

in *T'ai-tsung shih-lu*, 92, 10 a). It is the place at which T'ai-tsu of the Yuän (= Chinghiz-khan) made himself famous (發迹). In former times a palace (*kung-tien*) and an altar for sacrifice (郊壇 *chiao-t'an*) were built. Every year [Chinghiz-khan] spent the summer at this place. Mountains and streams surround it; it extends over several tens of *li*. In front (前 *ch'ien*) [of the buildings?; *i. e.* south of them], there are two lakes (海子 *hai-tzū*), one of salt water, one of fresh water. Ten *li* to the south-west, there is a lake formed by the water of a spring (泉水海子二處). In the mountains to the north-west there is the 三關口 *San-kuan-k'ou* («Three-Pass Entrance»), by which [the place] communicates with the Yin-ma-ho and the 土刺河 *T'u-la-ho* («Tūla River»); it is a place of incessant passage for the Barbarians (= the Mongols)... The fourth day [of the sixth month] (June 20) was spent in front of the *Shuang-ch'üan-hai*... On the fifth day (June 21), at noon, [the Emperor] left *Shuang-ch'üan-hai* and in the evening arrived at the north-western 三峽口 *San-hsia-k'ou* («Three-Defile Entrance», also marked on the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*; it seems to be identical with the *San-kuan-k'ou* above), which is 康哈里該 *K'ang-ha-li-kai* (**Qangyārqai*; more correctly transcribed *K'ang-ha-li-hai* [孩] in *T'ai-tsung shih-lu*, 92, 10 a, and in *Ming shih*, 7, 1 a; probably identical with the *Qangqarqan* [= *Qangyarqan*] of the *Secret History*, § 193; it seems to be the «*Bogöltuin-amà*» of *POZDNEEV*, *Mongoliya*, II, 444); there was no water (there)... On the sixth day (June 22), [the Emperor] halted at 蒼崖峽 *Ts'ang-yai-hsia* («Blue-green Cliff Pass»; also marked on the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*). On the seventh day (June 23), he halted at *Chi-lan-hu-shih-wên* (**Qulan-qoši'un*; cf. above)... There the Mongols were defeated in a pitched battle and were pursued by night as far as the *Tūla*. On June 26, *Yung-lo* halted at 廻流甸 *Hui-liu-tien* («Back-flowing Steppe»; also marked on the map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*; it must have been close to the *Tūla*, near «*Ulan-daba*»). On June 27, *Yung-lo*, starting from *Hui-liu-tien*, retraced his steps, marched out of the *San-hsia-k'ou* and in the evening encamped at *Shuang-ch'üan-hai*. On June 28, he was at 平山鎮 *P'ing-shan-chên* («Garrison of the Flat Mountain»); on June 29, at 清源峽 *Ch'ing-yüan-hsia* («Pure Spring Defile») of the *Yin-ma-ho*; on June 30, at 平川洲 *P'ing-ch'uan-chou* («Flat Valley Island») of the *Yin-ma-ho*; on July 1, at 青楊灣 *Ch'ing-yang-wan* («Poplar bend») of the *Yin-ma-ho*; on July 2, at *San-fêng-shan* of the *Yin-ma-ho*.

Here again, although most names still defy our attempts at identification, the region referred to in *Chin Yu-tzū's* detailed account is not a matter of doubt: it is the well-watered stretch of land between the *Tula* and the *Kerulen*. To the south-eastern angle of the southern bend of the *Tula* was *Jō-modo* (< *Ja'un-modun*, «Hundred Trees»), the place where *K'ang-hsi* defeated *Galdan* in 1696 (cf. the description in *DU HALDE*, IV, 413-414), which seems to be the «*Qara-tün of the Tula*», in Chinese 黑林 *Hei-lin*, «Black Forest», mentioned in Chinese texts (cf. *Secret History*, § 96, 104, 115, 164, 177, 264, and *POPOV*, *Mên-gu yu-mu czi*, 348). It was one of *Chinghiz-khan's* favourite resorts, the one to which he returned in the spring of 1225 after his six years' campaign against the *Mussulmans*. But *Chinghiz-khan* also had a semi-sedentary camp at *Sa'ari-kä'är* in the vicinity of the *Kerulen*. There is here a difficulty, however. In the account of *Ming-tsung's* journey, *Sa'ari-kä'är* is the fifth stage after **Qulan-qoši'un*, while *Yung-lo*, returning from *Hui-liu-tien*, passes the *San-hsia-k'ou*, does not stop at **Qulan-qoši'un* and is back at *Shuang-ch'üan-hai* = *Sa'ari-kä'är*, all in one day. It looks as though it were the *Sa-li*, **Sa'ari*, of *Ming-tsung's*