

merchants CHINKALÁN. This is a city of immense size on the sea-coast to the south of Zaitun, and has a great haven. Tukai Nám and Ruknaddín Abishári Fanchan are the chief officers there.¹ 10th. KARÁJÁNG. This used to be an independent kingdom, and the Sing is established at the great city of Yachi. All the inhabitants are Mahomedans. The chiefs are Noyán Takín and Yakúb Beg, son of Ali Beg the Balúch.² 11th. KENJANGFU, one of the cities of Tangkút. Ananda the son of Númúghán, resides in this country, at the place called Fanchán Náúr, where he has built a palace.³ 12th. Machú or Kamkhu? is also a city of Tangkút, to which immense territories are attached. Akhtaki (or Achiki)

¹ On Chinkalan (Canton) also see *Odoric*, p. 105. The other name *Lumkali* is doubtful as to reading. Von Hammer read it *Kunki*.

² Karajang is Yunan. In Marco Polo the modern Yunan is divided into two provinces, the capital of one of which is Jaci (Yachi) as here, and the capital of the other called by the same name as the province. In Murray's edition the former province is called *Caraian*, and the latter *Karazan*, whilst in Pauthier's publication from old French MSS. both provinces are called *Caraian*, and the name of *Karazan* does not occur. But as we see that *Karajang* was the real name of the province among the Mahomedans, it is more likely that *Caraian* was miswritten for *Karazan* than *vice versâ*. Klaproth indeed says that Yunan is still called *Karaian* by the people of central Asia, but gives no authority. The connection of this name with the *Karens* of Burma is, I suspect, as unfounded as M. Pauthier's derivation of the *Talains* of Pegu from Tali-fu. According to Pauthier Yachi is Li-Kiangfu in the north-west of Yunan, and the other capital (*Karaian* or *Karazan*) is Tali-fu. But this makes Marco's *ponent* bear the interpretation of *south*, that being nearly the direction from one city to the other. In another passage of his great work (quoted by *Quatremère*, p. xc-xcv) Rashid describes Karajang as a country of vast extent, situated between Tibet, Tangut, the Mountains of India, Mongolia, Cathay, and the country of the Zar dandán or Gilt-Teeth, of whom Polo also speaks. "The Chinese called it *Dai-liu* (Tali?), the Hindus *Kandar*, and the Persians *Kandahar*."

³ This is *Kingchao*, now *Singanfu* in Shensi, the Quengian of Polo and Kansan of *Odoric* (*supra*, p. 148). According to Klaproth it was not Numughan, the fourth son of Kublai, but Mangala, his third son, who ruled in Kenchangfu, and Ananda was the son of the latter. He succeeded his father Mangala in 1280, and was put to death in 1308, having claimed the throne on the death of Timur Khan. Marco himself mentions Mangala as ruling in Kenchangfu as king. This is strictly correct, for he had the Chinese title of *Wang* or king.