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The Duanshi Zongguan(段氏總管)of Yunnan in the Yuan Period

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After the Mongols destroyed the Houli Kingdom (後理国), the descendants of the royal family Duan (段氏) held the hereditary title of Dali Zongguan (大理總管) and the administrative power on the western part of Yunnan. This essay examines the historical records and the inscriptions recently found in Dali, describing some of the following characteristics.

The "Twelve Zongguan of Duans (段氏十二總管)" is a general term for Duans who held the titles of Dalilu Zongguan (大理路總管), Xuanweishi (宣慰使), Duyuanshuai (都元帥), Pingzhang (平章) and Canzheng (参政). We can see from some sources that the two Duans who were closely related (brothers or uncle-and-nephew, etc.) often held the title of (大理金齒等處宣慰使都元帥) and (大理路軍民總管). This is the major characteristics of the power of Duan family under the administrative system of Yuan. But the authors of the chronicles did not understand that and "re-constructed" the genealogy of Duans as a single succession, which caused great confusion on historical records.

In the former half of the Yuan, Duans coexisted with the officials of Yunnan province (南雲行省) and the Mongol princes. But through the civil war in the years of Tianli (天曆) struggles increased between them. Duan Guang (段光) and Duan Sheng (段勝), the descendants in the direct line, was not cooperative or

rather hostile to the provincials and the Prince of Liang (梁王), whereas Duan Yi (段義) and Duan Gong (段功), the collaterals, positively cooperated with them and consequently rose from the chief of Monghe prefecture (蒙化知州) to the Dalilu Zongguan, again to the Pingzhang of Yunnan province. The "Battle between Duan and Liang (段梁交戰)" means the struggle between Duan Guang and the Prince of Liang in this period, and this was practically the process through which Duan Yi and Duan Gong came into power, while Duan Sheng's name was omitted from the records.

In the later years of Duan Gong, the relationship between Duans and the Prince of Liang broke down again and was never restored thoroughly. At this time Duans expressed their intention to reestablish the Dali kingdom, which couldn't be accepted by Ming dynasty. In the fifteenth year of Hongwu (洪武十五年), the Ming troops conquered Yunnan, and the Duans' control on Dali was also put to an end.

The Confucian Classics in Colloquial Chinese
Written by Xu Heng (許衡)

by Takashi TAKEKOSHI

Xu Heng (許衡, 1209-1281), a famous Confucianist in the Yuan dynasty, compiled three kinds of Confucian classics in colloquial style: *the Zhi-shuo Da-xue Yao-lüe* (直說大學要略 abbr. ZDY), *the Da-xue Zhi-jie* (大學直解 abbr. DZ) and *the Zhong-yong Zhi-jie* (中庸直解 abbr. ZZ). These were, at first, intended as teaching manuals for Mongolian students in the National School of Court (國子學), and are available now in the complete works of Xu Heng.

The language of the ZDY is slightly different from that of the other two. The latter contains numerous literary expressions, while the former is colloquial similar to the Chinese in *the Xiao-*