

«Saghad» of SCHMIDT, 189, 191, 195, are Ja'ut). But *hu-lu* is more perplexing. The same text of the *Chin shih* from which T'u Chi cited a sentence says that *hu-lu* meant 總師 *tsung-shuai*, «commander-in-chief» (the word is not recorded in our Jučen vocabularies, where *hu-lu*, with the same Chinese characters, only renders a word meaning «a ring», «a [finger-]ring»; cf. GRUBE, *Die Sprache und Schrift der Jučen*, No. 548). But the text adds that all the titles mentioned in the passage adduced, including those with *hu-lu*, were suppressed before 1149. Another difficulty is that *ja'ut*, «hundreds», which is Mongolian, would be combined, according to T'u Chi's hypothesis, with a second element which would be Jučen. To make matters still more intricate, the *Chin shih* adds that, after the suppression of the other Jučen titles, one was retained for the officials who were in charge of the people at the frontier, and that was 禿里 *t'u-li* (on which cf. also *Chin shih*, 57, 10 b), which bears a certain resemblance to the *t'u-lu* of *ch'a-wu-t'u-lu* and *čay-un törö*.

Yet I think that T'u Chi was fundamentally right. To explain the juxtaposition of a Mongol *ja'ut* and a Jučen *hu-lu*, we have only to suppose that the title *hu-lu* was inherited by the Chin from the Liao who were Mongols; and the *Chin shih* says in so many words that the Chin, in those titles, followed the Liao. The suppression of most of them before 1149 may not have been strictly enforced. The real Jučen title for a «chief of a hundred» (百戶 *pai-hu*) was quite different, to wit 謀克 *mou-k'o* (*Chin shih*, 57, 10 a) or 毛克 *mao-k'o* (WANG Kuo-wei's edition of the *Mêng-Ta pei-lu*, 10 a), \**mükä* or \**mökä*. The alternation of *hu-lu*, \**quru*, and *hu-li*, *quri*, is not without other examples. At the time of Chinghiz-khan's birth, the texts mention, alongside of the Tatar chief Tämüjin-ügä, another chief of the same tribe whom the *Secret History* (§ 59) calls Qori-buqa, but whose name is given as Quru-buqa in both the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu* (1 b) and Rašidu-'d-Dîn (*Ber*, II, 86). In another case, Chinghiz-khan's relative Taiču is called Taiču-kiru (probably a misreading of \**Taiču-quru*) in the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu* (33 a), but *Taiču-quri* in the corresponding passage of Rašidu-'d-Dîn (*Ber*, II, 136); here, *quri* (or \**quru*) is clearly an epithet, probably a title. The Qulbari-*quri* of the *Secret History*, § 177, simply called Qulbari in § 152, provides another instance similar to that of *Taiču* and *Taiču-quri*.

This title *quri* can also be traced, I think, in the name of the prince of the Öngüt (see «Unc») who took sides with Chinghiz-khan. This name is given as *Alaquš-tigin-quri* in Rašidu-'d-Dîn (*Ber*, I, 115), *Alaquš-digit-quri* in the *Secret History* (§§ 182, 190, 202), *Alaquš-tiki-qori* in the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu* (43 a), *Alaquš* in *YS* (1, 5 b), *Ala'us-tigi-quri* in Prince Georges's funerary tablet composed by Yen Fu c. 1305 (*Mo*, 235, and Chinese text opposite p. 236); hence the same form in the 柏林寺 *Po-lin-ssü* inscription of 1355 and in *YS*, 118, 4 b («*Alaquš-tägin-quli*» in *TP*, 1914, 631, is a *lapsus* of mine, responsible for the same restoration in *Mo*, 235). Rašid says (*Ber*, I, 115) that *Alaquš* is the name (*nām*), and that *Tigin-quri* is an epithet or agnomen (*laqab*); on the other hand he seldom uses *Alaquš* alone (once in *Ber*, I, 116), and nearly always speaks of *Alaquš-tigin* (*Ber*, I, 109, 115, 116; II, 2; III, 111, 137). There can be no doubt that the name itself is Turkish; Turk. *ala-quš*, «motley bird», is a name of the magpie (*Alaquš*'s grandsons *Kün-buqa* and *Ai-buqa* bore Turkish names too; the «*Algus*» of SAEKI, *Tōhō gakuhō* of Tōkyō, No. 9 [1939], 82, is not receivable). The second element seems to be *tegin* > *tigin*, plur. *tigit*, the old princely title which the Turk of the Orkhon probably inherited in the 6th cent. from their Avar predecessors. It is a Turkish form too, since *ti* or *di* had already become in mediaeval Mongolian *či* and *ji* respectively