

the name; cf. M. Streck in *EI*, s. v. «Baghdād». In *Ming shih*, 332, 12 b, 把丹 Pa-tan is much more likely to be read as Baydan = Bagdad than as Badaḥṣān, in spite of *Br*, II, 314. The latter work (326, 7 a) writes also 白葛達 Po-ko-ta, Bagdad, listing an embassy of 1426, but mentions moreover, for the same period, a 黑葛達 Hei-ko-ta which seems a fanciful creation derived semantically from Po-ko-ta (326, 7 a-b). T'u Chi's chapter on the history of Bagdad (ch. 147) and his geographical notice (160, 23 a) have nothing original.

Bagdad, founded in 762 (not 764 as in *Br*, II, 123, or 753 as in *HR*, 135), was taken by the Mongols on February 5, 1258.

In spite of CORDIER's reiterated argument against SYKES in *Y*, III, 4-5, it is plain that Polo never was in Bagdad; his outward route took him straight to Tabriz (see «Tauris»), and on the return journey he landed at Ormuz without ever visiting the lower Euphrates or the Tigris. This whole section is therefore based on hearsay information.

## 66. BAUDOIN

*audouin* FA  
*baldionus* L  
*baldoin* V  
*baldoinus* LT

*baldouino* TA<sup>3</sup>, S  
*balduino* R, VA  
*baldwinus* P<sup>5</sup>  
*baudoin* F

*baudouyns* FB  
*bawdeuins* O  
*edaldwinus* P

Baldwin II de Courtenay, «Latin» Emperor of Constantinople, reigned nominally from 1228 to 1261, but in fact from December 1239 to 1261; in the latter year he was dethroned by Michael Palaeologos.

## 67. BELOR

*balor* VA  
*belor* F, FA, FB, LT, P, TA<sup>1</sup>, *beloro* VB; R

TA<sup>3</sup>, V, Z

*bolor* L, L<sup>1</sup>, L<sup>4</sup>  
*bossor* VL

On the many controversies raised by this name, cf. *Y*, I, 178-179. The problem, long obscured by a forgery which seems to be due to KLAPROTH and by the confusions which modern Chinese scholars have made between ancient Chinese names and the modern Būrūt tribe, is now fairly clear, so that the name and its value can be correctly determined. Polo's Belor corresponds to the name which was written بلور in 982-983 by the author of the *Hudūd al-'Ālam* (ed. BARTHOLD, pp. 27 and 36; but بلور Bulūr, 26 b; cf. also *Mi*, 93, 121, 258, 369-370), in 1030 by Al-Birūnī (SACHAU, *Alberuni's India*, I, 117, 206, 207), in 1050-1052 by Gardizī (BARTHOLD, *Otčēt o komandirovké*, 117), and which editors and translators have transcribed «Bolor». In 518-522, Sung Yün mentions 鉢盧勒 Po-lu-lo, which supposes an Iranized \*Palūrāg; Hsüan-tsang, in the second quarter of the 7th cent., writes 鉢露羅 Po-lu-lo, and that, in his very scientific