

was recorded by Ssu-ma Ch'ien 司馬遷 in the *Shih-chi* 史記, Bk. 123, as Yu-t'ien 于寘 which later corrupted into Yu-chih 于寘 as is shown by almost all current texts of *Shih-chi*; (3) the compiler of the *Sections on Ch'ing Ch'ung* of Kuan-tzu, who saw the corrupted form Yu-chih, changed it into Yü-shih/chih in reference to the name Yü 禺 which is recorded as a mysterious place or tribe in *Mu-t'ien-tzu chuan* 穆天子傳 and *Shan-hai-ching* 山海經.

Mongol rule over Hu-kuang 湖廣 Province during
the Yüan Dynasty

by Ritsuko OHSHIMA

Previous scholars have doubted whether the southern part of the Ch'ang-chiang 長江 was entirely under Mongol rule during the Yüan dynasty. How was Hu-kuang Province controlled under Yüan?

Most of the cities in Hu-kuang Province surrendered to the Yüan army with the fall of the Sung dynasty, except for the cities inhabited by many non-Chinese minorities in this region. During the first twenty years after the beginning of Yüan rule the minorities rebelled on numerous occasions, so the Yüan dynasty had to maintain a structure of government geared to fighting the rebels until under the reign of Ch'eng-tsung 成宗, the second emperor of the Yüan dynasty, when these rebellions were finally suppressed. During the reign of Ch'eng-tsung the t'un-t'ien 屯田 system was introduced, and soldiers were stationed for defense. On the bases of this evidence the author concludes that it was after this that the Yüan extended its rule over the whole of Hu-kuang.

From this time on the minorities came under Yüan rule. Most of the minority tribes that rebelled were not punished and their chiefs were given official rank and granted self-government, as t'u-ssu 土司. The Yüan government found it impossible to conduct a census of the minorities which meant that except for military service, the land and corvée taxes could not be imposed. This indicates that the Yüan dynasty did not have force enough to directly control them. But there was another reason for the establishment of the t'u-ssu system. The

climatical and geographical position of this area was unsuitable for northern Chinese and Mongolians, and many people refused to serve as officials there.

Although the Yüan dynasty did not directly rule all parts of Hu-kuang, we should not overlook the part the minorities played in the Yüan military service and t'un-t'ien systems. It was also from this time onwards that the minorities came to increasingly adopt Chinese manners and customs.

The Secret History of the Mongols:
How It Was Written

by Hidehiro OKADA

Paragraph 62 of *The Secret History of the Mongols* tells, in the words allegedly spoken by Dei Sechen, a chief of the Unggirad tribe, on the occasion of the betrothal between his daughter Börte and the young Chingis Khan, how his people were in the habit of securing a high position for themselves at the imperial court by marrying their daughters to the Khans. The episode itself is most probably a product of literary imagination as it finds no parallel in other, more reliable historical sources of that time, and its reference to the peaceful tradition of the Unggirad tribe proves that it was written at a time much later than its hero, Chingis Khan. The tribe, also known as the Qunggirad, was by no means a peaceful one, but notorious for their ravages of the northern frontiers of the Chin Empire in the twelfth century. Their power as imperial relatives by marriages had its origin no earlier than at the time when Chinkim, a son of Khubilai Khan, or Emperor Shih-tsu, by his Qunggirad empress Chabui, was appointed Crown Prince in 1273, or when Temür Öljeitü Khan, or Emperor Ch'eng-tsung, a son of Chinkim by his Qunggirad princess, sat on the throne in 1294. The Qunggirad power reached its peak after Hayishan, or Emperor Wu-tsung, took over the throne in the coup-d'état of 1307. It was overthrown in the civil war that followed the death of Yesün Temür, or Emperor T'ai-ting, in 1328, and no other emperor born of a Qunggirad mother