

« moving *shêng* » cannot have lasted much after 1283, since it has left no trace in the later administrative geography of the Mongol period, as described in YS, 62, 9a. Perhaps the *hsing-shêng* of Chang-chou, if it existed, was never more than a *fên* [分] *hsing-shêng*, a « detached moving Secretariat », as it seems to have been again at the time of the rebellions which finally brought the dynasty to an end (cf. PHILLIPS, *ibid.* 26).

But it was Ch'üan-chou, and Ch'üan-chou alone, which, in the first years following the conquest of southern China by the Mongols, alternated with Fu-chou as the seat of the real « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien. The connection between the two cities had always been very close. As I have shown above, the very name of Ch'üan-chou was at first an official designation of Fu-chou, that is before it was transferred in 711 to the modern Ch'üan-chou. When the Mongols crossed to south of the Yang-tzû, they resorted, for the administration of the newly acquired provinces, to many temporary measures, some of which have left but insufficient traces in our sources; the geographical section of the YS is explicit only in regard to the organization that obtained half a century later. It summarizes the successive changes (though not always correctly) as follows (YS, 62, 8a) :

« [Moving Grand Secretariat of Chiang-chê and other places... (= of Hang-chou, of which Fu-chien formed part, after Qubilai)] :

« *Lu* of Fu-chou... Under the Sung, it was the *lu* of Fu-chien. In the 15th *chih-yüan* year (1278) of the Yüan, it became the *lu* of Fu-chou. In the 18th year (1281), [the seat of] the moving Secretariat of Ch'üan-chou was transferred to this *chou* (*i. e.* to Fu-chou). In the 19th year (1282), it again returned to Ch'üan-chou. In the 20th year (1283), it was transferred once more to this *chou*. In the 22nd year (1285), it was [suppressed and] merged with Hang-chou. »

« *Lu* of Ch'üan-chou... In the 14th *chih-yüan* year (1277) of the Yüan, [the Yüan] established [there] a moving *hsüan-wei-ssü* which attended at the same time to the affairs of the moving 'generalissimo's office for repression in the south' (*chêng-nan yüan-shuai fu*). In the 15th *chih-yüan* year (1278), the *hsüan-wei-ssü* became a moving Grand Secretariat (*hsing chung-shu-shêng*), and [Ch'üan-chou] was promoted to a General administrative office of the *lu* of Ch'üan-chou (*Ch'üan-chou tsung-kuan-fu*). In the 18th year (1281), the moving *shêng* was transferred to the [seat of the] *lu* of Fu-chou (*i. e.* to Fu-chou). In the 19th year (1282), it again returned to Ch'üan-chou. In the 20th year (1283), it was transferred once more to the [seat of the] *lu* of Fu-chou.

There can be no doubt that, in agreement with YULE's conclusions, the alternations between Ch'üan-chou and Fu-chou in the texts of the geographical section of the YS correspond to Rašidu'd-Dīn's indications as to the alternations between Zāitūn and Fu-ju, and this again is decisive for the identification of Zāitūn with Ch'üan-chou. But the history of the « moving *shêng* », as summed up in that section of the YS, is only a rough approximation; the real facts, which we are not always in a position to retrace in full detail, are much more intricate, as may be seen from the following texts in the *pên-chi* :

1. (YS, 10, 1b) : « In the 15th *chih-yüan* year, ... the third month, ... on [the day] *i-yu* (March 26, 1278), an Imperial edict [prescribed] that Mêng-ku-tai (*Monyutai?, *Monyoltai?;