

of Polo's form by 晉陵 Chin-ling, a name which was borne by Ch'ang-chou in the 5th and 6th cents., and for a short time in the 8th, and which continued, until the end of the Mongols, as the name of one of the two *hsien* established at Ch'ang-chou (YS, 59, 2 b; *Ta-Ch'ing i-tung chih*, 60, 1 a). But Chin-ling has never been a *chou*, the *l*- is not represented in the transcriptions, and there is no doubt that, for centuries before, the usual name had been and was Ch'ang-chou. Polo's «normal» transcription would be the «Ciangiu», already adopted for instance in *B*¹, 239. I do not exclude, however, the possibility of a «Cianggiu» (or even perhaps of «Cinggiu»); the theory that Polo never gives the final *-g* sound of Chinese words does not always hold good; cf. «Cianglu», «Ciangli». It would be futile to try to explain the transcriptions «Tinghingiu», «Cinghingiu», etc., by supposing that the original is not Ch'ang-chou, but 新安 Hsin-an, a *chên* then existing south-east of Wu-hsi on the main road from Chên-chiang to Su-chou; apart from all the other difficulties, Hsin-an was not a *chou* but a *chên*, and I do not know of any case where *chên* itself is transcribed at the end of a name in Polo.

149. CIANGLI (< *CIANGLIN)

cenglisu, zengli VB

ciagli TA¹

cianghi TA³

ciangli F, Ft, FA, LT, Pr,

Z, L, L¹, R

çiangli Z

ciangluy FAt

ciangli F, Fr

cyangli P

cyangly, cynangly FB, FB²

cynanchy FBt

ziangli V

zinuangli, zinuanglu VA

The mss. have «Ciangli» and the place has been identified with Chi-nan-fu by PAUTHIER, YULE, PENZER, RICCI-ROSS, and BENEDETTO; CHARIGNON's Ts'ang-chou (*Ch*, III, 7) is out of the question (see under «Cianglu»).

According to Polo, after travelling south of «Ciangli» for five days, one reached Tundinfu, which is certainly Tung-p'ing-fu; on the other hand, there was at Ciangli a large river, used for much traffic of goods between north and south.

From Peking to Chi-ning (see «Singiu matu»), there were two roads in the Mongol period: one via Cho-chou, Ho-chien-fu, Tê-chou, and Tung-p'ing-fu, all by land; the other from Peking to Yang-ts'un, by land; from Yang-ts'un, via Ch'ang-lu and Tung-kuan, to Tê-chou, by boat; and again from Tê-chou to Tung-p'ing-fu and Chi-ning, by land. The Tê-chou to Chi-ning section is thus common to both. As Polo's itinerary mentions Cho-chou («Giogiu») and Ho-chien-fu («Cacanfu») and goes on to name afterwards Tung-p'ing-fu («Tundinfu» = «*Tunpinfu»), it must have passed through Tê-chou.

The Commissioners of 1276, travelling from south to north, left Hsin-chou (= «Singiu matu», Chi-ning), passed through Tung-p'ing-fu, Kao-t'ang, and P'ing-yüan, and arrived at 陵州 Ling-chou, on the bank of the 渭河 Wei-ho (a mistake for 衛河 Wei-ho), where, leaving the carts, they embarked on boats for Tung-kuan and Ch'ang-lu (*TP*, 1915, 400). Quite evidently, the course of the Wei-ho which they followed from «Ling-chou» to the north is practically identical