

CHARIGNON, *Ch*, II, 99). It is remarkable that PAUTHIER, YULE and CHARIGNON, while accepting Polo's text which makes Qubilai start from «Cambaluc» (Peking) southwards, should have admitted that such a direction leads towards Shan-hai-kuan and Manchuria. CHARIGNON has said that the spring hunts, from 1281 to 1285, took place in 柳林 Liu-lin, or «Willow Forest», which is, according to him, beyond the Great Wall; and that identification has duly embarrassed BENEDETTO (*B*¹, 439, where he also attributes it to me quite gratuitously), who comes to doubt the southern direction given in F and most mss., the more so as RAMUSIO has *greco*, «north-east». He might have thought that if CHARIGNON was right, there was no reason for Qubilai to come back from such a place every year to «Cambaluc» and leave immediately for Shang-tu; it would have been simpler for him to have gone to Shang-tu direct. But the mss. are right. Qubilai travels in a southern direction (or rather south-eastern) for two days (this interpretation, supported by the Court French text in *Pa*, 304 and 307, is adopted in *Y*, I, 402, 403, though not in *RR*, 142, nor in *B*¹, 144), and that would not lead him very far. We know from *YS* (II, 5 a; 12, 1 a; 13, 5 b) that in 1281, 1282 and 1285, Qubilai went to Liu-lin, but this was much nearer than the commentators have supposed. Liu-lin, the Willow Forest, was in the district of 鄆州 Kuo-chou, a district abolished under the Manchu dynasty, the seat of which was 45 *li* to the south of T'ung-chou (the well-known place of that name east of Peking). After the hunt of 1281, Qubilai ordered a *hsing-kung* or temporary residence to be built there (cf. the *Ti-ming ta-tz'ü-tien*, ed. 1931, 633). This is the residence of «Caccia modun» described by POLO. PALLADIUS's identification with Ho-hsi-wu, which CORDIER rejected (*Y*, I, 408), is wrong phonetically, but very near the mark geographically, and moreover supported by *YS*, 14, 5 b.

I think that CHARIGNON is wrong again when he says that Ha-ch'a-mu-tun is out of the question here because it was, according to him, somewhere north of the Ordos. Most of the names of the list in which Ha-ch'a-mu-tun appears are still unidentified, and, amongst them, the Čayan-nōr might be supposed to be the Čayan-nōr of the Ordos just as well as the Čayan-nōr which lay west of Shang-tu (see «Ciagannor»). But the Gün-nōr, or Deep Lake, is almost certainly the place where Mongka sometimes resided, and which is named in *YS* (3, 2 b; 3, 3 b) under 1253 and 1257 (cf. also *TP*, 1904, 380; WALEY, *Travels of an Alchemist*, 31; *Tōyō gaku hō*, XII, 103; YANAI, 388-389, 676); it was situated in Upper Mongolia. There have also been several Qara-mōrān (see «Caramoran»). So we cannot say that all the names of the list refer to the Ordos region. As to Ha-tch'a-mu-tun, it comes immediately after 希徹禿 Hsi-ch'ê-t'u; I have not met this name elsewhere, but it is clearly Hičätü, which means «the Place of Willows» (from *hičäsün*, written Mong. *ičäsün*; on *hičäsün*, cf. *JA*, 1925, I, 217). It is very likely that we have here the Mongol name of Liu-lin or Willow Forest, and «Caccia modun» being in the Willow Forest, it is practically certain that Ha-ch'a-mu-tun, named along with Hičätü, is really identical with Polo's «Caccia modun».

I cannot collect and discuss here all the mentions of Liu-lin in *YS*. Apart from the details of *YS*, 11, 5 a, there is a text of importance under 1282 in *YS*, 14, 5 b. At random, I have noted that the Emperor went to Liu-lin in 1299 (20, 1 b), 1323 (28, 5 a; in that year, a gale destroyed the temporary residence; *ibid.* 28, 6 a), 1328 (32, 1 a), 1335 (38, 5 a). In 1358, Liu-lin was devastated by a rebel (*YS*, 45, 4 a).