

qoši'un, *Kündüi-bulaq, Sa-li, *Unaba, Ködö, Sa'ari-kä'är and *Quli'un must all stretch in a line north-west to south-east, from the eastern end of the southern bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen. If Ködä'ü-aral was at the confluence of the Sängkür and the Kerulen, *Qali'un should probably be the place where Ming-tsung reached the Kärülän, and Sa'ari-kä'är should be the last stage before reaching the latter river. QUATREMÈRE's attempted identification (*Hist. des Mongols*, 117) of Sa'ari-kä'är with the «Saritei» stream mentioned as in the basin of the Onon by PALLAS is out of the question.

BRETSCHNEIDER (*Br*, I, 157-158) remarked that the ancient map of Mongolia reproduced at the beginning of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien* showed Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh (Säri-kär = Sa'ari-kä'är) south of the Onon. This is true, but a map in which both the Ongin and the Tula are shown as flowing into the Onon is not to be trusted. From the names given, it is clear that the map is derived from information connected with Yung-lo's Mongolian campaign of 1414, and the accounts of this campaign provide more valuable data.

The name of Sa'ari-kä'är does not occur in the *Ming shih*, either in the *pên-chi* (7, 1 a) or in the chapter on the Mongols (328, 1 a). In MAILLA's *Histoire générale de la Chine* (x, 174) we read, however, that, in the sixth month of 1415 (to be corrected to «1414»; all the dates given in this part of MAILLA's translation have to be advanced by one year), the Imperial army reached «Salihor». According to QUATREMÈRE (*loc. cit.*, 117), GAUBIL, in a manuscript note, wrote «Salikor» or «Salikoure». The subsequent remark of GAUBIL that «koure» means «a place where there are several pools or springs, a place surrounded by water», leaves no doubt that the word he meant was *kä'är*, *kä'ärä* (this note of GAUBIL, the original of which I cannot trace, must belong to the manuscripts from which CORDIER reproduced a memoir on the location of Qara-qorum and the history of the Western Liao in *TP*, IV, 33-80). But «Salihor» and «Salikor» are bad transcriptions of «*Salikar», Sa'ari-kä'är.

Of this we are assured not only by the Säri-kär of the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*, but by the account of Yung-lo's campaign of 1414 written by Chin Yu-tzü under the title of 北征後錄 *Pei-chêng hou lu*. There we read (3 b-5 a; cf. NAKA, *Chingisu-kan jitsuroku*, 122) that, on June 10, 1414, Yung-lo halted at the 飲馬河 Yin-ma-ho (Yin-ma-ho, «the River where they water the horses», was the name given to the Kerulen by Yung-lo in 1410 [cf. Chin Yu-tzü's account of the campaign of 1410, entitled 北征錄 *Pei-chêng lu*, *Ku-chin shuo-hai* ed., 20 a]; it has not survived), and remained there five days, without making much progress. On June 16, the Emperor, starting from north of the Yin-ma-ho and crossing it five times, halted at the 三峯山 San-fêng-shan («Three-Peak Mountain»; it is also mentioned on the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*), west of the Yin-ma-ho. On June 17, he halted at the 清流港 Ch'ing-liu-chiang («Pure-flowing Lagoon»; the name is also given in the *T'ai-tsung shih-lu*, 92, 10 a) of the Yin-ma-ho. On June 18, the Yin-ma-ho was at first followed for 25 li, and, after proceeding further in the afternoon, the camp was pitched at the 崇山塢 Ch'ung-shan-wu («Entrenchment of the Revered Mountain), or place without water. On June 19, in the afternoon, a mountain defile (山峽 *shan-hsia*), several tens of li in length, was reached, and, in the evening, the Emperor «halted at the 雙泉海 Shuang-ch'üan-hai («Twin-Spring Sea [= Lake]», also marked on the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*), which is Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh (Säri-kär < Sa'ari-kä'är; the same information occurs