

KAULI is properly Corea, probably here a district on the frontier thereof, as it is improbable that Nayan had any rule over Corea. ["The Corean kingdom proper could not be a part of the prince's appanage. Marco Polo might mean the northern part of Corea, which submitted to the Mongols in A.D. 1269, with sixty towns, and which was subordinated entirely to the central administration in Liao-yang. As to the southern part of Corea, it was left to the king of Corea, who, however, was a vassal of the Mongols." (*Palladius*, 32.) The king of Corea (*Ko rye, Kao-li*) was in 1288 Chyoung rye wang (1274-1298); the capital was Syong-to, now K'ai syeng (K'ai-ch'eng).—H. C.]

BARSKUL, "Leopard-Lake," is named in Sanang Setsen (p. 217), but seems there to indicate some place in the west of Mongolia, perhaps the *Barkul* of our maps. This Barskul must have been on the Manchu frontier. [There are in the *Yuen-shi* the names of the department of *P'u-yü-lu*, and of the place *Pu-lo-ho*, which, according to the system of Chinese transcription, approach to Barscol; but it is difficult to prove this identification, since our knowledge of these places is very scanty; it only remains to identify Barscol with Abalahu, which is already known; a conjecture all the more probable as the two names of P'u-yü-lu and Pu-lo-ho have also some resemblance to Abalahu. (*Palladius*, 32.) Mr. E. H. Parker says (*China Review*, xviii. p. 261) that Barscol may be Pa-la ssü or Bars Koto [in Tsetsen]. "This seems the more probable in that Cauly and Chorchu are clearly proved to be Corea and Niuché or Manchuria, so that Bars Koto would naturally fall within Nayan's appanage."—H. C.]

The reading of the fourth name is doubtful, *Sichuigiu, Sichingiu* (G. T.), *Sichintingiu*, etc. The Chinese name of Mukden is *Shing-king*, but I know not if it be so old as our author's time. I think it very possible that the real reading is *Sinchintingin*, and that it represents SHANGKING-TUNGKING, expressing the two capitals of the Khitan Dynasty in this region, the position of which will be found indicated in No. IV. map of Polo's itineraries. (See *Schott, Aelteste Nachrichten von Mongolen und Tartaren*, Berlin Acad. 1845, pp. 11-12.)

[Sikintinju is Kien chau "belonging to a town which was in Nayan's appanage, and is mentioned in the history of his rebellion. There were two Kien-chow, one in the time of the Kin in the modern aimak of Khorchin; the other during the Mongol Dynasty, on the upper part of the river Ta-ling ho, in the limits of the modern aimak of Kharachin (*Man chow yuen lew k'ao*); the latter depended on Kuang-ning (*Yuen-shi*). Mention is made of Kien-chow, in connection with the following circumstance. When Nayan's rebellion broke out, the Court of Peking sent orders to the King of Corea, requiring from him auxiliary troops; this circumstance is mentioned in the Corean Annals, under the year 1288 (*Kao li shi*, ch. xxx. f. 11) in the following words:—"In the present year, in the fourth month, orders were received from Peking to send five thousand men with provisions to Kien-chow, which is 3000 *li* distant from the King's residence." This number of *li* cannot of course be taken literally; judging by the distances estimated at the present day, it was about 2000 *li* from the Corean K'ai-ch'eng fu (then the Corean capital) to the Mongol Kien-chow; and as much to the Kien-chow of the Kin (through Mukden and the pass of Fa-k'u mun in the willow palisade). It is difficult to decide to which of these two cities of the same name the troops were ordered to go, but at any rate, there are sufficient reasons to identify Sikintinju of Marco Polo with Kien-chow." (*Palladius*, 33.)—H. C.]

We learn from Gaubil that the rebellion did not end with the capture of Nayan. In the summer of 1288 several of the princes of Nayan's league, under Hatan (apparently the *Abkan* of Erdmann's genealogies), the grandson of Chinghiz's brother Kajyun [Hachiun], threatened the provinces north-east of the wall. Kúblái sent his grandson and designated heir, Teimur, against them, accompanied by some of his best generals. After a two days' fight on the banks of the River Kweilei, the rebels were completely beaten. The territories on the said River *Kweilei*, the *Tiro*, or *Torro*, and the *Liao*, are mentioned both by Gaubil and De Mailla as among those which