia lu 資暇錄	Li Kuangyi 李匡乂 (late 9th–early 10th c.)[2]	118.1016	29.1260.5
Biji 筆記	Song Qi 宋祁 (998–1061)	120.1034–35	26.1143.1
Mengxi bitan 夢溪筆談	Shen Gua 沈括 (1031–1095)[3]	120.1036–37	29.1245.2[4]
Bishu luhua 避暑錄話	Ye Mengde 葉夢德 (1077–1148)	121.1040–41	5.167.1[5]
Jingkang xiangsu zaji 靖康緗素雜記	Huang Chaoying 黃朝英 (active 1101)	118.1017–18	29.1260.5
Xixi congyu 西溪叢語	Yao Kuan 姚寬 (1105–1162)[6]	118.1019	22.1022.2
Yunyu yangqiu 韵語陽秋	Ge Lifang 葛立方 (?–1164)	195.1784–85	5.167.1
Rongzhai suibi 容齋隨筆	Hong Mai 洪邁 (1123–1202)[7]	118.1019–20	4.162.3,[8] 5.176.4
Shi er bian 示兒編	Sun Yi 孫奕 (b. 1126)	121.1044–45	4.162.3[9]
Xixue ji 習學記[10]	Ye Shi 葉適 (1150–1223)[11]	117.1012	16.795.6
Yeke congshu 野客叢書	Wang Mao王楙 (1151–1213)	118.1021–22	29.1260.5
Yizhai yesheng 宜齋野乘	Wu Fang 吳枋 (fl. ca. 1162)	127.1094	5.191.3
Huangshi richao 黃氏日抄	Huang Zhen 黃震 (1213–1280)[12]	92.786–87	9.427.1, 31.1310.6, 31.1317.1

Title	*Author*	*SKQSZM Page*	*LYC Note*
Kunxue jiwen 困學紀聞	Wang Yinglin 王應麟 (1223–1296)	118.1024	9.421.1, 29.1260.5, 31.1317.1[13]
Youhuan jiwen 游宦紀聞	Zhang Shinan 張世南 (fl. ca. 1225)	121.1045	4.162.3
Xunzhizhai ji 遜志齋集	Fang Xiaoru 方孝儒 (1357–1402)	170.1480	*SJZY* 1470
Dushu hou 讀書後	Wang Shizhen 王世貞 (1526–1590)	172.1508–9	31.1308.1
Zhi lin 巵林	Zhou Ying 周嬰 (early 17th c.)	119.1028	*SJZY* 111–12
Rizhilu 日知錄	Gu Yanwu 顧炎武 (1613–1682)	119.1029	4.133.1, 5.167.3, 5.184.2, 5.194.1, 9.421.1, 29.1244.2
Qianqiu zhaji 潛丘劄記	Yan Ruoqu (1636–1704)	119.1029–30	5.172.2, 5.182.2
Yimen dushu ji 義門讀書記	He Zhuo 何焯 (1661–1722)[14]	119.1030–31	5.180.5
Jingshi wenda 經史問答	Quan Zuwang 全祖望 (1705–1755)[15]		29.1254.5, 31.1310.6

Notes

1. Liang is quoting the *Qin Mu shi lun* 秦穆謚論, a study included in Pi's collected works, in which Pi argues that the posthumous name of Sire Mu is pronounced *mu* and written 穆. Liang notes, moreover, that Pi's argument was expanded upon by Yang Shen 楊慎 in the latter's *Er bo lun* 二伯論.

2. Early sources give different forms of Li's given name.

3. See Sivin 1977 and 2015.

4. Liang's quote is of a passage in the *Mengxi bu bitan* 夢溪補筆談, which is attached to the *Mengxi bitan* proper.

5. This same note refers also to Ye's *Shilin Yanyu* 石林燕語 as a second source that contains the same information.

6. For a brief biography of Yao Kuan, see the introduction by Kong Fanli 孔凡禮 to *Xixi congyu*.

7. On Hong, see Inglis 2006.

8. In this note Liang cites Hong's *Rongzhai sanbi* 容齋三筆, which is the third part of his *Rongzhai suibi*.

9. Liang refers to Sun's work with regard to passages in the Shang and Zhou "Basic Annals." See *SJZY*, 53–54, 83.

10. An alternative title is *Xixue jiyan* 習學記言.

11. For Ye, see Lo 1974. Cf. also Klein 2018, 248, 322–23.

12. See Klein 2018, 248–53, for comments on Huang Zhen's approach to the *Shiji*.

13. In this last entry, Liang is referring to the opinion of Tang Zhongyou 唐仲友 that is in *Kunxue jiwen* 11.231-b.

14. On He, see *Eminent Chinese*, 283–85. See also the introduction by Cui Gaowei 崔高維 to the *Yimen dushu ji*.

15. Quan's work on the *Shuijing zhu* is mentioned in chap. 1 of the print volume. The *Jingshi wenda* is a highly edited record of Quan's replies to questions on the classics and histories posed by his followers. For details, see Quan's biography at *Qingshi gao* 147.4359. The text was published as part of the *Huang Qing jingjie* 皇清經解 series and circulated separately as a woodblock edition published in Shanghai in 1882. Quan's replies to questions on the *Shiji* occupy the entirety of the text's eighth *juan* and part of the ninth.

Table 3.2. Liang Yusheng's Comments on Figures in Qin History

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Bai Qi 白起	4.152.2, 4.156.1, 4.158.2, 9.438.4, 9.441.5, 9.441.8, 22.1025.2, 22.1026.1, 23.1069.1, 24.1085.2, 29.1261.3, 29.1265.1, 29.1265.4, 29.1266.1, 29.1266.2, 29.1266.4, 29.1267.4, 30.1282.1	342
Baili 百里 (cf. Meng-ming Shi)		180
Baili Xi 百里傒	4.124.6, 4.125.1, 4.125.3, 4.126.1, 4.126.4, 4.127.2, 5.194.2, 21.978.1, 29.1241.2, 29.1241.3, 29.1241.4, 31.1323.4	180
Baiyi 白乙	4.128.5	
Bao Yuan 暴鴛	4.156.2, 29.1263.2, 29.1264.3	
Biao Gong 麃公	5.168.4	
Bo Ju of Qin 秦伯車	4.135.2	
Bo Yi 伯夷	27.1182.1, 29.1246.3	113
Bo Yi 伯翳/伯益 (see Da Fei)		
Cai Ze 蔡澤	30.1286.3, 30.1291.1, 30.1291.2	
Cao Mo 曹沫	31.1315.2, 31.1317.1	
Chen Zhen 陳軫	29.1255.5	335
Chen Zhuang 陳壯	29.1258.6	
Cheng 成 (brother of Lord Su of Zhao)	29.1242.4	
Chengjiao 成蟜	5.169.4, 30.1282.3	
Chong'er 重耳 (see Sire Wen of Jin)		
Chou Yu 讎餘	4.133.4	
Cui Zhu of Qi 齊崔杼	30.1288.2	640

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Da Fei 大費	4.119.2, 19.925.1, 31.1308.2	
Da Lian 大廉	4.119.5	
Da Luo of Qin 秦大雒	4.121.3, 4.121.4	363
Da Ye 大業	4.119.1, 19.925.1	
Dai Tuo 帶佗	5.190.3	
Dai 帶 (brother of Zhou King Xiang)	4.128.3	
Fan Ju 范雎	30.1286.1, 30.1289.1, 30.1291.2	464
Fan Yuan 范蜎	29.1260.1	
Fei Lian 蜚廉	4.120.1, 4.120.2	
Fei Zi of Qin 秦非子	4.121.4, 8.289.1	365
Foreign Gentleman Zao 客卿竈	4.157.2	
Fu Yue 傅說	4.125.1	106
Gan Luo 甘羅	29.1260.5	
Gan Mao 甘茂	4.147.3, 4.149.2, 29.1257.1	221
Gao Yang 高陽	19.925.1	
General Zhuang of Zhao 趙將莊	4.146.3	
Gongsun Chi 公孫侈 (see Gongzhong Chi)		
Gongsun Cuo 公孫痤	4.139.3, 9.413.2, 29.1239.1	
Gongsun He 公孫郝	29.1260.3	
Gongsun Shi 公孫奭	29.1259.1, 29.1259.4	
Gongsun Xi 公孫喜	4.152.4, 24.1096.2	
Gongsun Yan 公孫衍	4.145.5, 29.1256.4, 29.1256.5, 29.1259.2	455
Gongsun Zhi 公孫枝	5.194.2, 23.1053.1, 31.1318.1	

82 Table 3.2. Liang Yusheng's Comments on Figures in Qin History

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Gongzhong Chi 公仲侈	29.1259.2	
Gongzhong Peng 公仲朋 (see Gongzhong Chi)		
Gongzi Ang 公子卬	4.141.4	
Gongzi He 公子渴	4.144.2	
Gongzi Kui 公子悝	4.153.2, 4.158.4	
Gongzi Qiji 公子弃疾	4.135.4	
Gongzi Sang 公子桑	9.423.4, 29.1250.3	
Gongzi Shi 公子市	4.149.6, 4.153.2, 4.154.1	
Gongzi Tongguo 公子通國	4.146.1, 4.147.3	
Gongzi Wuji 公子無忌	5.190.1, 23.1071.1, 24.1089.5, 30.1288.2	
Gongzi Yaotong 公子繇通	9.431.1, 29.1258.6	
Gongzi Zhi of Yan 燕公子職	4.144.1	
Guan Zhifu 管至父	4.123.2	709
Guan Zhong 管仲	4.126.6	122
Guan Zhuangzi 管莊子	29.1256.2	
Guo She虢射	4.127.3	622
Guo Shu 虢叔	4.124.5	622
Han Fei 韓非	24.1097.2	345
Han Ping 韓馮 (see Gongzhong Chi)		
Han Qi of Jin 晉韓起	4.135.3	

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Heir Apparent Cang of Han 韓太子蒼	4.144.2, 4.145.2, 24.1094.2	
Heir Apparent Cong 太子從	9.448.1	
Heir Apparent Dan of Yan 燕太子丹	29.1260.4	470
Heir Apparent Huan of Han 韓太子奐	4.144.2, 9.429.1, 24.1094.1, 29.1251.3	
Heir Apparent Wan of Chu 楚太子完	30.1284.3	
Hu Hai, Second [Emperor] of Qin 秦二世胡亥 (cf. Qin Ershi Huangdi)	30.1319.4, 30.1319.7, 31.1323.3	775
Hu Shang 胡傷 (see Hu Yang)		
Hu Yang 胡陽	4.156.2, 9.441.8, 29.1266.1	
Hu Zhe 扈輒	5.173.1	
Huai Ying 懷贏 (daughter of Sire Mu of Qin)	4.127.6	
Huan Yi 桓齮	5.172.4, 5.173.1, 5.173.2, 9.450.2, 9.450.3	
Jia Yan 賈偃	9.441.8	
Jia Yi 賈宜	5.187.4	
Jia, King of Wei 魏王假	9.451.1	834
Jian Shu 蹇叔	4.128.5, 31.1317.4	261
Jiao, Lord of Wey 衛君角	9.453.5	680
Jing Ke 荊軻	31.1315.1, 31.1317.1	471

Table 3.2. Liang Yusheng's Comments on Figures in Qin History

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Jing Kuai 景快 (a Chu general)	4.151.1	
Jing Que 景缺 (Jing Kuai's brother)	4.151.1	
King Ai of Chu 楚哀王 (You 猶)	30.1284.6	
King Ai of Wei 魏哀王	4.148.2, 9.421.1, 24.1083.4, 29.1251.1	457
King Cheng of Zhou 周成王	18.868.1, 31.1323.5	
King Dai of Zhao 趙代王	29.1260.4	
King Dao Wu of Qin 秦悼武王 (310–307)	4.147.4, 4.148.5, 4.148.6, 5.189.4, 5.196.4, 22.1024.1, 23.1063.2, 29.1259.4, 30.1282.2	
King Huai of Chu 楚懷王	4.151.2, 4.152.1, 22.1025.1, 29.1253.2	674
King Hui of Qin 秦惠王 (see King Hui Wen of Qin)		
King Hui of Wei 魏惠王	4.140.3, 4.148.2, 9.421.1, 24.1083.4	566
King Hui of Zhou 周惠王	4.124.5	
King Hui Wen of Qin 秦惠文王 (337–311)	4.137.3, 4.141.1, 4.141.2, 4.141.3, 4.143.2, 5.189.4, 5.196.4, 5.196.6, 9.420.1, 9.425.2, 9.428.1, 18.890.1, 22.1024.1, 23.1063.1, 23.1066.1, 29.1250.4, 29.1259.1, 30.1282.2, 31.1318.4	572
King Hui Wen of Zhao 趙惠文王 (298–266)	30.1289.2	581
King Kao Lie of Chu 楚考烈王	30.1284.6, 30.1285.1	584

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
King Kuai of Yan 燕快王	4.146.2, 29.1247.2, 29.1247.4	
King Ling of Chu 楚靈王	4.135.4	814
King Min of Qi 齊湣王 (300–284)	9.427.1, 22.1023.4, 29.1246.4, 30.1277.1	770
King Mu of Zhou 周穆王	4.120.3, 4.121.1	
King of Chu, Fuchu 楚王負芻	30.1284.6	833
King of Feng 豐王	4.122.2	
King Ping of Chu 楚平王 (528–516)	4.135.5	817
King Wei of Qi 齊威王 (356–320)	4.140.1, 4.141.3, 9.427.1	449
King Wen of Zhou 周文王	30.1289.4	
King Wu of Zhou 周武王	29.1246.3	
King Wuling of Zhao 趙武靈王	4.144.1	769
King Xian of Zhou 周顯王	4.139.2	
King Xiang of Wei 魏襄王 (318–296)	4.148.2, 9.421.1, 24.1083.4, 29.1251.1	573
King Xiang of Zhou 周襄王	4.127.5, 4.132.2	
King Xiao Cheng of Zhao 趙孝成王	30.1289.2	678
King Xiao Wen of Qin 秦孝文王 (250)	4.160.5, 31.1308.1	468

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
King Xuan of Chu 楚宣王	4.140.1	
King Xuan of Han 韓宣王	4.143.2, 29.1244.6	
King Xuan of Qi 齊宣王 (319–301)	9.427.1	571
King You of Chu 楚幽王 (Han 悍)	30.1284.6	773
King Zhao of Yan 燕昭王 (311–279)	29.1247.2, 29.1247.4	
King Zhao Xiang of Qin 秦昭襄王 (306–251)	4.149.1, 4.155.5, 4.160.5, 5.189.4, 30.1282.1, 30.1282.2	581
King Zhuang of Chu 楚莊王 (613–591)	4.134.3	
King Zhuang Xiang of Qin 秦莊襄王 (249–247)	3.118.1, 4.160.5, 5.168.1, 8.301.1, 9.445.2, 30.1282.2, 30.1308.1	
Kongzi 孔子	4.136.1, 4.137.1	
Lady Fang of Qin 秦女防	4.121.2	482
Lady Han 韓姬	31.1321.1	
Lady Huan 女環	30.1285.1	
Lady Li 驪姬	21.982.1	
Lady Xiu 女脩	4.119.1, 19.925.1	
Lao Ai 嫪毐	5.172.1, 9.449.2, 31.1310.2, 31.1310.4	
Li Dui 李兌	29.1242.4	769
Li Mu 李牧	29.1242.4	470
Li Si 李斯	5.183.1, 5.185.5, 9.454.1, 31.1317.2, 31.1320.2, 31.1321.2, 31.1321.4, 31.1322.4, 31.1322.5, 31.1323.3	585

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Li Yuan 李園	30.1285.1, 30.1285.2	679
Lian Cheng 連稱	4.123.2	
Lian Po 廉頗	9.444.1	222
Long Jia 龍賈	4.141.4	
Lord Changxin 長信侯 (see Lao Ai)		
Lord Cheng of Zhao 趙成侯	4.140.1	567
Lord of Chunping 春平侯	23.1073.1	
Lord Su of Zhao 趙肅侯	29.1242.4	568
Lord Wenxin 文信侯 (see Lü Buwei)		
Lou Huan 樓緩	29.1257.1	
Lü Buwei 呂不韋	5.167.1, 8.301.1, 9.446.1, 31.1307.1, 31.1309.2, 31.1309.3, 31.1309.5, 31.1310.4, 31.1310.6	467
Lü Li 呂禮	4.152.3, 4.152.5	
Luan Dun 欒盾	21.990.2	270
Mang Mao 芒卯	4.156.2, 9.441.8, 29.1263.2, 30.1282.1	
Mao Bian 貌辯	29.1277.3	
Mao Jiao 茅焦	5.172.2	
Master Lu 盧生	5.178.4	
Meng Ao 蒙驁	4.154.2, 4.161.2, 5.168.6, 9.446.1, 9.447.1, 9.447.4	
Meng Ben 孟賁	4.148.5	
Meng Tian 蒙恬	9.452.5, 9.453.4, 29.1267.6, 31.1319.7, 31.1322.6, 31.1323.1, 31.1323.2, 31.1323.3	344

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Meng Wu 蒙武	4.154.2, 9.439.3	
Meng Xi 孟戲	4.119.5	
Meng Yi 蒙毅	31.1319.7	
Meng Yue 孟說	4.148.5, 4.148.6, 23.1063.2	576
Mengming Shi 孟明視	4.128.5, 4.130.1, 21.989.1	267
Mi Rong 羋戎	4.158.4	
Nangong Jie 南宮揭	4.148.3	
Nao Chi 淖齒	30.1288.2	771
Neishi Liao 內史廖	4.131.1	
Neishi Teng 內史騰	9.450.5	
Niaoyu shi 鳥浴氏	4.119.4	
Nie Zheng 聶政	31.1317.1	327
Pi Bao丕豹	4.127.3, 8.334.2, 31.1318.1	
Ping Jie 馮劫	5.185.5, 9.454.1	
Ping Quji馮去疾	5.185.5, 9.454.1	
Prince Chu of Qin 秦出子 (703–698)	8.318.1	
Prince Chu of Qin 秦出子 (Liang: Sire Chu 出公)	4.138.2	707
Prince Jiang Lü 公子將閭	31.1320.1	
Prince Tui of Zhou 周子穨	4.124.5, 4.125.3	
Prince Ying of Qin 秦子嬰	4.165.2, 5.187.2, 5.187.3, 5.188.3, 5.189.1, 31.1322.1, 31.1322.3	586
Prince Yiwu 公子夷吾 (see Sire Hui of Jin)		

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Prince Zhao of Qin 秦昭子	5.195.7	
Qi Zi 杞子 (Grand Officer of Qin)	4.128.4	
Qian, King of Zhao 趙王遷	9.450.6	772
Qiang Hui 羌瘣	5.174.4	
Qin Ershi Huangdi 秦二世皇帝 (209–207; cf. Hu Hai)	5.185.2, 5.186.2, 5.186.3, 5.187.2, 5.196.8, 31.1320.2, 31.1322.1	
Qin Shi Huangdi 秦始皇帝 (246–210)	4.162.3, 4.163.1, 4.165.1, 5.167.2, 5.167.3, 5.171.2, 5.172.3, 5.177.1, 5.178.3, 5.182.1, 5.188.4, 9.452.1, 9.452.4, 19.902.4, 22.1027.1, 23.1072.3, 24.1084.1, 24.1089.2, 24.1110.1, 29.1267.8, 31.1308.2	585
Qing She 慶舍	23.1071.2	
Qiu Ye 仇液	29.1261.2	
Queen Dowager Hua-yang 華陽太后	5.174.3	468
Queen Dowager Hui-Wen 惠文太后	29.1261.1	
Queen Dowager Tang 唐太后	4.160.5	
Queen Dowager Xia 夏太后	5.169.3, 9.445.2	
Queen Dowager Xuan 宣太后	4.142.2, 4.158.1, 30.1288.3	
Queen Dowager 太后/Empress Dowager 帝太后	5.172.3, 5.174.5, 9.449.3, 9.450.6, 31.1309.1, 31.1309.3, 31.1310.3	
Shang Yang 商鞅 (see Wey Yang)		

Table 3.2. Liang Yusheng's Comments on Figures in Qin History

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Shao Hua 召滑	5.190.4, 29.1260.2	
Shaohao 少昊	19.925.1	19
Shen Chai 申差	4.144.2, 9.429.1, 29.1251.3	
Shensheng 申生	4.126.3, 8.329.1, 21.975.1	259
Shuli Ji 樗里疾	4.144.2, 4.147.1, 4.148.4, 24.1083.6, 29.1257.1, 29.1257.2, 29.1258.2, 29.1258.4	220
Shun 舜	19.925.1, 24.1089.5	25
Shuzhang Bao 庶長鮑	8.358.1	
Shuzhang Huan 庶長奂	4.151.1	
Shuzhang Wu 庶長武	8.358.1	
Shuzhang Zhuang 庶長壯	29.1261.1	
Sima Cuo 司馬錯	4.147.3, 4.149.5, 9.433.1, 9.438.4, 29.1259.1	455
Sima Geng 司馬梗	29.1266.4	
Sir Anguo 安國君 (King Xiao Wen of Qin)		
Sir Chang'an 長安君 (see Chengjiao)	5.169.4	
Sir Changping 昌平君 (Mi Qi 羋启, Xiong Qi 熊启)	5.175.1, 30.1284.6	
Sir Changwen 昌文君	30.1284.6	
Sir Chengyang 成陽君	4.153.3	
Sir Chunshen 春申君 (314–238; Huang Xie 黃歇)	5.190.1, 30.1282.2, 30.1284.4, 30.1284.5, 30.1285.1, 30.1285.2, 30.1285.3, 31.1309.4	468

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Sir Fengyang 奉陽君 (see Li Dui)		
Sir Gaoling 高陵君 (see Gongzi Kui)		
Sir Huayang 華陽君 (see Mi Rong)		
Sir Hui Wen of Qin 秦惠文君 (see King Hui Wen of Qin)		
Sir Ji 季君	9.432.3, 29.1261.1	
Sir Jingguo 靖郭君 (see Tian Ying)		
Sir Jingyang 涇陽君 (see Gongzi Shi)		
Sir Pingyuan 平原君 (Zhao Sheng 趙勝)	5.190.1, 30.1289.2, 31.1309.4	343
Sir Wu'an 武安君 (see Bai Qi)		
Sir Xincheng 新城君 (see Mi Rong)		
Sir Xinling 信陵君 (cf. Gongzi Wuji)	31.1309.4	
Sir Mengchang 孟嘗君 (see Xue Wen, Tian Wen)		
Sir Ping'an 平安君	29.1242.2	
Sir Sang 桑君 (error for Sir Ji 季君)		
Sir Shang 商君 (see Wey Yang)		
Sir Yuan of Wey 衛元君	5.169.2	584

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Sire Ai of Qin 秦哀公 (536–501)	5.194.5, 8.365.1, 8.377.1	647
Sire An of Han 韓安公 (238–230)	31.1321.1	
Sire Cheng of Qin 秦成公 (663–660)		508
Sire Chu of Qin 秦出公 (386–385; also referred to as 出子)	4.138.2, 4.138.4, 9.405.2, 9.406.1	667
Sire Dao of Han 韓悼公	31.1321.1	
Sire Dao of Jin 晉悼公	4.135.1	
Sire Dao of Qin 秦悼公 (490–477)	4.136.6, 4.137.1, 8.385.1	553
Sire De of Qin 秦德公 (677–676)	16.795.3	506
Sire Gong of Qin 秦共公 (608–604)	4.133.5, 4.134.1, 5.194.3	518
Sire Huai of Qin 秦懷公 (428–425)	8.377.3	762
Sire Huan of Qi 齊桓公 (685–643)	4.128.1, 31.1315.2	377
Sire Huan of Qin 秦桓公 (603–577)	4.135.1, 5.194.4, 8.353.1, 29.1258.1	519
Sire Hui of Jin 晉惠公 (650–637)	4.126.3, 4.126.4, 4.127.2, 4.127.3, 4.127.4, 4.127.5, 8.329.1, 8.334.1, 21.980.1, 21.981.2	621
Sire Hui of Qin (I) 秦惠公 (500–491)	4.136.3, 5.195.1, 8.380.1	650
Sire Hui of Qin (II) 秦惠公 (399?–387)	4.138.2, 9.403.1	564

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Sire Hui of Wei 魏惠公	4.140.1	
Sire Jian of Qi 齊簡公 (484–481)	4.136.5	
Sire Jian of Qin 秦簡公 (414–400?)	4.138.1, 5.196.2, 8.377.3	446
Sire Jing of Qin 秦景公 (576–537)	4.135.1, 4.135.3, 5.195.3, 8.361.1, 9.403.1	396
Sire Jing of Qin 秦敬公 (405?–394?)	4.138.1	
Sire Kang of Qin 秦康公 (620–608)	4.126.2, 8.342.1	390
Sire Li Gong of Qin 秦厲共公 (476–443)	5.195.4, 8.377.3, 8.385.1	558
Sire Ling of Qin 秦靈公 (424–415)	5.195.7, 5.196.1, 16.800.1	664
Sire Mu of Qin 秦穆/繆公 (659–621)	4.125.1, 4.126.2, 4.127.2, 4.127.4, 4.127.5, 4.128.3, 4.130.1, 4.130.2, 4.131.1, 4.131.3, 4.131.4, 5.194.3, 16.796.1, 16.798.1, 21.981.1, 21.985.1, 23.1052.1, 31.1323.4	260
Sire of Shao 召公	31.1322.5	121
Sire of Yu 虞公	4.124.6, 4.126.1, 21.978.1	719
Sire of Zhou 周公 (younger brother of King Wu of Zhou)	31.1322.5	35
Sire Ping of Jin 晉平公 (557–532)	4.135.3	642
Sire Wen of Jin 晉文公 (636–728)	4.126.3, 4.128.3, 8.329.1, 8.336.1, 21.982.1, 21.985.1	263
Sire Wen of Qin 秦文公 (765–716)	16.795.1	603
Sire Wen of Yan 燕文公	4.140.1	535

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Sire Wen of Zheng 鄭文公 (672–628)	4.124.5	
Sire Wu of Qin 秦武公 (697–678)		504
Sire Xian of Jin 晉獻公 (676–651)	4.124.6	
Sire Xian of Qin 秦憲公 (715–704)	4.123.2, 8.315.1	499
Sire Xian of Qin 秦獻公 (384–362)	4.138.4, 4.138.5, 4.139.4, 24.1079.1	568
Sire Xiang of Qi 齊襄公 (697–686)	4.124.2	
Sire Xiang of Qin 秦襄公 (777–766)	4.121.4, 4.122.1, 8.309.1	370
Sire Xiao of Qin 秦孝公 (361–338)	4.139.5, 4.140.1, 4.141.1, 5.196.5, 9.417.1, 23.1061.1, 24.1081.1, 24.1105.1, 29.1240.6	568
Sire Xuan of Qin 秦宣公 (675–664)	4.124.5, 16.795.1	507
Sire Yi of Han 韓懿公	4.140.1	668
Sire Zao of Qin 秦躁公 (442–429)	8.377.3	561
Sire Zhao of Qi 齊昭公	4.132.2	722
Sire Zhuang of Qin 秦莊公 (821–778)	4.122.1	
Sou 鄋 (of Han 韓)	29.1251.3	
Su Dai 蘇代	24.1108.3, 29.1247.1, 29.1247.2, 29.1248.2	458
Su Li 蘇厲	23.1067.2, 29.1247.1, 29.1248.1	458
Su Qin 蘇秦	22.1022.2, 29.1242.1, 29.1242.2, 29.1242.4, 29.1246.4, 29.1246.5, 29.1247.1, 29.1252.7, 29.1253.5	570

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Tai Ji 太几	4.121.3	
Tang Mo 唐昧	4.150.2, 22.1024.3, 24.1094.3, 29.1260.2	670
Tian Chang 田常	4.136.5	754
Tian Dan 田單	30.1287.4	342
Tian Wen 田文	30.1287.4	
Tian Ying 田嬰	30.1277.1	
Tui Ai 隤敳	19.925.1	
Viscount Jian of Zhao 趙簡子	4.136.2	651
Wang Ben 王賁	5.174.6, 5.177.5, 29.1268.1	
Wang He 王齕	4.159.4, 4.162.2, 5.168.3, 9.447.2, 9.447.4, 29.1266.4	
Wang Jian 王翦	5.172.4, 5.174.4, 5.175.1, 9.450.1, 9.450.6, 29.1260.2, 29.1268.1	223
Wang Li 王離	5.177.5	
Wei Lin 隗林 (see Wei Zhuang)		
Wei Ran 魏冉	4.153.1, 4.155.1, 4.155.3, 4.156.2, 9.434.1, 9.441.8, 23.1068.3, 29.1257.1, 29.1261.3, 29.1262.1, 29.1262.2, 29.1263.1, 29.1263.3, 29.1265.2, 29.1266.1, 30.1288.3	
Wei Zhang 魏章	9.432.2	
Wei Zhuang 隗狀	5.177.6	
Wei Yang 衛鞅 (better known as Shang Yang 商鞅)	4.140.4, 9.419.3, 9.419.4, 23.1061.1, 24.1105.1, 29.1239.2, 29.1240.2, 29.1241.1, 29.1241.6	330
Wu Huo 烏獲	4.148.5	459
Wu Qi 吳起	30.1290.5, 30.1290.6	565

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Wuyang of Qin 秦舞陽/秦武陽	31.1315.5	586
Xi Peng 隰朋	4.126.4, 4.126.6	175
Xi Que 郤缺	21.990.2	
Xi Rui 郤芮	8.334.1, 21.980.1	
Xiang Shou 向壽	29.1260.3	
Xiang Yan 項燕	5.175.1	
Xiang Zhuang 相壯	4.147.3	
Xianmen Gao 羨門高	5.178.5	
Xiong Sheng 熊勝	4.121.1	
Xiong Wan 熊完 (see Heir Apparent Wan of Chu)		
Xiqi 西乞	4.128.5	267
Xishou 犀首 "Rhino Head" (see Gongsun Yan)		
Xu Fu 徐市 (see Xu Fu 徐芾)		
Xu Fu 徐芾	5.178.1	
Xu Jia 須賈	29.1263.3, 29.1264.2	
Xu Shang 徐尚	5.190.3	
Xue Wen 薛文	4.150.4, 4.151.3, 5.190.1, 29.1257.1, 30.1277.1, 31.1309.4	
Yang Duanhe 楊端和	5.172.4, 5.174.4	
Youyu 由余	4.130.2	
Yu 禹	2.35.1, 5.183.5, 19.925.1, 29.1243.6, 31.1320.3	27

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Yue Chi 樂池	4.144.1	
Yue Sheng 樂乘	23.1071.2	
Yue Yi 樂毅	23.1068.1	222
Yun, Lord of Shu 蜀侯惲	4.149.5, 9.433.1, 29.1258.6	
Yuzi 豫子	31.1317.1	
Zao Fu 造父	4.121.4, 4.166.1	486
Zeng He 繒賀	23.1042.1	
Zhai Jing 翟景	5.190.3	
Zhang Han 章邯	5.185.4, 5.188.2, 9.453.5, 31.1319.6	
Zhang Jiao 章蟜	9.413.1	
Zhang Ruo 張若	4.156.1	
Zhang Tang 張唐	4.160.1	
Zhang Yi 張儀	4.143.3, 4.143.4, 4.147.3, 9.423.4, 9.432.2, 22.1024.1, 24.1083.4, 29.1242.4, 29.1246.4, 29.1249.5, 29.1252.4, 29.1255.4, 29.1256.4, 29.1256.5, 29.1257.1, 29.1259.1, 31.1318.4	570
Zhao Cheng 趙成	5.186.4	
Zhao Chuan of Jin 晉趙穿	8.342.1, 21.990.2	724
Zhao Dun of Jin 晉趙盾 (see Luan Dun)		
Zhao Gao 趙高	5.185.2, 5.186.1, 5.186.2, 5.186.3, 5.187.2, 5.187.3, 31.1319.3, 31.1319.4	835
Zheng Xian 正先	5.186.2	
Zhi Bo 智伯	4.137.2, 9.395.2, 29.1257.4, 30.1283.4	661
Zhong Jue 中滀	4.119.5	

Name	*LYC*	*Gujin renbiao kao*
Zhong Yan 中衍	4.119.5	231
Zhou Zhang of Wu 吳周章	5.185.4	353
Zhou 紂	3.83.1, 4.120.1	
Zhu Ying 朱英	30.1285.3	223
Zhuan Xu 顓頊	19.925.1	20
Zhuan Zhu 專諸	31.1317.1	646
Zhuang Bao 莊豹	29.1257.3	
Zhuang Ni 莊泥	4.145.3, 9.429.4	
Zi Chu 子楚 (see King Zhuang Xiang of Qin)		
Zi Ju 子車	31.1323.5	
Zi Liang of Zheng 鄭子良	29.1263.5	393
Zi Yu 子輿	23.1053.1	
Zi Zhi 子之	4.146.2, 29.1247.2, 29.1263.5	674

Table 6.2. A Chronology of Qin's Preunification Battles

Sire Mu 穆/繆公, **r. 659–621**

655	Qin attacks Hequ in Jin (?)
645	Qin attacks Jin at Hanyuan
635	Qin and Jin attack Chu
632	Qin joins Jin in attacking Chu
630	Qin joins Jin in an attack on Zheng
627	Qin prepares an (aborted) sneak attack on Zheng, destroys Hua, but suffers a massive defeat at Mount Xiao
625	Jin defeats Qin at Pengya
624	Qin invades Jin and takes Wangguan and Jiao

Sire Kang 康公, **r. 620–609**

620	Jin defeats Qin at Linghu
619	Qin retaliates and takes Wucheng from Jin
617	Jin takes Shao Liang from Qin, and Qin seizes Beizheng from Jin
615	Qin takes Jima from Jin, and the two states fight a battle at Hequ

Sire Gong 共公, **r. 608–604**

Sire Huan 桓公, **r. 603–577**

601	Jin attacks Qin and captures a spy (?)
582	Qin attacks Jin
578	Joint attack on Qin led by Jin

Sire Jing 景公, **r. 576–537**

564	Qin attacks Jin
562	Qin defeats Jin
559	The Qin/Jin "Campaign of Changes and Delays"
549	Peace covenant between Qin and Jin

Sire Ai 哀公, **r. 536–501**

Sire Hui 惠公, **r. 500–491**

Sire Dao 悼公, **r. 490–477**

Sire Li Gong 厲共公, **r. 476–443**

Sire Zao 躁公, **r. 442–429**

Sire Huai 懷公, **r. 428–425**
(Prince Zhao 昭子, d. 425)

Sire Ling 靈公, **r. 424–415**

Sire Jian 簡公, **r. 414–400?**

401 Qin attacks Wei

Sire Jing 敬公, **r. 405?–395?**

Sire Hui 惠公, **r. 399?–387**

390 Qin battles Wei at Wucheng
389 Qin encroaches on the Wei border town of Yin-Jin
387 Qin attacks Shu and seizes Nan Zheng

Sire Chu 出公, **r. 386–385**

Sire Xian 獻公, **r. 384–362**

380 Han attacks Qin with the assistance of Chu and Zhao
366 Qin defeats Han and Wei at Luoyin
364 Qin does battle with Wei at Shimen
362 Qin does battle with Wei at Shao Liang

Sire Xiao 孝公, **r. 361–338**

354 Qin army fights with Wei at Yuanli
352 Qin forces led by Wey Yang attack Wei and topple Guyang
340 Wey Yang ambushes and captures Wei nobleman Gongzi Ang; Qin seizes some Hexi lands (?); Qin moves south to encroach upon Chu
338 Qin fights with Wei at Yanmen

King Hui Wen 惠文王, **r. 337–311**

330 Qin defeats Wei at Diaoyin, and Wei cedes all of Hexi to Qin
329 In several campaigns, Qin takes Fenyin, Pishi, Jiao, and Quwo from Wei
328 Qin seizes Puyang from Wei, then returns it; Qin seizes Lishi, Qin, and Lin (?) from Zhao
327 Qin returns Jiao, Quwo, and Pishi to Wei
322 Qin again takes Quwo
318 Joint attack on Qin by Yan, Chu, Zhao, Wei, Han, and Qi
317 Qin counterattacks, resulting in a devastating loss of lives for Han Zhao
316 Qin conquers Shu; Qin attacks Zhao and takes Xidu and Zhongyang
314 Qin sends Chuli Ji to take Jiao from Wei
312 Qi and Qin jointly attack Chu; Qin may have assisted Wei in an attack on Yan
311 Shu minister murders the Lord of Shu, Gongzi Tong

King Dao Wu 悼武王, **r. 310–307**

310 Qin executes Shu minister and appoints another Lord of Shu
307 Qin takes Han's Yiyang

King Zhao Xiang 昭襄王, r. 306–251

306	Qin sends Gan Mao to take Pishi from Wei, but the attack fails; Qin sends Chuli Ji to lay siege to Pu, a Wey protectorate; Chu seizes Yongshi (?)
303	Qin takes Puban, Jinyang, and Fengling from Wei; Qin takes Wusui from Han; Qin aids Chu when it is attacked by Qi, Han, and Wei
301	The Lord of Shu "rebels" and is executed (?); Qin leads joint attack on Chu and defeats Tang Mo at Chongqiu
300	Qin seizes Chu's walled city of Xiang
299	Qin attacks Chu and seizes eight cities including Xinshi; Qin detains Chu King Huai
298	Joint attack on Qin by Han, Wei, and Qi; Qin attacks Chu and takes sixteen cities (?)
296	Qin returns Wusui to Han and Fengling to Wei
293	In the Yique campaign, Han and Wei launch a joint attack on Qin; Qin counterattacks, taking the Wei general Gongsun Xi and toppling five cities
292	Qin has Bai Qi seize Yuan 垣 (which Qin then returns to Wei)
291	Qin attacks Han; Qin attacks Chu and seizes Yuan 宛
289	Qin has Bai Qi and Sima Cuo invade Wei; Bai Qi seizes sixty-one cities, and Sima Cuo takes Yuan and Heyong
286	Qin attacks Han
285	Qi destroys Song and is attacked by a coalition led by Qin
284	Joint attack on Qi by Qin, Chu, Wei, Zhao, and Han
283	Qin invades Wei and seizes An City
282	Qin attacks Zhao
281	Qin attacks Zhao
280	Bai Qi attacks Zhao, taking Dai and Guangling City; Sima Cuo attacks Chu twice
279	Bai Qi attacks Chu, taking Yan, Deng, and Xiling
278	Bai Qi seizes the Chu capital and burns the tombs of the Chu kings
277	Qin has Zhang Ruo attack Chu, Sei Wu Commandery, and Jiangnan territories
275	Qin attacks Wei, takes two cities, and camps its army beneath the walls of Da Liang; the campaign also targets Zhao
274	Qin sends the Lord of Rang to attack Wei; he takes four cities
273	Qin has Bai Qi and Hu Yang attack Zhao and Wei in order to relieve Han, inflicting a great loss of life on the armies of Wei and Zhao; Qin establishes Nanyang Commandery
270	Qin, assisted by Chu, attacks Qi and seizes the towns of Gang and Shou
269	Qin attacks Han's Yuyu but suffers a great defeat
268	Qin attacks Wei and seizes Huai
266	Qin has Meng Ao attack the Wei cities of Gaodu and Ji as part of a sweeping attack on Zhao

Table 6.2. A Chronology of Qin's Preunification Battles

264	Qin attacks Han, takes Fen and Xing, and builds a wall (?) at Guangwu Ravine
263	Qin attacks Han's holdings in the Nanyang area
262	Qin has an official named Ben attack Han and take ten cities; Bai Qi mounts a full-scale attack on Han's Shangdang territory; Qin attacks Chu and seizes Zhou (?)
260	Zhao sends Lian Po to defend Changping; Zhao then replaces him with Zhao Kuo who is defeated by Qin; Zhao's army surrenders to Bai Qi who massacres all but a few
259	Qin takes possession of most of Shangdang; Qin sends Wang He to attack the Zhao cities of Wu'an and Pilao; Qin sends an army led by Wang Ling to encircle the Zhao capital of Handan
257	Qin's siege of Handan is broken, but Qin still seizes the Wei town of Ningxinzhong, dealing an enormous defeat to the assembled armies of Wei, Zhao, and Chu
256	Qin strikes Han and takes Yangcheng and Fushu; West Zhou leads an attack on Qin; Zhao's army, led by Yue Cheng and Qing She, crushes Qin; Qin attacks West Zhou, which then cedes its lands and people to Qin
King Xiao Wen 孝文王, r. 250–249	
King Zhuang Xiang 莊襄王, r. 249–247	
249	Han cedes Gao and Yingyang to Qin; Qin destroys East Zhou
248	Qin has Meng Ao attack the Wei; Meng Ao attacks Zhao and takes thirty-seven cities
247	Qin absorbs more of Shangdang, establishes the Taiyuan Commandery, and seizes Jinyang
Shi Huangdi 始皇帝, the First Emperor, r. 246–210	
241	An alliance of five states—Han, Wei, Zhao, Wey, and Chu—attacks Qin and seizes Shouling
230	Qin seizes what remains of the Nanyang territory, which had thus far escaped its grasp
238	Qin seizes Wei's Puyang
236	Qin has Wang Jian and others attack Zhao
235	Qin assists Wei in an attack on Chu
230	Qin takes captive the last Han king and destroys his state
228	Qin seizes the Zhao capital at Handan and takes Zhao's king captive
227	Jing Ke, an assassin sent by Yan, makes a failed attempt to kill the First Emperor; Qin has Wang Jian sieze Yan's capital; the Yan king flees to Liaodong
226	Qin has Wang Ben strike at Chu; he topples ten cities. Qin has Li Xin attack Chu's Pingyu but the attack fails
225	Qin inundates the Wei capital at Da Liang and captures Wei's last king

224	Qin has Wang Jian replace Li Xin and successfully attacks Pingyu
223	Qin has Wang Mian and Meng Wu attack Chu; they capture Chu's king and destroy the state; Chu is remade into three Qin commanderies
222	Qin destroys Zhao; Qin destroys Yan
221	Qin invades Qi, taking its king captive and destroying the state

Table A.1. Liang Yusheng's Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Sire Wu 武公, year 13 685: assassination of Sire Xiang of Qi 齊襄公	Sire Wu, year 12 686; LYC, 4.124.2
Sire Wu, year 13 685: Jin destroys Huo 霍, Wei 魏, and Geng 耿	Sire Xian 獻公, year 16 661; LYC, 4.124.3
Sire Xuan 宣公, year 3 673: murder of Zhou Prince Tui 子穨 and restoration of Zhou King Hui 周惠王	Sire Xuan, year 4 672; LYC, 4.124.5
Sire Mu 繆公, year 5 655: Sire Mu attacks Jin, fights battle at Hequ 河曲	Sire Kang 康公, year 6 615; LYC, 4.126.2
Sire Mu, year 5 655: Jin Heir Apparent Shensheng 太子申生 commits suicide	Sire Mu, year 4 656*; LYC, 4.126.3
Sire Mu, year 12 648; deaths of Guan Zhong 管仲 and Xi Peng 隰朋	Sire Mu, year 15 645; LYC, 4.126.6
Sire Mu, year 16 644; Qin puts in place officials to manage the area of Hedong 河東	Sire Mu, year 15 645; LYC, 8.335.1

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.183, *MH* 2:21, *GSR* 1:93 (1994) and 1:179 (2018); Liang cited *Zuo*, Zhuang 8.3, Yang 174–76; *Zuo* followed by "Table of the Twelve Lords"[1] and "Qi Hereditary House"; *MH* 2:21n3 notes *Zuo* date;[2] *GSR* 1:93n64 (1994) and 1:179n74 (2018) note the *Zuo* date but give incorrect *Zuo* citation; Takigawa 5.17 quotes *Guanben kaozheng*;[3] WSM: 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.183, *MH* 2:21, *GSR* 1:93 (1994) and 1:179 (2018); Liang cited and followed *Kaogu zhiyi* by Ye Daqing; *Shiji* evidence of correction found in "Jin Hereditary House," *Shiji* 39.1641, and "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.579; cf. *GSR* 1:93n65 (1994) and 1:179n75, both of which give wrong "Year Table" page number; *MH*: 00;[4] WSM: 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.184, *MH* 2:24, *GSR* 1:94 (1994) and 1:181 (2018); Liang followed "Zhou Annals," *Shiji* 4.151;[5] Takigawa 5.20 refers to *Zuo*, Zhuang 21.4, Yang 218, but gives the wrong name of the Qin ruler and erroneously says Zhuang 21=year 4 of the Qin ruler; in fact, *Zuo*, Zhuang 19, supports 673 BCE date; WSM 5.166 corrects Takigawa error on name of Qin ruler and refers to Liang correction of *Shiji* date; *GSR* 1:94n78 (1994) and 1:181n88 (2018) cite WSM and note that "Zhou Annals," *Shiji* 4.151, also dates events to Sire Xuan, year 4, but incorrectly give 673 BCE as the equivalent; it is 672 BCE.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.186, *MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:95 (1994) and *GSR* 1:183 (2018); Liang cited *Chunqiu*, Wen 12.7, 586; Liang also notes that the battle took place in "Winter, 12th month," not in the autumn as recorded in *Shiji*; Liang suggests that the *Shiji* passage is excrescent; Takigawa 5.22 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.186, *MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:95 (1994) and 1:183 (2018); Liang cited "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.583, which follows *Zuo*, Xi 4.6, 299; *Chunqiu*, Xi 5.1, Yang i.300, says 655 BCE; Takigawa 5.23 paraphrases first part of Liang note without acknowledgment; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.188, *MH* 2:30, *GSR* 1:96 (1994) and 1:184 (2018); Liang cited "Qi Hereditary House," *Shiji* 32.1492; Liang noted that the error is ultimately based on mistaken entry on the death of Guan Zhong in *Guliang zhuan* 8.82B; cf. Takigawa 5.24, *MH*, i.30n1, and *GSR* 1:96n105 (1994) and 1:184n115 (2018).

"Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.589; Liang relied on *Zuo*, Xi 15.8, Yang 367, and "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.189; Takigawa 14.79 quotes Liang without acknowledgment; WSM 14.534 quotes and confirms Liang's view by citing *Guoyu*, "Jinyu 3," 9.329, and the other sources quoted by Liang.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Sire Mu, year 18 642; death of Sire Huan of Qi 齊桓公	Sire Mu, year 17 643; LYC, 4.128.1
Sire Mu, year 20 640; Qin destroys Liang 梁 and Rui 芮	Sire Mu, year 19 641; LYC, 4.128.2
Sire Mu, year 34 626; expedition against Jin	Sire Mu, year 35 625; LYC, 4.130.1
Sire Gong 共公, year 5 604; Sire Gong dies	Sire Gong, year 4 605; LYC, 4.134.1, 5.194.3
Sire Huan 桓公, year 10 594; King Zhuang of Chu 楚莊王 subdues Zheng	Sire Huan, year 7 597; LYC, 4.134.3
Sire Huan, year 27 577; Sire Huan dies	Sire Huan, year 28 576; LYC, 4.134.4, 5.194.4, 8.353.1

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.189, *MH* 2:35, *GSR* 1:98 (1994) and *GSR* 1:187 (2018); Liang followed *Zuozhuan*, Xi 17.2, Yang 372; Takigawa 5.27, *MH* i.35n1, quote *Chunqiu*; WSM 5.169, quotes Liang and refers to *Chunqiu*; *GSR* 1:98n117 (1994) and 1:187n127 mistakenly numbered and placed notes, refer to *MH* and WSM.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.189, *MH* 2:35, *GSR* 1:98 (1994) and 1:187 (2018); Liang cited "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.590 (which only mentions Liang, not Rui); Liang notes that there is no other information on the annihilation of Rui; Takigawa quotes *Guanben kaozheng* 5.3a, which notes *Zuo*, Xi 19.7, Yang 384–85, records destruction of Liang; *MH* 1:35n2, refers to *Zuo*; WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): oo

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.192, *MH* 2:40, *GSR* 1:100 (1994) and 1:190 (2018); Liang cited "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.600; Takigawa 5.31 follows Liang without acknowledgment and notes discrepancy with "Table of the Twelve Lords"; WSM 5.171–72 says Liang is Takigawa's source; *GSR* 1:100n137 (1994) says these events are recounted at *Zuo*, Wen 2.1, Yang 519, but neglects to mention the chronological discrepancy or to say that Lu Sire Wen, year 2, equals Qin Sire Mu, year 35; GSR 1:190n148 (2018) misquotes Liang's argument as well as the citation of it at Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 335n105, and claims that Liang dates the attack to 627.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.196, *MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103 (1994) and 1:194 (2018); Liang cited *Chunqiu*, Xuan 4.2, Yang 676, which says the Qin ruler died in Lu Xuan 4 [=Qin Gong 4]; Liang is perhaps also silently relying upon the chronicle appended to the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.286; Takigawa 5.38–39 quotes Liang and *Guanben kaozheng*; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): oo.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.196, *MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103 (1994) and 1:194 (2018); Liang identified *shi* 十 as a scribal error for *qi* 七 in this passage; Takigawa 5.39 quotes Liang; *MH* 2:48n2, notes the error; WSM 5.175 quotes Liang and explains how the error, a commonplace scribal mistake, came about;[6] *GSR* 1:103n161 (1994) and 1:194n176 (2018) refer to WSM.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.196, *MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103 (1994) and 1:194 (2018); also appears in the chronicle appended to "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.286, and in "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.627; probably relying on *Chunqiu*, Cheng 14.7, Yang 868, Liang noted that the *Shiji* mistakenly decreased the reign of Sire Huan by one year and added a year to Sire Gong; Takigawa 5.39 quotes Liang, and at 14.110 quotes Liang's note on "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* entry, but without crediting him; *MH*: oo; WSM 14.555 quotes *Dianben kaozheng* 14.5b, which notes that according to the *Chunqiu* (passage cited above), Sire Huan died in his 28th year;[7] *GSR* (1994), (2018): oo.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Sire Jing 景公, year 27 550; Sire Jing goes to Jin to sign a covenant	Sire Jing, year 28 549; LYC, 4.135.2, 8.361.1
Sire Ai 哀公, year 11 526; King Ping of Chu 楚平王 requests a woman from Qin	Sire Ai, year 14 523; LYC, 4.135.4
Sire Hui 惠公, year 5 496; the Jin ministerial clans Zhonghang 中行 and Fan 范 rebel against Jin; the Zhi 智 ministerial clan and Viscount Jian of Zhao 趙簡子 attack them;[9] the Fan and Zhonghan flee to Qi	Sire Hui, year 4 497; LYC, 4.136.2
Sire Hui, year 10 491; Sire Hui dies	Sire Hui, year 9 492; LYC, 4.136.3, 5.195.1, 8.380.1
Sire Dao 悼公, year 6 485; Wu defeats Qi forces	Sire Dao, year 7 484; LYC, 4.136.4

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.197, *MH* 2:49, *GSR* 1:103 (1994) and 1:195 (2018); also appears in "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.642;[8] Liang cited the Du Yu commentary to *Zuo*, Xi 25.16, Yang 1109, in which Du argues that the Zuo account of Sire Jing signing a covenant with Jin is mistakenly dated to Lu Sire Xi, year 25 [=Qin Jing 29] and should be restored to Xi, year 24 [=Qin Jing, year 28]; Takigawa 5.40 refers to Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 14.566 quotes the Liang commentaries for the "Qin Annals" and "Table of the Twelve Lords" passages; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.197, *MH* 2:51, *GSR* 1:104 (1994) and 1:196 (2018); Liang relied on *Zuo*, Zhao 19.2, Yang 1401, and noted that both "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.654, and "Chu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 40.1712, wrongly date the event to Sire Ai, year 10 [=527 BCE]; Takigawa 5.41 quotes Liang; *MH* 2:51n2, refers to *Zuo* but fails to note the chronological discrepancy; WSM 5.175 quotes Liang and notes where further details of the event may be found; *GSR* 1:104n171 (1994) and 1:196n186 (2021) refer to "Chu Hereditary House" but make no note of the chronological discrepancy.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.198, *MH* 2:52, *GSR* 1:105 (1994) and 1:197 (2018); Liang followed "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.670, and *Zuo*, Zhao 13.2, Yang 1589–91; Takigawa 5.442–43 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.198, *MH* 2:53, *GSR* 1:105 (1994) and 1:197 (2018); Liang relied on *Chunqiu*, Ai 3.8, Yang 1619, and noted that the "Qin Records" appended to "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.287, and "Table of the Twelve Lords,," *Shiji* 14.673, both also say "year 10";[10] Takigawa 5.43 quotes *Guanben kaozheng*, which agrees with Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 14.588–89 quotes Liang commentary to "Table of the Twelve Lords" but disagrees and notes that in his "Qin Annals" and "Table of the Twelve Lords," Sima Qian has probably adopted an alternative chronology found in the "Qin Records" appended to the "First Emperor Annals";[11] *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.198, *MH* 2:53, *GSR* 1:105 (1994) and 1:197 (2018); Liang relied on *Zuo*, Ai 10.3, Yang 1656, to correct the date and further to note that Qi defeated Wu rather than the other way around; Takigawa 5.43 quotes Liang and Zhang Wenhu (who notes that "Wu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 31.1473, and "Qi Hereditary House," *Shiji* 32.1508, agree with the *Zuo*); *MH* 2:53n3 refers to the *Zuo* (without further elaboration); WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Sire Dao, year 12 479; Tian Chang 田常 of Qi assassinates Sire Jian 簡公	Sire Dao, year 10 481; LYC, 4.136.5
Sire Dao, year 14 477; Sire Dao dies	Sire Dao, year 15 476; LYC, 4.136.6, 5.195.1, 8.385.1
Sire Ling 靈公, year 6 419; After Jin builds city walls at Shaoliang 少梁, Qin attacks it	Sire Ling, year 7 418*; LYC, 4.137.5, quoting Lü Zuqian, *Dashiji*[12]
Sire Ling, year 13 412; Qin builds city walls at Jigu 籍姑	Sire Ling, year 10 415; LYC, 4.137.6
Sire Jian, year 7 408; the *baixing* 百姓, "hundred surnames," begin to carry swords	Sire Jian, year 6 409; LYC, 5.196.3

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.198, *MH* 2:54, *GSR* 1:105 (1994) and 1:198 (2018); Liang followed "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.679, "Wu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 31.1475; *Zuo*, Ai 14.5, Yang 1689, dates the event to Ai 14 [=Sire Dao, year 11, i.e. 480 BCE]; Takigawa 5.43 quotes the *Guanben kaozheng*, which notes the discrepancy among the three sources; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.198, *MH* 2:54, *GSR* 1:105 (1994) and 1:198 (2018); the same chronology appears in "Table of the Twelve Lords," *Shiji* 14.682; Liang cited the "Qin Records" appended to the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.287, and noted that the *Shiji* mistakenly subtracts one year from Sire Dao and adds it to the reign of Sire Hui; Takigawa 5.43 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 14.596 quotes Liang commentary to "Table of the Twelve Lords" but notes that other sources confirm that Sire Dao ruled for only 14 years; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.200, *MH* 2:57, *GSR* 1:106 (1994) and 1:199 (2018); Liang noted that "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.705, says "Sire Ling, year 7, we did battle with Wei at Shaoliang";[13] Lü Zulian, quoted by Liang, says that the Qin forces were sent out in the ruler's 6th year, but the battle took place in his 7th year; Takigawa 5.45 quotes Lü; *MH* 2:57n1 mistakenly says, "L'état de Tsin paraît avoir été en possession de son ancienne capitale *Chao-leang* au moment où nous reporte le texte"; WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:106n200 (1994) and 1:199n216 (2018), referring to "Table of the Six States," say the walls were built by Wei but make no mention of the chronological discrepancy.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.200, *MH* 2:57, *GSR* 1.106★ (1994) and 1:199★ (2018); Liang followed "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.706, which says Sire Ling died in his 10th year; Takigawa 5.45 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.175 quotes Liang and affirms he is correct, citing as evidence the "First Emperor Annals" and "Table of the Six States"; *GSR* 1:106n202 (1994) and 1:199n218 (2018) note that they emend the Zhonghua edition, which reads "year 13," and cite Liang as quoted by WSM.

"First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, *MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172 (1994) and 1:302 (2018); Liang referred to what he calls the correct date given in the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.200 and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.708; since both the "Qin Annals" and the "Year Table" refer to *li* 吏 rather than *baixing*, it seems clear that what is meant by this entry is that the "hundred surnames" wore swords at court for the first time; Takigawa 6.107 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:172n443 (1994) and 1:302n453 note that the "Annals" gives 409 as the correct date.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Sire Jian 簡公, year 16 399; Sire Jian dies	Sire Jian, year 15 400; LYC, 4.138.1
Sire Hui, year 12 388; the ruler's son Chuzi 出子 is born	Sire Hui, year 11 389*; LYC, 4.138.2, 9.405.2
Sire Xian 獻公, year 17 368; it rains metal at Liyang 櫟陽 from the 4th to the 8th month	Sire Xian, year 18 367; LYC, 9.412.1
Sire Xian, year 24 361; Sire Xian dies	Sire Xian, year 23 362; LYC, 4.139.4
Sire Xiao 孝公, year 3 359; Wei Yang 衛鞅 is appointed *zuo shuzhang* 左庶長	Sire Xiao, year 5 357; LYC, 29.1240.1
Sire Xiao, year 24 338; Qin engaged in battle with Jin at Yanmen 鴈門	Sire Xiao, year 23 339; LYC, 4.140.6, 9.419.1
Sire Xiao, year 24 338; Sire Xiao dies	Sire Xiao, year 23 339*; LYC, 4.141.1

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.200, *MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107 (1994) and 1:200 (2018); Liang cited "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.710;[14] Takigawa 5.46 agrees with emended chronology but does not cite *SJZY*; *MH* 2:11–12n3, and 2:58n1, in which Chavannes notes the discrepancy between this "Qin Annals" passage and "Table of the Six States"; WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.200, *MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107 (1994) and 1:200 (2018); Liang cited "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.713, but said he was uncertain which *Shiji* passage is correct;[15] Takigawa 5.46 quotes Liang;[16] *MH*: 00; WSM 15.625 quotes Liang and notes that the "Qin Records" appended to "First Emperor Annals" says, probably incorrectly, that Chuzi was born in the 13th and last year of Sire Hui's reign; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.718; Liang cited the passage in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.201, and referred as well to *Hanshu*, "Jiaosi zhi" 25A.1199, where it is recorded that the Grand Scribe Dan observed this phenomenon for seven years starting in the 11th year of Sire Xian; Takigawa 15.59 refers to the "Qin Annals" passage without further comment; WSM 15.635 confirms the chronology as given by Liang.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.201, *MH* 2:60, *GSR* 1:108 (1994) and 1:201 (2018); Liang cited "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.270;[17] Liang also noted the mistaken reign lengths for Sire Xian given in the *Shiben* and *Yuejue shu*; Takigawa 5.48 paraphrases *SJZY* without acknowledgment; *MH* 2:60n1, quotes "Table of the Six States"; WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:108n219 (1994) and 1:201n236 quote the chronology in "Table of the Six States."

"Sir Shang Memoir," *Shiji* 68.2229, *GSR* 7:89 (1994) and *GSR* 7:159 (2021); Liang preferred the date found in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.203; Duyvendak 1968, 12n2, and 14n6, discusses the chronology and dates Wei Yang's appointment to 356 BCE;[18] Takigawa 68.7 quotes Liang; WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.204, *MH* 2:67, *GSR* 1:110 (1994) and 1:205 (2018); Liang cited "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.726 (which also writes Anmen 岸門 instead of Yanmen[19]); Takigawa 5.54 agrees with the emendation but does not cite *SJZY*; *MH*: 00; WSM 15.644 cites Liang; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.205, *MH* 2:67–68, *GSR* 1:110 (1994) and 1:205 (2018); Liang cited *Yuezhue shu* but did not reject the "Qin Annals" chronology, saying only that he "suspects it is mistaken";[20] Takigawa, *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Lord Hui Wen 惠文君, year 2 336; the Taiqiu Altar 太丘社 in Song collapses	Lord Hui Wen, year 11 327*; LYC, 9.419.5
Wei King Xiang 襄王, year 2 333; Qin defeats Wei at Diaoyin 彫陰	Wei King Xiang, year 8 330; LYC, 9.422.1, 29.1244.5
Lord Hui Wen, year 5 333; Zhang Yi 張儀 becomes prime minister of Qin	Lord Hui Wen, year 10 328; LYC, 29.1249.5
Lord Hui Wen, year 7 331; Gongzi Ang 公子卬 fought with Wei, took captive the Wei general Long Jia 龍賈, beheaded 80,000[26]	Lord Hui Wen, year 8 330; LYC, 4.141.5
Lord Hui Wen, year 8 330; Qin despatches Chuli Zi 樗里子 to attack Quwo 曲沃	King Hui Wen, latter year 11 314; LYC, 29.1257.2, 9.430.2

Notes

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.727; Liang cited the chronology found in *Hanshu*, "Jiaosi zhi," 25A.1200, but notes that he does not know what source Ban Gu was relying upon;[21] Takigawa: 00; WSM 15.645–46 quotes Liang.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.728, Wei column King Xiang, year 2 (=333 BCE);[22] Liang adopted the chronology found in "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1848; *Dianben kaozheng* 15.6a argues that this defeat is unrelated to the events dated in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.729, Wei column King Xiang, year (=330 BCE) but that the "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* passage incorrectly lumps them together *s.v.* Wei King Xiang, year 5; Takigawa: 00;[23] WSM 15.648 quotes Liang but follows the chronology argued for in the *Dianben kaozheng*;[24] *GSR* 7:103n44 (1994) and *GSR* 7:182n53 (2021), commenting on "Su Qin Memoir," *Shiji* 69.2250, adopt the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.728, i.e., 333 BCE.

"Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2281, *GSR* 7:124 (1994) and 7:221 (2021); Liang followed the date given in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206;[25] Takigawa 70.5 quotes Liang; WSM 70.2231 quotes Liang but suspects that *xiang* 相, "prime minister," is a scribal error for *yong* 用 "employed," noting that the *Chunqiu houyu* has *yong yu Qin* 用於秦;" *GSR* 7:124n3 (1994)⋆ and 7:221n6 (2021)⋆ refer to Liang and WSM.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.205–6, *MH* 2:69, *GSR* 1:111 (1994) and 1:206 (2018); Liang said that this passage is referring to the battle of Diaoyin (for which, see above, *s.v.* Wei King Xiang, year 2), and relies on the date found in "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1848, to correct this "Qin Annals" passage, at the same time rejecting the date found in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.728; Takigawa 5.56 quotes entirety of Liang note but adds beforehand that there was no Gongzi Ang in Qin and the text should read Gongsun Yan 公孫衍; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:111n251 (1994) quotes Takigawa on Gongzi Ang[27] but makes no comment on the chronological discrepancy.

"Chuli Ji Gan Mao Memoirs," *Shiji* 71.2307, *GSR* 7:145 (1994) and 7:258 (2021); Liang followed "Qin Annals" 5.207, and thus said that Chuli Zi's attack took place in the Qin king's latter year 11 and its object was not Quwo but Jiao 焦; Liang explains that Quwo had already been seized eight years earlier; LYC 9.430.2; Takigawa 71.3 quotes both LYC, 29.1257.2 and 9.430.2; WSM 71.2266–68 and 15.657 confirms Liang's conclusions; *GSR* 1994,⋆ 7:145n4, refers to "another record," i.e., "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, of Chuli Zi leading an attack on Quwo in 314 BCE, but argues there could have been two attacks—one in 330 and another in 314—and so there is no reason to change the date in the "Chuli Ji Gan Mao Memoirs" passage as Liang Yusheng proposes. *GSR* 7:258n6 (2021) deletes the objection to Liang's argument found in the earlier edition.[28]

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
Lord Hui Wen, year 10 328; Wei presents Shaoliang to Qin	??; LYC, 29.1250.4
Lord Hui Wen, year 10 328; Qin changes name of Shaoliang to Xiayang 夏陽	Lord Hui Wen, year 11 327; LYC, 29.1250.5
Lord Hui Wen, year 12 326; Qin attacks Shu	King Hui Wen, latter year 9 316; LYC, 29.1249.6
Lord Hui Wen, year 13 325; the Lord of Wei assumes the kingship as does the Lord of Han	Lord Hui Wen, year 13 325; LYC, 4.143.2: Lord Hui Wen of Qin, not the Lord of Wei, assumes the kingship;[29] and the ruler of Han assumes the kingship in 323[30]
Lord Hui Wen, year 13 325; Qin has Zhang Yi attack and take Shan 陝	King Hui Wen, latter year 1 324; LYC, 4.143.3
King Hui Wen, latter year 3 322; Zhang Yi meets with the prime ministers of Qi and Chu at Niesang 齧桑	King Hui Wen, latter year 2 323; LYC, 29.1250.6, 4.143.4, 9.426.1

Notes

"Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284, *GSR* 7:126 (1994) and 7:225 (2021); Liang noted that the relevant passages in "Qin Annals," "Table of the Six States," and "Wei Hereditary House" do not mention Wei presenting Shaoliang to Qin in this year; referring to "Wei shijjia," *Shiji* 44.1845, Liang further noted that Shaoliang had been seized by Qin in Wei King Hui, year 17 [=Sire Xiao, year 8], i.e., 354 BCE, thus he questioned whether this event ever took place; Takigawa 70.11 quotes Liang; WSM 70.2235 quotes Liang and notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* does not mention Shaoliang in its account of this year; *GSR* 7:126n18 (1994)⋆ and *GSR* 7:225n25 (2021)⋆ refer to Liang and WSM.

"Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284, *GSR* 7:126 (1994) and 7:225 (2021); Liang adopted the date given in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206; Takigawa 70.11 quotes Liang; WSM: 00; *GSR* 7:126n19 (1994) and 7:225n26 (2021) note the date given in the "Qin Annals."

"Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2281, *GSR* 7:124 (1994) and 7:222 (2021); Liang adopted the date given in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.732; Takigawa: 00; WSM 70.2232 quotes Liang; *GSR* 7:126n14 (1994) and 7:224n20 (2021) both note the discrepancy between this passage and the "Qin Annals" and "Table of the Six States."

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206, *MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111 (1994) and 1:207 (2018); Liang noted that "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.205, *s.v.* Hui Wen 4 (=334 BCE) already records the event of the ruler of Wei assuming the kingship and that "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.730, says that the Lord of Han assumed the kingship in the 2nd year of King Hui Wen of Qin's new calendar, i.e., 323;[31] Takigawa 5.58 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.178–79 quotes Liang and suggests that the entry should say "the lord (of Qin) assumes the kingship" and should also say that the rulers of Han, Wei, and Zhao did the same, noting that 325 BCE is the first year of King Wu Ling of Zhao and that the record for the ruler of Han should perhaps be moved from 323 to 325; Watson, 1993, 26n46, suggests reading "Lord of Qin" rather than "Lord of Wei," but makes no mention of the discrepancy with respect to the Lord of Han; *GSR* 1:111n261 (1994), quotes Watson.[32]

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206, *MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111 (1994) and *GSR* 1:207 (2018); Liang relied on the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.730, and "Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284; Takigawa 5.58 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284, *GSR* 7:126, (1994) and 7:226 (2021); Liang noted that all other *Shiji* passages that mention the Niesang meeting date it to the Qin king's latter 2nd year; Takigawa 70.11 quotes Liang; WSM 70.2236 quotes Takigawa's embedded quotation of Liang and confirms that it is correct; *GSR* 7:127n21 (1994)⋆ and 7:226n28 (2021)⋆ quote Liang.[33]

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Hui Wen, latter year 9 316; Qin annihilates Shu	King Hui Wen, latter year 9, 10th month 316; LYC, 9.429.3
King Hui Wen, latter year 10 315; Heir Apparent Cang 太子蒼 of Han comes to Qin as a hostage	King Hui Wen, latter year 11 314; LYC, 4.145.2, 24.1094.2
King Hui Wen, latter year 10 315; Qin attacks and takes twenty-five cities in Yiqu 義渠	King Hui Wen, latter year 11 314*; LYC, 4.145.4, 9.430.1
King Hui Wen, latter year 11 314; the Lord of Yan abdicates in favor of his subject Zizhi 子之	King Hui Wen, latter year 9 316; LYC, 4.146.2
King Hui Wen, latter year 12 313; Qin makes Shu into the fief of Gongzi Yaotong 公子繇通	King Hui Wen, latter year 11 314; LYC, 4.146.1, 9.431.1

Notes

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.732; following a quotation of this passage found in the *Suoyin* and *Zhengyi* commentaries to "Zhang Yi Memoir," *Shiji* 70.2284, Liang proposed inserting *shi yue*, "10th month," into the table entry;[34] Takigawa 15.81 quotes Liang without acknowledgment; WSM 15.655–56 quotes Liang but notes that a quote of this passage found in the Xu Guang commentary to "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1804, lacks the two graphs *shi yue*; JR: Since the *Zhengyi* and *Suoyin* commentaries are quoting the "Table of the Six States" passage *s.v.* the Qin column and the Xu Guang quotation (to which WSM refers) is of the passage *s.v.* the Zhao column, their respective quotations are not mutually contradictory.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, *MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112 (1994) and 1:208 (2018); Liang relied on "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1871, which says that Cang went to Qin as a "token of good will" as part of the peace settlement that followed Qin's decisive defeat of Han;[35] Takigawa 5.60 quotes Liang and the *Guanben kaozheng*, both of which are in agreement on the emended date; *MH*: 00; WSM 45.1683 quotes and confirms the chronology given by Liang; *GSR* 1:112n272 (1994) and 1:208n296 (2018) note the chronological discrepancy.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207 (=year 10), "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.732 (=year 11); in both of his notes Liang remarked on the discrepancy between the two *Shiji* passages without proposing which is correct; Takigawa 15.82 paraphrases Liang without acknowledgment; *MH*: 00; WSM 15.656–57 quotes Liang and says that *Dianben kaozheng* 15.4a also notes the discrepancy without further comment; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, *MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112 (1994) and 1:209 (2018); Liang adopted the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.732, and "Yan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 34.1555–57; Takigawa 5.60 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:112n276 (1994) and 1:209n300 (2018) refer readers to "Yan Hereditary House" without indicating there is a chronological discrepancy.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.733; Liang adopted the chronology and the name (=Gongzi Tong 公子通) found in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, and noted as well that the *Huayuang guozhi* supports the "Qin Annals" chronology although it gives the name as Gongzi Tongguo 公子通國; Takigawa 5.60 quotes Nakai who claims that Gongzi Tong received income from Shu lands but did not become the Lord of Shu as reported in the *Huayang guozhi*; Takigawa 15.83 paraphrases Liang without acknowledgment; *MH* 2:73n6, quotes the *Huayang guozhi*; WSM 15.658 quotes Liang and does not dispute what Liang says about either the chronology or the name; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Hui Wen, latter year 13 312; Chu surrounds Yongshi 雍氏	King Zhao Xiang 昭襄, year 1 306*; LYC, 4.146.4
King Zhao Xiang, year 6 301; the Lord of Jingyang 涇陽君 goes to Qi as a hostage	King Zhao Xiang, year 7 300; LYC, 4.149.5
King Zhao Xiang, year 8 299; Qin attacks Fangcheng 方城 in Chu and takes Tang Mo 唐昧 captive	King Zhao Xiang, year 6 301; LYC, 4.150.1
King Zhao Xiang, year 8 299; Zhao smashes Zhongshan, its ruler flees and dies in Qi	King Zhao Xiang, year 6 301; LYC, 4.150.2[38]

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.207, *MH* 2:74, *GSR* 1:113 (1994) and 1:209 (2018); Liang referred to diverse passages in the "Qin Annals," the "Zhou Annals," *Shiji* 4.163–64, "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1896, "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1873,[36] as well as the "Gan Mao Memoir," *Shiji* 71.2313, noting the great uncertainty of this date because the siege of Yongshi is mentioned in neither "Table of the Six States" nor the "Chu Hereditary House"; Liang tentatively concluded that the date suggested by the "Zhou Annals" and "Gan Mao Memoir" is the most reliable; Takigawa 5.61–62 quotes Liang and Huang Shisan 黃式三 (1789–1862), who rejects Liang's proposal because it fails to make sense of the passage in the "Han Hereditary House"; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:78, *GSR* 1:115 (1994) and 1:213 (2018); Liang relied on the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.736, and "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1898, to conclude that the "Qin Annals" date is incorrect; Takigawa 5.65 quotes Liang and *Guanben kaozheng*, which notes the alternative date but does not say the "Annals" is mistaken; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:115n325 (1994) and 1:213n353 (2018) refer to the alternative date given in "Table of the Six States" but do not mention it is also supported by the passage in the Qi "Hereditary House."

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:79, *GSR* 1:115 (1994) and 1:214 (2018); Liang adopted the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.736, as well as in "the various "Hereditary Houses";[37] Takigawa 5.66 quotes the *Guanben kaozheng*, which agrees with the date proposed by Liang; *MH* has no comment with regard to the date; WSM 5.182 quotes Liang on the forms of Tang Mei's given name but says nothing about the chronology; *GSR* 1:115n333 (1994) refers to "Chu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 40.1727, without further elaboration, but presumably because of what it says about the object of Qin's attack on Chu; GSR 1:214n362 (2018) also refers to the "Chu Hereditary House" but cites Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 384n14, who dates Tang's capture to 301.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:79–80, *GSR* 1:115 (1994) and 1:214 (2018); "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.738; Liang relied on "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.736, *s.v.* Zhao Wu Ling 25: 趙攻中山, but did not reject as mistaken "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1813, which dates Zhongshan's destruction by Zhao to Hui Wen, year 3, i.e., 296 BCE;[39] Takigawa 5.66 quotes *Guanben kaozheng*, which says, based on "Zhao Hereditary House" and "Table of the Six States," that Zhong shan was attacked in 301 and destroyed in 296; *MH* 2:79n7 remarks that Zhu Xi, *Tongjiang gangmu*, dates Zhongshan's defeat to 301 BCE; WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:115n334 (1994), citing the "Zhao Hereditary House," says that "after several years of attack," Zhao destroyed Zhongshan in 296 BCE.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 9 298; Lord Mengchang 孟嘗君, Xue Wen 薛文, comes to serve as prime minister of Qin	King Zhao Xiang, year 8 299; LYC, 4.150.3
King Zhao Xiang, year 10 297; King Huai of Chu goes to Qin and is detained there	King Zhao Xiang, year 8 299; LYC, 4.151.1
King Zhao Xiang, year 11 296; five states attack Qin,[40] Qin cedes Hebei 河北 to Han and Fengling 封陵 to Wei	King Zhao Xiang, year 9 298; LYC, 4.151.3, 9.434.2
Han King Xiang 襄王, year 16 296; Qin cedes Wusui 武遂 to Han	Han King Xiang, year 14 298; LYC, 9.434.3
King Zhao Xiang, year 11 296; King Huai of Chu flees from Qin to Zhao but Zhao refuses to admit him	King Zhao Xiang, year 10 297; LYC, 4.152.1

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116 (1994) and 1:214 (2018); Liang followed "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737, *s.v.* Qi: 薛文入相秦, and "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1898; Takigawa 5.66 quotes *Guanben kaozheng*, which notes that both "Table of the Six States" and "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House" date this to the Qin king's 8th year; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:116n1 (1994) refers readers to the "Lord Mengchang Memoir" but makes no mention of the chronological discrepancy; *GSR* 1:214n365 (2018) notes the discrepancy. The recovery of an inscribed lacquer piece from King Zhao Xiang's tomb proves that Xue Wen was already the chancellor of Qin in the king's 8th year. See my discussions in chap. 4 of the print volume.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116 (1994) and 1:214 (2018); Liang perhaps followed "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737 and "Chu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 40.1728; Takigawa 5.66 quotes Chen Renxi (1581–1636), who may be Liang's source; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:116n337 (1994) and 1:214n368 (2018) refer readers to the "Chu Hereditary House" and the "Qu Yuan Memoir" but do not mention the chronological discrepancy.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:80–81, *GSR* 1:116 (1994) and 1:215 (2018); Liang relied on "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737, *s.v.* Wei and Qi, and "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1876; in his commentary on "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737, Liang simply reiterates that Fengling was ceded to Wei in 298 BCE;[41] Takigawa 5.67 commentary to "Qin Annals" quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 15.664 quotes Liang but notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* follows the chronology in the year table; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737 *s.v.* Han; Liang claimed that this was part of the peace agreement that immediately followed the attack on Qin in 298 BCE; [42] Takigawa 15.91 repeats part of Liang's commentary without attribution; WSM 15.665 quotes Liang but notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* maintains the original chronology found in "Table of the Six States"; *GSR* 1:116n342 (1994) and 1:215n373 (2018) mistakenly claim that "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.738, says that Qin gave Wusui to Wei—there is no such entry in the table.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.210, *MH* 2:81, *GSR* 1:116 (1994) and 1:215 (2018); Liang followed "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.737, *s.v.* Zhao; Takigawa 5.67 paraphrases Liang without acknowledgment; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.182 notes that *SJZY* is the source of the Takigawa commentary; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 13 294; Bai Qi is *zuogeng* 左更	King Zhao Xiang, year 14 293; LYC, 4.152.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 15 292; Bai Qi becomes *daliangzao* 大良造, attacks Wei and plucks it up	King Zhao Xiang, year 15 292; LYC, 29.1265.4[43]
King Zhao Xiang, year 15 292; Bai Qi takes 61 small and large cities (in Wei)	King Zhao Xiang, year 18 289; LYC, 29.1265.4
King Zhao Xiang, year 16 291; Bai Qi and Sima Cuo 司馬錯 attack Yuancheng 垣城 and seize it	King Zhao Xiang, year 18 289; LYC, 29.1265.4

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, *MH* 2:81–82, *GSR* 1:116 (1994) and 1:215 (2018); Liang followed "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331, which says that Bai became *zuo shuzhang* 左庶長 in 294 and *zuogeng* in 293; Takigawa 5.68 also refers to Bai's biography to make the same chronological point; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.182 quotes Liang but attributes the discrepancy to a scribal error; *GSR* 1:116n347 (1994) and 1:215n379 (2018) note the discrepancy between the two *Shiiji* passages.

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331, *GSR* 7:167 (1994) and 7:304 (2021); basing himself on "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, Liang affirmed that Bai Qi became *daliangzao* in 292 BCE but that his attack on Wei was for the purpose of seizing Yuan 垣 (which Qin then returned to Wei before the year was out);[44] the "Qin Chronicle" excavated at Shuihudi also records an attack on Wei in this year but the editors of the volume note that Liang Yusheng has corrected this "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" passage, which goes on to say that, as part of this attack on Wei, Bai Qi plucked it up and also seized 61 cities;[45] Takigawa 73.3 quotes the emendations to the passage proposed by Liang; WSM 73.2300 quotes Liang but does not comment on this part of Liang's proposed emendations; *GSR* 7:167n10 (1994) and 7:304n 14 (2021) refer to the Shuihudi "Qin Chronicle" but neglect to mention that the editors of the published transcription of the manuscript cite Liang's emendation of the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" passage under discussion.

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331, *GSR* 7:167 (1994) and 7:304 (2021); Liang relied on the date of the taking of the 61 cities given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.739 *s.vv.* Qin and Wei, and Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853;[46] Takigawa 73.3 quotes the emendations to the passage proposed by Liang; WSM 73.2300–2301 quotes Liang and confirms what he says about the seizing of the cities; *GSR* 7:167n10 (1994) and 7:304n14 (2021) note the discrepancy in the dates given in the various *Shiji* passages for when the 61 cities were taken.[47]

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331, *GSR* 7:167 (1994) and 7:304 (2021); Liang relied on "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, for the date of this campaign and his note that Sima Cuo, without Bai Qi, seized both Yuancheng and Heyong 河雍; the "Qin Chronicle" excavated at Shuihudi records an attack on Yuan and Zhi, which it dates to the Qin king's 17th year, i.e., 290 BCE, but does not say when the city fell to Qin;[48] Takigawa 73.3 quotes the emendations to the passage proposed by Liang; WSM 73.2300–2301 quotes Liang and confirms the emended date for the attack on Yuancheng; *GSR* 7:167–68n11 (1994) and 7:304-5n16 (2021) refer to a Zhao Xiang year 15 (=292 BCE) campaign.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 16 291; Wei Ran leaves his post as prime minister	King Zhao Xiang, year 15 292; LYC, 4.153.1[49]
Han King Li釐王, year 5 291; Qin seizes the city of Yuan 宛 from Han	Chu King Qing Xiang 頃襄王, year 7 290; LYC, 9.438.3

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, *MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:117 (1994) and 1:216 (2018); Liang relied on "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.738–39, 741, and the present passage, to propose that Wei Ran was appointed to then relieved of office three times, 295–292 BCE, 291–286 BCE, and 281–273 BCE;[50] Takigawa 5.68–69 first cites *Guanben kaozheng* 5.9a, which dates Wei Ran's first dismissal (for illness) to 292, then quotes the Liang note; WSM 78.2291–92 quotes Liang and confirms his chronology; *GSR* 1:117n358 (1994) and 1:216n391 (2018) cite "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, and say Wei Ran "was dismissed . . . for a single year, then reappointed," but fail to point out in this note that, according to the biography, the dismissal took place in 292 not 291.[51]

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.739, *s.v.* Han; relying on passages in the "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, and "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, Liang argued that, at the time, Yuan belonged to Chu, not Han, and that the city was taken from Chu in the previous year; the "Qin Chronicle" excavated at Shuihudi, however, dates the event to Qin King Zhao Xiang, year 16, i.e., 291 BCE; Takigawa 15.93 paraphrases Liang without acknowledgment; WSM 15.667–68 quotes Liang but notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* retains the chronology found in "Table of the Six States"; *GSR* 1:117n355 (1994) and 1:216n387 (2018) say that, according to the Shuihudi "Qin Chronicle," Yuan had belonged to Han since 301 BCE.[52]

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 19 288; Wei Ran, the Lord of Rang, attacks Wei, Wei presents Qin with territory 400 *li* to a side in Hedong, the lord plucks up Henei in Wei, and also takes more than 60 big and small cities	King Zhao Xiang, year 18 289 (Bai Qi attacks Wei and takes 61 cities), year 17 290 (Wei presents to Qin the territory in Hedong); LYC, 29.1262.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 19 288; Qi defeats Song, the king of Song is in Wei and dies at Wen 溫	King Zhao Xiang, year 21 286; LYC, 4.153.5
King Zhao Xiang, year 21 286; Bai Qi attacks Zhao and plucks up Guanglangcheng 光狼城	King Zhao Xiang, year 27 280; LYC, 29.1265.4

Notes

"Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, *GSR* 7:159 (1994) and 7:289 (2021); the date of these events is given as *Rang Hou feng si sui* 穰侯封四歲, "the 4th year after the enfeoffment of the Lord of Rang," which corresponds to Zhao Xiang, year 19 (=288 BCE), but Liang noted that, since the passage that follows is introduced by the date "year 19," *si sui* should be emended to *san sui* 三歲, which would equal the king's 18th year, i.e. 289; Liang noted, moreover, that the Lord of Rang's attack on Wei is mentioned in neither the "Qin Annals" nor "Table of the Six States," and, following "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.739 *s.v.* Qin and *s.v.* Wei, and "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853, Liang noted that 61 cities were taken in the king's 18th year, but by Bai Qi, not the Lord of Rang;[53] following "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853, Liang also pointed out that Wei presented Qin with Hedong in the Qin king's 17th year (=290 BCE); as for the "plucking up of Henei," Liang argued that it was not the event of a single year but a process that lasted over three years, from Zhao Xiang year 44 to 46 inclusive, i.e., from 263 through 261 BCE;[54] Takigawa 72.5 quotes the first few sentences of Liang's commentary but omits his lengthy discussion of the role of Lord of Rang in these events and the many military campaigns launched by Qin in order eventually to take all of Henei; WSM 72.2290–91 quotes Takigawa with the embedded partial quote of Liang, agrees with Liang that *si sui* should be emended to *san sui*, and then quotes the remainder of the Liang commentary omitted by Takigawa, chiding the latter for not quoting all of Liang's "precise and detailed" argument; *GSR* 7:159n20 (1994) and 7:289n25 (2021) refer readers to WSM for a discussion of the conquest of Henei.[55]

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, *MH* 2:84, *GSR* 1:117 (1994) and 1:217 (2018); Liang followed "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1899–1900, "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.740, *s.v.* Qi King Min, year 38; Takigawa 5.69 quotes *Guanben kaozheng* 5.9a–b which dates these events to 286 BCE; *MH* 2:84n2, notes the chronological discrepancy; WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:117n365 (1994) 1:217n399 (2018) note the chronological discrepancy and refer to the "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House" (for which both editions give the wrong *juan* number) and "Table of the Six States."

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331, *GSR* 7:168 (1994) and 7:305 (2021); Liang followed the date given in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.741, *s.vv.* Qin and Zhao, and "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1820; the "Qin Annals" passage reveals that, in addition to Guanglangcheng, Bai Qi also took Dai 代, which Liang calls a mistake in the memoirs passage; Takigawa 73.3 quotes the emendations to the passage proposed by Liang; WSM 73.2301 cites the "Zhao Hereditary House" passage that supports the emendation proposed by Liang; *GSR* 7:168n12 (1994) and 7:305n17 (2021) refer to the *Shiji* passages that give the emended date.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 24 283; Wei Ran leaves his post as prime minister	King Zhao Xiang, year 21 286; LYC, 4.155.1, 29.1263.1
King Zhao Xiang, year 25 282; King Zhao Xiang meets with the king of Han at Xincheng 新城 and with the king of Wei at Xinmingyi 新明邑	King Zhao Xiang, year 23 284; LYC, 4.155.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 29 278; King Zhao Xiang meets with the king of Chu at Xiangling 襄陵	??;[57] LYC, 4.155.5
King Zhao Xiang, year 30 277; Bai Qi becomes Lord Wu'an 武安君	King Zhao Xiang, year 29 278; LYC, 9.441.5

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212–13, *MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:118 (1994) and 1:218 (2018); this passage refers to what Liang identified as the second time that Wei Ran served as prime minister; Liang relied on the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325; Takigawa 5.71 notes the problem and refers to his more detailed commentary *s.v.* year 16 of the "Qin Annals"; *MH*: 00; WSM 72.2291–92 quotes Liang commentary to the parallel passage in the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, as well as to this passage; *GSR* 7:159–60nn 16, 21, 22, and 25 (1994) discuss Wei Ran's various appointments to the post of prime minister; *GSR* 7:289–90nn 20, 26, 27, and 30 (2021) are identical to the notes in the earlier edition; *GSR* 7:289n23 (2021)⋆ refers obliquely to Liang's explanation of Wei Ran's various tenures as prime minister without fully engaging with its implications.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:118 (1994) and 1:218 (2018); relying on "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.740, as well as "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1876, and "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853, Liang argued that the meetings with the kings of Han and Wei are mistakenly listed here and are, in fact, the ones that happened two years earlier at the sites of Xincheng and Yiyang 宜陽;[56] Liang also noted that Xinmingyi is a mystery since it is mentioned in neither "Table of the Six States" nor the "Hereditary Houses"; Takigawa 5.71 repeats, without acknowledgment, Liang's proposed reconciliation of what various *Shiji* passages say about the site of the meeting with the Han king; Takigawa also quotes Ling Zhilong about the lack of evidence for Xinmingyi, which suggests that Ling was Liang's source on this point; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.183 notes Takigawa's debt to Liang on the identification of the site of the meeting with the Han king; *GSR* 1:118n376 (1994) and 1:218n414 (2018), with regard to Xincheng, refer readers to "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1876.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:86, *GSR* 1:118 (1994) and 1:219 (2018); given Qin's attack on the Ying capital in this year, in which the king's father's tomb was burned and royal troops forced to scatter and form a point of protection in Chen, Liang questioned whether Chu was in a position to meet with Qin;[58] Takigawa 5.72 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.742, *s.v.* Qin; Liang adopted the chronology found in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, and "Bai Qi Memoir," *Shiji* 73.2331; Takigawa 15.98–99 offers the same correction without citing Liang; WSM 15.671–72 quotes Liang and notes that *Zizhi tongjian* dates the event to the king's 29th year.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 32 275; the Lord of Rang attacks Wei, including the capital Da Liang, smashes the forces of the Han general Bao Yuan 暴鳶, and decapitates 40,000[59]	King Zhao Xiang, year 33 274; LYC, 4.156.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 32 275; the Liang grand officer Xu Jia 須賈 offers a persuasion to the Lord of Rang	King Zhao Xiang, year 34 273; LYC, 29.1263.3
King Zhao Xiang, year 33 274; Hu Shang 胡傷, one of the *keqing* 客卿, "foreign gentlemen, serving Qin, attacks and siezes the Wei towns of Juan 卷, Caiyang 蔡陽, and Changshe 長社, and then pounds the Wei general Mang Mao at Huayang and decapitates 150,000 Wei troops; this leads Wei to submit Nanyang 南陽 to Qin to gain a truce	King Zhao Xiang, year 34 273; LYC, 4.156.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 36 271; Foreign Gentleman Zao 客卿竈 attacks Qi, seizing Gang 剛 and Shou 壽	King Zhao Xiang, year 37 270; LYC, 4.157.2, 29.1264.5

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:87, *GSR* 1:119 (1994) and 1:220 (2018); relying on "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.743, *s.v.* Wei King Anli, years 2 and 3, and *s.v.* Han King Li, year 21, as well as "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1854, and "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1876, Liang argued that the campaign led by the Lord of Rang, in which Qin forces entered Da Liang and decapitated 40,000 Wei soldiers, occurred in the following year, i.e., 274 BCE;[60] Liang also points out that it was in the Qin king's 32nd year that Han sent its general Bao Yuan to help Wei but he was defeated;[61] Takigawa 5.73–74 quotes the entirety of Liang's commentary, which, as noted, discusses both this entry and the one that follows; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325, *GSR* 7:160 (1994) and 7:291 (2021); Liang followed the narrative in *Zhanguo ce,* "Wei ce" 3, 24.85, which places the persuasion after Qin defeated the forces of Mang Mao 芒卯 at Huayang 華陽 in 273 BCE; Takigawa: 00; WSM 72.2294 refers to Liang's argument but is equivocal about whether the persuasion should be dated to 275 or 273 BCE; *GSR* 7:161n35 (1994) suggests that the speech be dated to 273 (without acknowledging Liang) and refers to both the *Zhanguo ce* passage and to a passage in the Mawangdui manuscript given the title *Zhanguo zonghengjia shu*; *GSR* 7:292n38 (2021) repeats most of the substance of the note that appears in the earlier edition but refrains from offering a specific date for the persuasion.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:87–88, *GSR* 1:119 (1994) and 1:220 (2018); Liang relied on the entries in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.743–44, *s.v.* Qin King Zhao Xiang, year 34, and *s.v.* Wei King Anli, year 4, as well as "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1854, and "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1877, to argue that this military campaign happened in 273, rather than 274, which is, Liang claimed, the first of four mistakes found in this "Qin Annals" passage;[62] Takigawa 5.73–74, quotes Liang, as noted in the previous entry; *MH* 2:88 transcribes the name as Hou Chang, suggesting he was unaware of the variant reading given in the "Lord of Rang Memoir";[63] WSM 5.183–84, quoting this part of the larger Liang commentary, agrees on the chronology.[64]

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:89, *GSR* 1:119 (1994) and 1:220 (2018); Liang adopted the date given in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.744, *s.v.* Qi King Xiang, year 14, and "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1901, rejecting the date in this "Qin Annals" passage and in "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2329; the "Qin Chronicle" discovered at Shuihudi also dates the attack on Gang to the Qin king's 37th year;[65] Takigawa 5.75 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 72.2296–96 quotes Takigawa with the embedded Liang commentary and notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* also dates this attack to Zhao Xiang, year 37; *GSR* 7:163n47 (1994) and 7:296n53 (2021) note the discrepancy between the "Qin Annals" and "Table of the Six States" but say that the "Qin Chronicle" from Shuihudi confirms the date of 270 BCE.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 41 266; Qin attacks Wei and seizes Xingqiu 邢丘 and Huai 懷	King Zhao Xiang, year 39 268; LYC, 4.157.3
King Zhao Xiang, year 42, 10th month 265; Queen Mother Xuan 宣太后 dies	King Zhao Xiang, year 42, 7th month 265; LYC, 4.158.1
Zhao King Xiao Cheng 孝成王, year 5 261; Zhao despatches Lian Po 廉頗 to resist Qin at Changping 長平	Zhao King Xiao Cheng, year 6 260; LYC, 9.444.1, 19.902.1, 24.1097.1, 30.1284.4, 30.1289.3
King Zhao Xiang, year 47 260; Qin attacks the Han town of Shangdang 上黨 but it submits to Zhao	King Zhao Xiang, year 45 262; LYC, 4.159.1, 24.1097.1

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119 (1994) and 1:221 (2018); adopting the dates found in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.745, *s.v.* Wei King Anli 安釐王, year 9, and "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1853, as well as "Fan Ju Memoir," *Shiji* 79.2410, Liang said that Huai was seized in 268 but Xingqiu—the proper name of which was Qiqiu 郪丘, as attested in the "Wei Hereditary House"[66]—had been seized two years earlier in 266; Takigawa 5.75 quotes Liang and *Guanben kaozheng* 5.9b–10a, both of which say the same thing about the dates; *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:119n401 (1994) and I:221n446 (2018) recognize the chronological discrepancy and note that the "Qin Annals" text "seems to have conflated" two campaigns into one.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119 (1994) and 1:221 (2018); Liang argued that the 10th month is an error because the next entry is headed "9th month";[67] it should be noted that this is just one of many instances in which Liang argues that *qi* 七has mistakenly been written *shi* 十 in the *Shiji*; Takigawa 5.76 cites *Shiji* editions that correctly write "7th month"; *MH*, WSM, *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00, though while silent here, Wang Shumin elsewhere in his commentary argues that in numerous instances where the *Shiji* text originally read *qi* 七, "seven," but because the number was written + in the "clerical script" of Han dynasty times, it was mistaken for *shi* 十, "ten."[68]

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.746 *s.v.* Zhao; Liang is silently relying on the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2333, which dates the event to Qin King Zhao Xiang, year 47, i.e. 260 BCE;[69] The "Qin Chronicle" unearthed at Shuihudi also dates the attack on Changping to the Qin king's 47th year;[70] Takigawa 15.105 repeats Liang's note without acknowledgment; WSM 15.676 and 45.1689 quote Liang and note that the *Zizhi tongjian* adopts the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" date.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120 (1994) and 1:221 (2018); arguing that this passage mistakenly conflates this attack with the attack on Changping that did indeed occur in 260 BCE, Liang adopted the date for the attack on Shangdang given in "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1826, and "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2332, though the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" passage is more ambiguous than Liang seems to suggest;[71] Takigawa 5.76 quotes Liang; *MH*, WSM: 00;[72] *GSR* 1:120n405 (1994) and 1:221n451 (2018) say that Wang Liqi "argues" that the correct date is 262 BCE.[73]

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 48, 10th month 259; Han offers Yuanyong 垣雍 to Qin, and Qin takes complete possession of Shangdang	King Zhao Xiang, year 48 259; LYC, 4.159.3, 29.1266.4
King Zhao Xiang, year 48, 9th month 259	King Zhao Xiang, year 48 10th month; LYC, 29.1267.2
King Zhao Xiang, year 50 257; Qin lays siege to the Zhao capital Handan	King Zhao Xiang, year 48 to year 50 259–257; LYC, 9.444.2
Wei King An Li 安釐, year 21; Chu King Kao Lie 考烈王, year 7 256; the states of Han, Wei, and Chu join forces to break Qin's siege of the Han city of Xinzhong 新中	Wei King An Li, year 20; Chu King Kao Lie, year 6 257; LYC, 9.444.3

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.213, *MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120 (1994) and 1:222 (2018); these events are also recorded at "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2335, *GSR* 7:171, *GSR* 2021, 7:310; Liang argued that, although the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2335, has the same year and month notation, because Qin did not yet start the year with the 10th month and a closely following passage in the same year is headed by the word *zheng yue* 正月, "1st month," the phrase *shi yue* 十月 in this passage is excrescent;[74] Takigawa, *MH*: 00; WSM 5.185 quotes Liang but notes that, rather than being excrescent as Liang argues, *shi yue* should read *qi yue*, "7th month" and that it is the *zheng yue* in the following passage that is excrescent;[75] *GSR* 1:120n407 (1994) and 1:222n453 (2018) refer to WSM 5.185 for a discussion of the textual and chronological issues; both *GSR* 7 (1994) and 7 (2021) have a "translator's note" at the end of their translations of the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs" in which they rightly accept that in the Qin calendar in use at the time the 10th month was the first month of the year but the argument is made confusing by both editions identifying both King Zhao Xiang year 47 and King Zhao Xiang year 48 as 260 BCE and, in *GSR* 7:310n53 (2021),⋆ defining *sui shou* 歲首 as "the first year of the 48th year."

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2336, *GSR* 7:172 (1994) and 7:312 (2021); Liang did not dispute the date of a particular event but noted that the parallel passage in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214, has *shi yue* "10th month," which, it should be noted, is not problematic in the context because Liang argued previously that the earlier occurrence of a "10th month" notation for Zhao Xiang year 48 in the "Memoir" is excrescent; Takigawa: 00; WSM 73.23006 quotes Liang and the *Dianben kaozheng* which also notes the discrepancy between the two *Shiji* passages; *GSR* 7:172n41 (1994) also notes the discrepancy and *GSR* 7:312n69 (2021)⋆ refers to Liang's argument.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.747, *s.vv.* Qin and Zhao; Liang adopted the account in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214; Takigawa 15.106 quotes Liang's commentary without acknowledgment; WSM 15.676–77 quotes Liang and supplies the *Shiji* passages that support Liang's chronology and those that Liang implicitly rejects.[76]

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.747, *s.vv.* Wei and Chu; having argued in a previous note that the correct form of the name of the Han city is Ningxinzhong 寧新中, Liang here adopted the chronology found in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.747, *s.v.* Qin; Takigawa 15.107 quotes Liang's note but does not cite him by name; WSM 15.678 quotes Liang but points out that Xinzhong is a shortened, not a corrupt, form of the city's name.

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhao Xiang, year 50, 11th month 257; Bai Qi, Lord Wu'an 武安君, dies	King Zhao Xiang, year 50, 12th month 257; LYC, 29.1267.4
King Zhao Xiang, year 52 255; Qin seizes the king of West Zhou 西周	King Zhao Xiang, year 51 256; LYC, 9.445.1
King Zhao Xiang, year 56 251; King Zhao Xiang dies, his son King Xiao Wen 孝文王 is invested; in Xiao Wen's first year, 250, he pardons criminals, honors the meritorious subjects of the former king, commends and generously rewards relatives, and opens the royal gardens and preserves; King Xiao Wen ends his mourning and, in the 10th month, on the *jihai* day 己亥, he assumes the royal position, and two days later, on the *xinchou* 辛丑 day, he dies, and his son is invested as King Zhuang Xiang 莊襄王	King Zhao Xiang, year 56 251; LYC, 4.160.4
King Zhuang Xiang, year 3 247; Meng Ao 蒙驁 attacks Gaodu 高都 and Ji 汲 in Wei	King Zhuang Xiang, year 2 248; LYC, 4.162.1

Notes

"Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2337, *GSR* 7:173 (1994) and 7:314 (2021); Liang adopted the date given in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214; Takigawa 73.12 also notes the discrepancy without crediting Liang; WSM 73.2307 quotes Takigawa and says he is basing his note on Liang and the *Dianben kaozheng*; *GSR* 7:314n81 (2021)⋆ refers to Liang's proposed emendation.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.748; Liang adopts the chronology found in "Zhou Annals," *Shiji* 4.168–69 and "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.218;[77] Takigawa 15.108 repeats the essence of Liang's note without attribution; WSM 15.679 quotes Liang.

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.219, *MH* 2:95–96, *GSR* 1:121–22 (1994) and 1:225 (2018); the point of Liang's "Additional Note" to this passage was not to correct the date but rather to clarify and explain what the "Qin Annals" says happened in the year 251, following the death of King Zhao Xiang and the investment of his son King Xiao Wen;[78] in brief, Liang interpreted the text to be saying that after Zhao Xiang died in the autumn, after a few months, King Xiao Wen declared a new calendar and, in the 10th month of the 1st year of his reign, his mourning for his father finished, Xiao Wen assumed the throne but died on the 3rd day of his reign; Takigawa 5.84 quotes the entirety of Liang's relatively long note;[79] *MH*, WSM: 00; *GSR* 1:122n436 (1994) and 1:225n485 (2018) both mistakenly identify the *jihai* day of the 10th month as "the 1st day of the 1st month" in the Qin calendar. Zhu Guichang identifies *jihai* and *xinchou* as the 4th and 6th days in the 10th month of King Zhuang Xiang's 1st year, i.e. 249 BCE.[80]

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.219, *MH* 2:97, *GSR* 1:122 (1994) and 1:226 (2018); following the "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.750, Liang argued that the words *san nian*, "year 3," are excrescent and the entry is a continuation of the narrative *s.v.* the previous year; Takigawa 5.82 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 5.187–88 quotes Liang and agrees that the words are excrescent but notes that the entry in "Table of the Six States," *s.v.* Qin, does not mention the attacks on Gaodu and Ji and, hence, that while the remainder of the "Qin Annals" passage should be read as a continuation of the previous year's narrative, the phrase, "Meng Ao attacks Gaodu and Ji," should properly be restored to its original position immediately preceding the subsequent sentence 魏將無忌率五國兵擊秦, "The Wei general Wu Ji led the troops of five states in an assault on Qin"—which is part of the narrative of year 3;[81] *GSR* 1:122n445 (1994) refers to WSM; *GSR* 1:226n496 (2018) adds a relevant note found at Han Zhaoqi 2004a, 404n135, but misattributes to Liang, Yang Kuan's opinion that *san nian* is an error for *san yue*, "the third month" (of year 2) in the table.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
King Zhuang Xiang, year 4 246; Wang He attacks Han's Shangdang; and Qin assaults and seizes Zhao's Jinyang 晉陽	King Zhuang Xiang, year 3 247; LYC, 4.162.2, 9.447.2
First Emperor, year 4, 10th month 243; locusts come from the east	Shi Huangdi, year 4, 7th month 243; LYC, 5.168.5, 9.447.5
First Emperor, year 9, 9th month 238; Lao Ai 嫪毐 is executed	Shi Huangdi, year 9, 4th month 238; LYC, 31.1310.2 (cf. 9.449.2)
First Emperor, year 24 223; Wang Jian 王翦 and Meng Wu 蒙武 attack Jing and smash the Jing army, the Lord of Changping 昌平君 dies, and Xiang Yan, as a consequence, commits suicide	Shi Huangdi, year 24 223; LYC, 5.175.1
First Emperor, year 27 220; Qin changes the name of the Yellow River to Deshui 德水, fashions 12 giant bronze figures, calls the common people *qian shou* 黔首, the "black-haired", unifies the script, and divides the empire into 36 commanderies	Shi Huangdi, year 26 221; LYC, 9.452.2

Notes

"Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.219, *MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:122 (1994) and 1:227 (2018); the Zhonghua shuju edition places the two graphs *si nian*, "year 4," in parentheses, identifying them as excrescent; Liang noted that Zhuang Xiang's reign was only three years in length and that the attacks on Shangdang and elsewhere are recorded *s.v.* Zhao Xiang, year 48 (259 BCE);[82] Liang also probably adopted the "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.750 entry *s.v.* King Zhuang Xiang, year 3, that Wang He attacked Shangdang in that year;[83] Liang argued that Qin took Jinyang in Zhuang Xiang's 3rd year; [84] Takigawa 5.83 quotes both Zhang Wenhu and Liang whose views are in agreement; *MH*: 00, but Chavannes' translation includes the words "La quatrième année"; *GSR* (1994): 00, *GSR* 1:227n501 (2018) notes the Zhonghua emendation and identifies Zhang Wenhu's collation notes as its source; see *Jiaokan* 1:67.

"First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.224, *MH* 2:103, *GSR* 1:128 (1994) and 1:239 (2018); in his "Additional Note," Liang observed that "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.751, correctly reads *qi*, "seven";[85] Takigawa 6.4 notes the reading in "Table of the Six States";[86] *MH*: 00; WSM 6.193 quotes Liang, notes that *Zizhi tongjian* writes "7th month," and points out that there are many examples in the *Shiji* of *qi*, "seven," miswritten as *shi*, "ten"; *GSR* 1:128n21 (1994) and 1239n22 (2018): "Wang Shumin (6:193) argues convincingly it should read '7th month' here."[87]

"Lü Buwei Memoir," *Shiji* 85.1310, *GSR* 7:315 (1994) and 7:575 (2021); Liang adopted the month given in "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.227;[88] Takigawa: 00; WSM 85.2574 quotes Liang but notes that *Zizhi tongjian*, "Qin ji," *Shiji* 1, follows the Lü memoir.

"First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.234, *MH* 2:121–22, *GSR* 1:134 (1994) and 1:249 (2018); relying on "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.756, "Chu Hereditary House," *Shiji* 40.1737, and "Meng Tian Memoir," *Shiji* 88.2565, Liang proposed emending the "First Emperor Annals" text so that Xiang Yan is killed (and does not commit suicide) in First Emperor, year 23, the king of Jing, who is also referred to as Lord Changping, is taken captive in year 24, rather than in year 23, and then commits suicide that same year; Takigawa 6.18–19 quotes Liang; *MH*: 00; WSM 6.199 quotes the opening sentences of the Liang note in support of the emendations proposed by Liang; *GSR* (1994), (2018): 00.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.757; Liang followed the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.235–40; Takigawa 15.122 notes the discrepancy; WSM 15.689 notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* assigns these events to year 26 though it does not mention the naming of the common people and the unification of the script.

Table A.1. Corrections to the *Shiji* Chronology of Qin

Shiji *Dates*	Shiji zhiyi *Corrections*
First Emperor, year 28 219; the First Emperor builds the Pole Star Temple and a network of express roads as well as grants everyone an increase of one rank	Shi Huangdi, year 27 220; LYC, 9.452.3
First Emperor, year 28 219; building of the Epang Palace	Shi Huangdi, year 35 212; LYC, 9.452.3, 9.453.5
First Emperor, year 33 214; Meng Tian leads a force of 30,000	Shi Huangdi, year 32 213; LYC, 9.452.5
Second Emperor 二世, year 1 209; Chu troops arrive at Xi 戲in the 9th month	Ershi, year 2 208; 9 LYC, 453.5, 9.456.2
Second Emperor, year 2 208; Zhao Gao executes Li Si	Ershi, year 3 207; LYC, 9.454.1

Notes

All dates in the first two columns are BCE. The events listed in this chronology are both those that occurred in Qin and those that occurred elsewhere but are dated in terms of the reign years of Qin rulers.

In the "Notes" column, the first information given in each note is the *Shiji* passage on which Liang commented, then the translations done in *MH* and *GSR*. The Chavannes translation does not include the "Memoirs," only renders parts of the "Tables," and is lacking the last of the pre-Han "Hereditary Houses." The volumes of *GSR*, as of when I created this table, include neither the "Tables" nor chapters 11–18 of the pre-Han "Hereditary Houses." In the few instances where the authors of the *GSR* cite or acknowledge the scholarship of Liang Yusheng in correcting *Shiji* dates, I place an asterisk (*) after the *GSR* reference. The revised editions of *GSR* volumes pay greater heed to Liang's work than did their predecessors in the series.

An asterisk after an emended date indicates that Liang Yusheng proposed it for consideration but was uncertain of its accuracy.

"00" indicates that a source does not comment on the chronological correction proposed by Liang. Takigawa often quotes Liang whether or not he has anything to add. Silence from Wang Shumin usually indicates he has nothing to add to the Liang commentary.

Notes

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.757; Liang quoted Cheng Yizhi who argues that, based on "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.241, these three events occurred in year 27 (*Shiquan*);[89] cf. Takigawa 15.122 and WSM 15.690.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.757; Liang relied on the date given for building the palace in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 6.256;[90] cf. WSM 15.690.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.757; Liang followed "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.252; Takigawa repeats the Liang note without acknowledgment; WSM 15.691 quotes Liang and cites the "First Emperor Annals" passage that supports the emendation.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.758;[91] Liang noted that, according to the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.270, and "Gaozu Annals," *Shiji* 8.351, the Chu forces arrived at Xi in the 10th month of Second Emperor's 2nd year and were defeated by Zhang Han.

"Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.758; Liang followed the date given in "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.273;[92] Takigawa: 00; WSM 15.692 and 87.2646 quote Liang but note that the "Li Si Memoir" and the "Table of the Six States" agree on the date.

Sources: The entries in this chronological table are based primarily on the "Qin Annals" and the "First Emperor Annals." Where passages in other parts of the *Shiji* raise the same chronological issues as those found in either of the annals, the relevant passages are treated in the "Notes" column and in the footnotes. Other *Shiji* passages that present chronological problems not found in annals passages or that present a discrepancy with the dates found in the annals are treated in their own separate entries in this table. (In most instances of such discrepancies, Liang preferred the dating in the annals and uses it to correct the dates found in other *Shiji* passages.) By my count, Liang composed fifty-three notes correcting or commenting on the chronology in the "Qin Annals"; he composed only two notes on the chronology in the "First Emperor Annals."

Abbreviations

GSR	*The Grand Scribe's Records*, *Records of the Grand Scribe*
Jiaokan	Zhang Wenhu, *Jiaokan Shiji jijie suoyin zhengyi zhaji*
LYC	"Finding List of Liang Yusheng's Critiques of Qin-Related Passages in the *Shiji*"
MH	Edouard Chavannes, *Les mémoires historiques de Se-ma Ts'ien*
SJZY	*Shiji zhiyi*
Takigawa	Takigawa Kametarō (1865–1946), *Shiki kaichū kōshō*
WSM	Wang Shumin 2007

Notes

1. "Table of the Twelve Lords" refers to *Shiji*, *juan* 14, "Shi'er zhuhou nianbiao" 十二諸侯年表. "Table of the Six States" refers to *Shiji*, *juan* 15, "Liuguo nianbiao" 六國年表.

2. Chavannes never cited the scholarship of Liang Yusheng in his *Mémoires historiques*.

3. What Takigawa calls the *Guanben kaozheng*, i.e., the collated notes to the "Palace Edition," is elsewhere, by Wang Shumin and others, referred to as the *Dianben kaozheng*.

4. Although Chavannes has no note on this immediate passage, in an important footnote (cf. *MH* 2:11–12n2) he discusses the chronological discrepancies between the "Qin Annals" on the one hand and the "Table of the Twelve Lords" and "Table of the Six States" on the other.

5. Liang often failed to reveal the text source he used to correct dates in the *Shiji*.

6. By labelling his commentary on this passage a 附案 (additional note), Liang meant that he saw this mistake as a scribal error rather than an error in computation by Sima Qian. Another example of the scribal error occurs at "Xia Annals," *Shiji* 5.83. Takigawa 2.42 quotes Zhang Wenhu, who noted that the early forms of the graphs *shi* and *qi* were closely similar. Wang Shumin 2007, 5.71, notes that evidence for the similarity of the two graphs is found in the Han dynasty bamboo strips discovered at the Gansu sites of Juyan 居延 aand Wuwei 武威. Wang Shumin 2007, 5.175, refers to this earlier example of the error. Liang was aware that the graph *shi* was a problem in the "Xia Annals" passage, but, as with his note to the "Qin Annals," he failed to recognize it as an example of a commonplace scribal error and opts for another correction. Cf. *SJZY*, 35.

7. In this same commentary, Wang Shumin also mentions that Liang has a note on the chronology found in his comments on the "Qin Annals."

8. "Table of the Twelve Lords" says the ruler's journey to Jin happened in his 26th year.

9. Basing himself on *Zuozhuan*, Ding 13.2, 1589–91, Liang pointed out other problems with the *Shiji* passage. Viscount Jian had at this time fled Jin and did not join the attack, which was led by the Zhi, Han, and Wei ministerial families. Moreover, Liang argued, the Zhonghang initially fled to Chaoge then fled to Qi eight years later. *MH* 2:52–53n4 refers to the *Zuozhuan*, Ding 13.2, passage but fails to mention either the chronological discrepancy or the other problems raised

by Liang. *GSR* 1:105n179 (1994) lists other passages in the *Shiji* that identify the rebels.

10. Liang noted that Sire Hui's reign stopped in his 9th year and that there was no 10th year; LYC, 8.380.1. The *Shiji*, he claims, mistakenly takes the 1st year of Sire Dao 悼公 to be Sire Hui's 10th year.

11. Wang Shumin 14.589 says of the "Qin ji" 秦記 (Qin records) that it was probably a separate chronicle made by Sima Qian of another version of the chronology found in documents and oral accounts. Liang rejected the notion that the "Qin Records" were compiled by Sima Qian. Cf. my discussion in chap. 5 of the print volume.

12. Lü Zuqian says that the Qin army was sent out in Sire Ling's 6th year and the battle happened in his 7th year. Because he was quoting the opinion of another scholar and had not himself determined which chronology is correct, Liang labelled his note a *fu an*.

13. 與魏戰少梁. By this time the state of Jin had been divided into three states by its ministerial families Han, Wei, and Zhao. Nevertheless, some *Shiji* passages refer to Jin rather than the three successor states even after the division. Hence the "Qin Annals" says that Jin built the wall at Shaoliang, but the "Table of the Six States" says that Qin engaged in battle with Wei.

14. The "Table of the Six States" does not have an entry for Sire Jian's death but it identifies the year following his 15th year as the 1st year of his son, Sire Hui.

15. Liang again simply noted the discrepancy without choosing one chronology over the other; LYC, 9.405.2. In the present commentary, Liang also noted that both the "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, and "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.713, correctly refer to the ruler's newborn son as Sire Chu 出公, not as Chuzi, or "Prince Chu," as in the "Qin Annals" passage, which Liang faulted as improper usage.

16. Takigawa 15.50 paraphrases without acknowledgment the Liang commentary to the "Table of the Six States" entry.

17. The "Table of the Six States" does not have an entry for the death of Sire Xian but it identifies the year after his 23rd as the first year of his successor.

18. In the "Sir Shang Memoir," the date is given by stating that when Wei Yang had "dwelled [in Qin] for three years, starting with Sire Xiao's 3rd year, he was appointed to the post." Sire Xiao's 3rd year was 359 BCE and the 3rd year of Wei Yang's residing in Qin was 357. Duyvendak 1963 apparently failed to count 359 BCE as the 1st year of Wei Yang's residency.

19. As noted in the *Shiji zhiyi*, the *Suoyin* commentary of Sima Zhen discusses the different forms of this place-name. *MH* 2:67n5 as well as *GSR* 1:110n246 (1994) and 1:205n268 (2018) also discuss the toponyms and the *Suoyin* commentary.

20. Liang also noted that the *Suoyin* commentary at "First Emperor Annals," *Shiji* 6.288, *s.v.* 孝公享國二十四年, which refers to a "Qin Annals" passage that reads "twelve years," is a misplaced commentary that should appear a few phrases later, *s.v.* 其十三年始都咸陽.

21. Liang made the additional point that, since events in the state of Song are otherwise listed in the table's column for the state of Qi, he does not know why this entry appears in the column devoted to Qin.

22. Cf. "Su Qin Memoir," *Shiji* 69.2250.

23. While Takigawa does not comment on this passage in "Table of the Six States," he does refer, at 69.17, to the date of the battle for Diaoyin in his commentary to a parallel passage in the "Su Qin Memoir," *Shiji* 69.2250.

24. Wang Shumin 2007, 69.2202, comments on the date of the Diaoyin battle given in the "Su Qin Memoir" and, there, notes that the *Zizhi tongjian* records the battle *s.v.* Qin King Hui Wen, year 5, i.e., 333 BCE.

25. Liang noted that in Hui Wen's 5th year, Zhang Yi was already employed by Qin but not as prime minister.

26. This is referred to as the battle of Diaoyin in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.728.

27. *GSR* 1:111n251 (1994) and 1:206n274 (2018) cite "Su Qin Memoir," *Shiji* 69.2250, in support of Takigawa's proposed emendation.

28. *GSR* 7:145n4 (1994) attempts to justify this conclusion by referring to what it says are "several" additional attacks on Quwo by Qin mentioned at "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.206, "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.729, *s.v.* Wei King Xiang, year 5, and the "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1848–50. The "Qin Annals" passage records *s.v.* Lord Hui Wen, year 11, i.e., 327 BCE, the return of Quwo to Wei, not an additional attack. (This is also mentioned in "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.729 *s.v.* Qin Lord Hui Wen, year 11.) The "Table of the Six States" passage cited by *GSR* 1994 parallels the "Chuli Ji Gan Mao Memoirs" passage under discussion and does not record an additional attack. Like the "Chuli Ji Gan Mao Memoirs" passage under discussion and the "Table of the Six States" passage referred to by *GSR*, the "Wei Hereditary House" passage records (at *Shiji* 44.1848) the 330 BCE attack; it also records (at *Shiji* 44.1848) Qin's return of Quwo to Wei in 329 BCE mentioned in the "Qin Annals" passage; moreover, it records (at *Shiji*

44.1849) Qin seizing Quwo in 322 BCE, the event that for Liang Yusheng meant that Quwo could not have been attacked by Chuli Ji in 314 BCE; finally, it records (at *Shiji* 44.1850) Chuli Ji's 314 BCE attack. Thus, there was only one additional attack—the one in 322 BCE cited by Liang to prove that Quwo was not the object of Chuli Ji's mission in 314 BCE—and not "several" as erroneously claimed in the 1994 edition of *GSR*, vol. 7. Given this overall historical record it is difficult not to agree with Takigawa and Wang Shumin that the *Shiji* references to Chuli Ji's attack on Wei in 330 BCE are mistaken and that the references to his attack on Wei in 314 should be emended so that taking Jiao, not Quwo, is identified as Qin's military objective. *GSR* 7:258n6 (2021) appears to be intended to correct the error in the 1994 edition of vol. 7.

29. "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.727, says that Hui Wen of Qin assumed the kingship in his 3rd year, i.e., 335 BCE. Liang pointed out this error; LYC, 9.420.1.

30. Wang Shumin, 15.179, disagrees on this point and would keep the date given in the "Qin Annals" for when the ruler of Han assumed the kingship.

31. Liang also faulted "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.730, *s.v.* Qin Hui Wen Jun, year 13, for stating that the Lord of Wei assumed the kingship. (This is how the text reads in the Palace edition, 15.229b–30a. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.179, notes that, in the Jingyou edition, the Wei appears after *jun* 君, suggesting that it was mistakenly inserted into the text.) But in the Jinling and Zhonghua shuju editions, the editors have deleted Wei so that the passage reads "Jun wei wang" 君為王, "the lord assumes the kingship," and thus, according to Sima Qian's practice otherwise in the table, refers to Lord Hui Wen of Qin. The next passage in the "Qin Annals" states that in his 14th year, King Hui Wen started anew his calendar and marked that year his *yuan nian* 元年, "1st year." (Liang did not comment upon this passage.) Thus, Hui Wen's reign is divided into two parts: the first thirteen years when he is referred to as Lord Hui Wen, and the subsequent fourteen years when he is referred to as King Hui Wen. Year dates in the second part of his reign are often distinguished from those in the first part by the addition of the word *hou* 後, "latter," before the year number. See the discussion of Hui Wen assuming the title of "king" in chap. 4 of the print volume.

32. *GSR* (1994) gives the wrong page number in Watson; it is p26, not p27.

33. *GSR* goes on to raise the possibility, explored in more detail at *GSR* 7:xvii–xviii (1994) and *GSR* 7:xxx–xxxi (2021), that the discrepancy might be due to the use of different counting practices in different *Shiji* chapters, so that what

was counted, for example, as the passing of three years in one chapter might be counted as the passing of four years in another, depending on whether the first year was included or excluded in the count. The almost identical notes in *GSR* 1994 and 2021 concede, however, that such a difference in counting practices is unlikely to account for the chronological discrepancies between the "Zhang Yi Memoir" and other *Shiji* chapters.

34. Liang noted that the passages in the "Zhang Yi Memoir" that relate to Qin's attack on Shu date the event ten years before it actually took place; LYC, 29.1250.2.

35. See also Liang's brief comments in which he noted the discrepancy with the date given in the "Qin Annals" and pointed out that the "Han Hereditary House" record was made to announce that Cang had just been installed as heir apparent; LYC, 24.1094.2.

36. In his comments to the "Han Hereditary House," Liang stated that Chu did not surround Yongshi in Han King Xiang 襄王, year 12 (=300 BCE), the date given in the "Han Hereditary House" passage; LYC, 24.1095.1.

37. "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.736, *s.v.* Chu, refers to Qin's defeat of the Chu forces at Chongqiu 重丘. Related passages in the "Hereditary Houses" show that the focus of the attack was Chongqiu and not Fangcheng. See, for example, "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1898. In his commentary to the "Table of the Six States" passage, Liang referred to the analysis found in the *Zizhi tongjian* commentary of Hu Sanxing. *MH* 2:79n6 notes that "Table of the Six States" says that Tang Mo was killed at Chongqiu.

38. Liang wrote two commentaries that propose emending the date of the destruction of Zhongshan by Zhao. The second one, written about the entry in the "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.738, *s.v.* Zhao (與齊燕共滅中山), is the more comprehensive and detailed of the two. See *Shiji zhiyi*, 435–37. Liang argued that the Zhao campaign against Zhongshan began in the 19th year of King Wu Ling, i.e. 307 BCE, and involved almost yearly encroachments on Zhongshan territory until the decisive attack in the king's 25th year, i.e. 301 BCE. Liang found it questionable that Zhao waited another five years, until 296 BCE, the date given by the "Zhao Hereditary House," to destroy the state and argues that it was in that year that the Zhongshan ruling lineage came to an end.

39. In arguing in favor of the 301 BCE date, Liang followed the *Zhanguo ce* commentary of Wu Shidao and Zhu Xi, *Tongjian gangmu*, both of which he cited on p. 436 of the *Shiji zhiyi*. Liang rejected as mistaken not only the "Qin Annals"

passage but also "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.738, and the "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1898—both passages date the event to reign years in Zhao and Qi equivalent to 295 BCE.

40. The text lists six states. Takigawa 5.67 notes the error. *MH* 2:80n5, and *GSR* 1:116n340 (1994) and 1:215n371 (2018) note that the the *Zhengyi* commentary suggests that the text says five, rather than six, because the last one listed, Zhongshan, was, at this time, an appanage of Zhao rather than a state in its own right.

41. Liang said that the "Wei Hereditary House," *Shiji* 44.1852, passage that says that Qin gave Fengling to Wei in Wei King Ai, year 23, should read year 21 (=298 BCE); LYC, 24.1085.1. Liang was of course aware of the larger problem of Wei chronology but is using the royal names and reign lengths given in the *Shiji* account of Wei simply for the sake of emending the text of the *Shiji* so that the correct absolute date is given.

42. Liang also noted, in agreement with Lü Zuqian, *Dashiji*, that "Table of the Six States" and various of the "Hereditary Houses" date the ensuing peace agreement—which involved Qin granting towns to Han and Wei—to two years later, i.e., 296 BCE, when in fact it was made in the same year, 298 BCE. In his commentary to "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1876, Liang confirmed that Wusui went to Han in Han King Xiang, year 14 (=298 BCE), not in year 12 as claimed in the "Han Hereditary House" passage; LYC, 24.1096.1. And in his commentary to the parallel passage in "Tian Jingzhong Wan Hereditary House," *Shiji* 46.1898, Liang pointed out that Hewai 河外 (=Wusui) was given to Han in Qi King Min, year 26 (=298 BCE), not year 28; LYC, 24.1108.1. (For the purpose of aligning the event within "Table of the Six States," Liang adopted the year count for King Min as it appears in the table although he knew it to be wrong.)

43. For ease of reference I have divided Liang's commentary to this relatively long *Shiji* passage into five different rows in this table. These rows are marked in the second column by my reference to LYC, 29.1265.4.

44. Yuan was located near modern-day Yuanqu 垣曲in Shanxi. It is referred to as Yuancheng 垣城in the "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs."

45. See *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 4, and 8n9.

46. Cf. the first entry for Zhao Xiang, year 19, which relates to a passage in the "Lord of Rang Memoir" that credits the taking of "more than sixty small and large cities" to the Lord of Rang.

47. *GSR* 7:167n10 (1994) and *GSR* 7:304n14 (2021) cite the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325 passage that dates the "taking of more than 60 cities" to

288 BCE but fail to mention that the passage attributes the attack to the Lord of Rang and the date was corrected by Liang, as noted by Wang Shumin and others.

48. See *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 4, and 8n10.

49. Liang has a note on a related passage in the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2325; LYC, 29.1263.1.

50. See the detailed discussion of the dates of Wei Ran's three appointments as chancellor of Qin in chap. 4 of the print volume.

51. *GSR* 7:159n16 (1994) and *GSR* 7:289n20 (2021) recognize the chronological discrepancy. *GSR* 7:159n21 and 7:160nn22 and 25 (1994) and *GSR* 7:290nn26, 27, and 30 (2021) also comment on Wei Ran's various appointments to and departures from office. The last of these notes in each of the two editions of *GSR* vol. 7 refers to the views of Wang Shumin 2007, 72.2291–92, Ma Feibai 1982, 181 (whose calculations are flawed in several respects), and Lin Jianming 1981, 275n23; but no mention is made of Liang Yusheng's scholarship.

52. While the Shuihudi "Qin Chronicle" attests to 291 BCE as the year when Qin took Yuan, the manuscript says nothing about the state to which Yuan belonged when Qin seized it. See chap. 6n410 in the print volume.

53. "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2331 (*GSR* 7:167 [1994] and *GSR* 7:304 [2021]) says that Bai Qi took 61 cities from Wei. In his commentary to that passage, Liang pointed out that the campaign took place in Zhao Xiang year 18 (=289 BCE) and not in year 15 (=292 BCE) as the passage indicates; LYC, 29.1265.4. Liang's note is part of a longer discussion of the chronology of a series of Qin military campaigns led by Bai Qi. Since that discussion involves emending three different dates given in the *Shiji* passage, I have divided it into three separate entries in the present table.

54. Even then, Qin had not taken all of Henei. Liang listed additional campaigns against other towns in Henei that can be dated to the years 247, 242, and 240 BCE.

55. *GSR* 7:159n19 (1994) claims that the *Shiji* "sometimes uses a counting system beginning with one rather than zero," and goes on to "tentatively suggest" that this is the case in the "Lord of Rang Memoir." That simply means that, like Liang Yusheng, the *GSR* reads "the 4th year after the enfeoffment of the Lord of Rang" as the equivalent of Qin King Zhao Xiang, year 19, i.e., 288 BCE, but without recognizing, as Liang did, that this presents a conflict with the subsequent passage that begins with the dating formula *shijiu nian* 十九年, "year 19." Though no connection with this textual issue is made, *GSR* 7:159n20 (1994) does

acknowledge that other *Shiji* passages date the taking of the sixty-plus cities to Zhao Xiang year 18. This acknowledgment is repeated in *GSR* 7:289n25 (2021), which wisely deletes the reference to different counting systems found in the earlier edition of *GSR* vol. 7.

56. "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.212, *s.v.* Zhao Xiang 23 (284 BCE), says that the meeting with Wei happened at Yiyang and the one with Han at Xincheng. "Table of the Six States" 15.741, *s.v.* Han King Li 釐王, year 14 (282 BCE), says the king of Han met with Qin in "the area between the two Zhou successor states" (兩周間). "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.740, *s.v.* Wei King Zhao 昭王, year 12 (284 BCE) and *s.v.* Han King Li, year 12 (284 BCE), as well as the "Hereditary Houses" of Wei and Han, say the meetings the rulers of those states had with the Qin ruler took place in the Xi Zhou 西周 successor state. Liang claimed that "Xi Zhou" and "the area between the two Zhou successor states" refer to Yiyang and Xincheng.

57. Liang said this meeting was "certainly not" an event that occurred in this year, but he does not propose an alternative date.

58. The meeting is not mentioned in the "Table of the Six States" or the "Chu Hereditary House."

59. This entry and the one following, *s.v.* King Zhao Xiang, year 33, are parts of a longer passage that involves two separate chronological issues that Liang treated in a single note. For the purposes of this table, I have separated the passage and Liang's commentary on it into two parts.

60. Liang pointed out other errors in the "Qin Annals" description of the Zhao Xiang, year 32, military campaign. Basing himself on the same Wei entries in "Table of the Six States," Liang noted that in the year 32 campaign, the Qin army only seized two walled towns and camped beneath the walls of Da Liang. Wei offered Qin the town of Wen to bring an end to Qin's campaign.

61. In his commentary to the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2328, Liang reiterated that the defeat of Bao Yuan should be dated to the Qin king's 32nd year, and he also notes that, contrary to the passage in the "Lord of Rang Memoir," Bao Yuan was a general in the service of Han, not Wei; LYC, 29.1264.3.

62. The other three mistakes are: in addition to Hu, the Qin forces were led by the Lord of Rang and Bai Qi; the number of Wei troops beheaded was 130,000 rather than 150,000, the larger number includes the 20,000 Zhao troops that drowned in the Yellow River while fighting Qin; in this campaign Zhao and Wei, rather than Wei alone, were smashed by the Qin forces. Liang moreover pointed out that "Foreign Gentleman" Hu's given name is properly written Yang 陽 rather

than Shang, as attested in the "Lord of Rang Memoir," *Shiji* 72.2328. The Zhonghua shuju edition of the *Shiji* emends the "Qin Annals" passage to read "Hu Yang." The same chronological error occurs in the "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1821—that passage dates the Qin victory to Zhao King Hui Wen 25 (=274 BCE) instead of year 26. Liang made the correction; LYC, 23.1069.1.

63. See the previous note.

64. Wang Shumin disagrees, however, with Liang's argument about the number of deaths in the campaign. He argues that the sources show that the total was 170,000, consisting of the 150,000 Wei troops who were beheaded and the 20,000 Zhao troops who drowned. Wang repeats this argument at 72.2294 and 73.2301.

65. See *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 5 and 9n24.

66. The "Qin Annals" and the "Fan Ju Cai Ze Memoirs" reads "Xingqiu"; "Wei Hereditary House" reads "Qiqiu"; the "Table of the Six States" reads "Linqiu" 廩丘. Liang noted that Linqiu was territory of the state of Qi that, at the time of this entry, had become part of the state of Zhao. Linqiu became Xinlin County 新廩縣in Ru'nan Commandery 汝南郡. In Chunqiu times it, too, had been Qi territory, but in the Warring States period it was part of Wei. Liang noted that Xingqiu should be corrected to Qiqiu in the "Fan Ju Cai Ze Memoirs"; LYC, 30.1287.3.

67. Liang noted that both Lü Zuqian, *Dashiji*, and Yan Ruoqu, *Shangshu guwen shuzheng*, 6A.668–71, rely on this passage to argue that Qin, before the unification, had already started to use the 10th month of the year as the year's beginning. Liang commented: "I fear this is not so." (Liang repeated his opposition to Yan Ruoqu's views; LYC, 4.160.4.) Takigawa 5.77, in a note to a later passage in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214, quotes Zhang Wenhu, who says that Lü Zuqian and Yan Ruoqu are correct but Takigawa disputes Zhang's assessment. See "Liang Yusheng on *Shiji* Chronology" in the print volume for more on this controversy.

68. Cf. the entry for Sire Huan, year 10, and First Emperor, year 4, as well as the notes that accompany those entries in this table. See Wang Shumin 2007, 5.175, 5.185, 6.193, and 73.2304.

69. In his commentary to the "Chunshen Jun Memoir," *Shiji* 78.2395 (*GSR* 7:228 [1994], *GSR* 7:405 [2021]), Liang pointed out that the battle took place in the 3rd year of Lord Chunshen's tenure as prime minister, i.e., 260 BCE, not in his 4th year as the memoir claims; LYC, 30.1284.4. Takigawa 78.15 and Wang Shumin 2007, 78.2391–92, quote Liang. *GSR* 7:228n39 (1994) and *GSR* 7:405n42 (2021) point out that 260 BCE is the correct date but make no reference to Liang's

commentary. In his commentary to "Fan Ju Cai Ze Memoirs," *Shiji* 79.2417, Liang noted that the battle took place four years after Qin took Jing from Han, not five years as the "memoir" claims; LYC, 30.1289.3. Takigawa 79.33 quotes Liang. Wang Shumin 2007, 79.2417, quotes Liang and confirms the accuracy of the chronology he proposes. *GSR* 7:245n82 (1994) and *GSR* 7:433n97 (2021) say the date given in the memoir "seems incorrect" since the battle of Changping took place in 260 BCE. In his *Shiji zhiyi* 30.1294 commentary to the "Lian Po/Lin Xiangru Memoirs" 81.2446 passage on the date of the battle, Liang said that Zhao King Xiao Cheng, year 7, should be year 8. But *ba*, "eight," is clearly Liang's error—or a printing error in the various editions of the *Shiji zhiyi*—and his text should read *liu nian*, "year 6." See Wang Shumin 2007, 81.2457. "Yan Shao Gong Hereditary House," *Shiji* 34.1559, dates Qin's conquest of Changping to Yan King Wu Cheng 武成王, year 13, i.e. 259 BCE. Quoting the Mao edition 毛本 of the *Shiji* in his comment on the passage, Liang pointed out that the text should be corrected to read "year 12," i.e., 260 BCE; LYC, 19.902.1.

70. See *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, 5.

71. The "Bai Qi Memoir," *Shiji* 73.2332, says: "In Zhao Xiang, year 45, Qin attacked the Han town of Yewang. The result was that Yewang fell to Qin and the road to Shangdang was cut off." (四十五年, 伐韓之野王。野王降秦, 上黨道絕.) But "Bai Qi Memoir," *Shiji* 73.2333, *s.v.* Zhao Xiang, year 47, says: "Qin sent *zuo shuzhang* Wang He to attack Han. He took Shangdang. The population of Shangdang fled to Zhao. Zhao camped an army at Changping in order to stop the movement of the Shangdang population." (四十七年, 秦使左庶長王齕攻韓, 取上黨。上黨民走趙。趙軍長平, 以按據上黨民.)

72. In his commentary to the "Han Hereditary House," *Shiji* 45.1877, Wang Shumin 2007, 45.1688–89, confirms the emended chronology that Liang proposed here.

73. Wang Liqi 1988, 1:105n6, does not argue anything but does paraphrase, without acknowledgment, Liang's argument for dating the attack on Shangdang to 262 BCE.

74. The "Bai Qi Memoir" says: "In Zhao Xiang, year 48, 10th month, Qin again pacified Shangdang Commandery." Liang pointed out that *shi yue*, "10th month," is excrescent; LYC 29.1266.4.

75. Wang Shumin 2007, 73.2304, makes the same argument *s.v.* the parallel date notation in "Bai Qi Wang Jian Memoirs," *Shiji* 73.2335. Cf. the previous note to this table.

76. Wang Shumin explains that Liang's dating involves a siege that began in the Qin king's 48th year (=259 BCE), continued through his 49th year (=258 BCE), and came to an end in his 50th year (=257 BCE) when the states of Wei and Chu aided Zhao in breaking the siege. The "Qin Chronicle" discovered at Shuihudi records Qin's attack on Handan but it is not clear to which year the chronicle dates the event. See *Shuihudi Qin mu zhujian*, "Zhushi," 5 and 9n36. In his commentary to the "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1827 passage that records how Chu and Wei came to Zhao's aid, Liang stated that the siege was broken in Zhao King Xiao Cheng 9 (=257 BCE), not year 8 as is recorded in the "Zhao Hereditary House"; LYC, 23.1071.1.

77. Liang also pointed out that the graph *wang*, "king," is excrescent. What Qin seized was the state of West Zhou. He notes, however, that *Shiquan* says that *wang* is an error for *jun*, "lord."

78. See the discussion of Liang's views in "Liang Yusheng on *Shiji* Chronology" in the print volume.

79. Takigawa 5.77, in a note to a passage in "Qin Annals," *Shiji* 5.214, quotes Zhang Wenhu, who says that Lü Zuqian and Yan Ruoqu are correct in claiming that the Qin used the 10th month to mark the beginning of the year, but Takigawa disputes Zhang's assessment.

80. Zhu Guichang 2012, 608, 634n9. For a more detailed discussion, see "Liang Yusheng on *Shiji* Chronology" in the print volume.

81. The "Qin Annals" originally said that the attack on Qin was an event in the 4th year of Zhuang Xiang's reign, but Liang pointed out that King Zhuang Xiang reigned for only three years.

82. Liang noted that the *Zhengyi* commentary to this passage says that Shangdang rebelled and had to be taken a second time. Liang doubted this explanation. He did allow, however, that there were new attacks and conquests in this year.

83. The same "Table of the Six States" entry records that in that year Qin established Taiyuan Commandery 太原郡 for the first time. In "Yan Shaogong Hereditary House," *Shiji* 34.1560, the event is dated to the following year. Liang corrected the error; LYC, 19.902.3. Cf. Takigawa 34.22 and especially Wang Shumin 2007, 34.1381.

84. Liang argued that Qin's seizing Jinyang happened in the king's 3rd year, i.e., 247 BCE; LYC, 9.447.3. Wang Shumin 2007, 15.682, confirms what Liang says about the chronology. Liang pointed out that the date for the taking of Jinyang given in "Zhao Hereditary House," *Shiji* 43.1829, viz. King Xiang Cheng 20,

should be corrected to Xiao Cheng 19 (=247 BCE); LYC, 23.1072.2. Wang Shumin 2007, 43.1643, quotes this Liang commentary and confirms that the proposed chronology is correct.

85. Liang added that *Shiquan* already noted that editions in his day mistakenly wrote *shi*, "ten," instead of *qi*, "seven."

86. Takigawa also quotes Huang Shisan, who observes that there are no locust plagues in the 11th month of the year.

87. Wang Shumin's note consists of little more than quoting Liang Yusheng and pointing to the frequency of this error in the *Shiji*.

88. The "Table of the Six States," *Shiji* 15.752, says only that Lao Ai "created a rebellion" in this year, and that his followers were moved to Shu, but it does not mention his execution—something that Liang regarded as an oversight.

89. The "Table of the Six States" entry for this year includes a longer list of events. Cheng Yizhi proposed emending the date for these three. He also noted that the building of the E'pang Palace, another event listed here, actually occurred in First Emperor, year 35, i.e., 212 BCE. Liang made the same point in his comment on the entry for year 35 of the First Emperor's reign in the "Table"; LYC, 9.453.2.

90. Construction was not completed in this year. Liang commented further on the continuing work on the palace in 212 and again in 209 BCE; LYC 9.453.5. Liang noted that the palace was never finished during the Qin. As pointed out in chap. 5 of the print volume, construction of the palace never happened.

91. The entry also appears in the "Month Table of the Conjunction of Qin and Chu," *Shiji* 16.764, *s.v.* Second Emperor, year 1, 9th month, and is repeated *s.v.* Chu King Yin 隱王, Chen She 陳涉, same year and same month (which equalled month 3 in the Chu calendar). In his commentary to the Second Emperor, year 1, entry, Liang pointed out that the arrival of the Chu troops at Xi should be recorded *s.v.* the 10th month of the 2nd year of the Second Emperor's reign; LYC 10.456.2.

92. The "Li Si Memoir," *Shiji* 87.2562, also dates Li Si's death to year two of the Second Emperor's reign. Commenting on the "Memoir" passage, Liang confirmed that the date given in the "First Emperor Annals" is correct; LYC, 31.1321.4.

Finding List of Liang Yusheng Critiques (LYC)
of Qin-Related Passages in the *Shiji*

Key

Abbreviated Titles:

CFU	Derk Bodde, *China's First Unifier*
GSR	*Grand Scribe's Records*
rev	*Grand Scribe's Records*, 2018 revised edition of volume 1 or the 2021 revised edition of volume 7
MH	*Mémoires historiques*
SJZY	*Shiji zhiyi*
SPG	Derk Bodde, *Statesman, Patriot, and General*
Takigawa	Takigawa Kametarō, *Shiki kaichū kōshō*
Watson	Burton Watson, *Records of the Grand Historian*
WSM	Wang Shumin, *Shiji jiaozheng*

Other:

In the first column, the following abbreviations distinguish between Liang's three categories of critiques:

N	*an* 案 ("note")
A	*fu an* 附案 ("additional note")
Q	quotation

Page numbers in the column "Riegel Location" refer to the print volume; italicized page numbers in the same column refer to the materials in this online supplement.

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
2.35.1 N	帝禹東巡狩, 至于會稽而崩	2.83
3.113.1 N	四十四年, 秦惠王稱王。其後諸侯皆為王。	4.160
3.114.1 A	王赧時東西周分治	4.160
3.115.1 N	秦召西周君, 西周君惡往, 故令人謂韓王曰: 秦召西周君, 將以使攻王之南陽也, 王何不出兵於南陽?	4.163
3.116.1 N	西周恐, 倍秦, 與諸侯約從	4.168
3.116.2 A	周君赧王卒	4.169
3.117.1 A	秦取九鼎寶器	4.169
3.118.1 N	而遷西周公於憚狐	4.169
3.118.2 N	秦莊襄王滅東西周	4.169
4.119.1 N	玄鳥隕卵, 女脩吞之, 生子大業	5.173
4.119.2 N	咨爾費	5.173
4.119.3 A	乃妻之姚姓之玉女	5.173
4.119.4 A	實鳥俗氏	5.174
4.119.5 N	大廉玄孫曰孟戲、中衍, 鳥身人言	5.174
4.120.1 A	是時蜚廉為紂石北方	5.174
4.120.2 N	賜爾石棺以華氏」。死, 遂葬於霍太山	5.174–75
4.120.3 A	得驥、溫驪、驊騮、騄耳之駟	5.175
4.121.1 N	西巡狩, 樂而忘歸。徐偃王作亂, 造父為繆王御, 長驅歸周, 以救亂	5.175

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
56n22			*MH* 1:162, *GSR* 1:36, rev 1:84
200n7			*MH* 1:304, *GSR* 1:79, rev 1:156
441nn347, and 348	4.84	4.156	*MH* 1:305, *GSR* rev 1:157
442n350			*MH* 1:308, *GSR* 1:80, rev 1:158
442n357		4.159	*MH* 1:316–17, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:161
441n348, 442n351, 443n358, 443n360, 445n367	4.95		*MH* 1:317, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:162
444n362			*MH* 1:317, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:162
444n365	4.96	4.160	*MH* 1:317, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:162
445n366, *30*	4.95–96	4.159–60	*MH* 1:318, *GSR* 1:83, rev 1:162
126n5, *81, 86*	5.2		*MH* 2:1–2, *GSR* 1:87, rev 1:169
127n12, *81*	5.2–3		*MH* 2:2, *GSR* 1:87, rev 1:170
127n12	5.4	5.161–62	*MH* 2:3, *GSR* 1:87, rev 1:170
133n38, *74, 88*			*MH* 2:3, *GSR* 1:87, rev 1:170
134n44, *81, 88, 97, 98*	5.4	5.162	*MH* 2:3, *GSR* 1:87, rev 1:170
99n216, 136n52, *30, 75, 81, 98*	5.5		*MH* 2:4, *GSR* 1:88, rev 1:171
137n57, *81*	5.5	5.163	*MH* 2:4, *GSR* 1:88, rev 1:171
138n65, *85*		5.164	*MH* 2:5, *GSR* 1:88, rev 1:172
59n34, 138n61, 139n67, *96*	5.7–8		*MH* 2:5–9, *GSR* 1:88, rev 1:172

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.121.2 A	有子曰女防	5.175
4.121.3 A	太几生大駱	5.175
4.121.4 N	大駱生非子, 以造父之寵, 皆蒙趙城姓趙氏	5.175
4.122.1 A	其長者曰莊公	5.178
4.122.2 A	以女弟繆嬴為豐王妻	5.179
4.122.3 N	戎圍犬丘世父	5.179
4.122.4 N	乃用駠駒、黃牛、羝羊各三, 祠上帝西畤	5.179
4.123.1 A	岐以東獻之周	5.179
4.123.2 A	是為寧公	5.181
4.123.3 A	遣兵伐蕩社	5.181
4.124.1 A	鄭高渠眯	5.182
4.124.2 N	十三年齊人管至父、連稱等殺其君襄公	5.183
4.124.3 N	晉滅霍、魏、耿	5.183
4.124.4 A	以犧三百牢祠鄗畤	5.184
4.124.5 N	三年, 鄭伯、虢叔殺子頹而入惠王	5.184
4.124.6 A	晉獻公滅虞、虢, 虜虞君與其大夫百里傒, 以璧馬賂於虞故也。既虜百里傒, 以為秦繆公夫人媵於秦	5.186
4.125.1 N	百里傒亡秦走宛, 楚鄙人執之。繆公聞百里傒賢, 欲重贖之, 恐楚人不與, 乃使人謂楚曰:「吾媵臣百里傒在焉, 請以五羖羊皮贖之。」楚人遂許與之	5.186
4.125.2 A	乞食飯人	5.186

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
140–41n75, *30, 86*	5.8	5.164–65	*MH* 2:10, *GSR* 1:89, rev 1:172
140n75, *30, 74, 81, 95*	5.8	5.165	*MH* 2:10, *GSR* 1:89, rev 1:173
143n90, 144n93, *81, 94, 97*	5.8		*MH* 2:10, *GSR* 1:89, rev 1:173
114n297, 148n107, 149n109, *94,*	5.10		*MH* 2:13, *GSR* 1:90, rev 1:174
78n119, 152n115, *85*	5.11*		*MH* 2:13, *GSR* 1:90, rev 1:175
149n111, *30*	5.11		*MH* 2:13, *GSR* 1:90, rev 1:175
153n118, 310n67, *30*	5.12		*MH* 2:15, *GSR* 1:91, rev 1:175–76
155n123, *74*	5.13		*MH* 2:17, *GSR* 1:91, rev 1:175–76
155n125, *30, 82, 87, 94*	5.15		*MH* 2:19, *GSR* 1:92, rev 1:177
156n129, *30*	5.15		*MH* 2:19, *GSR* 1:92, rev 1:177
	5.16		*MH* 2:20, *GSR* rev 1:179
94, 104			*MH* 2:21, *GSR* 1:93, rev 1:179
66n67, *104*			*MH* 2:21, *GSR* 1:93, rev 1:179
77n108, 313n80	5.18*		*MH* 2:23, *GSR* 1:93, rev 1:180
82, 84, 88, 94, 104		5.166	*MH* 2:24, *GSR* 1:94, rev 1:181
171n190, *80, 93, 94*	5.21		*MH* 2:25–26, *GSR* 1:94, rev 1:182
19n72, 172n192, *75, 80, 81, 93*	5.21		*MH* 2:26, *GSR* 1:94–95, rev 1:182
172n195, *30*	5.22	5.167	*MH* 2:27, *GSR* 1:95, rev 1:182

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.125.3 N	周王子穨好牛, 臣以養牛干之	5.186
4.126.1 N	事虞君, 蹇叔止臣。臣知虞君不用臣, 臣誠私利祿爵, 且留。再用其言, 得脫, 一不用, 及虞君難	5.186
4.126.2 N	秋, 繆公自將伐晉, 戰於河曲	5.186
4.126.3 N	太子申生死新城, 重耳、夷吾出犇	5.186–87
4.126.4 N	使百里傒將兵送夷吾	5.187
4.126.5 N	請割晉之河西八城與秦	5.187
4.126.6 N	十二年, 齊管仲、隰朋死	5.188
4.127.1 N	晉旱來請粟	5.188
4.127.2 N	傒曰:「夷吾得罪於君, 其百姓何罪?」	5.188
4.127.3 N	十四年, 秦饑, 請粟於晉。晉君謀之羣臣。虢射曰:「因其饑伐之, 可有大功。」晉君從之。十五年, 興兵將攻秦。繆公發兵, 使丕豹將, 自往擊之	5.188
4.127.4 N	吾將以晉君祠上帝	5.189
4.127.5 Q	周天子聞之, 曰「晉我同姓」, 為請晉君	5.189
4.127.6 N	秦妻子圉以宗女	5.189
4.128.1 N	十八年, 齊桓公卒	5.189
4.128.2 N	二十年, 秦滅梁、芮	5.189
4.128.3 N	秦繆公將兵助晉文公入襄王, 殺王弟帶	5.190
4.128.4 N	鄭人有賣鄭於秦	5.190
4.128.5 N	使百里傒子孟明視, 蹇叔子西乞術及白乙丙將兵	5.191
4.129.1 N	滑, 晉之邊邑也	5.191

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
172n195, *80*	5.22		*MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:195, rev 1:183
172n195, *80*, *93*	5.22		*MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:195, rev 1:183
368n3, *93*, *104*	5.22		*MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:195, rev 1:183
158n139, *90*, *92*, *93*, *104*	5.23*		*MH* 2:28, *GSR* 1:195, rev 1:183
159n143, *80*, *92*, *96*			*MH* 2:29, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:184
159n145			*MH* 2:29, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:184
82, *96*, *104*			*MH* 2:30, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:184
369n9, *30*			*MH* 2:30, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:185
173n197, *80*, *92*, *93*	5.25*		*MH* 2:30–31, *GSR* 1:96, rev 1:185
370n12, *56n57*, *82*, *88*, *92*	5.25		*MH* 2:31, *GSR* 1:97, rev 1:185
160n147, *92*, *93*	5.26		*MH* 2:33, *GSR* 1:97, rev 1:186
77n109, 160n148, *85*, *92*, *93*	5.26		*MH* 2:33, *GSR* 1:97, rev 1:186
160n151, *83*	5.27	5.169	*MH* 2:34, *GSR* 1:98, rev 1:186
92, *106*		5.169	*MH* 2:35, *GSR* 1:98, rev 1:187
92n183, 101n229, 103n239, 160n149, *76*, *106*			*M MH* 2:35, *GSR* 1:98, rev 1:187
163n160, *81*, *93*	5.28		*MH* 2:36, *GSR* 1:98, rev 1:187
372n22, *89*	5.29		*MH* 2:37, *GSR* 1:99, rev 1:188
61n41, *80*, *83*, *88*, *96*		5.170	*MH* 2:37, *GSR* 1:99, rev 1:188
372n28	5.31		*MH* 2:39, *GSR* 1:99, rev 1:189

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.129.2 N	文公夫人, 秦女也, 為秦三囚將請曰:「繆公之怨此三人」	5.192
4.130.1 N	繆公於是復使孟明視等將兵伐晉, 戰于彭衙。秦不利, 引兵歸	5.192
4.130.2 Q	繆公怪之, 問曰:「中國以詩書禮樂法度為政, 然尚時亂, 今戎夷無此, 何以為治, 不亦難乎?」由余笑曰:「此乃中國所以亂也。」	5.192
4.131.1 N	於是繆公退而問內史廖曰	5.193
4.131.2 A	取王官及鄗	5.193
4.131.3 N	封殽中尸, 為發喪, 哭之三日。乃誓於軍	5.193–94
4.131.4 Q	君子聞之, 皆為垂涕, 曰:「嗟乎! 秦繆公之與人周也, 卒得孟明之慶。」	5.194
4.132.1 N	益國十二, 開地千里	5.194
4.132.2 N	天子使召公過賀繆公以金鼓	5.194
4.132.3 A	收其良臣而從死	5.195
4.133.1 Q	是以知秦不能復東征也	5.195
4.133.2 N	秦伐晉, 取武城	5.195
4.133.3 N	戰於河曲, 大敗晉軍	5.195
4.133.4 A	乃使魏雠餘詳反	5.195
4.133.5 N	子共公立	5.195
4.134.1 N	共公立五年卒	5.196

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
374n36			*MH* 2:40, *GSR* 1:100, rev 1:189
375n40, *88, 93, 106*	5.32*	5.172	*MH* 2:41, *GSR* 1:100, rev 1:190
63n51, 164n163, *93, 96*			*MH* 2:41, *GSR* 1:100, rev 1:190
164n164, *88, 93*	5.33*	5.172	*MH* 2:42, *GSR* 1:100–101, rev 1:191
376n50, *30*			*MH* 2:43, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192
19n71, 66n67, 377n55, *93*	5.35–36		*MH* 2:44, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192
64n59, 107n257, *93*	5.36*		*MH* 2:44, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192
164n165, 268n298	5.36*	5.174	*MH* 2:44–45, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192
164n165, *85, 94*			*MH* 2:45, *GSR* 1:101, rev 1:192
168n179, *74*			*MH* 2:45, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:192
78	5.37		*MH* 2:45, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:193
379n63, *32*			*MH* 2:46, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:193
381n77, *76*	5.38		*MH* 2:47, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:193
80	5.38*		*MH* 2:47, *GSR* 1:102, rev 1:194
92			*MH* 2:47, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:194
92, 106	5.38–39		*MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:194

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.134.2 A	晉敗我一將	5.196
4.134.3 A	楚莊王服鄭	5.196
4.134.4 N	桓公立二十七年卒, 子景公立	5.197
4.135.1 N	晉悼公彊, 數會諸侯, 率以伐秦, 敗秦軍。秦軍走, 晉兵追之, 遂渡涇, 至棫林而還	5.197
4.135.2 N	二十七年, 景公如晉, 與平公盟, 已而背之	5.197
4.135.3 A	哀公八年, 楚公子弃疾弑靈王而自立, 是為平王	
4.135.4 N	十一年, 楚平王來求秦女為太子建妻。至國, 女好而自娶之	5.197
4.136.1 N	孔子行魯相事	5.198
4.136.2 N	五年, 晉卿中行、范氏反晉, 晉使智氏、趙簡子攻之, 范、中行氏亡奔齊	5.198
4.136.3 N	立十年卒	5.198
4.136.4 N	六年, 吳敗齊師	5.198
4.136.5 N	十二年, 齊田常弑簡公	5.198
4.136.6 N	秦悼公立十四年卒	5.198
4.137.1 N	孔子以悼公十二年卒	5.198
4.137.2 N	殺智伯分其國	5.199
4.137.3 Q	躁公二年, 南鄭反	5.199

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
383n87, *75*	5.39		*MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:194
86, *106*	5.39	5.175	*MH* 2:48, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:194
89n166, 91n176, 102n234, *106*	5.39		*MH* 2:49, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:194
386n101, *92*, *93*	5.40		*MH* 2:49, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:195
388n109, *76*, *80*, *108*	5.40		*MH* 2:49, *GSR* 1:103, rev 1:195
82, *93*	5.41		*MH* 2:51, *GSR* 1:104, rev 1:196
82, *85*, *108*	5.41	5.175	*MH* 2:51, *GSR* 1:104, rev 1:196
86	5.42		*MH* 2:52, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:197
390n116, *95*, *108*	5.42–43		*MH* 2:52, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:197
92, *108*			*MH* 2:53, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:197
108	5.43		*MH* 2:53, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:197
93, *95*, *110*			*MH* 2:54, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:198
92, *110*	5.43		*MH* 2:54, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:198
86, *92*			*MH* 2:54, *GSR* 1:105, rev 1:198
390n117, *97*	5.44		*MH* 2:55, *GSR* 1:106, rev 1:198
75, *84*	5.44–45		*MH* 2:56, *GSR* 1:106, rev 1:199

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.137.4 Q	義渠來伐, 至渭南	5.199
4.137.5 A	靈公六年, 晉城少梁, 秦擊之	5.200
4.137.6 N	十三年, 城籍姑	5.200
4.138.1 N	十六年卒	5.200
4.138.2 N	惠公十二年, 子出子生	5.200
4.138.3 N	十三年, 伐蜀, 取南鄭	5.200
4.138.4 N	庶長改迎靈公之子獻公于河西而立之。殺出子及其母, 沈之淵旁	5.200
4.138.5 N	獻公元年	5.201
4.138.6 N	合七十七歲而霸王出	5.201
4.139.1 N	十八年, 雨金櫟陽	5.201
4.139.2 A	天子賀以黼黻	5.201
4.139.3 N	虜其將公孫痤	5.201
4.139.4 N	二十四年, 獻公卒	5.201
4.139.5 N	子孝公立	5.201
4.140.1 N	孝公元年, 河山以東彊國六, 與齊威、楚宣、魏惠、燕悼櫟、韓哀、趙成侯並	5.202
4.140.2 A	楚自漢中, 南有巴、黔中	5.202

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
116n308	5.45		*MH* 2:56, *GSR* 1:106, rev 1:199
391n119, *110*	5.45		*MH* 2:57, *GSR* 1:106, rev 1:199
110	5.45	5.175	*MH* 2:57, *GSR* 1:106, rev 1:199
176n211, *93*, *112*	5.46*		*MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:200
88, *92*, *112*	5.46		*MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:200
73n90, 439n338	5.46*		*MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:200
116n310, *92*, *94*			*MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:200
80n124, 152n117, 178n217, *74*, *94*			*MH* 2:58, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:200
181n226			*MH*, 2:59, *GSR* 1:107, rev 1:201
			MH 2:59, GSR 1:107, rev 1:201
108n265, 178n218, *32*, *85*			*MH* 2:59, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
179n219, 186n247, 393n129, *81*			*MH* 2:59–60, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
178n217, *94*, *112*	5.48*		*MH* 2:60, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
184n238, *94*			*MH* 2:60, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
116n310, 184n239, 394n130, *85*, *86*, *87*, *93*, *94*	5.49?		*MH* 2:60, *GSR* 1:108, rev 1:201
73n90, 184n239, 394n132	5.49?		*MH* 2:61–62, *GSR* rev 1:202

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.140.3 N	與魏惠王會杜平	5.203
4.140.4 N	衛鞅為大良造, 將兵圍魏安邑, 降之	5.203
4.140.5 N	四十一縣	5.203
4.140.6 N	二十四年, 與晉戰鴈門	5.204
4.141.1 N	孝公卒, 子惠文君立	5.205
4.141.2 N	三年, 王冠	5.205
4.141.3 N	齊、魏為王	5.205
4.141.4 A	六年, 魏納陰晉	5.205
4.141.5 N	七年, 公子卬與魏戰, 虜其將龍賈, 斬首八萬	5.205–06
4.142.1 N	圍焦, 降之	5.206
4.142.2 N	十一年, 縣義渠	5.206
4.143.1 N	歸魏焦、曲我	5.206
4.143.2 N	十三年四月戊午, 魏君為王, 韓亦為王	5.206
4.143.3 N	使張儀伐取陜	5.206
4.143.4 N	張儀與齊、楚大臣會齧桑	5.207
4.144.1 N	樂池相秦	5.207

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
200n11, 394n130, 395n138, *32, 84*	5.51		*MH* 2:64, *GSR* 1:109, rev 1:204
190n267, 396n144, *58n74, 95*	5.51		*MH* 2:64–65, *GSR* 1:109, rev 1:204
191n270, 339n197			*MH* 2:65–66, *GSR* 1:110, rev 1:204
398n156, *112*	5.54*		*MH* 2:67, *GSR* 1:110, rev 1:205
199n1, *84, 94,* 118			*MH* 2:67–68, *GSR* 1:110, rev 2:205
199n1, *84*	5.55–56		*MH* 2:68, *GSR* 1:110, rev 1:206
199n3, *84, 85*			*MH* 2:69, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:206
82, 87,			*MH* 2:69, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:206
210n51, 399n162, 400n167, 418n238, *114*	5.56		*MH* 2:69, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:206
400n169	5.57		*MH* 2:69, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:206
74n97, 406n192, *89*			*MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:207
400n170, 403n174			*MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:207
199nn4 and 6, *84, 86, 116*	5.58	5.178	*MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:207
97, 116	5.58		*MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:207
97, 116			*MH* 2:70, *GSR* 1:111, rev 1:208
82, 85, 97			*MH* 2:71, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.144.2 N	韓、趙、魏、燕、齊帥匈奴共攻秦。秦使庶長疾與戰修魚, 虜其將申差, 敗趙公子渴、韓太子奐, 斬首八萬二千	5.207
4.145.1 N	伐取趙中都、西陽	5.207
4.145.2 N	十年, 韓太子蒼來質	5.207
4.145.3 N	伐敗趙將泥	5.207
4.145.4 N	伐取義渠二十五城	5.207
4.145.5 A	樗里疾攻魏焦, 降之	5.207
4.146.1 A	公子通封於蜀	5.207
4.146.2 N	燕君讓其臣子之	5.207
4.146.3 N	虜趙將莊	5.207
4.146.4 N	楚圍雍氏	5.207
4.147.1 N	秦使庶長疾助韓而東攻齊, 到滿助魏攻燕	5.207
4.147.2 N	十四年, 伐楚, 取召陵	5.207
4.147.3 N	相壯殺蜀侯來降	5.207
4.147.4 N	子武王立	5.209
4.147.5 A	韓、魏、齊、楚、越皆賓從	5.209

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
404n181, 406n191, *60n94*, *75*, *82*, *83*, *90*	5.59		*MH* 2:71, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
422n265, *32*, *54n19*	5.60		*MH* 2:72, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
83, *118*	5.60		*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
98			*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
118			*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
209n48, 409n201, *81*	5.60		*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:208
97n207, 211n60, *82*, *118*			*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:209
85, *98*, *118*	5.60★		*MH* 2:73, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:209
218n86, *81*	5.61★	5.179	*MH* 2:73–74, *GSR* 1:112, rev 1:209
449n384, *120*	5.61–62		*MH* 2:74, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:209
90	5.62★	5.179–80	*MH* 2:74, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:209
450n389			*MH* 2:74, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:209
97n207, 211n58, 212n62, *81*, *82*, *90*, *96*, *97*			*MH* 2:74–75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210
213n65, *84*			*MH* 2:75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210
			MH 2:75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.148.1 N	與魏惠王會臨晉	5.209
4.148.2 A	南公揭卒	5.209
4.148.3 N	樗里疾相韓	5.209
4.148.4 N	烏獲、孟說	5.209
4.148.5 N	王與孟說舉鼎, 絕臏。八月, 武王死	5.209
4.148.6 N	是為昭襄王	5.209
4.149.1 N	甘茂出之魏	5.210
4.149.2 N	四年, 取蒲阪	5.210
4.149.3 N	魏王來朝應亭	5.210
4.149.4 N	蜀侯煇反	5.210
4.149.5 N	涇陽君質於齊	5.210
4.149.6 A	攻楚, 取新市	5.210
4.150.1 N	共攻楚方城, 取唐昧	5.210
4.150.2 N	趙破中山, 其君亡, 竟死齊	5.210
4.150.3 N	九年, 孟嘗君薛文來相秦	5.210
4.150.4 N	奐攻楚, 取八城, 殺其將景快	5.210

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
213n67	5.62*		*MH* 2:75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210
214n68, *74, 84, 85*	5.63*		*MH* 2:75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210
214n68, *88*	5.63*	5.180	*MH* 2:75, *GSR* 1:113, rev 1:210–211
214n72, *90*		5.180	*MH* 2:76, *GSR* 1:114, rev 1:211
84, 87, 88, 95		5.181	*MH* 2:76, *GSR* 1:114, rev 1:211
215n76, *84, 88*		5.181	*MH* 2:76, *GSR* 1:114, rev 1:212
86	5.64		*MH* 2:77, *GSR* 1:114, rev 1:212
409n204, *81*			*MH* 2:78, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:212
	5.65		*MH* 2:78, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:213
97n207, 128n16, 212n63			*MH* 2:78, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:213
90, 97, 120			*MH* 2:78, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:213
452n401, *82*			*MH* 2:79, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:213
83n142, 451n396, 462n458, *75, 120*			*MH* 2:79, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:214
95, 120			*MH* 2:79–80, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:214
226n124, 334n172, *122*			*MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:214
96			*MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:214

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.151.1 N	十年, 楚懷王入朝秦, 秦留之	5.210
4.151.2 N	薛文以金受免	5.210
4.151.3 N	十一年, 齊、韓、魏、趙、宋、中山五國共攻秦, 至鹽氏而還。秦與韓、魏河北及封陵以和	5.210
4.152.1 N	楚懷王走之趙, 趙不受	5.210
4.152.2 N	左更白起	5.212
4.152.3 N	五大夫禮出亡奔魏	5.212
4.152.4 N	虜公孫喜, 拔五城	5.212
4.152.5 N	十五年, 大良造白起攻魏, 取垣, 復予之	5.212
4.153.1 N	冉免	5.212
4.153.2 A	封公子市宛, 公子悝鄧	5.212
4.153.3 A	城陽君入朝	5.212
4.153.4 A	秦以垣為蒲阪、皮氏	5.212
4.153.5 N	齊破宋, 宋王在魏, 死溫	5.212
4.154.1 N	涇陽君封宛	5.212
4.154.2 N	蒙武伐齊。河東為九縣	5.212
4.154.3 N	二十三年, 尉斯離與三晉、燕伐齊, 破之濟西	5.212

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
217n81, *84*, *90*, *122*			*MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:214
84	5.66		*MH* 2:80, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:214
79n119, 410n208, 423n268, 462n459, *96*, *122*	5.67		*MH* 2:80–81, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:215
217n81, *84*, *122*	5.67*	5.182	*MH* 2:81, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:215
80, *124*		5.182	*MH* 2:81–82, *GSR* 1:115, rev 1:215
87	5.68*	5.182	*MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:215
411n214, *81*	5.68		*MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:216
411n214, *87*	5.68		*MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:116, rev 1:216
229n134, *95*, *126*	5.68–69		*MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:216
25n95, *82*			*MH* 2:82, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:216
90	5.69		*MH* 2:83, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:216
32, *74*, *76*			*MH* 2:83, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:216
128			*MH* 2:84, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:217
82			*MH* 2:84, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:217
99n217, *87*, *88*	5.70		*MH* 2:84–85, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:217
80n124, 462n463, *74*, *75*	5.70		*MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:117, rev 1:218

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.154.4 N	秦取魏安城, 至大梁, 燕、趙救之	5.212
4.155.1 N	魏冉免相	5.212–13
4.155.2 N	與韓王會新城, 與魏王會新明邑	5.213
4.155.3 N	二十六年, 赦罪人遷之[穰侯冉復相]	5.213
4.155.4 N	取鄢、鄧	5.213
4.155.5 N	王與楚王會襄陵	5.213
4.156.1 N	蜀守若伐[楚]取巫郡, 及江南為黔中郡	5.213
4.156.2 N	三十二年, 相穰侯攻魏, 至大梁, 破暴鳶, 斬首四萬, 鳶走, 魏入三縣請和。三十三年, 客卿胡傷攻魏卷、蔡陽、長社, 取之。擊芒卯華陽, 破之, 斬首十五萬。魏入南陽以和	5.213
4.157.1 N	三十五年, 佐韓、魏、楚伐燕	5.213
4.157.2 N	三十六年, 客卿竈攻齊, 取剛、壽	5.213
4.157.3 N	四十一年夏, 攻魏, 取邢丘、懷	5.213
4.158.1 N	十月, 宣太后薨	5.213
4.158.2 N	武安君白起攻韓, 拔九城	5.213
4.158.3 N	四十四年, 攻韓南郡, 取之	5.213

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
411n214, 460n449	5.71		*MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:218
95, 130			*MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:218
130	5.71★	5.183	*MH* 2:85, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:218
99n217, *95*	5.71	5.183	*MH* 2:85–86, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:218
455n418	5.71–72	5.183	*MH* 2:86, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:219
455n420, *86, 130*	5.72		*MH* 2:87, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:219
73n90, 97n207, 455n423, *32, 80, 97*	5.73		*MH* 2:87, *GSR* 1:118, rev 1:220
416nn230, 232, and 234, 425n276, *80, 83, 87, 95, 132*	5.73–74	5.183–84 (72.2294, 73.2301)	*MH* 2:87–88, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:220
456n429, 460n450	5.74		*MH* 2:89, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:220
462n465, *81, 132*	5.75		*MH* 2:89, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:220
82n137, 237nn170 and 171, 418n241, *32, 54n24, 71n209, 75, 134*	5.75		*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
85n146, 96n201, 477n50, *74, 89, 134*			*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
241n188, 427n288, *32, 80*		(73.2302)	*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
429nn296 and 297			*MH* 2:90, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.158.4 N	葉陽悝出之國, 未至而死	5.213
4.159.1 N	四十七年, 秦攻韓上黨, 上黨降趙	5.213
4.159.2 N	大破趙於長平, 四十餘萬盡殺之	5.213
4.159.3 N	十月, 韓獻垣雍	5.213
4.159.4 N	王齕將伐趙武安、皮牢, 拔之	5.214
4.160.1 A	張唐攻鄭, 拔之	5.214
4.160.2 A	晉楚流死河二萬人	5.214
4.160.3 N	攻趙, 取二十餘縣, 首虜九萬	5.218
4.160.4 A	五十六年秋, 昭襄王卒, 子孝文王立。尊唐八子為唐太后, 而合其葬於先王。韓王衰絰入弔祠, 諸侯皆使其將相來弔祠, 視喪事。孝文王元年, 赦罪人, 修先王功臣, 褒厚親戚, 弛苑囿。孝文王除喪, 十月己亥即位, 三日辛丑卒, 子莊襄王立	5.219
4.161.1 N	韓獻成皋、鞏	5.219
4.161.2 N	使蒙驁攻趙, 定太原	5.219
4.162.1 N	蒙驁攻魏高都、汲	5.219
4.162.2 N	四年王齕攻上黨	5.219
4.162.3 A	子政立	5.220

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
239n179, *82, 88*	5.76	5.184–85	*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:119, rev 1:221
430nn302 and 303, *134*	5.76		*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:221
431n306, *32*		5.185	*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222
432n309, *136*		5.185	*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222
432n310, *32, 95*	5.77		*MH* 2:91, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222
433n311, *97*	5.78		*MH* 2:93, *GSR* 1:120, rev 1:222
25n94, 99n216, 401 note a, 433n314	5.78		*MH* 2:93, *GSR* 1:121, rev 1:223
434n318	5.79		*MH* 2:94, *GSR* 1:121, rev 1:223
85n147, 243nn196 and 198, 481n64, *74, 138, 153n67*	5.81		*MH* 2:95–96, *GSR* 1:121–122, rev 1:225
435n321, *75*	5.82	5.187	*MH* 2:97, *GSR* 1:122, rev 1:226
435n322, *87*	5.82	5.187	*MH* 2:97, *GSR* 1:122, rev 1:226
419n244, *138*	5.82	5.187	*MH* 2:97, *GSR* 1:122, rev 1:226
432n308, 436n324, *95, 140*	5.83	5.188	*MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:122, rev 1:227
80n127, 244n199, *74, 76, 78, 89*	5.83	5.188	*MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:122, rev 1:227

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
4.163.1 N	秦王政立二十六年, 初并天下為三十六郡	5.220
4.165.1 N	始皇帝五十一年而崩	5.220
4.165.2 N	子嬰立月餘, 諸侯誅之	5.221
4.165.3 N	以國為姓	5.221
4.165.4 N	鄭氏、莒氏	5.221
4.166.1 N	然秦以其先造父封趙城, 為趙氏	5.221
5.167.1 N	見呂不韋姬	6.223
5.167.2 N	名為政, 姓趙氏	6.223
5.167.3 N	年十三歲	6.223
5.168.1 N	莊襄王死	6.223
5.168.2 A	越宛有郢, 置南郡矣	6.223
5.168.3 A	王齮	6.223
5.168.4 N	二年, 麃公將卒攻卷	6.224
5.168.5 A	十月庚寅, 蝗蟲從東方來	6.224
5.168.6 N	將軍驁攻魏, 定酸棗、燕、虛、長平、雍丘、山陽城, 皆拔之, 取二十城	6.225

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
22n82, 247n210, 339n199, 341n206, *74, 75, 89*			*MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:227
247n211, *89*	5.83	5.189	*MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:227
246n209, *88*		5.189	*MH* 2:98, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:227
146n102, 246n209	5.84		*MH* 2:99, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:227
246n209, *76*			*MH* 2:99, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:227
147n103, 246n209, *97*			*MH* 2:99, *GSR* 1:123, rev 1:228
248n215, *77, 87*	6.2		*MH* 2:100, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:237
147n104, 244n199, *89*			*MH* 2:100, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:237
248n218, *78, 89*	6.3		*MH* 2:100, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:237
248n217, *86*		6.192	*MH* 2:100–101, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:237
340n200		6.192	*MH* 2:101, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:238
256n248, *64n133, 99*		6.192	*MH* 2:102, *GSR* 1:127, rev 1:238
419n246, *80*	6.4		*MH* 2:102, *GSR* 1:128, rev 1:238
73n90, 250n227, *140*	6.4*	6.193	*MH* 2:103, *GSR* 1:128, rev 1:239
419n247 *93*	6.5		*MH* 2:103–4, *GSR* 1:128, rev 1:239

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.169.1 Q	韓、魏、趙、衞、楚共擊秦, 取壽陵。秦出兵, 五國兵罷	6.224
5.169.2 N	拔衞, 迫東郡, 其君角率其支屬徙居野王, 阻其山以保魏之河內	6.224
5.169.3 N	夏太后死	6.224
5.169.4 N	八年, 王弟長安君成蟜將軍擊趙, 反, 死屯留, 軍吏皆斬死, 遷其民於臨洮。將軍壁死, 卒屯留、蒲鶡反, 戮其屍	6.224–25
5.170.1 N	攻魏垣、蒲陽	6.227
5.171.1 N	上宿雍	6.227
5.171.2 N	王冠	6.227
5.171.3 N	四月寒凍, 有死者	6.227
5.172.1 A	坐嫪毐免	6.227
5.172.2 N	齊人茅焦說秦王	6.227
5.172.3 N	秦王乃迎太后於雍而入咸陽, 復居甘泉宮	6.227
5.172.4 N	王翦、桓齮、楊端和攻鄴, 取九城。王翦攻閼與、橑楊, 皆并為一軍。翦將十八日, 軍歸斗食以下, 什推二人從軍取鄴安陽, 桓齮將	6.231
5.173.1 A	桓齮攻趙平陽, 殺趙將扈輒	6.232
5.173.2 N	攻趙軍於平陽, 取宜安, 破之, 殺其將軍。桓齮定平陽、武城。	6.232

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
80n124, 83n142, 114n295, 419n250, 436n326, *74, 75*	6.5★		*MH* 2:104, *GSR* 1:128, rev 1:239
415n229, *91*	6.5		*MH* 2:105, *GSR* 1:128, rev 1:239
248n216, *89*	6.6	6.193	*MH* 2:106, *GSR* 1:129, rev 1:240
112n286, 113nn293 and 294, 114n296, 117n312, 251n228, *80, 90*	6.7	6.193–94	*MH* 2:106, *GSR* 1:129, rev 1:240
421n258	6.8		*MH* 2:108, *GSR* 1:129, rev 1:241
61n40, 249n223			*MH* 2:108, *GSR* 1:129–130, rev 1:241
250n225, *89*	6.8★	6.195	*MH* 2:108, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:241
32	6.10–11		*MH* 2:112, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243
32, 86			*MH* 2:112, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243
77n107, 262nn269 and 270, *78, 86*			*MH* 2:112–13, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243
105n273, *65n139, 89*	6.11★	6.195–96	*MH* 2:113, *GSR* 1:130, rev 1:243
437n329, *82, 95, 96*	6.13–14		*MH* 2:115–16, *GSR* 1:131, rev 1:244–45
437n330, *75, 83*	6.14	6.197–98	*MH* 2:117, *GSR* 1:132, rev 1:245
438n331, *65n142, 83*	6.15		*MH* 2:117, *GSR* 1:132, rev 1:245–46

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.174.1 N	取狼孟	6.232
5.174.2 A	發卒受地韓南陽假守騰	6.232
5.174.3 N	華陽太后卒	6.232
5.174.4 A	大興兵攻趙, 王翦將上地, 下井陘, 端和將河內, 羌瘣伐趙, 端和圍邯鄲城	6.233
5.174.5 N	始皇帝母太后崩	6.233
5.174.6 A	王賁攻薊	6.233
5.175.1 N	二十三年, 秦王復召王翦, 彊起之, 使將擊荊。取陳以南至平輿, 虜荊王。秦王游至郢陳。荊將項燕立昌	6.234
5.176.1 N	收天下兵, 聚之咸陽, 銷以為鍾鐻, 金人十二, 重各千石	6.239
5.176.2 N	南至北嚮戶	6.239
5.176.3 N	上鄒嶧山。立石	6.242
5.176.4 A	二十有六年	6.243
5.177.1 N	親巡遠方黎民	6.243
5.177.2 A	建設長利	6.243
5.177.3 A	昭隔內外	6.243
5.177.4 N	乃徙黔首三萬戶琅邪臺下	6.244
5.177.5 N	列侯武城侯王離、列侯通武侯王賁	6.246

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
438n331	6.15		*MH* 2:117, *GSR* 1:132, rev 1:246
79n117, 438n332	6.15–16*		*MH* 2:118, *GSR* 1:132, rev 1:246
335n182, *65n144*, *89*	6.16*	6.198	*MH* 2:118, *GSR* 1:132, rev 1:246
438n333, *89*, *95*, *96*	6.16	6.198	*MH* 2:118–19, *GSR* 1:132–33, rev 1:246
262n271, 335n180, *89*	6.17	6.199	*MH* 2:120, *GSR* 1:133, rev 1:247
457nn434 and 437, 458n438, *32*, *95*	6.17	6.199	*MH* 2:120, *GSR* 1:133, rev 1:248
457n437, 459n442 and 443, *90*, *95*, *96*, *140*	6.18–19	6.199	*MH* 2:121–22, *GSR* 1:134, rev 1:249
320n113, 322n116	6.29	6.204–5	*MH* 2:134–35, *GSR* 1:135, rev 1:254
116n308, 346n221	6.30	6.206	*MH* 2:136, *GSR* 1:137, rev 1:254
110n273, 347n228			*MH* 2:140, *GSR* 1:138, rev 1:255–56
348n231, *74*, *77*	6.34		*MH* 2:141, *GSR* 1:139, rev 1:256
109n272, 110n273, 348n232, *89*	6.34		*MH* 2:141, *GSR* 1:139, rev 1:256
349n235			*MH* 2:142, *GSR* 1:139, rev 1:256
349n237			*MH* 2:142, *GSR* 1:139, rev 1:257
351n248	6.36	6.208–9	*MH* 2:144, *GSR* 1:139, rev 1:257
352n251, *95*	6.39		*MH* 2:149, *GSR* 1:141, rev 1:259

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.177.6 A	丞相隗林	6.246
5.178.1 A	齊人徐市等	6.247
5.178.2 N	上問博士曰:「湘君何神?」博士對曰:「聞之, 堯女, 舜之妻, 而葬此	6.248
5.178.3 A	皇帝哀眾	6.249
5.178.4 N	使燕人盧生	6.251
5.178.5 A	求羨門高	6.251
5.179.1 Q	誓刻碣石門。壞城郭, 決通隄防。其辭曰	6.251
5.179.2 Q	遂興師旅	6.252
5.179.3 Q	初一泰平	6.252
5.179.4 A	請刻此石	6.252
5.179.5 A	屬之陰山	6.253
5.179.6 N	以為三十四縣	6.253
5.180.1 A	取高闕、陶山	6.253
5.180.2 N	臣聞殷周之王千餘歲	6.254
5.180.3 A	若欲有學法令, 以吏為師	6.255
5.180.4 N	乃營作朝宮渭南上林苑中。先作前殿阿房, 東西五百步, 南北五十丈, 上可以坐萬人, 下可以建五丈旗	6.256

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
352n252, *95*			*MH* 2:150, *GSR* 1:141, rev 1:260
355n262, *96*	6.40*	6.210	*MH* 2:151–52, *GSR* 1:142, rev 1:261
356n266			*MH* 2:154–55, *GSR* 1:142, rev 1:261
116n308, 356n270, *34, 89*	6.42*	6.212	*MH* 2:158, *GSR* 1:143, rev 1:262
357n275, *87*			*MH* 2:164–65, *GSR* 1:144, rev 1:264
357n277, *96*	6.45		*MH* 2:165, *GSR* 1:144, rev 1:264
99n217, 112n286, 358n283		6.212	*MH* 2:165, *GSR* 1:144, rev 1:264
358n286	6.45*		*MH* 2:165, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:264
77n104, 358n286			*MH* 2:166, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:264
108n262, 359n289, *77*			*MH* 2:166–67, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:265
75			*MH* 2:167, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:265
270n304	6.48	6.214	*MH* 2:167, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:266
34		6.214	*MH* 2:167, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:266
270n308	6.50		*MH* 2:170, *GSR* 1:145, rev 1:267
34			*MH* 2:173–74, *GSR* 1:148, rev 1:268
322n120, *75*			*MH* 2:174–75, *GSR* 1:148, rev 1:269

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.180.5 Q	發北山石椁	6.256
5.181.1 N	諸生傳相告引, 乃自除犯禁者四百六十餘人, 皆阬之咸陽	6.258
5.182.1 N	黔首或刻其石曰「始皇帝死而地分」	6.259
5.182.2 A	使者從關東夜過華陰平舒道, 有人持璧遮使者曰:「為吾遺滈池君。」因言曰:「今年祖龍死。」	6.259
5.183.1 Q	左丞相斯從	6.260
5.183.2 N	望祀虞舜於九疑山	6.260
5.183.3 N	渡海渚	6.260
5.183.4 A	乃西百二十里從狹中渡	6.260
5.183.5 N	上會稽, 祭大禹	6.260
5.183.6 A	追首高明	6.261
5.183.7 N	以立恆常	6.261
5.184.1 A	飾省宣義	6.262
5.184.2 A	至榮成山	6.263
5.184.3 A	下銅而致椁	6.265
5.184.4 A	機相灌輸	
5.185.1 A	雖萬世世不軼毀, 今始皇為極廟	6.266
5.185.2 A	於是二世遵用趙高	6.268

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
34, 78			*MH* 2:176, *GSR* 1:148, rev 1:270
58n30, 105n244, 273n317, *74*		6.219	*MH* 2:181–82, *GSR* 1:150, rev 1:272
359n291, *89*			*MH* 2:182–83, *GSR* 1:150, rev 1:272
360n294, *75, 78*		6.220	*MH* 2:183, *GSR* 1:151, rev 1:273
66n69, 361n297, *86*			*MH* 2:184, *GSR* 1:151, rev 1:274
361n298			*MH* 2:185, *GSR* 1:151, rev 1:274
73n90, 361n299, *34*		6.221	*MH* 2:185, *GSR* 1:151, rev 1:274
107n254, 361n300, *74*			*MH* 2:185–86, *GSR* 1:152, rev 1:274
275n329, 362n305, *96*			*MH* 2:186, *GSR* 1:152, rev 1:274
			MH 2:186, *GSR* 1:152, rev 1:275
363n308	6.62		*MH* 2:186, *GSR* 1:152, rev 1:275
77n105, 79n116, 363n310	6.63*		*MH* 2:188, *GSR* 1:153, rev 1:276
106n250, 364n314, *78*	6.65–66*	6.222	*MH* 2:191, *GSR* 1:154, rev 1:277
337n189	6.68	6.223	*MH* 2:194, *GSR* 1:155, 1:279
337n192		6.224	*MH* 2:194, *GSR* 1:155, 1:279
116n308, 338n194, *34*	6.70*		*MH* 2:196–97, *GSR* 1:156, rev 1:280
34, 89, 97			*MH*, 2:197, *GSR* 1:156, rev 1:280

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.185.3 N	相立為侯王	6.269
5.185.4 N	遂殺章曹陽	6.270
5.185.5 N	右丞相去疾、左丞相斯、將軍馮劫進諫	6.271
5.185.6 A	啜土形	6.271
5.186.1 N	謂鹿為馬	6.273
5.186.2 A	高因陰中諸言鹿者以法	6.273
5.186.3 N	二世乃齋於望夷宮	6.273–74
5.186.4 A	使郎中令為內應	6.274
5.187.1 N	二世曰:「丞相可得見否?」	6.274
5.187.2 N	趙高乃悉召諸大臣公子, 告以誅二世之狀	6.275
5.187.3 N	我稱病不行	6.275
5.187.4 A	善哉乎賈生推言之也	6.276
5.188.1 A	鉏耰白梃	6.276
5.188.2 Q	章邯因以三軍之眾要市於外	6.276
5.188.3 N	藉使子嬰有庸主之材, 僅得中佐, 山東雖亂, 秦之地可全而有, 宗廟之祀未當絕也	6.276
5.188.4 N	至於秦王	6.277

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
			MH, 2:204, *GSR* 1:158, rev 1:283
97, 98	6.76		*MH* 2:205, *GSR* 1:159, rev 1:284
284nn364 and 367, *86, 88*			*MH* 2:207, *GSR* 1:159, rev 1:285
		6.227	*MH* 2:208, *GSR* 1:161, rev 1:285
289n385, *75, 97*		6.228	*MH* 2:211, *GSR* 1:161, rev 1:286
290n386, *74, 89, 97*			*MH* 2:211, *GSR* 1:161, rev 1:286
290n387, *89, 97*	6.81		*MH* 2:212, *GSR* 1:161, rev 1:287
290n389, *97*			*MH* 2:213, *GSR* 1:161, rev 1:287
291n391			*MH* 2:214, *GSR* 1:162, rev 1:288
291n392, *88 95, 97*	6.83		*MH* 2:215, *GSR* 1:162, rev 1:288
93n187, 291n393, *88, 97*			*MH* 2:216, *GSR* 1:162, rev 1:289
83, 2n9, 3n13	6.87		*MH* 2:218, *GSR* 1:163, rev 1:290
73n90, *3*		6.231	*MH* 2:219, *GSR* 1:163, rev 1:290
4, 97			*MH* 2:219, *GSR* 1:163, rev 1:291
4, 88			*MH* 2:220, *GSR* 1:164, rev 1:291
4, 89	6.88	6.231	*MH* 2:220, *GSR* 1:164, rev 1:291

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.188.5 A	安土息民	6.277
5.189.1 Q	子嬰孤立無親, 危弱無輔。三主惑而終身不悟	6.278
5.189.2 A	故周五序得其道	6.278
5.189.3 N	於是秦人拱手而取西河之外	6.279
5.189.4 A	惠王、武王蒙故業	6.279
5.189.5 N	收要害之郡	6.279
5.190.1 A	齊有孟嘗, 趙有平原, 楚有春申, 魏有信陵	6.279
5.190.2 A	有寧越	6.279
5.190.3 A	徐尚	6.279
5.190.4 A	昭滑	6.279
5.191.1 A	叩關而攻秦	6.279
5.191.2 A	逡巡遁逃而不敢進	6.279
5.191.3 Q	吞二周	6.280
5.191.4 A	執棰拊	6.280
5.192.1 A	銷鋒鑄鏞, 以為金人十二	6.281
5.192.2 A	躡足行伍之間, 而倔起什伯之中	6.281

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
5		6.231–32	*MH* 2:222, *GSR* 1:164, rev 1:291
73n93, *5, 88*			*MH* 2:222, *GSR* 1:164, rev 1:292
5			*MH* 2:224, *GSR* 1:165, rev 1:293
185n241, 397nn152 and 154, *6*			*MH* 2:224, *GSR* 1:165, rev 1:293
6, 84, 86	6.92*		*MH* 2:225–26, *GSR* 1:165, rev 1:293
6	6.92*	6.234	*MH* 2:226, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:293
7, 82, 90, 91, 96	6.93		*MH* 2:226, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:293
81n128, *8, 74*	6.93–94*	6.234	*MH* 2:227, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:294
9, 81, 96, 97	6.94		*MH* 2:227, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:294
9, 90	6.94	6.235	*MH* 2:227, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:294
31n119, *9, 74*	6.95*	6.236	*MH* 2:227, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:294
108n263, 110n274, *9*	6.95*	6.236	*MH* 2:227, *GSR* 1:166, rev 1:294
10, 77	6.96*	6.237–38	*MH* 2:228, *GSR* 1:167, rev 1:295
10	6.96	6.238	*MH* 2:228, *GSR* 1:167, rev 1:295
11	6.96	6.238	*MH* 2:229, *GSR* 1:167, rev 1:295
11	6.98*	6.240–41	*MH* 2:230, *GSR* 1:167, rev 1:296

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.192.3 A	而轉攻秦	6.281
5.192.4 N	千乘之權	6.282
5.192.5 N	秦并海內	6.283
5.193.1 N	以養四海	6.283
5.193.2 A	而以威德與天下	6.284
5.193.3 A	壞宗廟與民, 更始作阿房宮	6.284
5.193.4 A	襄公立	6.285
5.193.5 N	死葬衙	6.285
5.193.6 N	葬宣陽聚東南	6.285
5.194.1 Q	初志閏月	6.286
5.194.2 N	繆公學著人	6.286
5.194.3 N	共公享國五年	6.286
5.194.4 N	桓公享國二十七年	6.286
5.194.5 N	生畢公	6.286
5.195.1 N	惠公享國十年	6.287
5.195.2 Q	葬車里康景	6.287

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
12		6.241	*MH* 2:230, *GSR* 1:167, rev 1:296
31n119, *12*	6.99*	6.242–43	*MH* 2:231, *GSR* 1:168, rev 1:296
12			*MH* 2:231, *GSR* 1:168, rev 1:297
12	6.99*	6.243	*MH* 2:231, *GSR* 1:168, rev 1:297
13		6.245	*MH* 2:234, *GSR* 1:168, rev 1:297
13	6.102		*MH* 2:235, *GSR* 1:169, rev 1:298
73n90, 111n280, 326n138, *2*, *75*	6.104		*MH* 2:236, *GSR* 1:170, rev 1:299
329n148			*MH* 2:237, *GSR* 1:170, rev 1:299
330n152	6.105		*MH* 2:237, *GSR* 1:170, rev 1:300
487n88, *78*	6.105*		*MH* 2:237, *GSR* 1:170, rev 1:300
116n309, 165n167, 166n170, *80*, *81*	6.105	6.246–47	*MH* 2:237, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:300
92, *93*, *106*	6.105		*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
92, *106*	6.106		*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
331n156, *92*	6.106	6.247	*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
92, *108*, *110*	6.106		*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
328, Table 5.1, note	6.106*		*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
5.195.3 N	葬僖公西	6.287
5.195.4 N	生刺襄公	6.287
5.195.5 Q	葬入里	6.287
5.195.6 N	葬櫟圉氏	6.287
5.195.7 N	生靈公	6.287
5.196.1 N	肅靈公	6.288
5.196.2 N	生簡公	6.288
5.196.3 N	其七年。百姓初帶劍	6.288
5.196.4 N	葬永陵	6.289
5.196.5 N	孝公立十六年。時桃李冬華	6.289
5.196.6 N	惠文王生十九年而立	6.289
5.196.7 N	立四年, 初為田開阡陌	6.290
5.196.8 N	二世生十二年而立	6.290
5.197.1 N	右秦襄公至二世, 六百一十歲	6.290
5.197.2 A	孝明皇帝十七年	6.290
8.289.1 N	秦	13.501

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
331n157, *93*			*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
331n158, *93*	6.106	6.247	*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
331n160			*MH* 2:238, *GSR* 1:171, rev 1:301
	6.107		*MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:301
331n160, *89, 93*	6.107	6.248	*MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:301
151, Table 3.1, note, *93*	6.107	6.248	*MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:301
177n211, *93*	6.107		*MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:302
177n212, *110*	6.107		*MH* 2:239, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:302
84	6.108		*MH* 2:240, *GSR* 1:172, rev 1:301
177n214, *94*	6.109		*MH* 2:240, *GSR* 1:173, rev 1:303
199n1, *84*	6.109		*MH* 2:240, *GSR* 1:173, rev 1:303
339n197	6.109		*MH* 2:240–41, *GSR* 1:173, rev 1:303
89	6.110	6.249	*MH* 2:241, *GSR* 1:173, rev 1:304
327n141	6.110		*MH* 2:241, *GSR* 1:173, rev 1:304
326n138, *in4*	6.110–11		*MH* 2:241–42, *GSR* 1:174, rev 1:304
81			

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
8.301.1 N	呂不韋者, 秦莊襄王相, 亦上觀尚古, 刪拾春秋, 集六國時事, 以為八覽、六論、十二紀, 為呂氏春秋。及如荀卿、孟子、公孫固、韓非之徒, 各往往捃摭春秋之文以著書, 不可勝紀。漢相張蒼曆譜五德, 上大夫董仲舒推春秋義, 頗著文焉	14.510
8.309.1 A	秦襄公八初立西疇, 祠皇帝	14.532
8.315.1 A	秦寧公元年	14.552
8.318.1 N	桓王十七, 秦出公元年	15.560
8.319.1 A	桓王二十三　秦武公元年, 伐彭	14.562
8.329.1 N	太子申生居曲沃, 重耳居蒲城, 夷吾居屈。驪姬故	14.577
8.334.1 Q	秦穆公九, 夷吾使郤芮賂, 求入夷吾	14.585
8.334.2 Q	秦穆公十三, 丕豹欲無與	14.588
8.335.1 N	秦穆公十六, 為河東置官司	14.589
8.336.1 A	襄王十五　秦穆公二十三迎重耳於楚	14.592
8.339.1 N	襄王二十七　晉襄公三秦報我殽, 敗于汪。秦穆公三十五伐晉報殽, 敗我于汪	14.600
8.340.1 N	襄王三十一　秦穆公三十九從死者百七十人	14.602
8.341.1 N	晉靈公二, 秦伐我, 取武城, 報令孤之戰	14.604
8.342.1 N	頃王四　秦康公六伐晉, 取羈馬。怒, 與我大戰河曲	14.607
8.353.1 N	簡王九　秦桓公二十七	14.627
8.358.1 N	靈王十　秦景公十五, 我使庶長鮑伐晉救魏, 敗之櫟	14.634
8.359.1 N	靈王十三　晉悼公十四,　率諸侯大夫伐秦, 敗棫林。秦景公十八, 晉諸侯大夫伐我, 敗棫林	14.636
8.361.1 N	秦景公二十九, 公如晉, 盟不結	14.642
8.365.1 A	景王九　秦襄公元年	14.649
8.377.1 A	敬王十九　秦襄公三十六, 襄公薨	14.667

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
86, 87			*MH* 3:19–20
153n118, *34, 94*			
155n125, *34, 94*	14.46★	14.513	
34, 88			
34	14.55★	14.518	
90, 92, 93			
73n90, 159n144, *34, 92, 96*		14.532	
73n90, 368n4, *34, 88*	14.78★	14.533	
104	14.79★	14.534	
93			
375n42		14.538–39	
19n72, 168n178	14.91★	14.539	
379n63, 396n149	14.92★	14.541	
381n72, *93, 97*		14.542	
92, 106	14.110★	14.555	
384n94, *90*			
386n101		14.562	
388n109, *93, 108*		14.566	
92		14.569–70	
92		14.584	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
8.377.2 N	敬王二十　秦惠公元年, 彗星見	14.668
8.377.3 N	敬王二十一　秦惠公二, 生躁公、懷公、簡公	14.669
8.380.1 N	秦惠公十	14.673
8.385.1 N	秦悼公十四, 卒, 子厲公立	14.682
9.387.1 N	而史記獨藏周室, 以故滅	15.686
9.387.2 N	表六國時事	15.687
9.387.3 N	秦、魏、韓、趙、楚、燕、齊	
9.390.1 A	元王六　秦厲共公六, 繇諸乞援	15.689
9.391.1 N	定王二　秦厲共公十, 庶長將兵拔魏城	15.691
9.392.1 A	定王八　秦厲共公十六, 塹阿旁	15.693
9.395.1 N	定王十八　秦厲共公二十六, 左庶長城南鄭	15.697
9.395.2 N	定王十九　齊宣公六, 宋昭公元年	15.698
9.395.3 N	定王二十一　秦厲共公二十九, 晉大夫知伯寬率其邑人來奔	15.699
9.396.1 N	考王十一　秦躁公十三, 義渠伐秦	15.702
9.396.2 N	考王十三　秦懷公元年, 生靈公	
9.398.1 A	威烈王四　秦靈公三, 作上下畤	15.704
9.398.2 A	威烈王九　秦靈公八, 城塹河頻	15.705
9.399.1 N	威烈王十二　秦簡公元年	15.706
9.402.1 N	安王元年　魏文侯二十四, 伐秦至陽狐	15.710
9.403.1 N	安王三　秦惠公元年	15.710
9.404.1 A	安王七　秦惠公五, 伐諸繇	15.711
9.405.1 N	安王十二　秦惠公十, 與晉戰武城。縣陝	15.713
9.405.2 N	安王十三　秦惠公十一, 太子生	15.713
9.405.3 A	魏文侯三十六, 秦侵晉	15.713

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
		14.584–85	
92, 93, 94	14.147*	14.585	
92, 108, 146n10		14.589	
92, 93, 110		14.596	
	15.5		*MH* 3:27
		15.600	*MH* 3:28
67n74, 83n142, 88n157, *75*			
36	15.11*	15.603	
	15.14*	15.604–5	
36		15.607	
91n176, *97*			
88n97	15.29*	15.611	
	15.32*	15.612	
	15.34–35	15.612–13	
		15.615	
36		15.616	
392n120, *36*		15.621	
92, 93		15.622	
36		15.624	
392n121		15.625	
92, 112, 146n15	15.50*	15.625	
73n90, 392n122, *36*		15.625–26	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.406.1 N	安王十七　秦出公二, 誅出公	15.714
9.407.1 N	安王十八　秦獻公元年	15.714
9.407.2 A	安王二十三　秦獻公六, 初縣蒲、藍田、善明氏	15.715
9.409.1 N	烈王二　秦獻公十一, 縣櫟陽	15.716
9.412.1 N	顯王元年　秦獻公十七, 櫟陽雨金, 四月至八月	15.718
9.412.2 A	顯王三　秦獻公十九, 敗韓、魏洛陽	15.719
9.413.1 A	顯王五　秦獻公二十一, 章蟜與晉戰石門。天子賀。斬首六萬	15.719
9.413.2 N	顯王七　秦獻公二十三, 與魏戰少梁, 虜其太子	15.720
9.414.1 N	顯王十四　秦孝公七, 與魏王會杜平	15.721
9.415.1 N	顯王十七　秦孝公十, 伐安邑, 降之	15.722
9.417.1 N	顯王二十六, 致伯秦	15.724
9.417.2 N	顯王二十六　秦孝公十九, 城武城	
9.418.1 N	顯王二十七　秦孝公二十, 會諸侯於澤	15.725
9.419.1 N	顯王三十　秦孝公二十三, 與晉戰岸門	15.726
9.419.2 Q	顯王三十一　秦孝公二十四, 秦大荔圍合陽	15.726
9.419.3 A	商君反, 死彤地	15.726
9.419.4 A	魏惠王三十三, 衛鞅亡歸我, 我恐, 弗內	15.726
9.419.5 N	顯王三十三　秦惠文王二, 宋太丘社亡	15.727
9.420.1 N	顯王三十四　秦惠文王三, 王冠。拔韓宜陽。韓昭侯二十四, 秦拔我宜陽	15.727
9.421.1 N	顯王三十五　魏襄王元年, 與諸侯會徐州以相王	15.727

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
92		15.627	
		15.627	
		15.628	
36		15.630	
112		15.635	
392n124, *36*		15.635–36	
73n90, 393nn126 and 127, *36*, *97*	15.61*	15.636	
179n220, 393n129, *81*		15.637	
394n130, *36*	15.64*	15.639	
190n267, 396n149, *36*	15.65–66*	15.640	
73n90, 191n271, *36*		15.643	
396n149			
		15.643	
398n156, *112*	15.71*	15.643	
73n90, *38*		15.645	
73n90, *38*, *95*	15.72*	15.645	
116n308, 194n281, *38*, *95*	15.72*	15.645	
114	15.73*	15.645–46	
422n263, *38*, *84*, *148n29*	15.73*, 45.8	15.646	
70n38, 80n126, 88n157, 89n163, 466, 470n19, *74*, *76*, *78*, *84*, *85*		15.647–48	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.422.1 N	顯王三十六　魏襄王二, 秦敗我彫陰	15.728
9.423.1 N	顯王三十九　秦惠文王八, 魏入少梁河西地于秦。魏襄王五, 與秦河西地少梁	15.729
9.423.2 N	顯王四十　秦惠文王九, 圍焦, 降之	15.729
9.423.3 N	魏襄王六, 與秦會雍。秦取汾陰、皮氏。	15.729
9.423.4 N	顯王四十一　秦惠文王十, 張儀相。公子桑圍蒲陽, 降之。魏納上郡	15.729
9.425.1 N	顯王四十二　秦惠文王十一, 歸魏焦、曲沃。魏襄王八, 秦歸我焦、曲沃	15.729
9.425.2 N	顯王四十四　秦惠文王十三, 魏君為王	15.730
9.426.1 N	顯王四十六　秦更元二, 與齊、楚會齧桑	15.730
9.427.1 N	齊湣王地元年	15.730
9.428.1 A	慎靚王元年　秦惠文王更元五, 王北遊戎池	15.731
9.428.2 N	慎靚王三　秦惠文王更元七, 五國共擊秦	15.731
9.429.1 A	慎靚王四　韓宣惠王十六, 秦敗我脩魚, 得韓將軍申差	15.732
9.429.2 N	趙武靈王九, 與韓、魏擊秦。齊敗我觀津	15.732
9.429.3 N	慎靚王五　秦惠文王更元九, 擊蜀, 滅之。取趙中都、西陽、安邑	15.732
9.429.4 N	慎靚王六　趙武靈王十一, 秦敗我將軍英	15.732
9.430.1 N	周赧王元年　秦惠文王更元十一, 侵義渠	15.732
9.430.2 N	魏哀王五, 秦拔我曲沃, 歸其人	15.732
9.431.1 N	赧王二　秦惠文王更元十二, 公子繇通封蜀	15.733
9.431.2 N	赧王三　韓宣惠王二十一, 秦助我攻楚, 圍景座	15.733
9.432.1 N	赧王五　秦武王元年, 張儀、魏章皆死於魏	15.734

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
399n162, *114*		15.648	
398nn155 and 156	15.76*	15.649	
		15.650	
73n90, 400n169, *38*		15.650	
400n170, 403n177, 421n258, *82, 97*	44.24–25	15.650	
400n170		15.651	
202n19, *38, 84*		15.651	
116	15.78*	15.652	
109n269, 224n118, 473n34, *77, 85, 86*		15.652–53	
38, 84		15.653	
404n180	15.80*	15.654	
408n199, *38, 83, 90*	15.81*	15.655	
407n197, *38*	15.81*	15.655	
38, 118	15.81*	15.655–56	
98		15.656	
118	15.82*	15.656–57	
218n89, 409n201, *114, 115*	15.82*	15.657	
211n60, *82, 118*	15.83*	15.658	
447n375	15.83*	15.659	
73n90		15.660–61	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.432.2 N	赧王九　秦昭王元年	15.735
9.432.3 A	赧王十　秦昭王二, 桑君為亂, 誅	15.735
9.433.1 N	赧王十四　秦昭王六, 蜀反, 司馬錯往誅蜀守煇	15.736
9.433.2 N	赧王十五　秦昭王七, 擊楚, 斬首三萬。魏冉為相	15.737
9.434.1 A	赧王十五　楚懷王二十九, 秦取我襄城	15.737
9.434.2 N	赧王十九　秦昭王十一, 復與魏封陵	15.737
9.434.3 N	韓襄王十六, 與齊、魏擊秦, 秦與我武遂和	15.737
9.435.1 N	與齊、燕共滅中山	15.738
9.438.1 N	赧王二十二　韓釐王三, 秦敗我伊闕二十四萬	15.738
9.438.2 A	赧王二十三　趙惠文王七, 迎婦秦	15.739
9.438.3 N	赧王二十四　韓釐王五, 秦拔我宛城	15.739
9.438.4 N	赧王二十六　秦昭王十八, 客卿錯擊魏, 至軹, 取城大小六十一	15.739
9.439.1 A	赧王二十七　趙惠文王十一, 秦拔我桂陽	15.739
9.439.2 N	赧王二十九　秦昭王二十一, 魏納安邑及河內	15.740
9.439.3 N	赧王三十　秦昭王二十二, 蒙武擊齊	15.740
9.439.4 N	赧王三十一　秦昭王二十三, 尉斯離與韓、魏、燕、趙共擊齊, 破之。魏昭王十二, 與秦擊齊濟西。燕昭王二十八, 與秦、三晉擊齊。齊湣王四十五國共擊湣王, 王走莒	15.740
9.440.1 A	赧王三十二　趙惠文王十六, 與秦王會穰	15.741
9.441.1 N	赧王三十四　趙惠文王十八, 秦拔我石城	15.741
9.441.2 N	赧王三十五　秦昭王二十七, 擊趙, 斬首三萬。趙惠文王十九, 秦敗我軍, 斬首三萬	15.741
9.441.3 N	赧王三十六　楚頃王二十, 秦拔鄢、西陵	15.742

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
95, 97	15.86*	15.661	
91	15.86*	15.661–62	
128n16, 212n63, *90, 97*	15.88*	15.662–63	
228n131, 451n398	15.89*	15.663–64	
451n399, *95*		15.664	
410n207, *122*		15.664–65	
410n207, 411n213, *122*	15.91*	15.665	
82n136, *75*			
423n270,	15.92*44.31*	15.667, 44.1660–61	
40			
423n271, 453n407, *40, 126*	15.93*	15.667–68	
55n19, 412n218, *80, 90*		15.668	
40		15.669	
412n214	15.94*	15.669	
88	15.95*	15.669	
462n463, 73n90, *40*		15.669–70	
454n412		15.670	
424n273		15.671	
425n275		15.671	
455n418		15.671	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.441.4 A	赧王三十七　秦昭王二十九, 更東攻竟陵	15.742
9.441.5 N	赧王三十八　秦昭王三十, 白起封為武安君	15.742
9.441.6 A	燕惠王二, 秦拔我巫黔中	15.742
9.441.7 N	赧王三十九　魏安釐王元年, 秦拔我南城	15.742
9.441.8 N	赧王四十二　秦昭王三十四, 白起擊魏華陽軍, 芒卯走, 得三晉將, 斬首十五萬	15.743
9.442.1 N	赧王四十三　楚頃襄王二十七, 擊燕。	15.744
9.442.2 N	赧王四十五　趙惠文王二十九, 秦拔我閼與	15.744
9.442.3 N	齊襄王十四, 秦、楚擊我剛壽	15.744
9.443.1 N	赧王四十六　趙惠文王三十, 秦擊我閼與城, 不拔	15.745
9.443.2 N	赧王四十九　魏安釐王十一, 秦拔我廩丘	15.745
9.443.3 N	赧王五十一　韓桓惠王九, 秦拔我城汾旁	15.746
9.443.4 Q	赧王五十二　秦昭王四十四, 秦攻韓	15.746
9.444.1 N	赧王五十四　趙孝成王五, 使廉頗拒秦於長平	15.746
9.444.2 N	赧王五十八　秦昭王五十, 圍邯鄲。趙孝成王九, 秦圍我邯鄲	15.747
9.444.3 N	拔新中	15.747
9.444.4 N	魏安釐王二十一, 韓魏楚救趙新中, 秦兵罷。楚考烈王七, 救趙新中	
9.445.1 N	秦昭王五十二, 取西周王	15.748
9.445.2 N	秦孝文王元年, 文王后曰華陽后, 生莊襄王子楚, 母曰夏太后	15.749
9.446.1 N	秦莊襄王楚元年, 蒙驁取成皋、滎陽。元年初置三川郡。呂不韋相。取東、西周	15.749
9.447.1 A	蒙驁擊趙	15.750

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
73n90, *40*			
80, 130	15.98–99*	15.671–72	
40			
40		15.672	
416n232, *80, 83, 87, 95*		15.672–73	
456n429, 460n450		15.673–74	
425n281, *40*	15.102*	15.674	
40	15.101–2*	15.674	
425n281, *40*		15.674–75	
40		15.675	
428n292, *42*		15.676	
116n308, 429n296, 430n300, *42*	15.104*	15.676	
431n304, *87, 134*	15.105*	15.676	
433n312, *136*		15.677	
136			
	15.107*	15.678	
73n90, 444n363, *42, 138*	15.108*	15.679	
72n88, *86, 89*		15.680	
444n365, *42, 87*		15.680–81	
42, 87			

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.447.2 N	王齮擊上黨。韓桓惠王二十六, 秦拔我上黨	15.750
9.447.3 N	始皇帝元年, 擊取晉陽。趙孝成王二十, 秦拔我晉陽	15.751
9.447.4 N	秦始皇三, 蒙驁擊韓, 取十二城。王齮死。韓桓惠王二十九, 秦拔我十二城	15.751
9.447.5 N	秦始皇帝四, 七月, 蝗蔽天下。百姓納粟千石, 拜爵一級	15.751
9.448.1 N	趙悼襄王二, 太子從質秦歸	15.751
9.449.1 Q	秦始皇帝六, 五國共擊秦	15.752
9.449.2 N	秦始皇帝九, 嫪毐為亂, 遷其舍人于蜀	15.752
9.449.3 N	秦始皇帝十, 太后入咸陽。大索十日	15.753
9.450.1 N	秦始皇帝十一, 王翦擊鄴、閼與, 取九城。趙悼襄王九, 秦拔我閼與、鄴, 取九城	15.753
9.450.2 N	秦始皇帝十三, 桓齮擊平陽。趙王遷二, 秦拔我平陽	15.753
9.450.3 N	秦始皇帝十四, 桓齮定平陽、武城、宜安。趙王遷三, 秦拔我宜安	15.754
9.450.4 N	秦始皇帝十五, 興軍至鄴。軍至太原。取狼孟。趙王遷四, 秦拔我狼孟、鄗吾, 軍鄴	15.754
9.450.5 A	秦始皇帝十七, 內史勝	15.754
9.450.6 N	秦始皇帝十九, 王翦拔趙, 虜王遷之邯鄲。帝太后薨	15.755
9.451.1 N	魏王假三, 秦虜王假	15.756
9.451.2 A	代王嘉六, 秦滅趙	15.757
9.452.1 A	秦始皇帝二十六, 初并天下, 立為皇帝	15.757
9.452.2 N	二十七, 更名河為「德水」。為金人十二。命民曰「黔首」。同天下書。分為三十六郡	15.757
9.452.3 N	二十八, 為阿房宮。之衡山。治馳道。帝之琅邪, 道南郡入。為太極廟。賜戶三十, 爵一級	15.757

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
432n308, *42*, *95*, *140*		15.681–82	
436n325, *42*, *155n84*	15.112★	15.682	
87, *95*		15.682	
42, *140*	15.114★	15.682–83	
83		15.683	
73n90, *42*	15.114★	15.684	
86, *140*		15.684	
44, *89*		15.685	
437n329, *95*			
83		15.685–86	
44, *83*	15.117★	15.686	
	15.118★	15.686	
88	15.118★	15.686	
44, *89*, *95*	15.119★	15.687	
74n96, *83*		15.688	
44		15.689	
269n302, *89*		15.689	
269n303, *140*	15.122★		
73n90, *142*	15.122★	15.690	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
9.452.4 N	二十九, 帝之琅琊	15.757
9.452.5 N	三十三, 西北取戎為四十四縣。築長城河上, 蒙恬將三十萬	15.757
9.453.1 N	三十四, 適治獄吏不直者築長城。及南方越地。覆獄故失	15.758
9.453.2 A	三十五, 為直道	15.758
9.453.3 N	三十六, 徙民於北河、榆中, 耐徙三處, 拜爵一級。石晝下東郡	15.758
9.453.4 N	三十七, 殺蒙恬。道九原入。復行錢	15.758
9.453.5 N	二世元年, 十月戊寅, 大赦罪人。十一月, 為兔園。十二月, 就阿房宮。其九月, 郡縣皆反。楚兵至戲, 章邯擊卻之。出衛君角為庶人	15.758
9.454.1 N	二, 誅丞相斯、去疾、將軍馮劫	15.758
10.455.1 N	太史公讀秦、楚之際	16.759
10.455.2 N	五年之間, 號令三嬗	16.759
10.456.1 N	秦、楚、項、趙、齊、漢、燕、魏、韓	16.761
10.456.2 N	二世元年, 九月, 楚兵至戲	16.761–64
10.456.3 N	[楚隱王陳涉]三, 周文兵至戲, 敗。而陳嬰聞涉王, 即殺彊	16.764
10.456.4 N	漢, 沛公初起	16.764
10.457.1 N	二世二年, 十月　[齊王田儋]三, 儋之起, 殺狄令自王	16.765
10.457.2 N	端月	16.766
10.457.3 N	趙王歇始立	16.766
10.458.1 N	[齊王田儋]五, 讓景駒以擅自王, 不請我	16.766
10.458.2 A	[漢沛公]五, 與擊秦軍碭西	16.766
10.458.3 Q	六月　韓王成韓始	16.767
10.460.1 N	端月　項羽五, 虜秦將王離	16.770

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
89		15.690	
270n304, 345n216, *87, 142*	15.123★	15.691	
73n90, 270n305, 271n310, 345n216, *44*	15.123★	15.691	
156n89			
44	15.123★	15.691	
278n338, *87*	15.123★	15.691–92	
324n127, *44, 83, 97, 142, 156n90*	15.124★	15.692	
86, 88, 142		15.692	
117nn, 312 and 315		16.693	
	16.2	16.694	
	16.4		
156n91	16.7★	16.695	*MH* 3:58
73n90		16.695	*MH* 3:58
		16.696	*MH* 3:59
	16.8★	16.697	*MH* 3:59
	16.9–10★	16.697–98	*MH* 3:60
		16.698	*MH* 3:60
	16.9★	16.698	*MH* 3:60
	16.9★	16.698	*MH* 3:60
		16.699	*MH* 3:62
73n90	16.15★	16.701	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
10.460.2 N	五月　[楚懷王]二年一月	16.772
10.461.1 A	六月　[趙王歇]十九, 張耳從楚西入秦	16.772
10.461.2 N	十月	16.773
16.795.1 N	其後十六年, 秦文公東獵汧渭之閒	28.1358
16.795.2 N	則若雄雞	28.1359
16.795.3 N	作鄜畤後七十八年, 秦德公既立	28.1360
16.795.4 N	作伏祠	28.1360
16.795.5 N	其後六年,　秦宣公作密畤	28.1360
16.795.6 N	其後十四年, 秦繆公立, 病臥五日不寤; 寤, 乃言夢見上帝, 上帝命繆公平晉亂。史書而記藏之府。而後世皆曰秦繆公上天	28.1360
16.800.1 N	其後百餘年, 秦靈公作吳陽上畤	28.1364
16.800.2 N	合十七年而霸王出焉	28.1364–65
16.800.3 N	其後百二十歲而秦滅周	28.1365
16.800.4 A	其後百一十五年而秦并天下	28.1366
16.801.1 N	而刻勒始皇所立石書旁	28.1370
18.868.1 N	成王少, 在強葆之中	33.1518
18.890.1 N	平公十二年, 秦惠王卒	33.1547
19.902.1 A	十三年, 秦敗趙於長平四十餘萬	34.1559
19.902.2 N	秦滅東西周	34.1560
19.902.3 N	秦置大原郡	34.1560
19.902.4 A	秦王政初即位	34.1560
19.906.1 A	秦始得封為列侯	35.1566

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
		16.702	*MH* 3:66
		16.702	*MH* 3:66
		16.703	*MH* 3:67
313n75, *93*, *94*	28.8*	28.1164	*MH* 3:420
314n83	28.10*		*MH* 3:422
313n78, *92*		28.1165	*MH* 3:422
317n101			*MH* 3:422
318n104		28.1165	*MH* 3:423
59n32, *77*	28.11–12	28.1166	*MH* 3:423
319n106, *93*	28.17		*MH* 3:429
		28.1171	*MH* 3:429
	28.18	28.1172	*MH* 3:429
		28.1172	*MH* 3:429–30
46, *74*	28.26–27		*MH* 3:438
84	33.7		*MH* 4:92, *GSR* 5.1:134
84			*MH* 4:130, *GSR* 5.1:160
134, *160*	34.20		*MH* 4:146, *GSR* 5.1:180
46	34.22*	34.1380	*MH* 4:148, *GSR* 5.1:182
155n83	34.22	34.1381	*MH* 4:148, *GSR* 5.1:183
89		34.1381	*MH* 4:148, *GSR* 5.1:183
46			*MH* 4:156, *GSR* 5.1:207

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
19.925.1 N	伯翳之後, 至周平王時封為秦	36.1585
20.947.1 N	余讀世家言	37.1605
21.975.1 Q	申生同母女弟為秦穆公夫人	39.1641
21.978.1 N	及其大夫井伯百里奚	39.1647
21.980.1 N	乃使郤芮厚賂秦	39.1650
21.981.1 N	六年春, 秦繆公將兵伐晉	39.1653
21.981.2 N	反獲晉公以歸。秦將以祀上帝	39.1654
21.982.1 N	獻公十三年, 以驪姬故, 重耳備蒲城守秦	39.1656
21.985.1 N	繆公以宗女五人妻重耳	39.1660
21.989.1 N	後三年, 秦果使孟明伐晉, 報殽之敗, 取晉汪以歸	39.1670
21.990.1 Q	秦亦取晉之郩	39.1673
21.990.2 N	使趙盾、趙穿、郤缺擊秦, 大戰河曲, 趙穿最有功	39.1673
21.992.1 N	虜秦將赤	39.1676
21.998.1 N	秦取我櫟	39.1682
21.998.2 N	度涇, 大敗秦軍	39.1683
22.1020.1 Q	與秦平	40.1719
22.1022.1 N	楚厚賂秦, 與之平	40.1720
22.1022.2 N	蘇秦約從山東六國共攻秦	40.1722
22.1023.1 N	秦出兵擊六國, 六國兵皆引而歸	40.1722–23
22.1023.2 N	秦亦伐敗韓	40.1723

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
66n66, 80n83, 87n154, 92n183, 127n14, 128n16, 129nn18 and 20, 131n28, 487n86, *74, 75, 76, 81, 86, 90, 95, 96, 98*			*MH* 4:186, *GSR* 5.1:235
			MH 4:213, *GSR* 5.1:261
76, 90		39.1453–54	*MH* 4:259, *GSR* 5.1:307
80, 93	39.23	29.1458	*MH* 4:268, *GSR* 5.1:312
92, 96			*MH* 4:272, *GSR* 5.1:315
93	39.33		*MH* 4:277, *GSR* 5.1:318
160n147, *92*	39.34	39.1463	*MH* 4:279, *GSR* 5.1:319
86, 93		39.1467	*MH* 4:283, *GSR* 5.1:323
93		39.1471	*MH* 4:289, *GSR* 5.1:329–30
376n47, *88*	39.65 (quotes LYS 8.339.1)		*MH* 4:309, *GSR* 5.1:346
379n65	39.68	39.1480	*MH* 4:312, *GSR* 5.1:349
382n80, *87, 96, 97*		39.1481–82	*MH* 4:313, *GSR*
383n87			*MH* 4:317, *GSR* 5.1:352
384n94, *46*		39.1491	*MH* 4:329, *GSR* 5.1:361
386n101	39.86		*MH* 4:329, *GSR* 5.1:361
78n110	40.49*		*MH* 4:382, *GSR* 5.1:418
	40.50		*MH* 4:383–84, *GSR* 5.1:419
99n217, 405n182, *77, 94*	40.54	40.1530	*MH* 4:388, *GSR* 5.1:422
67n78, 405n182	40.54		*MH* 4.388, *GSR* 5.1:423
405n182	40.54		*MH* 4.388, *GSR* 5.1:423

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
22.1023.3 N	秦使使約復與楚親, 分漢中之半以和楚	40.1724
22.1023.4 A	二十年, 齊湣王欲為從長, 惡楚之與秦合, 乃使使遺楚王書至合齊以善韓	40.1725–26
22.1024.1 N	今秦惠王死, 武王立, 張儀走魏	40.1725
22.1024.2 N	楚往迎婦	40.1727
22.2024.3 N	殺楚將唐昧, 取我重丘而去	40.1727
22.1025.1 A	懷王卒于秦	40.1729
22.1025.2 N	六年, 秦使白起伐韓於伊闕, 大勝, 斬首二十四萬	40.1729
22.1026.1 N	秦將白起拔我西陵	40.1735
22.1027.1 A	秦王趙政立	40.1736
22.1027.2 N	九年, 秦滅韓	40.1736
22.1027.3 A	滅楚名為楚郡云	40.1737
23.1042.1 N	鄭司城繒賀以鄭情賣之, 秦兵故來	42.1767
23.1042.2 N	從晉伐秦, 敗秦兵於汪	42.1767
23.1052.1 N	在昔秦繆公嘗如此	43.1786
23.1053.1 A	告公孫支與子輿	43.1786
23.1059.1 A	秦攻魏, 趙救之石阿	43.1799
23.1061.1 N	十一年, 秦孝公使商君伐魏	43.1802
23.1061.2 N	取我蘭、離石	43.1803
23.1062.1 N	九年, 與韓、魏共擊秦	43.1804
23.1063.1 N	十六年, 秦惠王卒	43.1804
23.1063.2 N	十八年, 秦武王與孟說舉龍文赤鼎, 絕臏而死	43.1805
23.1066.1 N	十年, 秦自置為西帝	43.1816
23.1066.2 N	十四年, 相國樂毅將趙、秦、韓、魏、燕攻齊, 取靈丘	43.1816

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
208n43, 447n379, 448n380	40.58	40.1532	*MH* 4:392, *GSR* 5.1:425
25n95, 94n190, *85*			*MH* 4:394–96, *GSR* 5.1:426–29
84, 97	40.60		*MH* 4:394, *GSR* 5.1:427
		40.1533	*MH* 4:397, *GSR* 5.1:429
451n396, *95*	40.64*	40.1533–34	*MH* 4:397, *GSR* 5.1:429
217n82, *84*			*MH* 4:402, *GSR* 5.1:432
423n270, *80*		40.1535	*MH* 4:402, *GSR* 5.1:432
455n418, *80*	40.77–78	40.1540	*MH* 4:413, *GSR* 5.1:437–38
244n199, *89*		40.1540	*MH* 4:415, *GSR* 5.1:439
438n332		40.1541	*MH* 4:416, *GSR* 5.1:440
459n443, *75*		40.1542–43	*MH* 4:416, *GSR* 5.1:440
97	42.19		*MH* 4:467
375n42	42.20		*MH* 4:467
59n32, 166n172, *93*			*MH* 5:25
81, 98	43.18		*MH* 5:25
		43.1613	*MH* 5:59
94, 95	43.44	43.1613–14	*MH* 5:64
424n274	43.45		*MH* 5:64
405n186	43.47		*MH* 5:66
84		43.1615	*MH* 5:68
84, 88		43.1617	*MH* 5:69
84	43.71	43.1630	*MH* 5:96
	43.71		*MH* 5:96–97

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
23.1067.1 N	趙與韓、魏、秦共擊齊	43.1816
23.1067.2 N	十六年, 秦復與趙數擊齊, 齊人患之。蘇厲為齊遺趙王書曰 [. . .] 於是趙乃輟, 謝秦不擊齊	43.1817–20
23.1068.1 N	十七年, 樂毅將趙師攻魏伯陽。而秦怨趙不與己擊齊, 伐趙, 拔我兩城	43.1820
23.1068.2 N	秦拔我石城	43.1820
23.1068.3 N	魏幷來相趙	43.1820
23.1068.4 N	秦敗我二城	43.1820
23.1069.1 N	與魏共擊秦。秦將白起破我華陽, 得一將軍	43.1821
23.1071.1 N	楚來救及魏公子無忌亦來救, 秦圍邯鄲乃解	43.1827
23.1071.2 N	趙將樂乘、慶舍攻秦信梁軍, 破之	43.1827
23.1072.1 A	而秦攻西周	43.1827
23.1072.2 N	秦拔我榆次三十七城	43.1829
23.1072.3 A	秦王政初立	43.1829
23.1072.4 N	秦拔我晉陽	43.1829
23.1073.1 N	秦召春平君	43.1830
23.1073.2 N	龐煖將趙、楚、魏、燕之銳師, 攻秦蕞	43.1831
23.1073.3 N	秦攻鄴, 拔之	43.1831
23.1074.1 N	秦攻武城	43.1831
24.1079.1 N	十三年, 秦獻公縣櫟陽	44.1842
24.1081.1 A	與秦孝公會社平	44.1844
24.1083.1 N	秦取我汾陰、皮氏、焦	44.1848
24.1083.2 N	七年, 魏盡入上郡于秦。秦降我蒲陽	44.1848
24.1083.3 N	秦歸我焦、曲沃	44.1848
24.1083.4 N	十六年, 襄王卒, 子哀王立。張儀復歸秦	44.1849
24.1083.5 N	五國共攻秦	44.1850

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
462n463		43.1630–31	*MH* 5:97
82n137, *75*, *94*	43.77	43.1631	*MH* 5:97–105
97	43.78		*MH* 5:105
83n142, 424nn, 273 and 274, *75*	43.78		*MH* 5:106
95	43.78	43.1633	*MH* 5:106
46	43.78	43.1633–34	*MH* 5:106
80, *153n62*	43.79	43.1635	*MH* 5:108
82, *155n76*		43.1641–42	*MH* 5:120
434n320, *89*, *97*	43.89	43.1642	*MH* 5:121
46			*MH* 5:121
435n322, *156n84*		43.1643	*MH* 5:123
244n199, *89*		43.1643	*MH* 5:125
	43.92	43.1643	*MH* 5:125
87		43.1644	*MH* 5:126
		43.1645	*MH* 5:127
437n329			*MH* 5:128
			MH 5:128
46, *94*	44.13–14		*MH* 5:149
46, *94*		44.1658	*MH* 5:153
400n169, *46*	44.24		*MH* 5:160
403n177, 421n258			*MH* 5:160
400n170	44.25		*MH* 5:160
84, *85*, *97*	44.25		*MH* 5:161
405n187	44.26		*MH* 5:161

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
24.1083.6 N	五年, 秦使樗里子伐取我曲沃, 走犀首岸門	44.1850
24.1084.1 A	秦求立公子政為太子	44.1850
24.1084.2 N	秦來伐我皮氏, 未拔而解	44.1852
24.1084.3 N	秦拔我蒲反、陽晉、封陵	44.1852
24.1085.1 N	二十三年, 秦復予我河外及封陵為和	44.1852
24.1085.2 N	秦將白起敗我軍伊闕二十四萬	44.1853
24.1085.3 N	與秦、趙、韓、燕共伐齊	44.1853
24.1085.4 N	秦破我及韓、趙, 殺十五萬人	44.1854
24.1087.1 A	秦固有懷、茅、邢丘, 城垝津以臨河內	44.1858
24.1087.2 A	秦葉陽、昆陽與舞陽鄰	44.1858
24.1088.1 A	秦七攻魏, 五入囿中	44.1860
24.1089.1 N	敗之河內	44.1863
24.1089.2 A	秦王政初立	44.1863
24.1089.3 N	秦拔我垣、蒲陽、衍	44.1863
24.1089.4 N	遂滅魏以為郡縣	44.1864
24.1089.5 N	說者皆曰魏以不用信陵君故, 國削弱至於亡, 余以為不然。天方令秦平海內, 其業未成, 魏雖得阿衡之佐, 曷益乎	44.1864
24.1093.1 N	秦來拔我宜陽	45.1869
24.1094.1 N	虜得韓將鰓、申差於濁澤	45.1870
24.1094.2 A	太子倉質於秦以和	45.1871
24.1094.3 A	敗楚將唐昧	45.1872
24.1095.1 N	楚圍雍氏	45.1873
24.1096.1 N	十六年, 秦與我河外及武遂	45.1876
24.1096.2 N	使公孫喜率周、魏攻秦。秦敗我二十四萬	45.1876
24.1096.3 N	五年, 秦拔我宛	45.1876

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
409n201, *90*			*MH* 5:161
244n199, *46*, *89*	44.27		*MH* 5:161
	44.30*	44.1660	*MH* 5:166
409n204, *46*	44.31	44.1660	*MH* 5:166–67
150n41	44.31		*MH* 5:167–68
423n270, *80*			*MH* 5:168–69
462n463	44.32		*MH* 5:169
	44.33	44.1661–62	*MH* 5:170–71
75	44.42		*MH* 5:185
		44.1669–70	*MH* 5:187
			MH 5:188
46			*MH* 5:193
244n199, *89*		44.1673	*MH* 5:194
	44.49	44.1673	*MH* 5:195
	44.49		*MH* 5:195
61n41, 65n60, 112n284, *82*, *90*		44.1673–74	*MH* 5:196
			MH 5:205
405n190, *83*		45.1681	*MH* 5:206
83, *118*, *149n35*		45.1683	*MH* 5:210
95		45.1684	*MH* 5:211
149n36			*MH* 5:213
46, *150n42*	45.20		*MH* 5:218
411n214, 423n270, *81*		45.1687	*MH* 5:219
453n407		45.1687	*MH* 5:219

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
24.1096.4 N	與秦昭王會西周而佐秦攻齊	45.1876
24.1096.5 A	與秦會兩周間	45.1876
24.1097.1 N	十年, 秦擊我於太行, 我上黨郡守以上黨郡降趙。十四年, 秦拔趙上黨, 殺馬服子卒四十餘萬於長平	45.1877
24.1097.2 N	王安五年, 秦攻韓, 韓急, 使韓非使秦, 秦留非, 因殺之	45.1878
24.1102.1 N	桓公午五年, 秦、魏攻韓	46.1887
24.1105.1 N	宣王元年, 秦用商鞅。周致伯於秦孝公	46.1893
24.1107.1 A	與秦擊敗楚於重丘	46.1898
24.1108.1 N	二十八年, 秦與韓河外以和	46.1898
24.1108.2 A	夫約鈞, 然與秦為帝	46.1898
24.1108.3 A	蘇代為齊謂秦王	46.1899
24.1109.1 N	十六年, 秦滅周	46.1902
24.1110.1 A	秦王政	46.1902
26.1143.1 Q	又聞令吳廣之次近所旁叢祠中	48.1950
26.1143.2 N	陳守令皆不在	48.1952
26.1143.3 N	西擊	48.1954
26.1143.4 Q	止次曹陽二三月	48.1954
26.1144.1 A	而封其子張敖為成都君	48.1955
26.1144.2 A	不如少遣兵	48.1956
26.1144.3 N	陽城人鄧說將兵居郯	48.1957
26.1144.4 A	銍人伍徐	48.1957
26.1144.5 N	將兵圍東海守慶於郯	48.1957
26.1144.6 A	夥頤, 涉之為王沈沈者!	48.1960
26.1145.1 N	為陳涉置守冢三十家	48.1961
26.1145.2 A	褚先生曰: 地形險阻	48.1961

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
	45.21		*MH* 5:219
48			*MH* 5:219
430n303, *134*	45.22	45.1688–89	*MH* 5:221
82	45.23	45.1689	*MH* 5:222
82n136, *75*	46.16		*MH* 5:239
94, 95	46.28	46.1711	*MH* 5:255
			MH 5:265
150n42	46.36		*MH* 5:266
		46.1715	*MH* 5:267–68
94		46.1716	*MH* 5:270
48	46.44	46.1719	*MH* 5:278
244n199, *89*		46.1720	*MH* 5:278
116n308, *48, 81*		48.1799	Watson 218–19
22n82, 83n142, *74, 75*		48.1801	Watson 219–20
48		48.1802	Watson 221
73n90			Watson 221
48	48.11*	48.1804	Watson 221
48	48.14*	48.1805	Watson 223
75			Watson 223
		48.1805	Watson 223
i		48.1806	Watson 223
113n290, *75*		48.1807–8	Watson 225
	48.20*	48.1808–9	Watson 226
3n12		48.1809	

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
26.1145.3 N	於是秦人拱手而取西河之外	48.1962
26.1145.4 N	收要害之郡	48.1962
26.1145.5 N	兼韓、魏、燕、趙、宋、衛、中山之眾	48.1962
26.1145.6 A	遁逃而不敢進	48.1962
26.1146.1 N	吞二周	48.1963
26.1146.2 A	而轉攻秦	48.1964
27.1182.1 N	睹軼詩可異焉。其傳曰	61.2122
29.1239.1 A	事魏相公叔座	68.2227
29.1239.2 N	為中庶子	68.2227
29.1239.3 Q	吾說公以帝道　吾說公以王道	68.2228
29.1239.4 A	且夫有高人之行者, 固見非於世; 有獨知之慮者, 必見敖於民	68.2229
29.1240.1 N	以衛鞅為左庶長	68.2229
29.1240.2 A	各以卒受上爵	68.2230
29.1240.3 N	將兵圍魏安邑	68.2232
29.1240.4 Q	作為築冀闕宮庭於咸陽	68.2232
29.1240.5 N	天子致胙於孝公	68.2232
29.1240.6 N	乃使使割河西之地獻於秦以和	68.2233
29.1241.1 N	商君相秦十年	68.2233
29.1241.2 N	夫五羖大夫, 荊之鄙人也	68.2234
29.1241.3 N	自粥於秦客	68.2234
29.1241.4 N	相秦六七年, 而東伐鄭, 三置晉國之君, 一救荊國之禍	68.2234
29.1241.5 A	持矛而操闔戟者	68.2235

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
397n154, *6n27*		48.1810	
6n31		48.1810	
	48.21–22*	48.1810–11	
10n54		48.1811–12	
10n55		48.1812–13	
12n63	48.24*	48.1815–16	
80			
110n275, 179n219, 393n129, *81*	68.2*	68.2165–66	*GSR* 7:87, rev 7:155
186n245, *95*	68.2		*GSR* 7:87, rev 7:155
65n61, 187n250	68.4*	68.2167–68	*GSR* 7:88, rev 7:157
189n259, *74*	68.6*	68.2169–70	*GSR* 7:88, rev 7:157
190n264, *112*	68.7		*GSR* 7:89, rev 7:159
73n90, 190n262, *48*, *95*		68.2173	*GSR* 7:89, rev 7:159
191n267, 396n149	68.11	68.2175–76	*GSR* 7:90, rev 7:161
113n293, 191n269	68.11*	68.2176	*GSR* 7:91, rev 7:161
191n272, *48*	68.12*	68.2177	*GSR* 7:91, rev 7:162
185n241, 397n151, *94*	68.13*	68.2178	*GSR* 7:92, rev 7:163
192n274, *95*	68.13–14	68.2179	*GSR* 7:92, rev 7:163
173n196, *80*	68.16	68.2182	*GSR* 7:93, rev 7:165
172n192, *80*			*GSR* 7:93, rev 7:165
173n196, *80*	68.15	68.2183	*GSR* 7:93, rev 7:165
75	68.19	68.2185	*GSR* 7:94, rev 7:167

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1241.6 A	去之魏。魏人怨其欺公子卬而破魏師, 弗受	68.2237
29.1242.1 N	出游數歲, 大困而歸。兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之	69.2241
29.1242.2 N	求說周顯王	69.2242
29.1242.3 N	西有漢中, 南有巴蜀	69.2243
29.1242.4 N	趙肅侯令其弟成為相, 號奉陽君	69.2243
29.1243.1 N	車六百乘, 騎六千匹, 粟支數年	69.2243
29.1243.2 N	請別白黑	69.2245
29.1243.3 Q	封侯貴戚, 湯、武之所以放弒而爭也	
29.1243.4 N	據衛取淇、卷	69.2246
29.1243.5 N	趙地方二千餘里	69.2247
29.1243.6 Q	臣聞堯無三夫之分, 舜無咫尺之地, 以有天下; 禹無百人之聚, 以王諸侯	69.2247
29.1244.1 N	湯、武之士不過三千	69.2247
29.1244.2 Q	前有樓闕軒轅	69.2248
29.1244.3 N	魏塞其道, 趙涉河博關	69.2249
29.1244.4 N	齊涉清河	69.2249
29.1244.5 N	取魏之雕陰	69.2250
29.1244.6 N	於是說韓宣惠王	
29.1245.1 A	合賻	69.2251
29.1245.2 A	寧為雞口, 無為牛後	69.2253
29.1245.3 N	新都	69.2253–54
29.1245.4 A	周書曰:『緜緜不絕, 蔓蔓柰何? 豪氂不伐, 將用斧柯。』	69.2256

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
116n309, 194n280, *74, 95*	68.20	68.2186–87	*GSR* 7:95, rev 7:167
94	69.2	69.2192–93	*GSR* 7:97, rev 7:174
91, 94	69.4*	69.2193	*GSR* 7:97, rev 7:175
	69.5	69.2193	*GSR* 7:97, rev 7:175
82n137, 97n208, 99n216, 205n31, *75, 80, 86, 87, 94, 97*	69.5		*GSR* 7:98, rev 7:175
		69.2194	*GSR* 7:98, rev 7:176
			GSR 7:99, rev 7:177
82nn134 and 138, *75*			*GSR* 7:99–100, rev 7:178
31n119, 205n31		69.2197	*GSR* 7:100, rev 7:178
		69.2197	*GSR* 7:100, rev 7:179
82nn134 and 138, 92n183, *75, 96*		69.2198	*GSR* 7:101, rev 7:180
31n119		69.2198–99	*GSR* 7:101, rev 7:180
78		69.2199–2200	*GSR* 7:101, rev 7:180
			GSR 7:102, rev 7:181
			GSR 7:102, rev 7:181
205n31, 399n162, *114*	69.17*	69.2202	*GSR* 7:103, rev 7:182
75, 92	69.17	69.2203	*GSR* 7:103, rev 7:182
	69.19		*GSR* 7:301, rev 7:183
112n184, *77*		69.2206	*GSR* 7:104, rev 7:184
	69.22		*GSR* 7:104, rev 7:184
92n183	69.25	69.2209	*GSR* 7:105, rev 7:186

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1245.5 Q	郇陽	69.2259
29.1245.6 N	患至其后憂之	69.2260
29.1246.1 A	擬於王者	69.2261
29.1246.2 N	秦兵不敢闚函谷關十五年	69.2262
29.1246.3 N	不肯為武王臣, 不受封侯而餓死首陽山下	69.2264
29.1246.4 N	說潛王厚葬以明孝	69.2265
29.1246.5 N	蘇秦且死	69.2265
29.1247.1 N	蘇秦之弟曰代, 代弟蘇厲	69.2266
29.1247.2 N	代乃求見燕王, 欲襲故事	69.2266
29.1247.3 N	北與燕人戰, 覆三軍, 得二將	69.2267
29.1247.4 N	燕乃使一子質於齊	69.2267
29.1248.1 N	而蘇厲因燕質子而求見齊王	69.2267
29.1248.2 N	齊伐宋, 宋急, 蘇代乃遺燕昭王書曰	69.2269
29.1248.3 A	夫破宋, 殘楚淮北, 肥大齊	69.2269
29.1248.4 Q	我舉安邑, 塞女戟, 韓氏太原、卷	69.2273
29.1248.5 A	我下軹道	69.2273
29.1249.1 Q	致藺、石	69.2274
29.1249.2 Q	至公子延	69.2275
29.1249.3 A	兵傷於譙石, 而遇敗於陽馬	69.2275
29.1249.4 Q	高商之戰	69.2276
29.1249.5 N	張儀既相秦	70.2281
29.1249.6 N	苴蜀相攻擊	70.2281
29.1250.1 A	塞斜谷之口	70.2282

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
			GSR 7:107, rev 7:188
		69.2213	*GSR* 7:107, rev 7:189
48	69.34*	69.2214	*GSR* 7:108, rev 7:190
205n31, 208n42			*GSR* 7:109, rev 7:191
80, *85*			*GSR* 7:110, rev 7:194
97n205, 205n31, *85*, *94*, 103	69.42–43		*GSR* 7:111, rev 7:195
94			*GSR* 7:111, rev 7:195
94		69.2219	*GSR* 7:111–12, rev 7:195
82n136, 205n31, *75*, *85*, *86*, *94*, *98*		69.2219–20	*GSR* 7:112, rev 7:195
75	69.46		*GSR* 7:112, rev 7:196
85, *86*	69.47		*GSR* 7:113, rev 7:197
94	69.48		*GSR* 7:113, rev 7:197
82n136, 205n31, *75*, *94*			*GSR* 7:114, rev 7:198
73n90, *48*			*GSR* 7:114, rev 7:198
76n103			*GSR* 7:116, rev 7:202
114n296	69.56		*GSR* 7:116, rev 7:202
82nn134 and 138, *75*	69.58*	69.2224	*GSR* 7:117, rev 7:204
48			*GSR* 7:117, rev 7:204–5
		69.2225	*GSR* 7:118, rev 7:205
			GSR 7:118, rev 7:206
207n37, *97*, *114*	70.5	70.2231	*GSR* 7:124, rev 7:221
439n341, *116*		70.2232	*GSR* 7:124, rev 7:222
105n247	70.7		*GSR* 7:125, rev 7:222

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1250.2 N	貶蜀王更號為侯	70.2284
29.1250.3 N	使公子華	70.2284
29.1250.4 N	魏因入上郡、少梁, 謝秦惠王	70.2284
29.1250.5 N	更名少梁曰夏陽	70.2284
29.1250.6 N	取陝。築上郡塞。其後二年, 使與齊、楚之相會齧桑	70.2284
29.1251.1 N	魏襄王卒, 哀王立	70.2285
29.1251.2 N	齊又來敗魏於觀津	70.2285
29.1251.3 N	先敗韓申差軍	70.2285
29.1251.4 N	從鄭至梁二百餘里	70.2285
29.1251.5 N	守亭鄣者不下十萬	70.2285
29.1251.6 A	據卷、衍、酸棗	70.2285
29.1251.7 N	借宋之符, 北罵齊王	70.2288
29.1252.1 N	秦、齊共攻楚	70.2288
29.1252.2 N	於是楚割兩城以與秦平	70.2288
29.1252.3 N	秦要楚欲得黔中地	70.2288
29.1252.4 N	秦王甚愛張儀而不欲出之	70.2289
29.1252.5 N	以美人聘楚	70.2289
29.1252.6 N	楚王重地尊秦	70.2289
29.1252.7 N	聞蘇秦死	70.2289
29.1252.8 Q	則從境以東	70.2290
29.1253.1 N	大王嘗與吳人戰, 五戰而三勝	70.2291
29.1253.2 N	且夫秦之所以不出兵函谷十五年以攻齊、趙者	70.2291
29.1253.3 N	戰於藍田	70.2291

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
211n56, *149n34*		70.2235	*GSR* 7:126, rev 7:225
82		70.2235	*GSR* 7:126, rev 7:225
84, 116	70.11	70.2235	*GSR* 7:126, rev 7:225
116	70.11		*GSR* 7:126, rev 7:225
116	70.11	70.2236	*GSR* 7:126, rev 7:226
207n38, *84, 85*	70.12		*GSR* 7:127, rev 7:226
	70.12*	70.2236	*GSR* 7.127, rev 7:227
83, 90, 94		70.2236–37	*GSR* 7.127, rev 7:227
75n97, 105n247		70.2237	*GSR* 7.127, rev 7:227
	70.12	70.2237–38	*GSR* 7.127, rev 7:227
		70.2238	*GSR* 7:128, rev 7:228
	70.17–18		*GSR* 7:130, rev 7:230
447n379, 448n380	70.18		*GSR* 7:130, rev 7:231
447n379	70.19		*GSR* 7:130, rev 7:231
208n43, 447n379, 448n380	70.19		*GSR* 7:130, rev 7:231
97	70.20*	70.2242	*GSR* 7:131, rev 7:231–32
448n380	70.20*	70.2242	*GSR* 7:131, rev 7:232
77n108, 82n138, 83n139, 448n380	70.20	70.2242	*GSR* 7:131, rev 7:232
207n39, *94*	70.21	70.2243	*GSR* 7:131, rev 7:232
		70.2245	*GSR* 7:132, rev 7:233
78n111, 448n380	70.24*	70.2246	*GSR* 7:132, rev 7:234
82n135, 208n40, 236n165, *75, 84*	70.24*	70.2246	*GSR* 7:132, rev 7:234
	70.25*	70.2246	*GSR* 7:132, rev 7:234

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1253.4 N	居二年而覺, 齊王大怒, 車裂蘇秦於市	70.2292
29.1253.5 N	地不過九百里	70.2293
29.1253.6 N	蹄閒三尋	70.2293
29.1254.1 Q	今秦之與齊也	70.2295
29.1254.2 N	秦、趙戰於河漳之上, 再戰而趙再勝秦; 戰於番吾之下, 再戰又勝秦	70.2295
29.1254.3 N	今秦楚嫁女娶婦	70.2295
29.1254.4 N	韓獻宜陽	70.2295
29.1254.5 N	趙入朝澠池, 割河閒以事秦	70.2295
29.1255.1 N	包兩周, 遷九鼎	70.2296
29.1255.2 N	趙興兵攻燕, 再圍燕都而劫大王, 大王割十城以謝	70.2298
29.1255.3 N	獻恆山之尾五城	70.2298
29.1255.4 N	張儀相魏一歲	70.2300
29.1255.5 N	而使陳軫使於秦	70.2300
29.1255.6 N	韓、魏相攻, 暮年不解	70.2301
29.1256.1 N	王聞夫越人莊舄乎	70.2301
29.1256.2 A	卞莊子	70.2302
29.1256.3 N	館豎子止之	70.2302
29.1256.4 Q	因委之犀首以為功。果相魏。張儀去。	70.2303
29.1256.5 N	犀首聞張儀復相秦, 害之。犀首乃謂義渠君曰	70.2303
29.1256.6 A	大敗秦人李伯之下	70.2303
29.1257.1 N	張儀已卒之後, 犀首入相秦。嘗佩五國之相印, 為約長	70.2304
29.1257.2 N	秦惠王八年, 爵楼里子右更, 使將而伐曲沃	71.2307
29.1257.3 N	莊豹	71.2307

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
82n135, *75*	70.26		*GSR* 7:133, rev 7:235
94	70.27		*GSR* 7:133, rev 7:236
		70.2248	*GSR* 7:134, rev 7:236
74n95, 82n135		70.2250	*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:238
75	70.31–32		*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:238
	70.32		*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:238
423n267	70.32		*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:238
206n34, *75*, *78*	70.32–33		*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:238–39
444n362	70.34		*GSR* 7:135, rev 7:239
	70.38		*GSR* 7:137, rev 7:242
	70.39		*GSR* 7:137, rev 7:242
97	70.42		*GSR* 7:138, rev 7:244
80			*GSR* 7:139, rev 7:245
82n135, *75*	70.45*	70.2259	*GSR* 7:140, rev 7:246
		70.2259	*GSR* 7:140, rev 7:246
82	70.46*	70.2260	*GSR* 7:140, rev 7:246
		70.2261	*GSR* 7:140, rev 7:247
209n45, *81*, *97*	70.48*	70.2262	*GSR* 7:141, rev 7:248
209n45, *81*, *97*	70.48		*GSR* 7:141, rev 7:248
406n192		70.2262–63	*GSR* 7:141, rev 7:248
209n45, *81*, *87*, *90*, *95*, *96*, *97*	70.50		*GSR* 7:142, rev 7:248
218n88, 409n201, *90*, *114*, *115*	71.3	71.2266–68	*GSR* 7:145, rev 7:258
218n86, *98*		71.2268	*GSR* 7:145, rev 7:258

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1257.4 N	知伯之伐仇猶, 遺之廣車	71.2308
29.1258.1 N	齊桓公伐蔡, 號曰誅楚, 其實襲蔡	71.2308
29.1258.2 N	昭王元年, 樗里子將伐蒲	71.2309
29.1258.3 N	今伐蒲入於魏, 衛必折而從之	71.2309
29.1258.4 N	故胡衍受金於蒲	71.2309
29.1258.5 N	事下蔡史舉先生	71.2310
29.1258.6 N	蜀侯煇、相壯反	71.2311
29.1258.7 N	始張儀西并巴蜀之地	71.2311
29.1259.1 N	公孫奭	71.2312
29.1259.2 A	而臣受公仲侈之怨也	71.2312
29.1259.3 N	武王竟至周, 而卒於周	71.2313
29.1259.4 A	不如公孫奭	71.2314
29.1259.5 N	輟伐魏蒲阪, 亡去	71.2316
29.1259.6 N	及至鬼谷　則置之鬼谷	71.2316–17
29.1260.1 A	楚王問於范蜎	71.2317
29.1260.2 A	且王前嘗用召滑於越, 而內行章義之難, 越國亂, 故楚南塞厲門而郡江東	71.2318
29.1260.3 N	然則王若欲置相於秦, 則莫若向壽者可	71.2318
29.1260.4 N	秦歸燕太子。趙攻燕, 得上谷三十城	71.2320
29.1260.5 A	乃封甘羅以為上卿	71.2321
29.1261.1 N	武王母號曰惠文后, 先武王死	72.2323
29.1261.2 A	乃使仇液之秦	72.2324
29.1261.3 N	昭王十四年, 魏冉舉白起	72.2325

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
97	71.4*	71.2269–70	*GSR* 7:146, rev 7:259
92			*GSR* 7:146, rev 7:259
219n92, *90*	71.5		*GSR* 7:146, rev 7:260
82n138, 219n95, *75*		71.2271	*GSR* 7:146, rev 7:260
219n94, *90*	71.7		*GSR* 7:147, rev 7:261
			GSR 7:147, rev 7:262
212n63, 221n103, *80, 82, 97*		71.2272–73	*GSR* 7:147–48, rev 7:262
211n54, 440n343	71.11		*GSR* 7:148, rev 7:264
222n105, *81, 84, 90, 97*			*GSR* 7:149, rev 7:265
222nn105 and 107, *81, 82*	71.12	71.2276	*GSR* 7:149, rev 7:265
215n74	71.12	71.2277	*GSR* 7:149, rev 7:265
81, 84	71.15		*GSR* 7:150, rev 7:267
222n109, 409n202	71.18		*GSR* 7:151, rev 7:269
76n103, 81n130, 82n137, *75*	71.19		*GSR* 7:152, rev 7:269
81	71.20	71.2280–81	*GSR* 7:152, rev 7:270
82n137, *75, 90, 95*	71.21	71.2281–82	*GSR* 7:153, rev 7:270
223n110, *81, 96*		71.2282	*GSR* 7:153, rev 7:271
83, 84		71.2285	*GSR* 7:155, rev 7:273–74
223n111, *77, 78, 81*	71.26	71.2285	*GSR* 7:155, rev 7:274
227n128, *89, 90, 91*	72.2*	72.2287	*GSR* 7:157, rev 7:285
228n130, *89*		72.2288–89	*GSR* 7:158, rev 7:288
80, 95	72.4	72.2289	*GSR* 7:159, rev 7:288

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1261.4 N	又取楚之宛、葉	72.2325
29.1262.1 N	復相冉, 乃封魏冉於穰, 復益封陶	72.2325
29.1262.2 N	穰侯封四歲, 為秦將攻魏。魏獻河東方四百里。拔魏之河內, 取城大小六十餘	72.2325
29.1263.1 N	免二歲, 復相秦	72.2325
29.1263.2 N	走芒卯, 入北宅	72.2325
29.1263.3 N	梁大夫須賈說穰侯	72.2325
29.1263.4 N	昔梁惠王伐趙, 戰勝三梁, 拔邯鄲; 趙氏不割, 而邯鄲復歸	72.2325
29.1263.5 N	齊人攻衞, 拔故國, 殺子良	72.2325
29.1263.6 N	戰勝暴子, 割八縣	72.2326
29.1263.7 A	守梁七仞之城	72.2326
29.1264.1 N	乃罷梁圍	72.2326
29.1264.2 N	走魏將暴鳶, 得魏三縣	72.2328
29.1264.3 N	復攻趙、韓、魏	72.2328
29.1264.4 N	斬首十萬	72.2328
29.1264.5 N	欲伐齊取剛、壽	72.2329
29.1264.6 N	秦復收陶為郡	72.2329
29.1265.1 N	白起者, 郿人也	73.2331
29.1265.2 N	是歲, 穰侯相秦	73.2331
29.1265.3 N	拔五城	73.2331
29.1265.4 N	明年, 白起為大良造。攻魏, 拔之, 取城小大六十一。明年, 起與客卿錯攻垣城, 拔之。後五年, 白起攻趙, 拔光狼城。後七年, 白起攻楚, 拔鄢、郢五城	73.2331
29.1266.1 N	白起攻魏, 拔華陽, 走芒卯, 而虜三晉將	73.2331

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
	72.4	72.2289	*GSR* 7:159, rev 7:289
228n132, *95*		72.2290	*GSR* 7:159, rev 7:289
30n114, 67n75, 412n214, 413n222, *95*, *128*	72.5	72.2290–91	*GSR* 7:159, rev 7:289
95, *130*, *151n49*	72.5★	72.2291–92	*GSR* 7:160, rev 7:290
416n324, *80*, *87*	72.6	72.2292	*GSR* 7:160, rev 7:290
416n234, *95*, *96*, *132*		72.2294	*GSR* 7:160, rev 7:290–91
416n234	72.6	72.2292	*GSR* 7:160, rev 7:291
416n234, *98*	72.6		*GSR* 7:160, rev 7:291
416n234, *75*		72.2293	*GSR* 7:160–61, rev 7:292
416n234	72.8★	72.2293	*GSR* 7:161, rev 7:292
416n234, *75*	72.10	72.2294	*GSR* 7:162, rev 7:293
416n233, *96*	72.10		*GSR* 7:162, rev 7:294
418n240, *80*, *152n61*	72.10	72.2295	*GSR* 7:162, rev 7:294
418n238	72.10	72.2295	*GSR* 7:162, rev 7:294
462n465, *132*	72.13	72.2296–97	*GSR* 7:163, rev 7:296
	72.13		*GSR* 7:164, rev 7:296
82n137, *80*		73.2299	*GSR* 7:167, rev 7:303
95	73.2★	73.2299	*GSR* 7:167, rev 7:303
411n214, 423n269	73.2		*GSR* 7:167, rev 7:304
411n214, 413n219, 421n258, 455n418, *80*, *124*, *128*, *150n43*, *151n53*	73.2–3	73.2300–301	*GSR* 7:167–68, rev 7:304–5
80, *83*, *95*	73.3–4	73.2301–2	*GSR* 7:168, rev 7:306

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
29.1266.2 N	白起攻韓陘城, 拔五城	73.2331
29.1266.3 Q, N	秦攻韓緱氏、藺	73.2333
29.1266.4 N	四十八年十月, 秦復定上黨郡。秦分軍為二	73.2335
29.1266.5 N	圍邢丘	73.2335–36
29.1267.1 N	南地入韓、魏	73.2336
29.1267.2 N	其九月	73.2336
29.1267.3 N	賜之劍自裁	73.2337
29.1267.4 N	武安君之死也, 以秦昭王五十年十一月	73.2337
29.1267.5 A	李信攻平與	73.2339
29.1267.6 N	蒙恬攻寢	73.2339
29.1267.7 N	信又攻鄢郢, 破之	73.2339
29.1267.8 A	夫秦王怛	73.2340
29.1268.1 N	秦二世之時, 王翦及其子賁皆已死	73.2341
30.1277.1 A	文卒謚為孟嘗君	75.2358
30.1282.1 N	秦昭王使白起攻韓、魏, 敗之於華陽, 禽魏將芒卯	78.2387
30.1282.2 N	先帝文王、莊王之身, 三世不妄接地於齊	78.2388
30.1282.3 N	今王使盛橋	78.2388
30.1283.1 N	舉河內	78.2388
30.1283.2 N	桃入邢	78.2388
30.1283.3 N	王又割濮磨之北	78.2389
30.1283.4 A	殺智伯瑤於鑿臺之下	78.2390
30.1283.5 N	將十世矣	78.2391
30.1283.6 A	鬼神孤傷	78.2391
30.1284.1 N	盈滿海內矣	78.2391
30.1284.2 A	齊、魏得地葆利而詳事下吏, 一年之後, 為帝未能	78.2392

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
428n292, *48, 80*		73.2302	*GSR* 7:168, rev 7:306
			GSR 7:169, rev 7:308
477n53, *80, 90, 95, 136, 154n74*		73.2304	*GSR* 7:171, rev 7:310
31n119		73.2305	*GSR* 7:171, rev 7:311
	73.9★	73.2305	*GSR* 7:171, rev 7:311
136		73.2306	*GSR* 7:172, rev 7:312
	73.12★	73.2307	*GSR* 7:173, rev 7:313–14
80, 138	73.12★	73.2307	*GSR* 7:173. rev 7:314
457n438, *48*	73.14	73.2308	*GSR* 7:174, rev 7:316
87	73.14–15	73.2308	*GSR* 7:174, rev 7:316
108n265, 458n439	73.15		*GSR* 7:174, rev 7:316
458n441, *48, 89*		73.2310	*GSR* 7:175, rev 7:317
95		73.2312	*GSR* 7:176, rev 7:318
227n127, *85, 95, 96*	75.16	75.2348	*GSR* 7:197, rev 7:353
80, 86, 87	78.2	78.2381	*GSR* 7:223, rev 7:397
84, 86, 90	78.3–4		*GSR* 7:223–24, rev 7:398
80	78.4		*GSR* 7:224, rev 7:398
415n228	78.4	78.2383–84	*GSR* 7:224, rev 7:399
	78.4	78.2383–84	*GSR* 7:224, rev 7:399
		78.2385	*GSR* 7:224, rev 7:399
76, 76n3, 97	78.7★	78.2386	*GSR* 7:225, rev 7:400
75		78.2387	*GSR* 7:225, rev 7:401
31n119	78.9★	78.2387	*GSR* 7:225, rev 7:401
	78.9	78.2387	*GSR* 7:226, rev 7:401
75		78.2388–89	*GSR* 7:226, rev 7:402

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
30.1284.3 N	楚使歇與太子完入質於秦	78.2393
30.1284.4 N	春申君為楚相四年, 秦破趙之長平軍四十餘萬。五年, 圍邯鄲	78.2395
30.1284.5 N	春申君相楚八年, 為楚北伐滅魯	78.2395
30.1284.6 A	楚考烈王無子	78.2396
30.1285.1 A	於是李園乃進其女弟	78.2396
30.1285.2 N	而君之仇也	78.2397
30.1285.3 N	語曰:「當斷不斷, 反受其亂。」春申君失朱英之謂邪	78.2399
30.1286.1 A	更名姓曰張祿	79.2402
30.1286.2 Q	先生待我於三亭之南	79.2402
30.1286.3 A	而伐齊綱壽	79.2404
30.1286.4 A	至於陵水	79.2407
30.1287.1 N	至今閉關十五年	79.2408
30.1287.2 N	且昔齊湣王南攻楚, 破軍殺將, 再辟地千里, 而齊尺寸之地無得焉者, 豈不欲得地哉, 形勢不能有也。諸侯見齊之罷弊, 君臣之不和也, 興兵而伐齊, 大破之。士辱兵頓, 皆咎其王, 曰:『誰為此計者乎?』王曰:『文子為之。』大臣作亂, 文子出走	79.2409
30.1287.3 N	拔邢丘	79.2410
30.1287.4 A	聞齊之有田文	79.2411
30.1287.5 N	則利歸於陶, 國弊御於諸侯	79.2411
30.1288.1 N	崔杼、淖齒管齊, 射王股, 擢王筋	79.2411
30.1288.2 Q	於是廢太后	79.2412
30.1288.3 A	非大駟馬, 吾不出	79.2413
30.1288.4 A	擢賈之髮以續賈之罪, 尚未足	79.2414

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
83			*GSR* 7:227, rev 7:403
431n304, *90*, *134*, *153n69*	78.15	78.2391–92	*GSR* 7:228, rev 7:405
90		78.2392	*GSR* 7:228, rev 7:405
82n135, *75*, *84*, *85*, *86*, *90*	78.17		*GSR* 7:229, rev 7:407
75, *84*, *86*, *87*, *90*		78.2394	*GSR* 7:229, rev 7:407
87, *90*	78.20	78.2396	*GSR* 7:230, rev 7:408
77n106, 99nn217 and 219, *90*, *98*			*GSR* 7:231, rev 7:409
233n153, *81*	79.3		*GSR* 7:233, rev 7:416
234n155			*GSR* 7:233, rev 7:417
235n161, *80*		79.2402	*GSR* 7:235, rev 7:419
234n161		79.2405	*GSR* 7:237, rev 7:423
116n310, 236n166			*GSR* 7:238, rev 7:424
236n167	79.17	79.2407–8	*GSR* 7:238–39, rev 7:425
237n170, *48*, *153n66*	79.19		*GSR* 7:239, rev 7:426
82n136, 236n169, *75*, *95*			*GSR* 7:240, rev 7:426
82n138, *75*			*GSR* 7:240, rev 7:427
238n178		79.2411–12	*GSR* 7:240, rev 7:427
80, *82*, *88*	79.23		*GSR* 7:241, rev 7:428
50, *89*, *95*		79.2413	*GSR* 7:242, rev 7:429
79n118, 109n269, 240n189	79.26	79.2414	*GSR* 7:242, rev 7:430

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
30.1289.1 N	范雎相秦二年, 秦昭王之四十二年, 東伐韓少曲、高平, 拔之	79.2415
30.1289.2 Q	昭王乃遺趙王書曰: 王之弟在秦	79.2416
30.1289.3 N	後五年	79.2417
30.1289.4 A	吾持梁刺齒肥	79.2418
30.1289.5 A	澤流千里, 世世稱之而無絕	79.2420
30.1289.6 A	豈道德之符	79.2420
30.1290.1 N	進退盈縮	79.2422
30.1290.2 A	九國	79.2422
30.1290.3 A	夏育、太史噭叱呼駭三軍, 然而身死於庸夫	79.2422
30.1290.5 N	北并陳、蔡	79.2423
30.1290.6 N	而卒枝解	79.2423
30.1291.1 N	居秦十餘年	79.2425
30.1291.2 N	垂功於天下者	79.2425
31.1307.1 Q	呂不韋者, 陽翟大賈人也	85.2505
31.1307.2 Q	安國君中男名子楚	85.2505
31.1308.1 A	姬自匿有身, 至大期時, 生子政	85.2508
31.1309.1 Q	子楚夫人趙豪家女也	85.2509
31.1309.2 Q	食河南雒陽十萬戶	85.2509
31.1309.3 Q	太后時時竊私通呂不韋	85.2510
31.1309.4 N	當是時, 魏有信陵君, 楚有春申君, 趙有平原君, 齊有孟嘗君	85.2510

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
241n188, 426n284, *81*	79.29–30		*GSR* 7:243, rev 7:431
116n310, *84*, *85*, *91*	79.31★	79.2416	*GSR* 7:244, rev 7:432
431n304, *134*, *154n69*	79.33	79.2417	*GSR* 7:245, rev 7:433
50, *85*		79.2422	*GSR* 7:246, rev 7:435
		79.2424	*GSR* 7:247, rev 7:436
	79.38★	79.2424	*GSR* 7:247, rev 7:436
	79.42	79.2426	*GSR* 7:249, rev 7:439–40
	79.43	79.2426	*GSR* 7:250, rev 7:440
		79.2426	*GSR* 7:250, rev 7:441
95	79.45		*GSR* 7:251, rev 7:442
81n128, *74*, *95*	79.45	79.2428	*GSR* 7:251, rev 7:442
242n192, *80*	79.49		*GSR* 7:252, rev 7:445
242n193, *80*, *81*		79.2430	*GSR* 7:253, rev 7:445
205n32, 251n231, *87*			*SPG* 1, *GSR* 7:311, rev 7:567
252n233			*SPG*, *GSR* rev 7:567–68
62n49, 66n68, 244n199, 252n234, 256n247, 260n262, *76*, *78*, *85*	85.7–8	85.2569	*SPG* 4, *GSR* 7:313, rev 7:571
78n112, 256n250, *89*	85.8★	85.2569	*SPG* 4, *GSR* 7:313, rev 7:571
113n288, *87*	85.9★		*SPG* 5, *GSR* 7:313, rev 7:572
66n69, 67n77, 257n252, *87*, *89*	85.9		*SPG* 5, *GSR* 7:314, rev 7:572
7n34, *90*, *91*, *96*			*SPG* 5–6, *GSR* 7:314, rev 7:572

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
31.1309.5 A	號曰呂氏春秋。布咸陽市門, 懸千金其上, 延諸侯游士賓客有能增損一字者予千金	85.2510
31.1310.1 N	後百年, 旁當有萬家邑	85.2511
31.1310.2 N	九月, 夷嫪毐三族	85.2512
31.1310.3 A	謚為帝太后	85.2513
31.1310.4 N	不韋及嫪毐貴, 封號文信侯	85.2513
31.1310.5 N	上之雍郊	85.2513
31.1310.6 N	孔子之所謂「聞」者, 其呂子乎	85.2514
31.1315.1 Q	其後二百二十餘年秦有荊軻之事	86.2526
31.1315.2 A	徙衞元君之支屬於野王	86.2527
31.1315.3 N	而不棄其孤也	86.2531
31.1315.4 A	誠得劫秦王, 使悉反諸侯侵地, 若曹沫之與齊桓公, 則大善矣	86.2531
31.1315.5 A	乃令秦舞陽為副	86.2533
31.1316.1 N	為變徵之聲, 士皆垂淚涕泣	86.2534
31.1316.2 A	劍堅, 故不可立拔	86.2535
31.1316.3 A	傍偟不能去。每出言曰	86.2537
31.1316.4 A	重赦之	86.2537
31.1317.1 N	自曹沫至荊軻五人	86.2538
31.1317.2 A	李斯者	87.2539
31.1317.3 Q	會韓人鄭國來閒秦　請一切逐客	87.2541
31.1317.4 Q	迎蹇叔於宋	87.2542
31.1317.5 N	求丕豹、公孫支於晉	87.2542

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
258n255, *74, 87*		85.2571–72	*SPG* 6, *GSR* 7:314, rev 7:573
336n185			*SPG* 7, *GSR* 7:315, rev 7:574
86, 140		85.2574	*SPG* 8, *GSR* 7:315, rev 7:575
89		85.2575	*SPG* 9, *GSR* 7:316, rev 7:576
260n264, *86, 87*		85.2575	*SPG* 9, *GSR* 7:316, rev 7:576
249n223	85.15		*SPG* 9, *GSR* 7:316, rev 7:576
261n266, *77, 78, 87*		85.2576	*SPG* 9, *GSR* 7:316, rev 7:576
263n273, *83*			*GSR* 7:325, rev 7:596
80, 92	86.20		*GSR* 7:325, rev 7:598
114n296	86.27	86.2603	*GSR* 7:328, rev 7:604
264n276		86.2603	*SPG* 29, *GSR* 7:329, rev 7:605
263n273, *96*		86.2607	*SPG* 32, *GSR* 7:330, rev 7:607
265n285	86.33	86.2607–8	*SPG* 33, *GSR* 7:331, rev 7:608
265n285			*SPG* 34, *GSR* 7:332, rev 7:609
265n286		86.2612	*SPG* 36, *GSR* 7:333, rev 7:611
266n287		86.2613	*SPG* 37, *GSR* 7:333, rev 7:612
62n49, 67n74, 99n217, 100n222, 263n274, *77, 78, 80, 83, 88, 97, 98*		86.2615–16	*SPG* 37, *GSR* 7:333, rev 7:612
110n277, 266n291, *86*		87.2617	*CFU* 12, *GSR* 7:335, rev 7:623
116n309, 267n295	87.6	87.2621	*CFU* 15, *GSR* 7:336, rev 7:625
170n186, 268n298, *83*			*CFU* 15, *GSR* 7:337, rev 7:626
172n193, 268n298, *50*		87.2621	*CFU* 15, *GSR* 7:337, rev 7:626

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
31.1318.1 A	此五子者	87.2542
31.1318.2 N	并國二十	87.2542
31.1318.3 N	惠王用張儀之計, 拔三川之地, 西并巴、蜀,	87.2542
31.1318.4 N	鄭、衞、桑閒、昭、虞、武、象者	87.2544
31.1318.5 N	二十餘年, 竟并天下	87.2546
31.1318.6 N	殷周之王千餘歲	87.2546
31.1319.1 N	今青臣等	87.2546
31.1319.2 N	明年, 又巡狩, 外攘四夷	87.2547
31.1319.3 N	衞君殺其父, 而衞國載其德, 孔子著之, 不為不孝	87.2549
31.1319.4 A	所賜長子書及符璽皆在胡亥所	87.2549
31.1319.5 A	就變而從時	87.2550
31.1319.6 N	而諸公子盡帝兄	87.2552
31.1319.7 N	且蒙恬已死, 蒙毅將兵居外	87.2552
31.1320.1 N	公子十二人僇死咸陽市	87.2552
31.1320.2 N	而二世責問李斯	87.2553
31.1320.3 N	葬於會稽	87.2553
31.1320.4 A	泰山之高百仞, 而跛牂牧其上	87.2555–56
31.1320.5 A	死則有賢明之謚也	87.2557
31.1321.1 A	其志若韓玘為韓安相也	87.2559
31.1321.2 N	臣為丞相治民, 三十餘年矣	87.2561

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
268n298, *50, 81, 88*		87.2621	*CFU* 15–16, *GSR* 7:337, re 7:626
73n90, 268n298		87.2622	*CFU* 16, *GSR* 7:337, rev 7:626
268n298, *75*	87.7		*CFU*, *GSR* rev 7:627
268n298, *84, 97*		87.2624	*CFU* 19, *GSR* 7:339, rev 7:630
268n300			*CFU* 21, *GSR* 7:340, rev 7:631
270n308		87.2626	*CFU* 22, *GSR* 7:340, rev 7:631
270n306, *50*		87.2626	*CFU* 22, *GSR* 7:340, rev 7:632
	87.14		*CFU* 24, *GSR* 7:341, rev 7:633
277n334, *97*			*CFU* 27, *GSR* 7:343, rev 7:636
97	87.18	87.2629	*CFU* 28–29, *GSR* 7:343, rev 7:636–37
277n336	87.20	87.2630–31	*CFU* 30, *GSR* 7:344, rev 7:638
281n351, *97*		87.2633–34	*CFU* 34, *GSR* 7:346, rev 7:640
282n356, *88, 97*	87.24		*CFU* 34, *GSR* 7:346, rev 7:641
282n357, *88*	87.25		*CFU* 35, *GSR* 7:346, rev 7:641
283n362, *86, 89*		87.2634	*CFU* 36, *GSR* 7:347, rev 7:643
283n263, *96*			*CFU* 37, *GSR* 7:348, rev 7:643
283n263, *75*	87.31	87.2639	*CFU* 41, *GSR* 7:349, rev 7:645
283n263	87.32–33		*CFU* 42, *GSR* 7:350, rev 7:646
83n142, 283n263, *75, 86, 92*		87.2643–44	*CFU* 47, *GSR* 7:353, rev 7:650
285n370, *86*	87.41	87.2645–46	*CFU* 50, *GSR* 7:354, rev 7:651

Shiji zhiyi Chapter, Page, and Entry	*Shiji* Passage (=Liang Yusheng's headings in the *SJZY*)	*Shiji* Page
31.1321.3 N	緩刑罰, 薄賦斂, 以遂主得衆之心, 萬民戴主, 死而不忘	87.2561
31.1321.4 N	二世二年七月, 具斯五刑, 論腰斬咸陽市	87.2562
31.1321.5 N	左右皆曰「馬也」	87.2562
31.1321.6 N	於是乃入上林齋戒	87.2562
31.1322.1 Q	乃召始皇弟, 授之璽	87.2562
31.1322.2 N	與宦者韓談	87.2563
31.1322.3 N	子嬰立三月	87.2563
31.1322.4 N	人皆以斯極忠	87.2563
31.1322.5 N	不然, 斯之功且與周、召列矣	87.2563
31.1322.6 Q	始皇二十六年, 蒙恬因家世得為秦將, 攻齊, 大破之	88.2565
31.1323.1 N	築長城	87.2565
31.1323.2 N	暴師於外十餘年	88.2566
31.1323.3 Q	使者以蒙恬屬吏, 更置。胡亥以李斯舍人為護軍。使者還報	88.2567
31.1323.4 A	昔者秦穆公殺三良而死, 罪百里奚而非其罪也, 故立號曰『繆』	88.2568–69
31.1323.5 N	昔周成王初立	88.2569

Riegel Location	Takigawa	Wang Shumin	Translations of *Shiji* Passages
		87.2646	*CFU* 51, *GSR* 7:354, rev 7:652
86, 156n92		87.2646	*CFU* 52, *GSR* 7:355, rev 7:653
289n385			*CFU* 52, *GSR* 7:355, rev 7:653
			CFU 53, *GSR* 7:356, rev 7:654
76n103, 290n390, *88, 89*		87.2647	*CFU* 54, *GSR* 7:356, rev 7:654
292n397			*CFU* 54, *GSR* 7:356, rev 7:654
291n394, *88*		87.2647–48	*CFU* 54, *GSR* 7:356, rev 7:655
287n379, *86*		87.2648	*CFU* 55, *GSR* 7:357, rev 7:655
86, 93		87.2648	*CFU* 55, *GSR* 7:357, rev 7:655
75n97, *87*	88.2		*SPG* 53, *GSR* 7:361, rev 7:664
87	88.3	88.2649–50	*SPG* 54, *GSR* 7:361, rev 7:664–65
87	88.3	88.250–51	*SPG* 54, *GSR* 7:362, rev 7:665
78n113, 278n337, *83, 86, 87*	88.5	88.2651–52	*SPG* 56–57, *GSR* 7:363, rev 7:668
167n177, *77, 80, 93*	88.8	88.2563	*SPG* 59, *GSR* 7:364, rev 7:670
84, 98			*SPG* 60, *GSR* 7:365, rev 7:671