A Stinking Tradition: Tsuda Sōkichi’s View of China

Drury’s Occupation of Macau

Compliance, Dissent and the Containment of China
The *Sheng-wu ch’in-cheng lu* 聖武親征錄 (hereafter CCL) (Record of the Personal Campaigns of the Wise and Martial Emperor), i.e., Činggis Qan (? 1162–1227),¹ is undoubtedly one of our main reliable sources on the life and military exploits of the great Mongol conqueror.²

The textual history of the CCL has already been discussed by Louis Hambis (1906–78) in his introduction to *Histoire des Campagnes de Gengis Khan. Cheng-uvuts’in-cheng loyi* (hereafter HCG), xi–xxvi, and subsequently critically reviewed within the context of the 13th century Sino-Mongolian historiographical activity in Hung 1951 (see, especially, pp.469–81). As shown by William Hung (1893–1980), the CCL is the Chinese translation of the Mongolian draft of the history of Činggis Qan and Ögödei Qa’an (r. 1229–41) compiled under Qubilai’s auspices ca. 1290. This bare chronological record of events combined with data from the Chinese translation of the *Toke’yan*, i.e., the Mongol text of the history from Činggis Qan to Möngke Qa’an (r. 1251–59), formed the first two parts of the *Wu-ch’ao shih-lu* 五朝實錄, or *Veritable Records of Five Reigns* (1303). These, in turn, served as basis for the “Basic Annals” (pen-chi 本記) of T’ai-tsu 太祖 (= Činggis Qan) and T’ai-tsung 太宗 (= Ögödei Qa’an) of the *YS* (1368).³ At the same time, the Mongolian draft of the history of Činggis and Ögödei was also the chief primary source for Rasid al-Din’s sections on Činggis Qan and Ögödei Qa’an in his *Jami’ al-Tawārika* (completed in 1310/11).³ Hence the close relationship between the latter and the CCL already noted by Paul Pelliot (1878–1945) in 1920.⁵

Indeed, the CCL cannot be studied without a constant comparison with its Persian counterpart, as amply shown in the HCG.⁶

The text of the CCL has survived only by being included in Tao Tsung-i’s 陶宗儀 *collectanea*, the *Shuo-fu* 說郛, about which much has been

---

¹ For the conflicting dates of Činggis Qan’s birth, see *SiMM(t)*, i, pp.220–1.
² Cf. Pelliot 1924, 203, n.1; Pelliot 1929, 169; *HCG*, p.vii.
³ See, schematically, Hung 1951, 481.
⁴ See *YP* 1 and 2 (pp.1–41). Cf. F.W. Cleaves, *Yuan shih 1* and *Yuan shih 2* (unpublished translation, see Wright 1998, 289); Abramowksi 1976.
⁵ In Pelliot 1920, 177ff. For the account on Činggis and Ögödei in Rashid’s work, see *JD*, t/2 and II, pp.7–64; *SGK*, pp.15–94; *HMG*, i and ii, pp.1–186.
⁶ See *HCG*, p.1 et passim.
written. The Shuofu has been handed down in numerous manuscript copies and two printed editions (1646/7 in 120 chüan, and 1927 in 100 chüan).\footnote{For Tao Tsung (1316-1399), see Pelliot 1924, 164-6. There is a good deal of information in the Chinese sources about this prolific writer of the end of the Yuan-beginning of the Ming period, author of the well-known work Ch'eng-lu 職務錄 in 30 chüan. See the references in RPH, II, p.1297, IV, p.608. The two most important studies in Western languages on the Shuofu are Pelliot 1924 and Jao 1966. There is a vast literature in Chinese on the Shuofu, as well as valuable contributions by Japanese scholars. See Jao 1966, 87ff. The most recent large publication on the Shuofu is the Shuofu san-ch'ung 職務三綱, issued by the Shang-hai ku-ch'i chu-pan-she 上海古籍出版社 in 10 volumes (1989).}

\footnote{For the 1646/7 (Shan-chih 職務) edition edited by Tao Ting 賽鼎, see Pelliot 1924, 177ff.; CJKTL, I, pp.7-21. For the 1927 Hsiao-fen-kao 小分卷 edition published by the Commercial Press (商務印書館) and reprinted in the Shuofu san-ch'ung (see above, n.7), see Jao 1966, 87ff.; CJKTL, I, pp.27-35. The various parts of the Shuofu (lost and extant) are discussed also in Pelliot 1924 and Jao 1966.}

There are about 640 different names in the text, many of which occur repeatedly.\footnote{The CCL text is missing in the 1646/7 printed edition, but it is found in the 1927 edition (chüan 55, 1a-2b = pp.841b-851a of the Shuofu san-ch'ung ed., vol. 2), on which see Jao 1966, 89-7.}

\footnote{On Ho Chiu-tao and Chang Mu, see ECCP, I, p.283, and pp.47-48 respectively. Both Chang's (undated) and Ho's (dated 1849) original prefaces are included in the 1894 edition on which see below, n.16.}

\footnote{On Weng Fang-kang, see ECCP, II, pp.856-8. A ms. copy of the CCL was in his possession, as we are informed by Chang Mu in his preface to his and Ho Chiu-tao's edition of the text. See below, n.14.}

\footnote{For the compilation of the Shuofu ch'an-shu (1773-85), see ibid., I, pp.121-2, 198-9. On the CCL considered for inclusion in the Shuofu ch'an-shu, see the notice in RSI, p.88 (116), where the textual problems are duly emphasized. The CCL text (聖職武職監錄一卷) is, however, included in the Shuofu ch'an-shu (1847) 職務倫事目錄卷 (Taipei, 1996), vol. 465, pp.160-74.}

\footnote{On Hsi Sung, see ECCP, I, p.321-2. It is from Chang Mu's preface (1a, see above, n.11) that we learn that the collation was carried out on two ms. copies belonging to Weng Fang-kang and Hsi Sung respectively.}

\footnote{On Li Wen-tien, Wen T'ing-shih and Shen T'ung-chhi, see ECCP, I, pp.494-5, II, pp.855-6, and I, p.361 respectively.}

\footnote{On Yuan Ch'ang, see ibid., II, pp.945-8. This first and now rare edition, known as the T'ung-lu Yuan shih Hsiao-chou-ch'iu k'an-pen 數載職務小選冊刊本, is seldom mentioned. A copy of it, formerly belonging to Naio Torii 内藤朱次郎 (1866-1934), who had apparently obtained it from Wen T'ing-shih, is now in the Naio Collection of the Jimbin Kagaku Kenkyujo 人文科學研究所 in Kyoto. Another copy, formerly belonging to Haseda Tora 役田虎, is also in Kyoto. It will be discussed further on. The Hsiao-chou-ch'iu edition has been reprinted in vol.423, pp.543-768, of the Hsiao-chou ch'iu (Taipei, 1996) 續職武職監錄四庫全書, Shanghai, 1995.}

\footnote{In 1995, Yuan Sheng-wu 職務中編 (1850-1920) included the CCL in the third series of the Hsiao-chou-ch'iu 職務小選本 (Taipei, 1996). A patterned and reset text of the same edition was published in the first series of the Tsung-shu chu-ch'eng 職務集成 collection (The Commercial Press, Shanghai), 1936 (vol. no.510). There is also a 1936 Peking reprint of the CCL and an early twentieth century Japanese edition (Tokyo, 1901), however, none of these editions adds anything new.}

\footnote{The Yuan Sheng-wu cb'in-ch'eng lu ti-li k'ao-cheng 國典完備要領地理考成 is now published, OVER}
Nevertheless, as Pelliot has rightly pointed out, the collations and revised editions by the above-mentioned scholars, although valuable for their learned commentaries, are still most unreliable ("estremement fautits") insofar as the text of the CCL is concerned. The situation, in this regard, improved beyond measure with the publication (also posthumous) of the annotated edition of the CCL, by Wang Kuo-wei 王國維 (1877–1927). Wang had access to several hitherto unavailable manuscript copies of the Shuo-fu, therefore, he was able to produce a critical text edition of the CCL far superior to those of his predecessors thanks to his profound knowledge of the Chinese sources on the Mongols.

This work first appeared in a movable-type edition of the Chi’eng-hua hstieh-hsiao yen-chu yuen 清華學校研究院 in the summer of 1926, the year before Wang’s historic suicide, under the title Sheng-wu ch’ in-cheng lu chiao-chu 聖武親征錄校注 (Record of the Personal Campaigns of the Wise and Martial Emperor) Collated and Annotated. The year after his death, Lo Chen-yü 羅振玉 (1866–1940) edited and published Wang’s collected works, the Hai-ning Wang Chung-ch’ieh hsiung i-shu 海寧王忠愷公遺書, which contains the CCL virtually unchanged. However, because of the haste with which this monumental work was assembled and the numerous misprints that had crept into the movable-type edition, a new and more accurate edition was called for. This was likewise duly prepared by Lo Chen-yü and published in Shanghai in 1940 as the Hai-ning Wang Chung-an hsien-sheng i-shu 海寧王靜安先生遺書.

While Wang’s outstanding achievement marked the high point of native textual criticism of, and research on, the CCL, one must mention a further useful contribution in Chinese to the elucidation of the CCL text by Chia Ching-yen 賈敬賢 (H. Pai-yen 伯爾撰), who in 1983 published his Sheng-wu ch’ in-cheng lu chiao-pen 聖武親征錄校本 (Collated Text of the Record of the Personal Campaigns of the Wise and Martial Emperor) in 3 vols. In his work Chia

---

19 In Naka Michio もなみ夫 他, 歷史連説書, 東京, 1915. Naka’s contribution, entitled Kosei zōshi 窮極私史 (Record of the Personal Campaigns of the Yitan, Collated and Revised, with Additional Annotations), occupies 149 pages and contains a very useful commentary. Pelliot 1929, 170.


21 On these ms. copies, see Wang’s preface to his edition of the CCL (pp. 1a–b of the 1940 ed. on which see below, n. 25), cf. Pelliot 1929, 170, and Hambis in HCC, p. xxiii.

22 As the first item of his Meng-ku shib-k’o su-chuang chiao-chu wu-chao 筆史科疆域校注卷五 CCL is dated of the second month of 1926 (p. 3). The Meng-ku shib-k’o … was reprinted in Taipei in 1962. It is on this edition of Wang’s CCL that the
has collated no less than 18 texts, printed and manuscript, of the CCL that were available to him at the time. Any future edition of the CCL must take into account Chia’s painstaking work which, incidentally, was undertaken in very difficult circumstances. All subsequent developments were due to the unplanned joint efforts of Chinese, Japanese, and European scholars. Before discussing these important developments it is necessary, however, to describe the repercussions of the Chinese investigations of the CCL in the West in the 19th century and up to the middle of the 20th century.

The first Western scholar to become interested in the CCL was the Archimandrite Palladii, i.e., P.I. Kafarov (1817–78). Recognizing the value of this work as a primary historical source on the Mongols, he prepared a Russian translation using a copy made for him of the text established by Ho Ch’iu-t’ao and Chang Mu. His translation appeared in 1872.27 It was still being fully utilized in 1941 by René Grousset (1885–1952) for his account of Činggis Qan and Ogodei Q’an in L’empire mongol.28 However, already in 1931 Pelliot had entrusted his (then) student Louis Hambis with the translation of the CCL, “tenant compte de tous les progrès déjà fait et surtout des améliorations qui pouvaient y être apportées sous sa direction.”29 The “progress” and “améliorations” to which Hambis refers consisted essentially in taking into account not only Wang’s newly published critical edition of the text, Naka Michiyo’s posthumous contribution and the 1927 printed edition of the text in the 100-chüan Shuo-fu, but also the numerous variant readings in the CCL contained in a ms. copy of the Shuo-fu belonging to the former government minister and bibliophile Fu Tseung-hsiang 楊曾湘 (1872–1950). According to Pelliot, Fu owned a ms. of the ‘ancient’ Shuo-fu containing the text of the CCL which (adds Hambis) was not known to Wang Kuo-wei.30 The well-known Japanese scholar and friend of Pelliot, Haneda Toru 梅田耐 (1882–1955), had—always according to Pelliot and Hambis—made a collation of the CCL “sur le texte de l’ancien Chouou fou appartenant à M. Fou Tseng-siang” and had communicated a copy of his collation to Pelliot in 1920.31 We are also informed by Pelliot that the CCL in question was found in chüian 55 of Fu’s copy of the Shuo-fu.32 In 1941 Pelliot decided to complete Hambis’ work on the CCL.33 The revised Chinese text established by Pelliot was divided into 80 “paragraphs” or sections (I–LXXX), and an index of all proper and geographical names occurring in the CCL (“Index des noms mongols et chinois”) was prepared in transcription, the references being to these sections.34 By 1945, the year he died, Pelliot had revised Hambis’ draft translation of §§ I–XXI (= pp. 1a–27b of Wang’s 1940 edition) and written his extensive commentary to this portion of the work. In the following years Hambis prepared the manuscript for publication while continuing to work on Pelliot’s project, using the revised Chinese text and a number of notes left by Pelliot. HCG appeared as ‘Tome 1’ under their joint names in 1951. This volume—a major contribution to Sino-Mongol studies—contains, beside a rather unsatisfactory introduction by Hambis, a table of concordances of
various editions of the CCL (covering only §§ I–XXI) on pp.ix–x, and a "Collation du Choou fou" on pp.473–7. "Choou fou" refers to Fu Tseng-hsiang's ms. copy of the Shuo-fu and, in particular, to the text of the CCL in chüan 55 "collated by Haneda." Hambis's list thus contains the variant readings communicated by Haneda Tōru to Pelliot in 1920.

By the time of his own death in 1978, Hambis had 1) completed the translation of §§ XXII–LXXX of Pelliot's revised text, 2) completed almost two-thirds of the commentary, albeit with many gaps, and 3) almost completed a chronological concordance of events as they are related in the CCL, YS, and the Jami'al-Tawārikh. Hambis's manuscripts, together with a number of loose notes by Pelliot, are kept in the archives of the Centre de Recherches sur l'Asie Centrale et la Haute Asie, Instituts d'Asie, Collège de France, Paris.

Before discussing Hambis's unpublished work on the CCL, a few comments are called for with regard to Pelliot's and Hambis's statements concerning the CCL text published by Yüan Ch'ang supposedly collated by Haneda Tōru with that of "Choou fou." Such statements are, in fact, inaccurate. What really happened is the following.

Fu Tseng-hsiang had a copy of Yüan Ch'ang's 1894 Hsiao-ou-ch'ao edition of the CCL and owned a ms. copy of the Shuo-fu, indeed, according to the published catalogue of his library, he possessed three ms. copies of this work. One of these, a ms. copy of the Ming (1505) in 100 chüan, which contained the CCL text in chüan 55, was used by Fu himself to collate Yüan Ch'ang's edition. The collation (comprising additions to the text, deletions, amendments and markings of omissions) affected "over 700 characters." So much we learn from Fu's autograph colophon, dated 丁巳九月二十日, or "Twentieth day of the ninth month of (the year) ting-ssu" (≈ either 20 September or 4 November 1917), on p.106b of Yüan's edition. Fu's exemplar of this edition, on which the revisions are all clearly marked in red ink, was acquired soon after by Haneda Tōru (we do not know in what circumstances) who in 1920 made a copy of Fu's revisions which he sent to Pelliot. The exemplar acquired by Haneda Tōru was in 1986 in the possession of his son Akira 明 in the family residence in Kyoto. In the spring of that year, Professor Haneda Akira kindly presented me with a microfilm of the book during a brief visit I made to Kyoto.

By comparing the text collated by Fu with Pelliot's text published in HCG, we notice that 1) Fu's "improvements" are not improvements at all and have, in fact, not been adopted by Pelliot in the majority of cases, and 2) Fu's revised text of the CCL is virtually identical with that contained in the 1927 printed edition of the Shuo-fu. Now, we know that three of the six ms. copies of the Shuo-fu used by Chang Tsung-hsiang 賚宗祥, i.e., beside those of the Han-fen Jou, for the 1927 edition were the ones belonging to Fu, and that these included a ms. copy of 1505. The inescapable conclusion is that, in the case of the CCL text, Fu's revised version corresponds to that in chüan 55 of the 1927 edition, both deriving from Fu's 1505 ms. copy. This, in effect,
This can be readily ascertained by comparing Pelliot's text in the *HCG* with the 1927 printed edition, taking into account Hambis's "Collation du Chou fou." I say "by and large" because Fu occasionally departs from the 100-chüan *Shuo-fu* text of the *CCL*. For the latter text, see Fu Tseng-hsiang, *Shuang-chien-lou shan-yan shuo-mu* (repr. Taipei, 1969), p. 127.

*HCG*, p.xxiii.

Ibid., p.xxviii.

For example, none of the current editions of the *CCL* has the character yì 被 "intended" between the words 薄命吉霜 維 吾 in the *Shuo-fu* text of the Shen Han edition (see Wang's 1940 ed., 27b13). Although in Pelliot's (unpublished) text the 被 is also omitted (p. 1, §XXII), Hambis has inserted the words "avant l'intention" in square brackets in his translation (p. 2, §XXII) because the yì is found in the parallel passage in Ann. 1, 88a. The presence of the yì in the original *CCL* is now confirmed by the Shen Han text of the *CCL* (68b).

In Jao 1966, I am most grateful to Professor Jao for sending me an excellent photocopy of the original *CCL* text contained in the Shen Han ms. copy of the *Shuo-fu*.

Cleaves' papers are kept in Gildford, New Hampshire, under the custodianship of Fr. Hector Bolduc.

See Wright, 1998, 290. In a communication of 22 March 2004, Professor Yuan-Chu (Ruby) Lam of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., informed me that 'one folder contains the typed manuscript. The others were handwritten drafts. The double-space typewritten manuscript has first a nine-page introduction, which was completed with 50 footnotes. After this, which seems to be the introductory part, the text begins with the title 'The Sheng-wu Ch'in-cheng lu, with Collations and Annotations.' The text has 48 pages, marked with page numbers and has footnotes to 153. After that, there are additional four loose pages, marked 1 to 4, with footnotes 154 to 168. The last sentence of the translation reads, 'The army of Mu-hua-li (Mugalo) captured shou (21h) such as Ch'i'en, Ch'ing, Pin, and Yuan. He attacked Feng-hsiang but did not bring it down.' Apparently, more pages should be recovered from the piles of unsorted papers.' The last sentence of Cleaves' translation is actually from YS² 1, 21a-b, and refers to events related s.a. jen-wo 聰 tells (1222). Clearly, a close examination of means that *by and large* Hambis' "Chou fou" is "Chou fou." Fortunately, the text of the *CCL* established by Pelliot does not depend on either of the above texts, and Hambis is right when, speaking of the 1927 edition, says that "malgré l'effort que cette édition représente, elle ne nous apporte pas pour notre texte ce que nous aurions pu en attendre et parfois complique la situation." The same words should apply, as we have seen, to the "Chou fou" text which, on the other hand, always according to Hambis, "présente donc un intérêt exceptionnel pour nous," something which is certainly not confirmed by the facts. The text established by Pelliot is, essentially, Wang Kuo-wei's text, revised partly on the basis of Naka's edition (which was apparently unknown to Wang) but chiefly through Pelliot's own profound knowledge of the subject and unmatched historical and philological methodology. Pelliot's is, therefore, the most reliable text available at present, but only 21 out of its 80 paragraphs have been published. Moreover, Pelliot was not aware of the existence of the Shen Han 沈鈕 ms. copy of the *Shuo-fu* of the Chia-ching 嘉靖 period (1522-66), which is now in the Fung Ping Shan 馮平山 library of Hong Kong University. The *CCL* text found in it (ts'e 24) can at times improve Pelliot's text by confirming some doubtful readings. To Professor Jao Tsung-i 劉宗憲 (b. 1917) we owe a detailed description of this valuable manuscript.

As for Hambis's unpublished work, the translation is complete but needs a thorough revision; the commentary is not only incomplete, but also largely obsolete since Hambis stopped working actively on it about 1960. All the frequent references to Rašīd al-Dīn's work in the commentary are to I.N. Berezin's text edition and translation (*SL*) of 1941, the latter being superseded by that of L.A. Khatagaryev and O.I. Smirnova (*SL*) which Hambis ignored in order to be consistent with Pelliot's commentary in *HCG*. In fact, only a small portion of Hambis's commentary can be retained in its present form. Of the unpublished material in the Paris archives, only the index of proper and geographical names in the *CCL*, as well as the text edition prepared by Pelliot, are worth publishing as they are except for minor revisions.

One should mention in this connection that there exists also an unpublished partial English annotated translation of Wang's edition of the *CCL* by Francis W. Cleaves. According to D.C. Wright of Brigham Young University, among Cleaves' papers are found "five thick file folders on the *Sheng-wu ch'in-cheng lu* which contain annotated translations in manuscript and typescript. Annotations cover textual variations in the *Shuo-fang* (read *fu*-I.R.), Ho, and Wang copies of the work and the *Secret History*. Before
undertaking either a revision of Hambis’s work or a fresh translation of the remaining portion of the CCL, (i.e., §§ XXII–LXXX), it would be advisable to examine Cleaves’s unfinished work.

In view of the above and in order to help scholars interested in this task, I shall include in the present paper a table of concordance of Pelliot’s text of the CCL (§§ XXII–LXXX) and Wang’s 1940 edition of the same. This is followed, as a separate article, by Pelliot’s and Hambis’ index of proper names and places using the original transcription (i.e., with ā for ē) which is also found in the HCG, correcting a number of typing errors and inconsistencies, and adding a few cross-references. Then, in a subsequent article, I intend to present a list of variant readings in Pelliot’s text and the Shen Han ms., always in relation to Wang’s 1940 edition. For any errors in the reproduction of Pelliot’s and Hambis’s valuable contributions I am, of course, solely responsible.

47 Although copies of Pelliot’s and Hambis’s manuscripts were sent to me by the C.R.A.C.H.A. in the early 1980s, various reasons relating to health and work prevented me to carry out this investigation. I very much regret this long delay. I also take this opportunity to thank Professor T.Y. Liu of Canberra for helpful comments and suggestions which he gave me during the preparation of this paper; to Professor S. J. Huang of Hangzhou University and to Dr C.F. Hung of Academia Sinica, Taipei, for kindly supplying photocopies of portions of the Shuo-fa; to Ms O.H. Collins and Mr S. Rivers of Canberra for assistance with the word processing (also in connection with the Pelliot-Hambis paper); and to the staff of the Menzies Library at the ANU and the National Library of Australia in Canberra for their unfailing assistance in locating rare publications.
APPENDIX

A Concordance of P. Pelliot's Revised Text
and Wang Kuo-wei's 1940 Edition of the CCL §§ 22–80
(The references to Pelliot’s text are to the paragraphs in which he has divided the work, see HCC, p.x)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXII</td>
<td>27b13 [1201/2]</td>
<td>LI</td>
<td>70b12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>30a8 (1202)</td>
<td>LII</td>
<td>71b8 (1215)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>30b13</td>
<td>LIII</td>
<td>72a3 (1216)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>33a1</td>
<td>LV</td>
<td>72a11 (1217)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>33b6</td>
<td>LVI</td>
<td>72b13 (1218)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII</td>
<td>35a3 (1203)</td>
<td>LVII</td>
<td>73b10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td>38a7</td>
<td>LVIII</td>
<td>75a4 (1219)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX</td>
<td>43a5</td>
<td>LIX</td>
<td>75a6 (1220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>45b7</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>75a11 (1221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI</td>
<td>47b5</td>
<td>LXI</td>
<td>76b2 (1222)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII</td>
<td>49b8</td>
<td>LXII</td>
<td>77b8 (1223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIII</td>
<td>50b6</td>
<td>LXIII</td>
<td>78a9 (1224)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>51b10</td>
<td>LXIV</td>
<td>78a11 (1225)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXV</td>
<td>52a13</td>
<td>LXV</td>
<td>79a7 (1226)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI</td>
<td>53a1</td>
<td>LXVI</td>
<td>79a9 (1227)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVII</td>
<td>53b1 (1204)</td>
<td>LXVII</td>
<td>79b1 (1228)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVIII</td>
<td>56b2</td>
<td>LXVIII</td>
<td>79b7 (1229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>57a3 (1205)</td>
<td>LXIX</td>
<td>80b2 (1230)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL</td>
<td>57a6 (1206)</td>
<td>LXX</td>
<td>80b13 (1231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLI</td>
<td>57b8 (1207)</td>
<td>LXXI</td>
<td>81b7 (1232)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLII</td>
<td>58b4 (1208)</td>
<td>LXXII</td>
<td>84a5 (1233)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIII</td>
<td>58b11 (1209)</td>
<td>LXXIII</td>
<td>84b6 (1234)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIV</td>
<td>60b1 (1210)</td>
<td>LXXIV</td>
<td>85a9 (1235)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLV</td>
<td>61a5 (1211)</td>
<td>LXXV</td>
<td>86a1 (1236)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVI</td>
<td>61b10</td>
<td>LXXVI</td>
<td>86a7 (1237)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVII</td>
<td>63a4</td>
<td>LXXVII</td>
<td>86a13 (1238)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVIII</td>
<td>63b8 (1212)</td>
<td>LXXVIII</td>
<td>86b3 (1239)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIX</td>
<td>64a7 (1213)</td>
<td>LXXIX</td>
<td>86b4 (1240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>66b5 (1214)</td>
<td>LXXX</td>
<td>86b6 (1241)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>68a9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There is no entry for this year in the CCL
ABBREVIATIONS


CCL  *Sheng-wu ch’in-cheng lu* 聖武親征錄


Pelliot 1924  P. Pelliot, ‘Quelques remarques sur le Chouo fou’, *Younq Pao* 23(1924): 164–220


SKCSTMY Yang Jung 永瑩 et al., eds., Ho-yin Sus-k' u ch' ian-sbu tsung-mu t'i-yao chi Sus-k' u wei-sbou sbu-mu chin-bui sbu-mu 合印四庫全書總目提要及四庫未收書目續編書目, I-V, Taipei, 1971

SL see SL¹ and SL²


YS see YS¹ and YS²

YS¹ Sung Lien 宋濂 et al., Yüan-shib 元史, Po-na 百衲 ed., Shanghai, 1935

YS² Sung Lien 宋濂 et al., Yüan-shib 元史, Chung-hua sbu-chü 中華書局 ed., Peking, 1976

Igor de Rachewiltz
Division of Pacific and Asian History
Research School of Pacific & Asian Studies
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200
ider@coombs.anu.edu.au

EAST ASIAN HISTORY 28 (2004)
INDEX OF MONGOL AND CHINESE PROPER AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE SHENG-WU CH'IN-CHENG LU 聖武親征錄

by Paul Pelliot and Louis Hambis, edited by Igor de Rachewiltz

Editor's Note. For the compilation of P. Pelliot's and L. Hambis's Index see my article 'On the Sheng-wu ch’în-cheng lu 聖武親征錄' in the present issue of the journal. In the original typescript, the authors for practical reasons have used Arabic instead of Roman numerals for paragraph references. The same applies here. ' (com.)' stands for ' (commanderie)' and '(v.)' for ' (ville)'.

A
Abdul-[r]-Rahman (= 'Abd ar-Rahmān) 79
*Abi-qulan 50
*Abjā -buqa-gii'ū 28
Abjā-Kütügār 25
A[u][q]-şīran 30
*Adal-qa'an¹ 2
Adargin 5
[Adargin] 26
Al-Tīr 41
A[a][q] 7
A[a][q]-buqa 30
*Al[a][q]-it 27
A[a][q]-udur 21
A[ar]-q[i]-Qori 36
A[a][l][a]-u't-l-Tura'ul (mont.) 5
Aki-noyn 49, 56
Aki-Tatar 23
Alin-taişi 20, 29
Alin-Tamūr 43
Alp-[an][l][i] (envoyé) 43
*Alri-Yabun[i]l ( ?) 43
Altai 37
Altan 5, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30
Altan (envoyé) 41
Altan-jā'un 32
Altun-A[u][q] (envoyé) 20, 30
Alui 19
anda 12, 26, 30, 37
Aqucu 24
Aquçu-bâdul[ ] 7
Arat (barrière) 24, 27
Arqai 28
Arqai-Qasar 51
Arəslan- *Oki (envoyé) 43
Arslan-qa'an 45
At-kiraq (= qiraq) (envoyé) 41
Ä
Äbägäi 8
*Adär 27
Ädär-Altai 15
Al-Qongqor 20
Al-Qotor 20
Äligä-Tamûr (envoyé) 41

† Pelliot reads qahan in HCG, p.12, but has qa'an in the Index.
Cf. Arəslan-qa'an, Buin[u]q-[q]a'an, etc.
B

Badai 27
Baidara(q)-Bālījir (steppe) 15, 28
Bala-noyan 61, 62
*Bāljuন (rivière) 31, 33
Balk 60
Baγaği 28
Bārin 4, 32
Bārı̇n 60
Bārı̇n(q)-bādı̇lir 29
Bārı̇qin 14, 16, 18
Barulas 4
Baruwan (= Barwan) 62
*Bāγān (envoyé) 43
*Bāγis (Bāγās) 43
Bāğı artisans 8, 10
Bālı̇gūtai-noyan 8, 37
Bārı̇k (desert) 25
Bilgā-bāğı (envoyé) 30
*Bürü voir Pi-che-eul
Boča 49
Bolo(l)-Dı̇gin (envoyé) 43
Bö̇rju-noyan 15
Boroldai voir Buroltau
Borqoł-noyan 38
Boroqul-noyan 15, 55
Boru 5, 51, 56
Boğ (Börü-bökö) 8
Boğ (*Tuβāt 34
Budaqal 5
Buır (marais) 28
Buır(q)-qa’an 15, 24, 25, 38, 40
*Būlana-Aı̇cu (?) 38
Bultaču-bādı̇lir 5
Bügı 57
Buğa-Tamür 28
Buqatı-Kı̇fı̇lar 27
Buqar 60
Buroltau (= Boroldai) 5
Bu’ura (vallée) 14
Bu’ura (envoyé) 41
Büra (= Bu’ura) (vallée) 28
Bürgi 17
Börü-bökö voir Börü
Büyirı̇ (vallée) 19

C

Chan-tcheou 陝州 52, 71
Chao-kien 少監 43
Che T’ien-ni 史天倪 (officier) 53
Che Tsün-tao 史澄遠 (officier) 53
Chen 憲 (v.) 49
Cheou-tcheou 唐州 71
Chou 蜀 73

D

Daidula-Soqor 55
Dair-usun 38
Daisun 56
Dalan-Baljus 5
Dalan-Dabıs 73
Dalan-Namürğäs 21
*Darbai (envoyé) 43
INDEX OF MONGOL AND CHINESE NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F**
Fong 豐 (v.) 46
Fong-siang 風翔 (v.) 69, 70
Fout-otchow 福 (州) 46

**G**
Gán 22
Gândǔ-Chína 5
*Gilgil'ür 21
*Gunglus 39
Güiyináli 71
Güiyináli-bádulr 71
gür-q'a-an (titre) 22
Gür-q'a-an (oncle de Ong-q'a-an) 12, 28
Gür-q'a-an (souverain des Qara-Khitai) 12, 42
Gürbasu (= Gürbasü) 37
Güsůr (marais) 28

**H**
Ha-ta 哈答 (*Qada) 51, 71
Hai 海 (v.) 72
Han 漢 (barrière) 28
Han 漢 (rivièr) 71
Hangqu-Aquű 18
Harilù (lac) 10
Heng-chan 恒山 (fonctionnaire) 71
Henc 獻 (v.) 49
Hien-p'ing 咸平 (v.) 50
Hindu 61, 68
Hing 邢 (v.) 49
Hing-houa 惠花 (campement) 52
Hun-otchow 漢州 71
Ho-kien 河間 (v.) 49
Ho-nan 河南 52, 70, 71
Ho-si 河西 28
Ho-tchong (fou) 河中 (府) 70
Hölî-yin igîn 57
Hou-cha 部沙 (conseiller) 46, 47
Houai 僑 (v.) 49
Houai-lai 僑來 (v.) 49
Houan 桓 (v.) 46; voir Houan-otchow
Houan-čul Tsouei 龐兒震 47
Houan-otchow 桓州 51; voir Houan
Houang-ho 黃河 49, 69, 70, 71
Houei 僑 (v.) 49
Houei-ko 部合 (fort) 47
Huo-lin 和林 (v.) 74, 75
Hula'ai-bul'dau-lit (mont.) 28
Hula'ai-bul'duq'il 27
Hula'aiq'il 15
Hulán- *Jančái (*Jänčä) 17

**I**
Iduq'il 43, 45
Ikiras 4, 22
Ikiras[s] 5, 56
Ikiras[s] 31
*Ila voir Yi-la
Ilgái-Tâmûr 41
Ilqa 15, 24, 26, 27, 34
Ilqa-Sângün 15
Imar (= Umar) (rivièr) 57
Inail- *Qaya-sangü (envoyé) 43
Inačči-q'a-an 12
Inačč (= Inačči)-q'a-an 37
Isbar-ca-na 68
Iturgän 33
Iturgän- *Janta'ü 15
*Izina (?) 34

**J**
Jou 津 (com.) 52

**J**
Ja'a-gambo 11, 15, 20, 28, 37
Jadaran 4
Ködön 75
Kököçü-Qirsän 29
Küü-Qudulqdu 74
Küüli[k]-q'än 40, 42, 57
Küdä-aral (Ködä-aral) 68
Küüliü-Sabralq[ ] 15, 28
*Kükül 28, 69
Kürälgü (Kürälgü) 5
Kürin-b dü[ ] 15
Küsän 34
Küsä'ür (marais) 12, 28
Küün-buqa 71
Küün-tän (steppe) 24

L
Lai 72
Leang-hiang (v.) 50
Leao 蹟 (roi de) 50
Li Ying 李英 (général) 51, 53
Lie-tou 烈祖 1, 3
*Ligüli 39
Lo-yang 洛陽 (v.) 70, 71
Lou-keou 廣溝 (point) 50
Lun-sseu-han (2) 羅思罕 67

M
Ma tí-kong 馬提控 (gouverneur) 71
Majar 43
Mang-nar-bálul[ ] 30
Mang-ul[ ] (Mangqut) 7, 27, 56
*Marüülaq[ ] 61
Ma'ù-ündür voïr Mö'-ündür
Ma'ù-Yadana 6
*Mägödän 38
Mälli[k]-q'än 61
Mälli[k]-älügä 27
Märkül[ ] 11, 14, 24, 28, 37, 38, 42, 43, 55
Ma'üjtin-säültü 9
Mi-tchou 密州 49
Ming 泰 (v.) 49
Ming'an (= Mingqan) (envoyé) 47, 51, 53
Mo 無 (v.) 49
Mo-nien Ts'in-tchong 扶韓秦忠 (général) 53,
voïr Ts'in-tchong
Mö'-ündür (Ma'-ündür) 27
Mong 孟 (v.) 49
Mong Kong 孟珙 (général des Song) 72
Mong-kou 蒙古 52
Mongol voïr Mong-ku 52
Monoča 14
INDEX OF MONGOL AND CHINESE NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Möngö[dü]-Kälyän</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mulahl[d]</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mulayild</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Munača-să’ül (steppe)</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muqali</td>
<td>49, 53, 54, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muqali-Guvang</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muqur-Qatan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muqur-Quran</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müüö-Qulja</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müüö-lgil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N**

Naiman                      | 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40 |
Nan-K’ecou 南口                  | 49   |
Nan-K’ing 南京 (v.)              | 70, 71, 72 |
Nan-Song 南宋 (dyn.)             | 75; **voir** Song |
Naq-quin (falaise)            | 37   |
*Nar-Töril-Qūrın-naulj (?)    | 30   |
Naratu-Sūr                      | 9    |
Narin                        | 27   |
Narin-Töril                   | 20   |
Naya                         | 7    |
Nägūs                        | 5    |
Nákūn                        | 5    |
Nákūn-taiši                  | 8, 29 |
Nákūn- *ūsunl                | 34   |
Ngan-t’o 按院                   | 72   |
Ngao-t’an  美屯 (général)       | 49   |
Niš’ur (= Niš’ur)             | 61   |
**Nien-ho Tchong-chan**       | 70   |
Ning 靈 (v.)                   | 46   |
*Nîrjin (= Jîrjin)            | 31   |
Niš’ur 60; **voir** Niš’ur   |      |
*Nōliq ā                  | 29   |
Noyakin  **voir** Nöyakin    |      |
*Nöyakin (= Noyakin)          | 4    |
Nüünjin (= Üüjin)             | 5, 32 |

**O**

*Očal-Šalamas (?)              | 6    |
Onam (= Onon)                  | 8, 9, 18, 29, 33, 40 |
Ong-q’an                      | 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; **voir** Töril |
Onon  **voir** Onan             |      |
Or-nu’u                      | 27   |
Oroqai                       | 41   |
Oros-Inal                    | 41   |

**Orqan (= Orqan)**            | 37   |
Orqon  **voir** Orqan           |      |
Oltağin-noyan                | 37   |
Oltjin-noyan                 | 8    |
Otoran  **voir** Otoror       |      |
Otoror (= Otorar)             | 59   |
Oyiralt                      | 37, 42 |

**Ö**

Ökötăi                      | 46   |
Öngölöd                       | 36, 56 |

**P**

Pa-tcheou 霸州                  | 51, 53 |
Pao-tcheou 保州                 | 49   |
Pei-k’ecou 北口                 | 49   |
Pei-k’ing 北京 (v.)             | 53, 56, 59 |
Pl-che-eul 比部 (v.)             |     |
Pien-liang 洋萊 (v.)             | 50, 52 |
Pin 濟 (v.)                     | 49   |
P’ing-tcheou 平州               | 53   |
P’ing-yang 平陽 (v.)             | 49, 69 |
Po-wang 學王 (temple de)        | 44   |

**Q**

qa’an (titre)                 | 25   |
*Qabaraq[ilq]-Qaldirqa[n] (mont.) | 30   |
Qadagin                      | 19, 22, 24, 28, 37 |
Qadinglig[il]                | 28   |
Qallar                       | 22   |
Qafir-usun (rivière)          | 37   |
Qalâljin (désert)             | 31   |
Qalâlçilil (steppe)           | 27   |
Qaliudar                     | 33   |
Qalqa (rivière)               | 27, 37 |
Qamqanas                     | 57   |
Qangqai (mont.)               | 37   |
Qara (rivière)                | 14   |
Qara-buqa                     | 28   |
Qara-Märgötäi                | 22   |
Qara-Qorum  **voir** Houo-lin |      |
Qaral-sä’ül                   | 15   |
Qara’un (défilé)              | 12, 28, 38 |
Qara’un-Jidun                | 31   |
Qaxlulq[il]                  | 45   |
Qaq[ra] (mont.)               | 28   |
Qasar                        | 8, 17, 22, 31, 33, 37, 49 |
Qatai                        | 49   |
Qilînê-qara                  | 34   |
Qisîl-haš                     | 15   |
Saiqan-Töögän 26

S

Saïli’ülî 19, 22, 24, 28, 37, 51
Sam-Qéülî 5
Sam<m>uqa-bâd[u]l 51, 52
San-fong 三峰 71
Saçayîl 5, 32
Sârî (vallée) 4, 15, 17
Sârî[q]-qol 57
Sarâl[q]-qorî 70, 71
*Saurin (= Sârun) 76
Sâtîl-bâgîl 8, 10, 13, 28, 29
Sâllînggî 38
Sâmisgîn 60
Sîngûn 30
S..........-ûgî (?) 18
Sî-Hia 西夏 (dyn.) 12, 13, 20, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 52, 64, 65, 70
Si-king 西京 (v.) 46, 70
Si-Leao 西遼 (roi de) 54
Si-tch’ouan 西川 75
Si-yu 西域 34, 45, 58, 60, 61, 62, 67, 68
Siang 惟 (v.) 49
Sie-lie 斜烈 (contrôleur de l’armée) 52
Sîn-mûrûn 61, 62
Sîn-ngan 信安 (v.) 51
Sîn-wei 新衛 (v.) 71
Sîralqîs 60
Sîstân 62
Sîuan 宣 (v.) 46
Sîuan-fong 漠風 (fort) 51
Sîuan-tô fou 宣德府 48
Song 宋 (dyn.) 72, 74; voir Nan-Song
Song 韓 (v.) 52
Song-tcheou 猶州 71
Soqalqî (rivière) 40
Sorqân-Sîra 7
Sow-wen 素温 (général) 50
Souct-tcheou 遠州 71
Souct-ye Cheng-houo 春啓勝和 (?) 7
*Sûgâl-Törîl 32
Sûtan 60
Sûtan-Jalaldîng 61; voir Jalaldîng
Sûr[gu]-noyan (?) 5
Sûbüîlî-bâd[u]l 55, 61, 71, 72
*Süglî 70
Sûqân 5
Sûyâgî 29
Sûyâgî 12
$ $

Sîdurqu 44
INDEX OF MONGOL AND CHINESE NAMES

51

Tch'ang-tcheou 昌州 71
Tchen-ling 真定 (v.) 49, 52
Tchensch-tcheou 鄭州 71
Tch'eng-tcheou 聞州 71
Tch'eng-ko 承德 (général) 51
Tchong-tou 中都 (v.) 49, 50, 51, 53
Tchou 洸 (v.) 49
Tchouou 洶 (v.) 49, 50
Tchouou-tcheou 洶州 51
Tchou-ta 斯答 (Jida) 50, 51
Teng-tcheou 鄂州 71
T'ii 样 (v.) 49
T'ie-ko 鐵哥 (* Täga) 50
Tie-men Khouan 瀛門關 60, 69
Tolon-Čäbäi 52
[Tolon] 66, 67, 71; voir Yäkä-noonan
Tong-cheng 東勝 (v.) 46
Tong-Hia wang 東夏王 50
Tong-king 東京 (v.) 46, 50
Tong-ning 東平 (v.) 49, 52, 71
T‘ong-kouan 瀚闕 52
T‘ong-tcheou 洶州 51, 53
Tolqito (* Toqto’a) 14, 15, 16, 28, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43
Tolqito-bägi 24
Toqu 31
Toquäar (général) 45, 55, 61
Törl (* Ong qan) 9
Töril 29
Torqa-Qorqua 27
[Totolqül] 38
Tou-fan 住蕃 34
Tou-houa 封花 (*Tuqa) (général) 56
To-hing tou 德興府 48
Toöän (* Tööän) 5, 30
Toööän-cojqin 3
Totögi 7
Ts’ai-tcheou 武州 72, 73
Ts’ang (v.) 49
Ts’ai-chü (tcheou) (州) 71
Ts‘ao-wang 曹王 71
Ts‘eu 見 (v.) 49
Ts‘i-nan 濟南 (v.) 49
Ts‘i-kin 七斤 (général) 51, 53
Ts’in-tchong 素忠 (ministre) 50, 51, 53; voir
Mo-nien Ts‘in-tchong
Ts‘ing 聃 (v.) 46
Ts‘ing 聆 (v.) 49, 72
Wan-yen Fou-hing 完顏福興 (ministre, général) 50, 51, 53
Wan-yen Siang 完顏襄 (général) 9
Wan-yen Ssee-le 完顏懋烈 (conseiller d’Etat) 71
Wang 王 (titre) 9
Wei 威 (v.) 49
Wei 衛 (v.) 49
Wei 無 (v.) 72
Wei-chao 衛紹 50
Wou 舞 (v.) 46
Wou-cha 鳥沙 (fort) 46
Wou-tcheou 武州 71
Wou-ye-eul 烏奕兒 (*Uyär) (général) 56

Y
Ya-ta-hou 牙塔忽 (général) 52
Yalawač 80
Yaluwač (= Yalawač) 68
Yadâ-Inal 41
Yâdi-Toblofuqi 15
Yâki-Çaqaran 27
Yâki-Maru 60
Yâki-noyan (= Tolui) 48
Yângqigûn[t] 60
Yâşûgâi 1
Yâşûgâi (le Qorula) 22
Yâşûgâi-bâdû[r] 8
Yâşûgâi-qu’an 12
Ye-hou ling 野狐嶺 46
Ye-lû Lieou-ko 耶律留哥 50
Ye-ma 野薩 (lac) 50
Ye-nou 也奴 (gouverneur) 50
Ye-sseeu 也思 51
Yi 易 (v.) 49
Yi 沂 (v.) 49
Yi-la 移剌 (*Ila) 71
Yi-tcheou 易州 71, 72
Yi-tou 益都 (v.) 49
Yin-ta-hou 完顔虎 (général) 53
Ying-tcheou 應州 71
Yu-eul-po 烏兒濁 51
Yun-nei 審內 (v.) 46
Yuquan 36
Yûrûgîn (= Yûrkîn = Ærkîn) 9, 10, 13

Wan-nou 万奴 (contrôleur de l’armée) 46