

al-Din further undertook the task to compile a history of the world. Thus *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh*, or the Collection of Histories, consisting of the Mongol History and the History of Nations was completed in 1311.

In the past it has been falsely assumed, with no serious examination, that the initial Mongol History, or *Ta'rikh-i Ghāzāni*, was identical with the *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* edition. The assumption is quite wrong. In fact the Mongol History text contained in *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* is a revised edition of *Ta'rikh-i Ghāzāni*. By comparison of the History of Tribes, which makes up the core of both editions of the Mongol History, we find that the later *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* edition gives more refined phrasings with new words inserted and errors corrected, at the same time eliminating a large number of passages from the earlier edition. In this respect, the *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* edition of the Mongol History is not quite as valuable a historical source as the *Ta'rikh-i Ghāzāni* edition.

Almost all the extant manuscripts of the Mongol History have descended from the *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* edition. Only the Manuscript Revan Kōskū 1518 in Istanbul has come down to us preserving intact the original form of the Mongol History. This is truly the most valuable text, and should be taken as the primary source in studying the history of the Mongol Empire.

The initial edition of the Mongol History had also contained Chinggisid family trees, which were excluded by Rashid al-Din in his revised work in order to reduce the volume of the Mongol History, but retained in the Mongol Genealogies section in the Collection of Genealogies supplemental to *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh*.

The Compiling Process of the *Zhōngyuǎn Yīnyùn* 中原音韻

by Mitsuaki ENDŌ

The close examination of the *Zhōngzhōu Yuèfū Yīnyùn Lèibiān* 中州樂府音韻類編 (ZYYL), one version of the *Zhōngyuǎn Yīnyùn* (ZYYY), reveals that the ZYYL had been originally compiled according to the *Guǎngyùn* 廣韻 and then the ZYYY was revised and enlarged on this basis. The phonological properties of the ZYYY are slightly different

from those of the ZYYL, hence the authors of these two editions can not be the same person (i.e. Zhōu Déqīng 周德清).

The Attacks on Bishbalik by Qapγan Qayan Mo-ch'ō of the Turks

by Midori NAITŌ

Qapγan Qayan of the Eastern Turks sent his army and attacked Bishbalik, the northwestern base of Tang dynasty on the north of the Eastern Tian-shan, thrice (713, 714, 715, immediately after the accession of Tang Emperor Xuan-zong) in his reign. By my verifying and considering the fragmentary records about these attacks such as the Inscriptions of the Turks, the Annals of Tang dynasty and the documents of Turfan and Pichan, some new facts were ascertained and the reason why the Turks attacked Bishbalik from Mongolia conjectured. The first attack in 713 has been confused with the second one in 714 or considered as a consecutive event, but the commander of the Turkish army who began the attack in the autumn of 713 was Mo-ji-lian, later Bilgä Qayan, and that of the second attack was Tuo-xi Qayan. Mo-ji-lian ceased his attack in the middle of September because of a news from Qapγan Qayan that the engagement of his son with a princess of Tang emperor was arranged. Taking the opportunity of the rebellion of Du-dan, the chief of Hu-lu-wu tribe, at the end of 713 or the beginning of 714, Qapγan Qayan mobilized three large parties for Bishbalik and attacked again. But they evacuated because Tonla Tigin, a son of Qapγan Qayan and a commander of a party, was killed on February 7th, 714 when the Turkish army was besieging the seat of Bei-ting (Bishbalik) protector. Meanwhile the Turkish forces went on raiding the cities of some prefectures of Tang around the Eastern Tian-shan from the Pu-lei xuan, where they had occupied first, until April, 714. These two attacks on Bishbalik by Qapγan Qayan followed his expeditions to Türgiś in 709 and 710. The first attack on Bishbalik was performed on their way to Suyab, the central base of Türgiś, where Qapγan Qayan had made Bars Qayan ascend the throne after his destroying Türgiś in 710, but Bars Qayan rebelled. Taking the rebellion