PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-Third International Congress of Orientalists

CAMBRIDGE 21st-28th August 1954

Edited by DENIS SINOR

The Royal Asiatic Society
56 Queen Anne Street
London W.1

This is because eighty-five chieftains commanded one chiliarchy each and the remaining three commanded ten chiliarchies together. These eighty-eight chieftains are probably listed in order of merit, sons-in-law being named last. On the other hand Rashid al-Din mentions the names of certain chieftains of chiliarchies (amīr-i hazāra) in Chinggis-khan's army in the Jami' al-tavarikh. According to this account. which has the Altan-depter as its source, Chinggis-khan's total strength of 129,000 men was divided up at his death in 1227, his sons, brother, nephews and mother each receiving a part. By comparing the names of chieftains and the number of chiliarchies in both of these sources, forty-two out of the eighty-eight chieftains in the Yüan-ch'ao-pishih can be identified with those in Rashid al-Din's account. Furthermore, the 129,000 men in Rashīd al-Dīn does not seem to refer to the actual number but to the 129 chiliarchies. Some of these were organised after 1206 and therefore it is probable that the ninety-five chiliarchies in the Yüan-ch'ao-pi-shih increased to 129 by the time of Chinggiskhan's death. Moreover, it may be concluded that there was a tribal hierarchy among the eighty-eight chieftains in the Yuan-ch'ao-pi-shih, and that Rashid al-Din only mentioned the higher chieftains of chiliarchies, paying little attention to subordinate chieftains who nevertheless commanded a chiliarchy. However, it is from Rashīd al-Dīn's account that we know in detail of the chieftains of the right and left wing armies which constitute the main military power of the Mongol Empire.

- A. da Silva Rego: On the Fourth Centenary of the Establishment of the Portuguese in South China (1555). Abstract not received.
- G. Coedès: Nouvelles données sur les origines du Royaume Khmèr.

Cette communication fait connaître le contenu d'une inscription sanskrite découverte il y a une cinquantaine d'années auprès du temple de Vat Ph'u (province de Champasak, Laos), dont le texte, faute d'estampage satisfaisant, n'a pas encore été publié.