

on the sole support of « Zinguj » and « Cinguj » of VB; moreover, the *l* is confirmed by Odoric, if his « Lenzin » is really the same as Polo's « Lingiu ». CHARIGNON (*Ch*, III, 22-23) has said that « Lingiu », for which he adopts « Ligiū », was an ancient name of the region, 利國 Li-kuo, or « Kingdom of Li ». But that kingdom never existed. There is to the north of Hsü-chou an iron mine, worked since Han times; the Sung established there a mining administration which they named Li-kuo-chien [監], « Direction of Li-kuo », because the mine had been named Li-kuo-yeh [冶], « Mine which profits the State »; under the Ch'ing, a postal relay was established there which was named Li-kuo-i [驛], « Postal relay of [the] Li-kuo[mine] »; and there is now at the same place the railway-station of Li-kuo (cf. *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih*, 69, 7 b; *Ti-ming ta-tz'ü tien*, 358). But all this can have nothing to do with the name of « Lingiu » given to Hsü-chou by Polo.

Hsü-chou, as a name, was officially created in the 4th cent., but the district existed before under the name of the *hsien* of 彭城 P'êng-ch'êng; the seat of the *hsien* had been transferred to Hsü-chou already in the 3rd cent. The old name of P'êng-ch'êng reappears occasionally in official designations under the T'ang and the Sung, and it remained the name of the *hsien* established at the seat of the *chou* of Hsü (Hsü-chou), until the *hsien* was suppressed in 1265, and was merged into the administration of the *chou* itself. Hsü-chou became a *lu* for a few years from 1348 to 1352, but it was only in 1733 that it was raised to the status of a regular *fu*, which it kept until the fall of the Ch'ing (*YS*, 59, 6 b; *Ta-Ch'ing i-t'ung chih*, 69, 1 a). The diary of the commissioners of 1276 calls the place Hsü-chou. All this still gives us no clue to Polo's name.

When the commissioners of 1276 left Hsü-chou by boat towards Chi-ning, they passed at noon a place called 留城 Liu-ch'êng, which MOULE, while holding it improbable, has mentioned as a possible original of Polo's « Lingiu » (*TP*, 1915, 397, 416). The diarist of 1276 states that the title of «marquis of Liu» borne by Tzū-fang was said to have been derived from that place. Tzū-fang is a name of Chang Liang (+ B. c. 187 or 189), and it is under the name of «marquis of Liu» that his biography is given in ch. 55 of the *Shih chi* (cf. GILES, *Biogr. Dict.*, No. 87). If such was the origin of the name used by Polo, we ought to read it « Liugin », and to adopt « Leuzin », « Leuçin », in Odoric. But I doubt very much that the name of this small place could have ever been used as a designation of Hsü-chou itself. There were evidently, in the Middle Ages, popular names which the official texts did not register. It is only from a note of the diarist of 1276 that we know the popular name « Hsin-chou » then given to Chi-ning, thus accounting for Polo's « Singiu matu » and for Odoric's « Suçumato ». The case of « Lingiu » may be analogous, and we may have here to do with a popular designation, which has not as yet been found in any text. The final element seems to be *chou*, and this would incline us to read « Lenziu » (or simply « Lenzi » ?), instead of « Lenzin », in Odoric. As to the first element, there are so many possibilities with *ling*, *lin* and *lien*, that in the absence of any collateral clue, I must abstain from theorizing.

The form « Linçifu » of Z, which does not occur in any other Polian Mss., is surprising; neither Lin-ch'ing (which I exclude) nor Hsü-chou was a *fu* in Polo's time or before. But that form in *-fu* must have been in the prototype of Z, since we can hardly fail to recognize it in the « Linzinfu » of Fra Mauro's map (cf. *Zu*, 36; HALLBERG, 314).

BENEDETTO has adopted « Lingin » in his edition of F (*B*, 132, 133), so that we find also « Linjin » in *RR*, 216, and « Lingin » in *B*¹, 223. But the real reading of F, according to MOULE, is « Lingiu ».