

The *Ta-Chin kuo chih* and Ma Tuan-lin's *Wên-hsien t'ung-k'ao* are, as far as I am aware, the only sources where the form Lü-chên occurs as a name of the Nü-chên. But, to pass a judgement on the value of these two texts, two other works of earlier date must be adduced.

One is the 三朝北盟會編 *San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*, the author of which, 徐夢莘 Hsü Mêng-hsin, lived from 1124 to 1205 (cf. CHAVANNES, in *JA*, 1897, I, 387-388); it is an invaluable repository of texts and documents ranging from 1117 to 1161. In his commentary on the arrival of the Nü-chên envoys at the Sung Court on February 22, 1119, Hsü Mêng-hsin says (3, 1 *a-b*; almost the whole of the text which I translate was copied *verbatim* by Hsü Mêng-hsin from Hung Hao's slightly earlier *Sung-mo chi-wên*; I prefer to translate from Hsü Mêng-hsin because the passage on the name Chü-li-chên does not occur in Hung Hao's account): «The Nü-chên are the ancient kingdom of Su-shên. Their original name was 朱理真 Chu-li-chên, [but] the foreign name (*fan-yü*) became Nü-chên through corruption. They were originally the descendants of 朱蒙 Chu-mêng of Kao-li (Corea). Some make them [belong] to the race (*chung*) of the Mo-ho of the Black River, as (?) a special branch (*pieh tsu*) of the P'o-hai, [or to? (the text seems to be corrupt)] the Ch'ên Han of the San Han («Three Han»). In truth, all [of these] were small kingdoms of the eastern Barbarians. For generations, [the Nü-chên] lived east of the Hun-t'ung-chiang, [at] the Ch'ang-pai-shan, [where] the Ya-lu-shui takes its rise... To the east, they reached the sea; to the south, they bordered on Kao-li; to the west, they adjoined P'o-hai and T'ieh-li; to the north, they came near the Shih-wei. What the *San-kuo chih* calls I-lou, what the Wei of the Yüan [family] called Wu-chi, what the Sui called Hei-shui-pu («Tribe of the Black River»), and what the T'ang called Hei-shui Mo-ho is their territory... When, in [the period] *chêng-kuan* of the T'ang, the Emperor T'ai-tsung led an expedition against Kao-li (Corea), ... more than 100,000 Mo-ho troops made their submission... In [the period] *k'ai-yüan*, their leader (*i. e.* of the Mo-ho) came [to render homage] to the Court, and he was appointed prefect (*tz'ü-shih*) of the department (*chou*) of Po-li. Subsequently, a department (*fu*) of Hei-shui was established, and the leaders of the clan were made its governors (*tu-tu*) and prefects (*tz'ü-shih*)... At the time of the Five Dynasties, [these tribes] were for the first time called Nü-chên...».

Though of uncertain date and authorship, another work dealing with the Nü-chên must certainly be earlier than the *Ta-Chin kuo chih* and the *Wên-hsien t'ung-k'ao*; it goes under the title of 裔夷謀夏錄 *I-i mou Hsia lu*, «Accounts of the plots of the Barbarians against China», and is usually given as the work of 劉忠恕 Liu Chung-shu. Certainly because of the manner in which the book speaks of the Nü-chên, which the Ch'ien-lung Commissioners felt to be offensive, the *I-i mou Hsia lu* is not mentioned in the *Ssü-k'u*..., though the *Man-chou yuan-liu k'ao* (dated 1777; 1, 3 *a*) quotes from «the Sung author Liu Chung-shu» the form «Chu-li-chên» of the name of the Nü-chên. I know of no modern edition of the *I-i mou Hsia lu*, and have never had a ms. copy of it at my disposal. Nothing seems to be known of its alleged author Liu Chung-shu. The text, as now extant, is in one chapter (*Pi-Sung-lou ts'ang-shu chih*, 28, 21-23), or in three (*Shan-pên-shu-shih ts'ang-shu chih*, 10, 10 *a-b*), and begins with a preface by 胡潛 Hu Ch'ien, probably a Sung man, about whom I know nothing. On the other hand, the *Chih-chai shu-lu chieh-t'i*, in which no work later than *c.* 1235 is listed,