

Ts'ang-chou, and a little to the south of Ch'ing-hsien, also on the Grand Canal, but on its western side. YULE (Y, I, 133) approved of PAUTHIER's suggestion; CORDIER added that, according to PLAYFAIR, Ch'ang-lu had been the name of Ts'ang-chou during the T'ang and Chin dynasties; hence the equivalence of «Cianglu» with Ts'ang-chou also in *RR*, 417, and *B*¹, 441. CHARIGNON, looking absurdly for «Cianglu» in Shun-tê-fu in southern Ho-pei, has seen Ch'ang-lu in «Ciangli», which is in fact the modern Tê-chou (Tê-hsien of the Republican geography).

The equivalence of «Cianglu» and Ch'ang-lu is not open to doubt; the notation of Ch. -*ng* by -*ng* and not -*n*, although exceptional in Polo, has a counterpart in «*Ciangli» = Chiang-lin. But a greater precision is here necessary. A *hsien* of Ch'ang-lu existed from the Northern Chou to the beginning of the Sung; its seat corresponded to the modern Ts'ang-chou (now Ts'ang-hsien), on the Grand Canal; but this is probably not Polo's «Cianglu». The name in Polo applies to the 鎮 *chên* of Ch'ang-lu, more to the north, and 70 *li* south of the present Ch'ing-hsien («17» *li* is a slip in *Pa*, 438). When the Commissioners of 1276 reach Ch'ang-lu-chên, they note (*TP*, 1915, 401) that the natives call it «Hsiao-Yen-ching», «Little Peking», as it is a prosperous place, producing salt, and the seat of a Salt Commissioner. Polo says in the same way that salt is produced in immense quantities in «Cianglu» and in the surrounding district; and he then describes the process of its manufacture. Ch'ang-lu (but not Ts'ang-chou) was in the past the residence of the Director-General of Canal Transport, and he had under his jurisdiction 24 offices of the gabelle, of which 12 were on the Ts'ang-chou territory and in Shan-tung; when, later, the Directorate of Canal Transport was transferred to Tientsin, it went on using the name of Ch'ang-lu, in spite of its new location (cf. *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih*, 17, 1*a*, 4*b*, 5*a*; *Ti-ming ta tz'ü-tien*, 561; and, above all, the paper by 陳雋如 CH'ËN Chien-ju, 長蘆都轉考 *Ch'ang-lu tu-chuan k'ao* [«Researches on the Directorate General of Ch'ang-lu»], in 禹貢 *Yü kung*, iv, 12 [February 1936], 7-9).

So I take it for granted that Polo's «Cacanfu» is Ho-chien-fu, that his «Cianglu» is Ch'ang-lu-chên, and his «Ciangli» is Chiang-ling, now Tê-hsien. But there is here a serious difficulty. Ho-chien-fu is in a direct line with and on the main road between Cho-chou and Tê-hsien, but Ch'ang-lu-chên (and even Ts'ang-chou) is almost due east of Ho-chien-fu and quite out of the way. It might perhaps be supposed that Polo, with the Lady «Cocacin» and the Persian envoys, having reached Ho-chien-fu from Cho-chou, turned to the east to reach the Wei-ho at Ch'ang-lu and travelled by boat, as the Commissioners of 1276 had done in the opposite direction, from Ch'ang-lu to Tê-hsien. But that does not seem very likely. Officials, travelling by postal relays, took the one road or the other; they would not combine both. From Tê-hsien, the Commissioners of 1276 had gone up by boat to Ch'ang-lu-chên, but continued on, by boat too, until they reached Yang-ts'un (between Tientsin and Ho-hsi-wu), to arrive finally at Peking from the south-east. I propose the following explanation. Polo went more than once along the road from the Peking region to Yang-chou or east of Yang-chou on the Yang-tzû, as for instance when he was appointed to some office at Yang-chou, or when he was sent to the Indies. Once at least, he started from Cho-chou, and went on direct by Ho-chien-fu, Tê-hsien, Tung-p'ing-fu; this was very likely the case the last time, when he accompanied the Lady «Cocacin» and her escort. But on another occasion he had followed the eastern road, partly by water, which had been the one taken in 1276