

## 368. TUNDINFU

<i>candinfu</i> Fr, t	<i>condisu</i> LT	<i>tindifu</i> Z
<i>candysi</i> G	<i>cundinfu</i> FA	<i>tondafu, tondifu</i> VB
<i>chandifu</i> V, VA	<i>godifu</i> TA <sup>3</sup>	<i>tondinfu</i> F, L, L <sup>1</sup>
<i>chandrafa, chandrapha</i> VL	<i>gundinfu</i> FAt	<i>tudinfu</i> R
<i>codifu</i> TA <sup>1</sup>	<i>tadinfu</i> P	<i>tundinfu</i> F, Z
<i>condifu</i> FB, VB	<i>thandifu</i> V(cor.)	

Although we have « Tundinfu » in F and Z, I have no doubt that the true form is « Tunpinfu ». From Polo's itinerary, it has been thought that the modern Yen-chou-fu in Shan-tung was meant. BENEDETTO (B<sup>1</sup>, 447), labouring under that idea, has written « Tandinfu », and proposed a correction « Taidinfu », because the Mongols had given to the place the name of T'ai-ting-fu. But this is a mistake; a T'ai-ting-fu never existed. There was a military area (*chün*) of T'ai-ting under the Chin, and its centre was at Yen-chou; but when the Mongols, after calling it again Yen-chou, raised it in 1279 to the status of a *tsung-kuan-fu*, they renamed it Chi-ning (YS, 58, 11 b). Moreover, the distance between Yen-chou-fu and the modern Chi-ning (Polo's Singiu matu, q. v.) is too short for the three days' journey of the traveller. My theory is that Polo proceeded straight along the main road from Cho-chou to Ho-chien-fu (« Cacanfu »), Tundinfu, Singiu matu (= modern Chi-ning); he did not have to pass through either Chi-nan-fu or later Yen-chou-fu. Tundinfu is 東平府 Tung-p'ing-fu, now the *hsien* of Tung-p'ing, which is on the main road from Ho-chien-fu to modern Chi-ning, and is precisely one of the places mentioned north of Singiu matu in the itinerary from Hang-chou to Shang-tu, dated 1276, which has been translated by MOULE in *TP*, 1915, 399 and 409.

The name of Tung-p'ing-fu goes back to the Northern Sung; it was maintained throughout the whole of the Chin and Yüan dynasties (cf. YS, 58, 10 a-b). It occurs twice in Rašīdu'd-Dīn, as is confirmed by parallel Chinese texts, under the forms تنك بينك فو Täng-bing-fu (abnormal for تنك فو Tung<sup>o</sup>) and تونكين فو Tungbin-fu (*Ber*, III, text, 34, 47), but has been misread (*Ber*, III, transl. 21, 29) « Dan-byan-fu » and « Tun-kin-fu »; cf. PELLLOT, *Sur un passage du Cheng-wou ts'in-tcheng lou*, in *Ts'ai Yüan P'ei Annivers. Volume*, Peiping, 1934, 921, 922.

Polo attaches to Tung-p'ing-fu the story of Li T'an, but the fall of Li T'an really occurred in Chi-nan-fu (see « Liitan sangon »). It may be because Tung-p'ing-fu was the place nearest to Chi-nan-fu which Polo had to mention (his itinerary did not pass through Chi-nan-fu). On the other hand, it may have been a mere lapse of memory, as when he places the massacre of the Alans at Ch'ang-chou, south of the Yang-tzū, while it really occurred at Chên-ch'ao, north of that river (see « Ciangiu »).

Tung-p'ing-fu was much more important at the beginning of the Mongol period than it is now.