

(«Cacafu»), Tê-chou (on the Grand Canal), Kao-t'ang, and Tung-p'ing-fu (see «Tundinfu»). I show elsewhere that Polo passed through the modern Tê-chou (see «Ciangli»). Thus «Cacafu» is certainly Ho-chien-fu. The *Yung-lo ta-tien*, 19423, 18 *b*, states definitely that the postal road from Peking to Hang-chou and Fu-chien went through Ho-chien-fu.

The name of Ho-chien goes back to the Han; it was a *chün* under the Wei (T'o-pa) and the T'ang, and became a *fu*, Ho-chien-fu, under the Northern Sung; the Yüan made a *lu* of it in 1265 (YS, 58, 9 *b*). Surprise has sometimes been expressed at Polo calling *fu* what was a *lu* in the Mongol period; but if Polo never uses *lu*, neither do the Persians. As a matter of fact, the *lu* (already existing in Sung and Chin times) were the seats of *tsung-kuan-fu*, or «general administrations», and the name *lu* has never been much in use; the Ho-chien [lu *tsung-kuan*]-fu went on being called Ho-chien-fu, as it had been under the Sung, and was to be under the Ming and the Ch'ing; the case is the same for all *lu* of the Mongol period. The itinerary of 1276 translated by MOULE (*TP*, 1915, 401) uses «Ho-chien-fu» just as Polo does.

The «great river» mentioned by Polo may be the 滹沱河 Hu-t'o-ho, a river which has undergone many changes of course, but which, even in the Mongol period, must have passed far to the south-east of Ho-chien-fu; in such a case, Polo would speak of a river which flowed through the prefectural district of Ho-chien-fu, but not through Ho-chien-fu itself. Nevertheless, it is more probable that Polo refers to the river which passes through Ho-chien-fu itself and which seems to have been a much more important water-course in the 13th cent. than it is now; river conditions in that part of Northern China have altered considerably in modern times. In YS, 64, 8 *a*, the «River of Ho-chien» is one of 18 watercourses to each of which a special paragraph is devoted.

The *Yung-lo ta-tien* (19426, 4 *b*) has preserved a list of the Yüan postal stations from Cho-chou to Ling-chou, which it may be worth-while giving here: from Cho-chou (see «Giogiu»), due south, 70 *li* to Hsin-ch'êng; south slightly east, 70 *li* to Hsiung-chou; 60 *li* to Jên-ch'iu; 60 *li* to Ho-chien (= «Cacafu»); 60 *li* to Hsien-chou; 70 *li* to Fou-chêng; 60 *li* to Ching-chou; 90 *li* to Ling-chou (see «Ciangli» = Tê-hsien). This is still the road to-day.

## 90. CACCIA MODUN

*cacciar modun* F, FA, L  
*cacciar mondum* FB  
*caciamordin* P  
*caciamordoi* VA

*caczarmodin* R  
*caziamondun* S  
*chaccia triodum* LT  
*chatai* V

*chazumondun* VL  
*tarcarmundu* TA<sup>1</sup>  
*tarchar mundo* TA<sup>3</sup>

Neither the name, nor its location has as yet been identified. In 1920, I had said to CORDIER that «Cacciar modun» (as most mss. give it) was probably the 哈察木敦 Ha-ch'a-mu-