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Chronology on Dayan Qaγan

By Hidehiro OKADA

From 1547 till 1628, just before its conquest by the Manchus, Inner Mongolia was divided into six Mongol states each headed by a qaγan, namely Ordos, Tümed and Qaračin to the west and Čaqar, Inner Qalqa and Qorčin to the east of the Khingán Mountains, while Outer Mongolia was under the rule of three qaγans of Outer Qalqa. The royal families of all those states save that of Qorčin had descended from Dayan qaγan, himself a descendant of Činggis qaγan. Such an important historical personage as he was, it has not yet been determined just when he lived and died. There are ten Mongol chronicles, all composed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that report on his reign. Three of those are found to have best preserved the historical traditions of the aforementioned states, quite independent of each other: *Erdeni-yin tobči* of Ordos, *Altan tobči* of Tümed and *Gangga-yin urusqal* of Čaqar. The Tümed chronicle is the most accurate in chronology up until the reign of Manduγuli qaγan who died in 1479. His successor, Dayan qaγan's father Bolqu ĵinong, is reported to have died in 1487 in a contemporary Chinese source, *Ming Hsien-tsung Shih-lu*. As for the length of Dayan qaγan's reign, both *Altan tobči* and *Gangga-yin urusqal* give 37 years. Thus the date of his death falls in 1524, one year after the death of his eldest son Törö bolad, who is said in the Ordos chronicle to have died before the father. After Dayan qaγan's death, his third son Bars bolad ĵinong took over the throne, according to the Čaqar chronicle for one month, but Bodi alaγ, son of Törö bolad and the rightful heir, backed by the left-wing tribes, forced him to retire. *Erdeni-yin tobči* reports that Bars bolad died in 1531, seven years later. All the three Mongol chronicles and a Chinese source, *Ming Shih-tsung Shih-lu*, concur in asserting that Bodi alaγ qaγan died in 1547, that is, 23 years after

his grandfather's death, and this is the very number *Altan tobči* gives for the duration of his reign. Thus it is established that Dayan qaγan was on the Mongol throne from 1487 till 1524. As for the date of his birth, 1464 is preserved in the Ordos chronicle, most probably culled from an old genealogical work. Judged from ages of his sons and grandsons, especially that of Bodi alay qaγan, this date is quite reliable, while earlier birth-dates of Dayan qaγan's predecessors are all false, often anachronistic, suggesting that he was the first one in the original family-tree whose birth-date was recorded.

Yüan Shih-k'ai's Rise to Presidency

By Kikuo FUJIOKA

The author, in his attempt to define what were actually meant by 'revolution' and 'democracy' at the time of the Hsin-hai Revolution of 1911, traces down how the consensus was formed in favor of Yüan Shih-k'ai's presidency and how the latter came to reality. The process may be divided into four stages: (1) the initial move by Li Yüan-hung; (2) resolutions by the delegates of the independent provinces meeting at Wu-han and Nanking, who were later to form the National Assembly; (3) the informal peace pact negotiated between Yüan and the Nationalists by Liao Yü-ch'un and Ku Chung-ch'en; and (4) the formal peace negotiation between the two forces by T'ang Shao-i and Wu T'ing-fang.