

There must also be some confusion when ELIAS (ELIAS and ROSS, *Tarikh-i Rashidi*, 361) says that « Kárákorum was, and even is to the present day, known as *Bála Sákun* ».

When the capital had been transferred to Peking in 1260, Ho-lin (Qara-qorum) became the seat of a *hsüan-wei-ssü*, who held at the same time the charge of commander-in-chief (*tu-yüan-shuai-fu*). Later on, the *tu-yüan-shuai-fu* was moved south of the 金山 Chin-shan (= Altai) and Qara-qorum had only a *hsüan-wei-ssü*. In 1289, the *hsüan-wei-ssü* joined in the rebellion of the discontented Mongol princes (see « Caidu »). The following year, a commander-in-chief was re-established. In 1307, a « moving Grand Secretariat » (*hsing chung-shu shêng*; see « Scieng ») was created at Qara-qorum, with a « general administrator » (*tsung-kuan-fu*) of Ho-lin; changed in 1309 to a « moving Grand Council » (*hsing shang-shu-shêng*), it became again a « moving Grand Secretariat » in 1311. In 1312, the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Ho-lin received the new name of « moving Grand Secretariat » of 嶺北 Ling-pei (« North of the Mountains »), and the « general administrator » (*tsung-kuan-fu*) of the *lu* of Ho-lin became « general administrator » of the *lu* of Ho-ning (YS, 24, 7 b; 58, 18 a). This was the last administrative change until the dynasty fell in 1368. In the course of the long war with Qaidu (see « Caidu »), Qara-qorum changed hands temporarily, but as a rule remained in the possession of the Emperor.

D'OHSSON (*Oh*, II, 64), relying on Ĵuwainī (I, 192), said that, although Ögödäi's capital became more famous as Qara-qorum, the name which Ögödäi had given to it was Ordu-baliq. This has been repeated by CORDIER (Y, I, 227), VAN WYNGAERT (*Wy*, 30), etc. We have seen that Qara-qorum was a Turkish name; such is also the case with Ordu-baliq, which means in Turkish « City of the [Royal] camp »; the corresponding Mongol name would be Ordu-balyasun. But I am somewhat sceptical about Ĵuwainī's statement. From his own words in that passage and still more from his account of Uighur origins (I, 39-40; *Oh*, I, 430-431; *Br*, I, 254-255), we know that Ordu-baliq was the name of the ancient Uighur capital in the Orkhon region, a name which the Mongols changed to the hybrid Turko-Mongolian name Ma'u-baliq, « Bad city ». That name of Ordu-baliq may not be exclusive; for instance, its Turko-Iranian counterpart Ordu-kánt or Ordu-kánd was a name of Kāšyar (BROCKELMANN, 246; BARTHOLD, *12 Vorlesungen*, 75; *Mi*, 494). Yet, we know exactly the site of the ancient Uighur capital; it is the present Qara-balyasun (Kara-balgasun), west of the Orkhon, while Qara-qorum lay east of the river (cf. the map of Y, I, 229). Ĵuwainī visited the ancient Uighur capital, and saw there ancient inscriptions *in situ*. But these cities, the ancient Uighur capital and the new Mongol one, were not at a great distance from each other. I suspect that Ĵuwainī unduly extended to Qara-qorum a name which properly belonged only to what is now known as « Kara-balgasun » (« Kara-balgasun » is of course a modern Mongol name; BLOCHET is mistaken when he gives it [*Moufazzal*, 691] as the name by which the Uighur capital was called in the 8th cent.).

BRETSCHNEIDER (*Br*, I, 123), followed by CORDIER (Y, I, 228), speaks of Qara-qorum as being the place « where, after the expulsion of the Mongols from China, Togon-temur again had fixed the Mongol court ». This is not quite correct. As may be seen from BRETSCHNEIDER himself (*Br*, II, 162), Toyōn-tämür, when he fled from Peking in 1368, sought refuge first in Shang-tu (see « Ciandu »), soon fled farther to Ying-ch'ang in South-eastern Mongolia (see « Barscol »), and died in that region in 1370; it was his son who was able to make good his escape